

ROUNDTABLE: THE FUTURE

ROUNDTABLE: THE FUTURE OF LOUISIANA ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY PICTURE FOR LOUISIANA

OZONE STANDARD REVISION

$\frac{3}{4}$ Expected to be proposed in the November December time frame

$\frac{3}{4}$ October 8th,

	PRIMARY			

HOW WILL THIS NEW STANDARD AFFECT LOUISIANA?

³/₄ Depending upon the final number, the Baton Rouge area along with other currently attainment metro areas will fall into nonattainment status

³/₄ According to a recent NAMS study:

TMA more stringent ozone standard could reduce U.S. GDP by \$270 billion per year and carry a compliance price tag of \$2.2 trillion from 2017 to 2040

TMSetting the standard at 60 ppb could lower LA GSP by \$53 billion through 2040 and lead to 117,000 fewer LA jobs

TMSetting the standard at 60 ppb would require a 63% reduction in Louisiana NOx emissions to comply

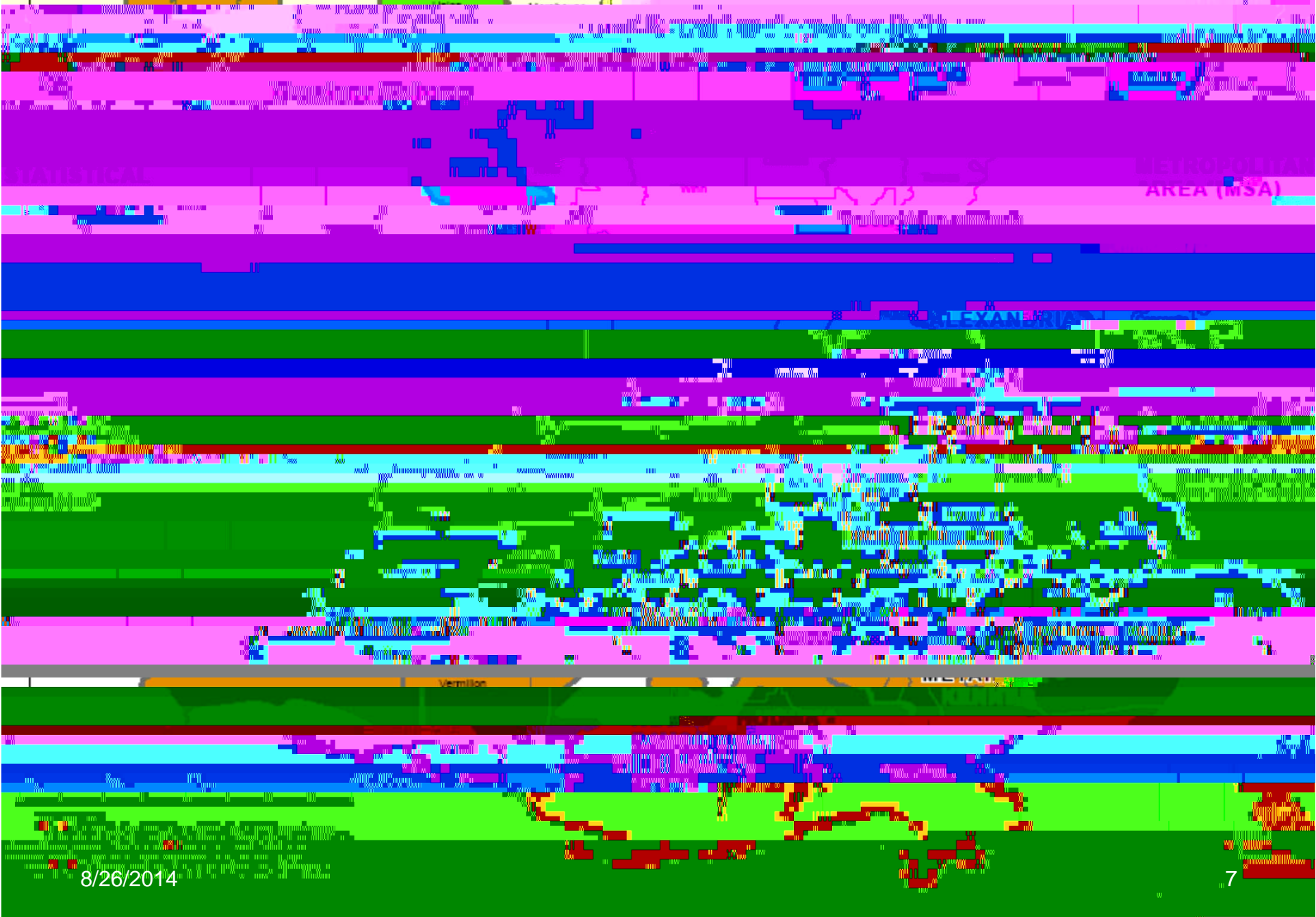
TMThe new standards could be the costliest regulations in U.S. history

Webster

MONROE

119

65 ppb Ozone NAAQS



Climate Change/Greenhouse Gases

¾ Obama Climate Action Plan

¾ GHG Rules

¾ Clean Power Plan

¾ Regulating Methane

¾ Methane Metrics NEPr

Climate Change/Greenhouse Gases

ObamaClimateActionPlan

June 2013 Obama uses executive authority to address climate change with an initial focus on power plants. Energy related aspects include:

- Cutting carbon pollution for power plants
- Promoting American

Climate Change/Greenhouse Gases

CleanPowerPlan

- ³/₄ On Sept.20, 2013, the EPA issued a new proposal for carbon pollution from new power plants.
- ³/₄ June 2014, under President Obama's Climate Action Plan EPA proposes new regulations to cut carbon pollution from existing and modified/reconstructed power plants. EPA's

FRACKING RULES

FEDERAL

³/₄ Fracking process itself has been generally exempt from key federal environmental regulations, including: CWA, SDWA, RCRA, Superfund, CERCLA, NEPA and TR under EPCRA. These exemptions are being eroded by EPA rulemaking.

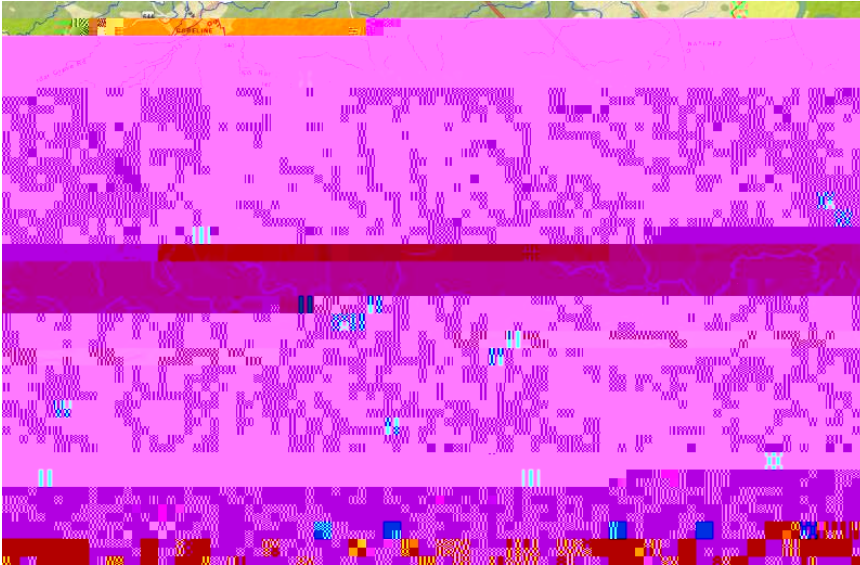
³/₄ May 2013, EPA publishes a Direct Final Rule pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Title VI of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Title IV of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Title I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

FRACKING RULES

REDEFINING WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES (WOTUS)

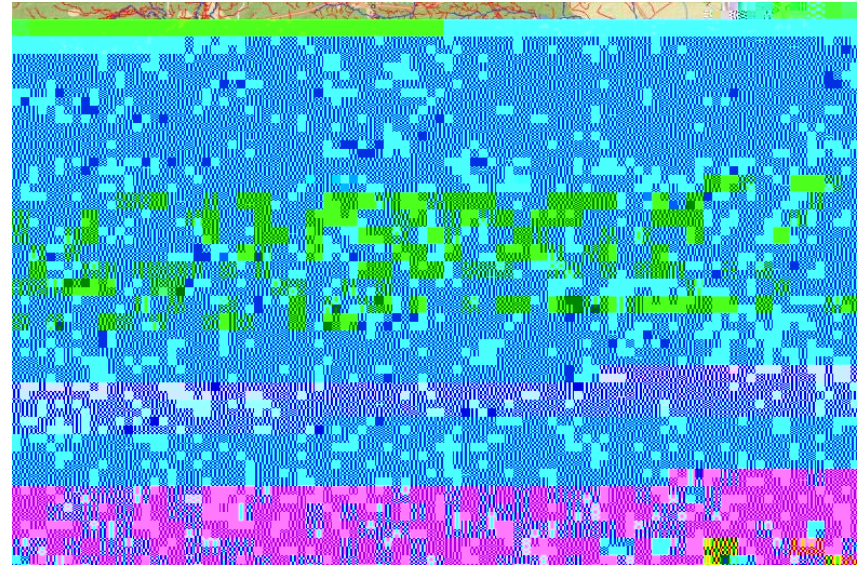
³/₄ April, 2014 EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers move to assert authority over the nation's streams and wetlands under the Clean

EPA's Traditional Jurisdiction
Streams that flow all the time or at least
seasonally, rain or not.



6,871,168 ACRES 57,033 STREAM MILES

EPA's Proposed Jurisdiction
All those



7,187,168 ACRES 109,348 STREAM MILES

Source: American Farm Bureau Federation