

## **Key Features of Rep. Allen's "Clean Power Plant Act of 2001:**

### **Closes the "Grandfather Loophole" by Setting Uniform Air Emissions Standards for All Power Plants, Regardless of When They Began Operation**

- ✓ By 2007, all fossil fueled utilities in the U.S. must meet a set of stringent but achievable emissions requirements. These new standards will create a level playing field for utilities, removing the economic advantage of old, polluting, inefficient plants.

### **Sets Emissions Rates on Nitrogen Oxides and Sulfur Dioxide**

- ✓ The bill sets emissions rates of 1.5 pounds per megawatt hour for nitrogen oxides and 3 pounds per megawatt hour for sulfur dioxide.
- ✓ Plants will not be allowed to buy pollution credits from other sources to meet these requirements. Instead, all plants must meet the same requirements on-site.

### **Sets Per Unit Emissions Caps on Nitrogen Oxides and Sulfur Dioxide**

- ✓ The bill sets a cap on emissions for each individual generating unit. The cap will be determined by multiplying the maximum emissions rate (1.5 lbs/MWH for nitrogen oxides and 3 lbs/MWH for sulfur dioxide) by the unit's annual megawatt hour production rate?? averaged over the years 1998-2000.
- ✓ This provision ensures that, if energy demand increases, older plants won't simply run longer at a lower emissions rate, resulting in no net reduction in pollution. Instead, new energy demands will be met with new, cleaner, more efficient energy sources that are subject to all new source emission standards.

### **Sets a Total Cap on Carbon Dioxide Emissions**

- ✓ The bill caps CO2 emissions, one of the most prominent greenhouse gases, at 1.914 billion tons from the utility industry for what year?????. This level is consistent with the Rio Treaty on global climate change, which was agreed to by the Bush Administration and ratified by the Senate.
- ✓ The bill distributes emissions allowances to utilities based on a Generation Performance Standard. Because the effects of CO2 are global rather than local in nature, the bill allows the trading of extra allowances between utilities.

### **Requires a 90 Percent Reduction in Mercury Emissions**

- ✓ Removing 90 percent of mercury from utility emissions would prevent 37 tons of mercury per year from polluting bodies of water and poisoning wildlife.

### **Establishes Grants for Communities and Workers Affected by Changes in Fuel Consumption**

- ✓ The bill provides grants to workers and communities that are affected by reduced use of coal and oil, and provides property tax relief to towns that relied on older utilities as a significant portion of their tax base.