

BREAKING IT DOWN:

New York's Proposed Climate Plan, and Why You Need to Get Involved

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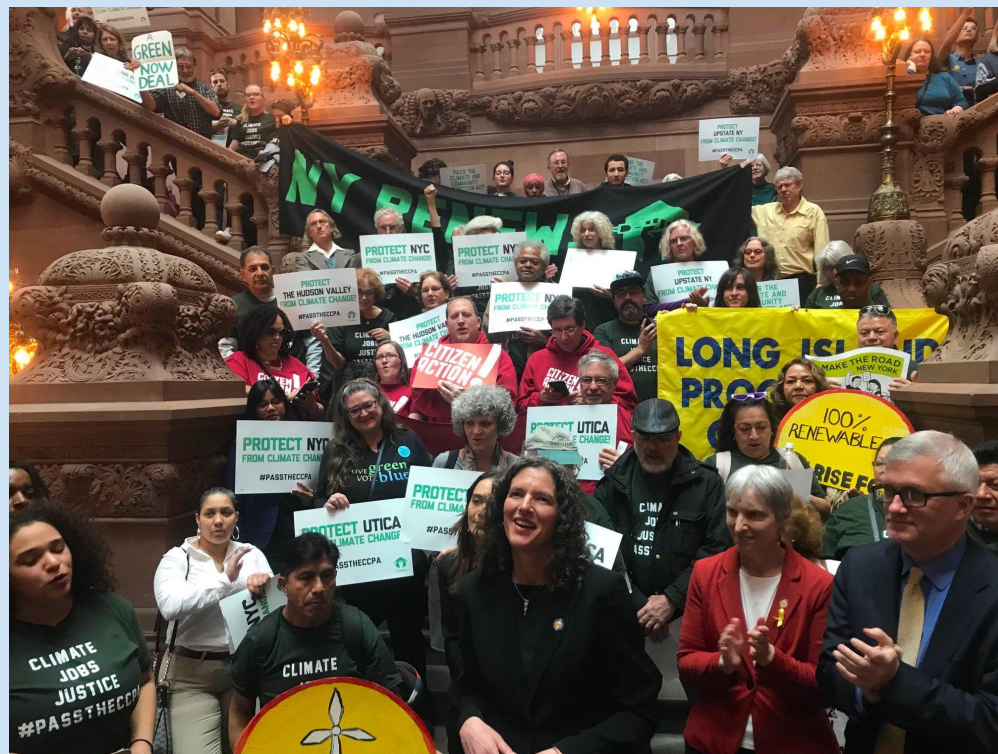
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What we're covering today

- Putting the Plan in context
- Planning process timeline
- Where we are: NY's GHG emissions
- Where we need to be: Scale of change & benefits
- Scoping Plan recommendations in four areas:
 - **buildings**
 - **transportation**
 - **electricity**
 - **waste**
- Other emissions sectors
- **How you can weigh in!**



What we're NOT covering....

The full complement of recommendations and proposed strategies, which would take far longer than an hour!

(The Scoping Plan is 330 pages, with 500+ pages of appendices.)

What is the Draft Scoping Plan?

A proposed plan for meeting the goals of the 2019 **Climate Leadership and Community Act**. These include:

- Reducing GHG emissions by **40%** by **2030** below 1990 levels, achieving **net-zero** emissions by **2050**.
- Generating **70%** of electricity from renewable resources by **2030**, achieving **carbon-free** electricity system by **2040**.
- Ensuring a ***just*** and ***equitable*** transition. Dedicating 35% of the benefits of clean energy investments to Disadvantaged Communities (with goal of **40%**).

Why is the Scoping Plan Important?

It establishes New York's pathway to reaching the Climate Law's emissions targets and equity goals, and its recommendations will be incorporated in the next State Energy Plan.

The Plan will shape State legislation, regulatory decision-making, and State budget-making in the coming years. (The current draft has already informed Governor Hochul's proposed budget.)

Under the Climate law, the Scoping Plan is to be updated every five years to make sure New York stays on track to meet its goals.

Overview of Scoping Plan Process

The Climate Law established a **Climate Action Council (CAC) to develop the Scoping Plan.**

Co-chairs: DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos and NYSERDA President Doreen Harris

Members: **12** State department/agency heads, and **10** members appointed by Senate (4), Assembly (4), and Governor (2). Appointed members are primarily a mix of environmental and climate justice advocates, industry reps, and scientists.

<https://climate.ny.gov/Our-Climate-Act/Climate-Action-Council>

Advisory Panels & Working Groups to CAC

- **Seven Advisory Panels** with involvement/expertise in: transportation, energy efficiency & housing, power generation, industry, agriculture & forestry, land use & local government, and waste.
- **Climate Justice Working Group:** Representatives from environmental justice communities statewide and from NYS DEC, Health & Labor Depts, NYSERDA. Responsible for defining criteria for Disadvantaged Communities, and reviewing & providing input into Plan recommendations.
- **Just Transition Working Group:** Advises on workforce development and training opportunities and on mitigating impacts on workers and communities in affected industries (e.g., fossil fuels), undertakes related studies & develops recommendations to ensure a just transition.

Timeline of the Scoping Plan Process

CAC held 18 public meetings to deliberate on the contents of the Draft Scoping Plan. In this time, Advisory Panels and Working Groups also held public meetings to develop recommendations.

**Public
comment
period, incl. 6
statewide
hearings.**

**CAC Finalizes
Scoping Plan**



Draft Scoping Plan contents

Sect 1: Overview

Sect 2: Pillars of Plan

Objectives

Climate Justice

Just Transition

Public Health

Sect 2: Evaluation of Plan

Hitting Emissions Targets

Benefits and Costs

Health Effects

Sect 3: Sector Strategies

Transportation

Buildings

Electricity

Industry

Ag & Forestry

Waste

Sect 4: Cross-cutting Policies

Carbon taxing/pricing strategies

Transitioning off of gas

Land use policies

Local government

Adaptation/Resilience

Sect 5: Measuring Success

New York's GHG emissions and targets

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting by NYS DEC, mandated by the Climate Law, uses a 20-year global warming potential and includes upstream emissions from fossil fuel imports. (More comprehensive than other states.)

Here's where we are & where we need to be:

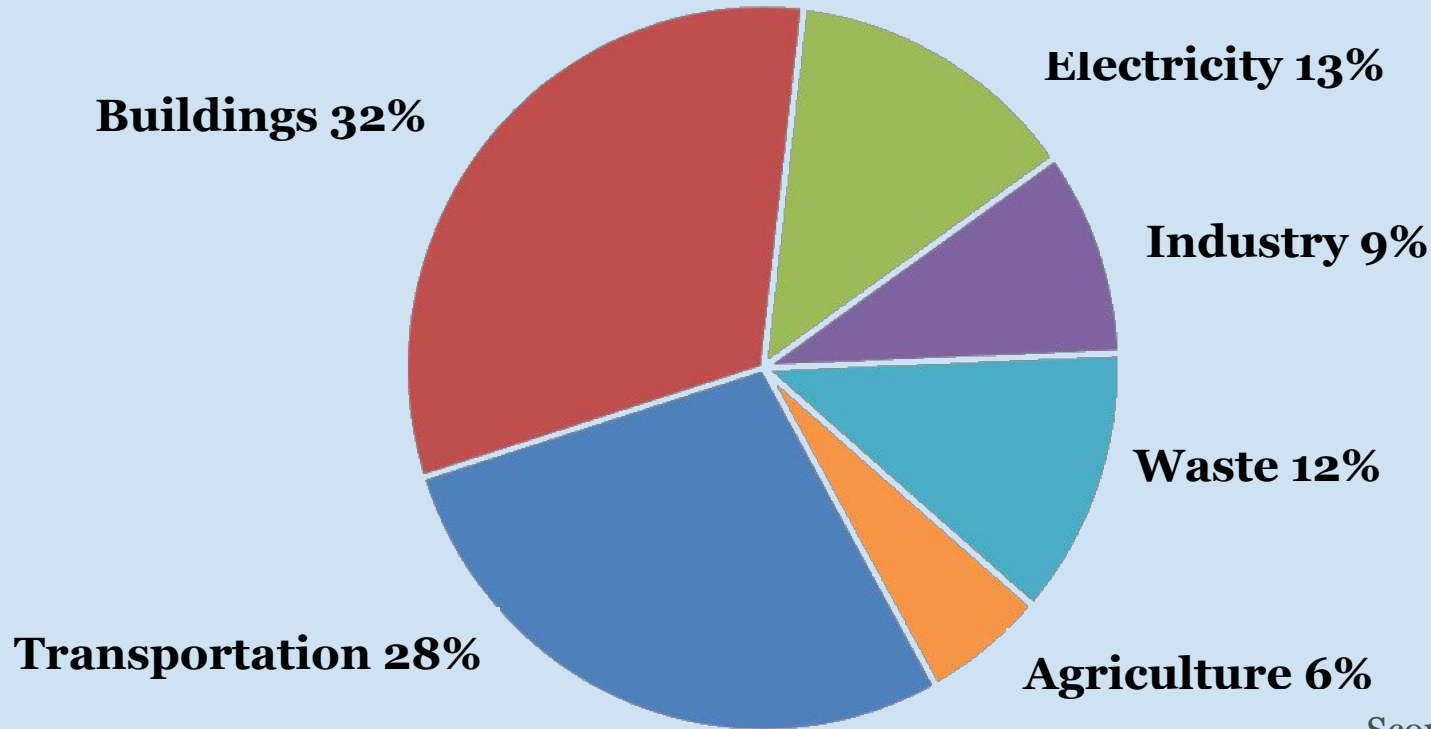
2019: 379.4 metric tons (MMT) of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)

By 2030 (40% required reduction): 245.87 MMT CO₂e

By 2050 (85% required reduction): 61.47 MMT CO₂e

(Scoping Plan, p. 21)

Where New York's emissions are coming from.... (2019)



Meeting our climate goals with require transformative changes

NYSERDA & NYS DEC commissioned a comprehensive analysis ("**Integration Analysis**") for the Climate Action Council to assess:

- The extent to which the recommendations and inputs of the CAC, Advisory Panels and Working Groups would enable New York to meet its emissions targets;
- Alternative approaches (or pathways) to achieving emissions reductions;
- The costs & benefits of the emissions reduction strategies to achieve climate goals.

This analysis found that initial recommendations were not ambitious enough, and recommendations were further strengthened prior to the CAC's vote to approve the Draft Scoping Plan for public comment.

Scale of change: A few takeaways from CAC analysis

- **Reaching NY's climate targets is technically feasible, but will require high levels of transformation in every sector.**
- **By 2030, we need to:**
 - **Electrify 1-2 million homes with heat pumps.**
 - **Replace 3 million gas vehicles on the road with EVs.**

Analysis takeaways (cont.)

- **By 2050 electricity consumption will double; peak load nearly doubles; by 2035 NY becomes a winter-peaking system. Grid powered mainly by renewables, requiring 20 GW of 4-8 hr battery storage & firm, zero-emissions resources or long-duration storage.**
- **In the waste sector, by 2030 all organic waste will need to be diverted from landfills--the primary source of methane emissions from waste.**

What will it cost us? (Surprise!)

Integration analysis assessed benefits of avoided GHG emissions, health co-benefits, and resource costs, and found that:

- The cost of ***inaction*** exceeds the cost of action by over **\$90 billion**.
- **Net benefits: \$90 billion - \$120 billion** (primarily from savings in public health and avoided economic impacts of damages caused by climate change).
- **Net costs are small relative to economy's size:** \$15 billion, or **.6% - .7%** of Gross State Product (GSP) in 2030; \$45 billion, or **1.4% of GSP** in 2050.
Net costs are small relative to economy's size.

Much of equipment/durable goods will be replaced at end of useful life & would be replaced anyway (e.g., cars, 10-12 years).

Health benefits of achieving emissions targets

Eliminating fossil fuel combustion provides enormous public health benefits, reducing co-pollutants, such as fine particulates (PM_{2.5}), and improving air quality.

"In all scenarios, air quality improvements can avoid tens of thousands of premature deaths, thousands of non-fatal heart attacks, thousands of other hospitalizations, thousands of asthma-related emergency room visits, and hundred of thousands of lost work days." (Scoping Plan, p. 86).

\$50 - \$120 billion in savings between 2020 and 2050 due to air quality improvements and impacts on health, alone. (ibid., p. 85)

Jobs benefits & Impacts

Key findings of the Just Transition Working Group's Jobs Study:

- **Statewide net gain of 189,000+ jobs by 2030 (268,000 jobs by 2050).**
- **Largest wage increase in middle wage positions (\$28-\$37 an hour),** bucking trend of last 50 years.
- Over half of new jobs are in the building sector.
- **211,000 new jobs created in 21 subsectors; 22,000 jobs displaced in seven subsectors: A 10:1 ratio.**
- Gas stations account for a third to a half of jobs potentially displaced.

Full report can be found at: <https://climate.ny.gov/Climate-Resources>

Draft Scoping Plan:

Key recommendations in four sectors (85% of emissions)



Buildings



Electricity



Waste



Transportation

Buildings: The biggest source of New York's emissions



Largest source of emissions in New York (32%), mainly from combusting fossil fuels in homes/buildings for heating & hot water.

NY has **over 6 million buildings!** (7.5 million households; 5 billion sq. ft. of commercial & institutional space.)

Approx **75%** built before there were energy codes.

Affordability challenge: **48%** of households are low- and moderate-income (LMI). Estimated annual cost of LMI housing improvements: **\$1 billion+**. Current state/utility annual spending level: **\$250 million.**

Health benefits of energy efficiency improvements for low-income households

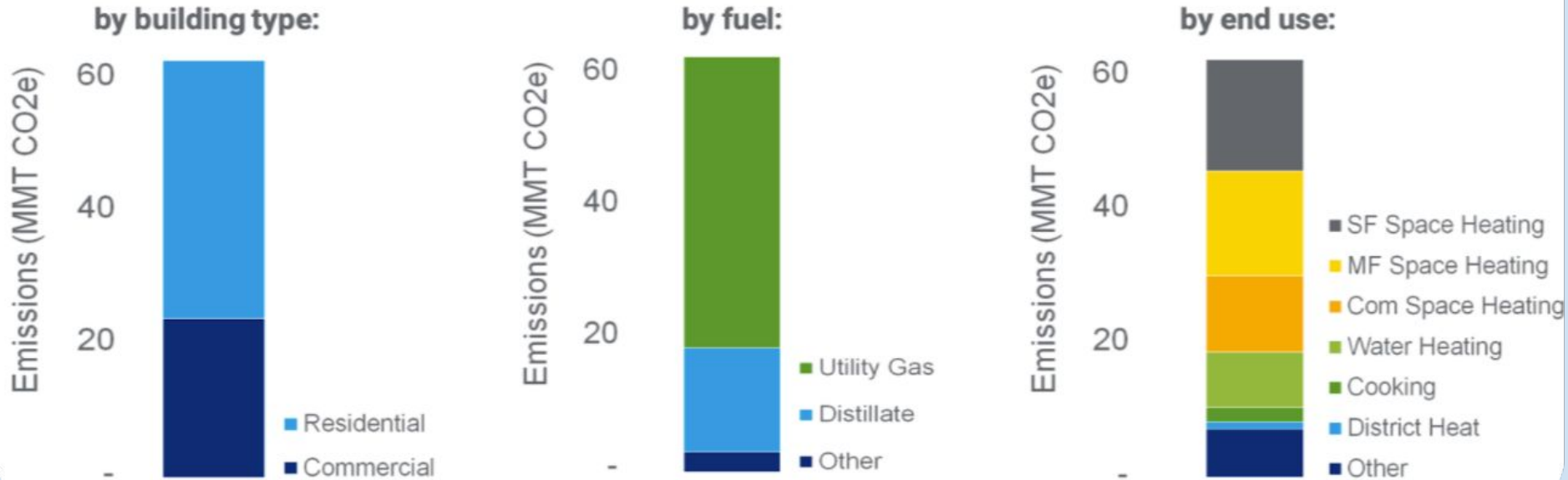
Table 5. Health Benefits Included in the Analysis of Residential Energy Efficiency Interventions

Health-Related Measure	Causes for Each Benefit	Low-Income Single Family	Low-Income Multifamily
Reduced thermal stress – heat and cold	Building envelope tightening, appliance replacements	☑	☑
Reduced asthma-related incidents or reduced asthma symptoms	Improved ventilation	☑	*
Reduced trip or fall injuries	Removal of trip hazards, roofing improvements, lighting improvements	☑	☑
Reduced carbon monoxide poisonings	Appliance replacements, carbon monoxide monitors	☑	Not available

* This was studied but no significant difference was detected.

Estimated **\$9 billion** savings in health benefits. **Underestimate:** Does not include health benefits of eliminating gas stoves--a significant source of indoor methane emissions:

Residential and commercial building emissions from onsite combustion



Draft Scoping Plan: Key recommendations for building codes & standards



This year: Adopt Advanced building codes & appliance standards.

2023-2027: Phased requirements for **energy benchmarking/disclosure**, beginning with multifamily & commercial over 10,000 sq ft. (must be adopted this year)

2024: Require **all-electric new construction** for most residential; **2027**, commercial & all buildings over 4 stories; prohibit new gas hook-ups to existing buildings.

2030: **Zero-emissions standards for replacement of fossil fuel equipment** at end of useful life (most residential).

2035: zero-emissions standards for fossil fuel replacements for large multifamily & commercial); **zero emissions standards for replacements of gas appliances (stoves, dryers).**

Getting off Gas



"The transition away from gas should be carefully managed, phased, and conducted with a focus on just transition principles while maintaining safety and reliability for those who still depend on the energy delivered. However, the transition should take place as quickly as possible and to the maximum extent possible and include the production, transmission, and distribution components of the system."

Climate Justice Working Group: Prioritize Disadvantaged Communities, where co-pollutants pose a high cumulative burden.

Scoping Plan: Key recommendations for getting off gas



ASAP: Align Public Service Law (PSL) & Transportation Corporation Law with Climate Law, **ending "100 foot rule" and utility obligation to provide new gas service on request.** Allow gas-only utilities to expand energy services.

ASAP: Immediately **end utility and NYSERDA marketing of natural gas;** ramp up positive marketing of heat pumps.

Develop a detailed analysis to determine the most equitable and cost-effective strategy for gas transition while maintaining affordable, safe, and reliable service. Must include energy efficiency & demand response; equitable transition plan for gas workforce; priority assistance to Disadvantaged Communities.

DEC in coordination with PSC, **develop emission reduction targets** upstream of meter to guide utility gas system planning.

Happening now in State Budget negotiations....

Governor's proposed budget:

- Amends PSL to scale back 100 ft rule; enables utilities to own, operate geothermal systems.
- Proposes Advanced Building Codes, Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards, and Building Benchmarking Act of 2022 (**includes all-electric building codes no later than 2027**).

Proposed legislation that goes farther:

- **S8198 (Krueger/Fahey)**: aligns PSL with State climate justice & emissions targets; creates process for transitioning off gas & prohibits expansion;
- **S6843A (Kavanagh/Gallagher)**: Electric Buildings Act (beginning 2024, with tech feasibility exception)

Make your voice heard!



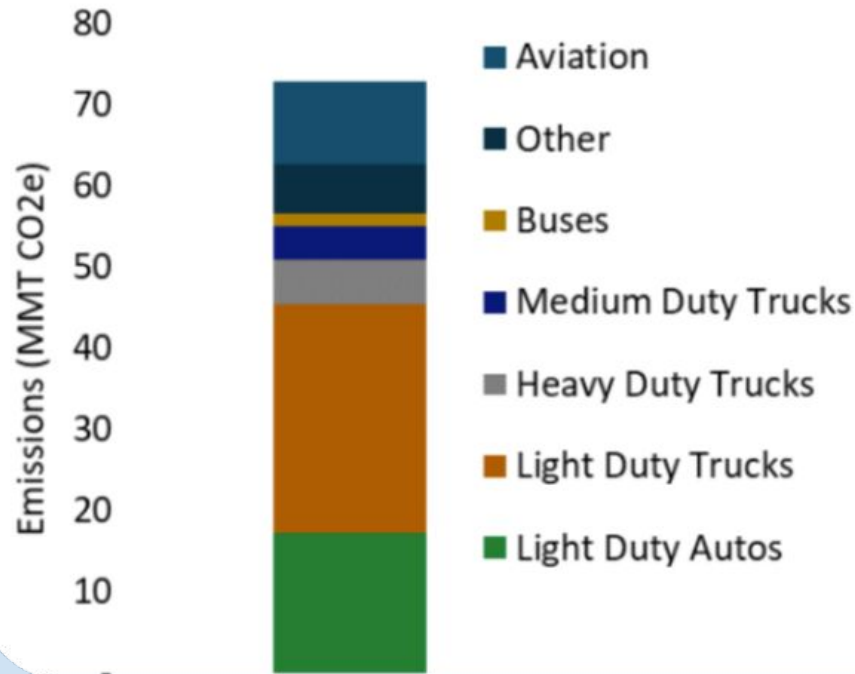
In comments on Scoping Plan, share your support for:

- All-electric building codes for new construction **(2024/2027)**.
- Zero-emissions standards for replacing fossil equipment/appliances at end of useful life **(2030/2035)**.
- Align Public Service Law with Climate Law, initiate managed equitable transition off gas **(Krueger/Fahey bill S8198 would provide the fix)**.
- **No more fossil infrastructure expansion.**
- Sufficient, dedicated funding to support an affordable transition for low- and moderate-income households **(\$1 billion/yr)**

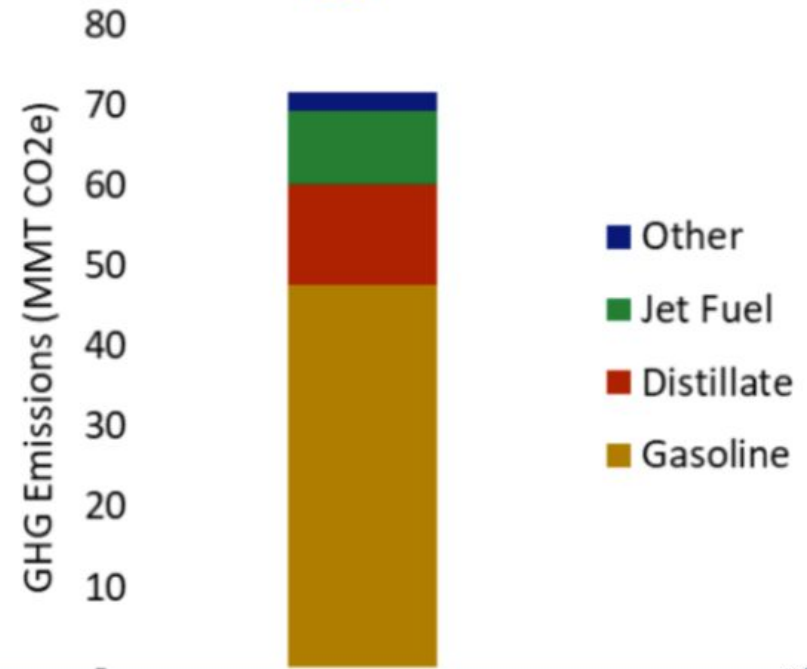
Transportation: Emissions & challenges

- Share of NY emissions from transportation: **28%**
- **To reach climate targets: 3 million zero-emissions vehicles (ZEVs) on the road by 2030; 10 million by 2050.**
- **Compare to now: of 9 million NY registered light-duty vehicles, just 45,000 are zero-emissions.**
- Many areas of the state underserved by public transportation.
- Traditional local land-use patterns have encouraged sprawl.
- Changes in commerce (just-in-time delivery/dispersion of production) has made delivery of goods more inefficient.

Transportation emissions by subsector



Transportation emissions by fuel



Transportation: Scoping Plan Strategies

- Electrification



- Expansion/improvement of Public Transportation



- Smart growth/mobility-oriented development



Multiple benefits of transportation strategies

Electrification:

- School bus electrification prevents children's exposure to diesel exhaust, which often leaks into buses & poses a larger health threat than outdoor idling emissions (Scoping Plan, p 63).
- Big air quality improvements, particularly in Disadvantaged Communities, which have been disproportionately burdened with polluting infrastructure (e.g., housing in close proximity to highways, bus depots).

Public Transportation improvements/expansion:

- Widens access to educational & job opportunities & healthcare, particularly for low-income individuals.

Mobility-oriented development:

- Walkable/cyclable communities improves health, safety & quality of life for New Yorkers.

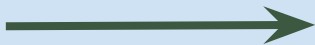
Electrification: Important recent State actions

2035



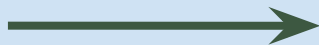
Law requires all sales of new light-duty vehicles & non-road vehicle sales/leases to be zero-emissions.

2045



Advanced Clean Truck Rule requiring all new sales/leases of medium/heavy duty vehicles to be zero-emissions.

2035



Target for all-electric school buses.

Scoping Plan recommendations: electrification

Million dollar question: How to encourage 3 million vehicle owners to switch to EVs by 2030 when ZEV sales law doesn't kick in until 2035?

EVs expected to achieve price parity "from a total ownership perspective" in 2-4 yrs & from a purchase price perspective this decade. Incentives must make up difference to encourage switch. Scoping Plan recommends:

- **A "feebate":** Fee on purchase of fossil cars to pay for incentives encouraging EVs. Ensure equity: Higher incentives for LMI customers; lower fee for lower-priced fossil-powered cars. (Incentive should also apply to used EVs!)
- **Enable direct-to-consumer sales.** (Legislation introduced but not passed)



Electrification recommendations (cont.)

EV infrastructure:

- Expand state-funded charging infrastructure.
- Amend building codes to require new buildings to be EV-ready.

Lead by example:

- Commit to 100% ZEV State passenger fleet by 2035.



EV-friendly utility rates:

- Require utility rate design incentivizing off-peak EV charging; ensure utility rate structure encourages fleet/public charging (remove onerous demand charge).

Public transportation recommendations



- **Community-based service enhancements.** Lists general types of improvements, suggests they will be context-dependent for each community.
- **Make public transportation easier to use:** 1) simplified, integrated statewide fare media; 2) employ new phone-based apps.
- State to work with **municipal transportation systems** on a plan to **electrify systems** at defined replacement schedules.
- **How to fund?** A list of possible options but no clear pathway for funding public transportation investments beyond existing state programs/commitments.

The Plan does not include:

- Specific recommendations for expanding non-MTA public transportation.
- Recommendations for improving intra-regional transportation.

Smart Growth & MOD recommendations

Encourage development adjacent to, and integrated with, public transportation by:

- **Tax credits to businesses** to support low-carbon commuting solutions for employees (e.g., ride-sharing, discounted employee transit passes, bike-sharing);
- **Direct state economic development programs for business** toward mobility-oriented development (MOD), designate priority smart-growth/MOD areas for incentives;
- **Expand low/zero-carbon transportation alternatives for first/last mile** by 1) prioritizing in all agency/authority decisions, 2) funding local projects that expand non-vehicular travel (e.g., support walking/cycling) and
- shift freight to lower-carbon modes (rail, electric truck).



Make your voice heard!



Here are some suggested recommendations to support:

- Require a progressively-structured "feebate" on car purchases to encourage EV purchases and leases (new & used).
- Eliminate sales tax for new and used EVs.
- Enable direct sales of EVs.
- Move up proposed target for zero-emissions State passenger fleet to 2030.
- Accelerate State-supported fast-charger infrastructure build out.
- Fix utility rates to encourage EV uptake and off-peak charging.
- Develop a strategy to support expansion of non-MTA public transportation.
- Require State & IDA development funding to align with emissions reduction strategies (including mobility-oriented development).

Share public transportation needs/priorities in your area!

Electricity

Accounts for **13%** of NY emissions.

With electrification of buildings and transportation:

Electricity consumption will **double by 2050**

New York shifts to **winter peaking system by 2035.**

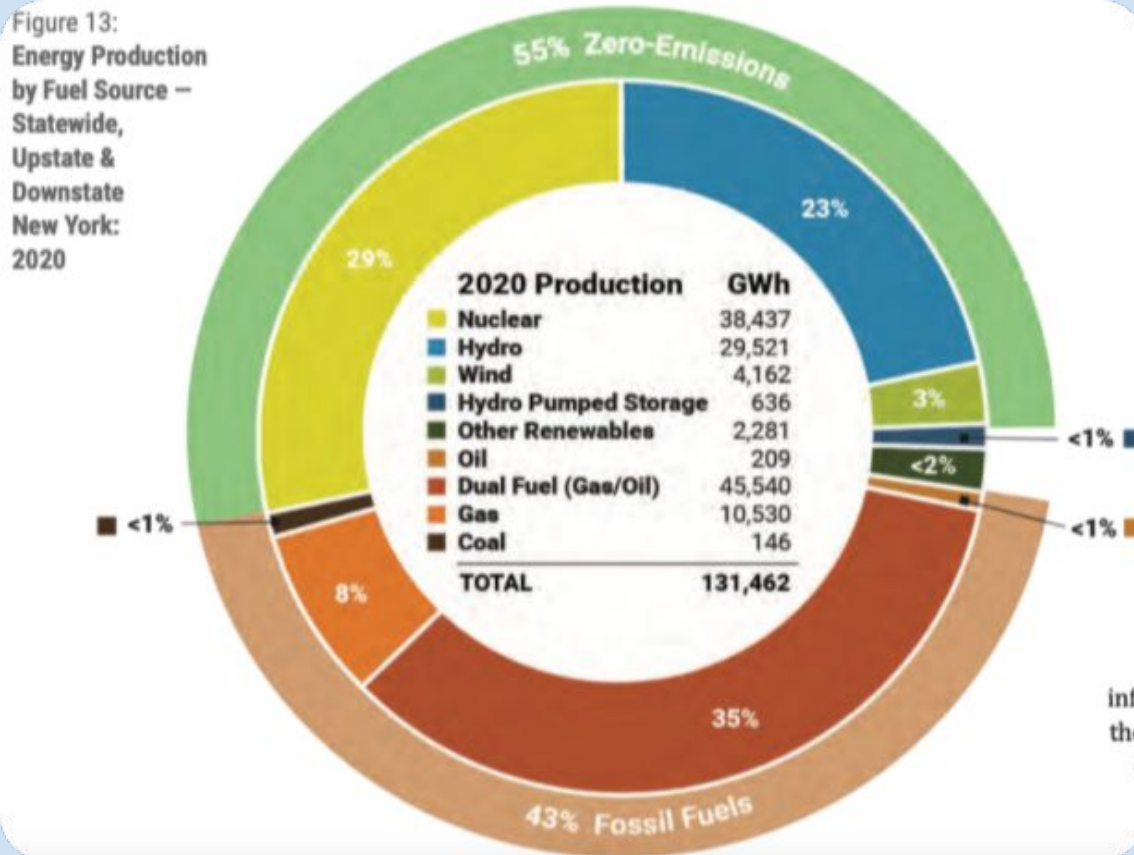
Climate law: 70% renewable by 2030; carbon-free by 2040.

PSC has revised **NYS Clean Energy Standard** to meet 2030 target (enforceable mandate).

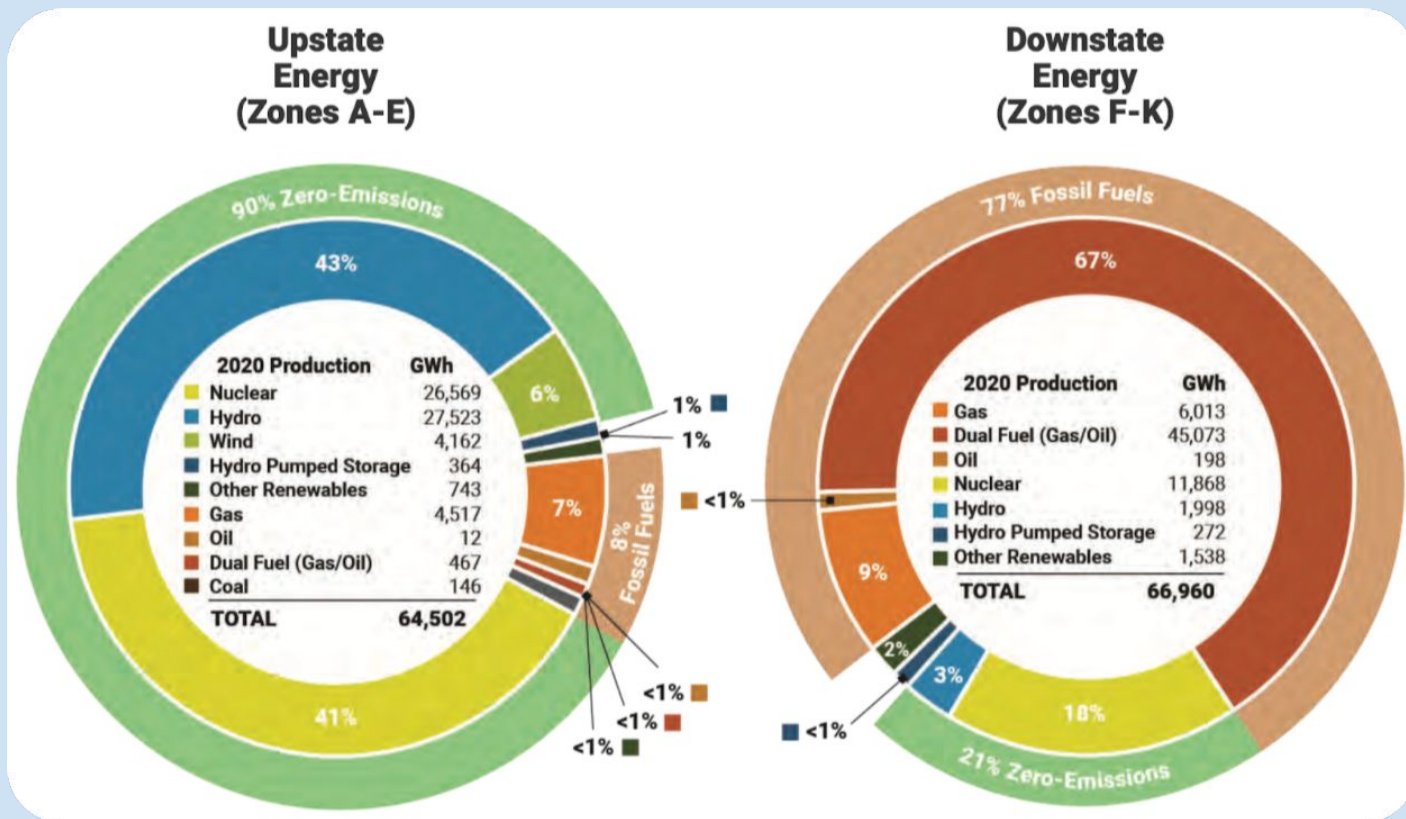
Wind & solar are "intermittent" resources: **By 2050, will require 20 GW of 4-8 hr battery storage & firm + zero-emissions resources or long-duration storage.**



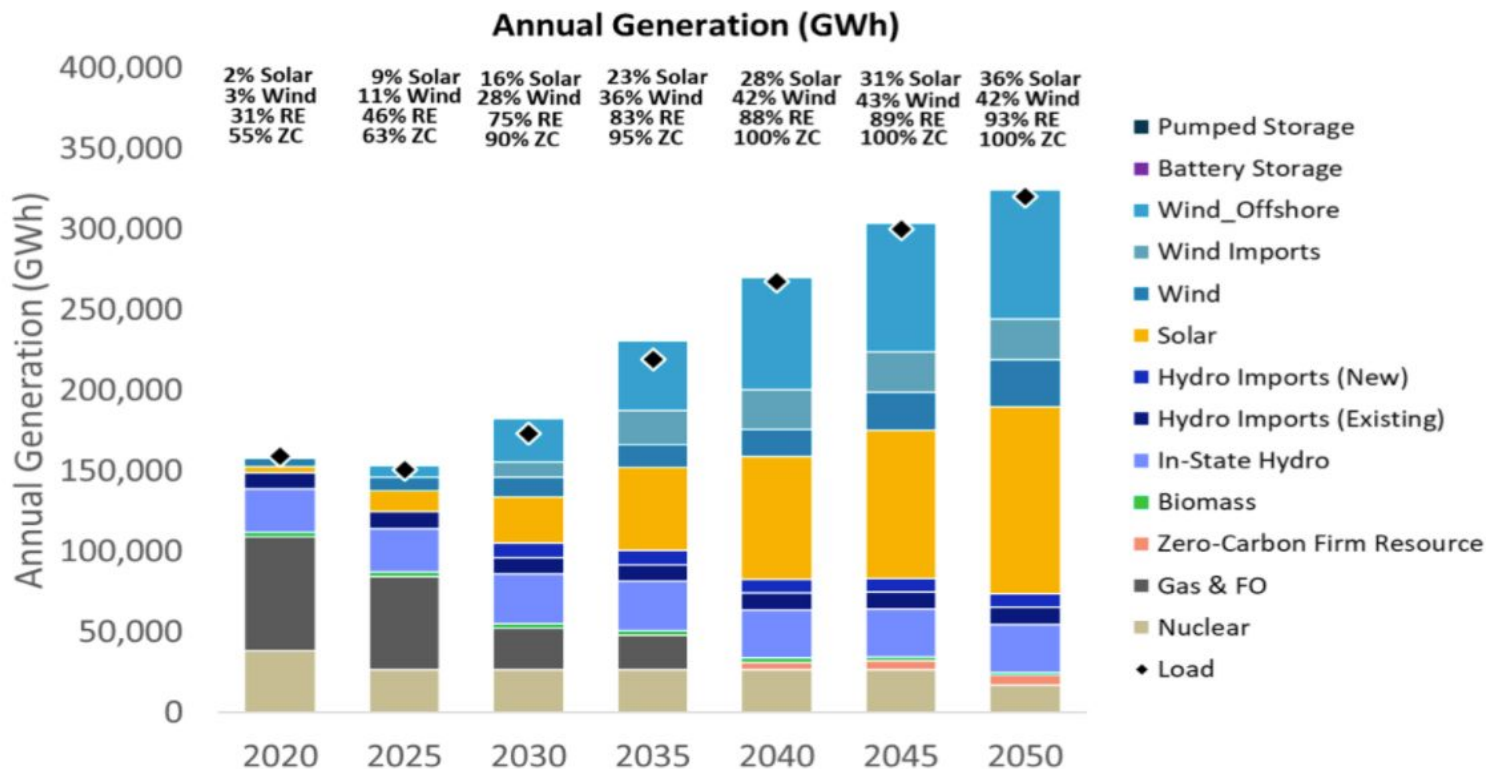
Electricity: Where we are now



NY's "Tale of Two Grids"



Projected electricity mix to meet emissions targets



Renewable resources recommendations (State & utility)



- Require Office of Renewable Siting (ORES) to **set metrics/goals for MWs of renewables** to be permitted each year through 2030.
- **Incentivize agrivoltaics** (integrating energy & ag land uses).
- Require utilities to **expand hosting capacity/speed up interconnection process** to better support new renewables serving local grid.
- Target State incentives to **promote high-value local renewable projects** (e.g., agrivoltaics, multifamily housing, solar cooperatives, projects in disadvantaged communities, pairings of solar with geothermal)
- Develop incentives to **encourage rooftop & parking lot solar paired with storage.**

Renewable recommendations cont. (local government & community)



- Launch statewide public information campaign on climate crisis & benefits of clean energy transition.
- Integrate climate change curricula & clean energy jobs training & opportunities in K-12 schools.
- Provide resources/support to local governments to streamline permitting/zoning for renewables.
- Develop Clean Energy Development Mapping Tool to help local governments plan/site renewables.
- Encourage CCA development and 100% renewable option. Within 1 year, enable counties to become CCA administrators.
- Expand benefits to communities hosting renewable projects. (A smorgasbord of possible benefits listed in Scoping Plan, p.163-164)

Storage & reliability



Grid powered primarily by wind and sun will require substantial amounts of energy storage that can operate from a few minutes & hours to days & weeks.

- **Short-duration battery storage:** Recommends PSC start proceeding this year considering binding storage targets & a funding mechanism.
- **Demand-side solutions to reduce peak** (reducing our demand during high-use times; scaling up geothermal)
- **Long-duration storage should be a priority focus for research.**
- No endorsement of specific technologies (green hydrogen, RNG, etc.) to balance grid, but leaves door open to possible use if needed for reliability.

What's the deal with green hydrogen

"Green" hydrogen is produced through electrolysis, powered by renewable energy. ("Blue" and "gray" hydrogen both depend on **fossil gas**.) Possible uses for green hydrogen: hard-to-electrify industries (e.g., steel, cement); potential use down the road for long-duration storage once grid is powered mainly by wind & solar, but lots of unknowns. False solution promoted by fossil industry as a replacement for fossil power.

Pro

Can make use of curtailed wind/solar produced & not used by grid); potentially dispatchable to balance a grid powered mainly by renewables during peak periods.

Con

Not cost-effective; emits NOx when combusted; highly energy-intensive to produce (not enough curtailed power likely will be available for more than limited use.)

Make your voice heard!



- Set annual MW target for State permitting of renewables to reach 70x30 goal.
- Set MW targets to expand rooftop and parking lot solar & and siting on brownfields, and develop a plan to reach those targets.
- The priority focus should be on ramping up renewables and battery storage, as recommended, not "false solutions" (e.g., green hydrogen, RNG).
- Prioritize pairing of solar with electrification in low-income housing, and expanded opportunities for low-income participation in community renewable energy.
- Incentivize agrivoltaics and require NYSERDA and Ag and Markets to produce educational materials and guidance on agrivoltaics.
- Launch statewide k-12 education & public information campaign around climate, renewable energy, and job training opportunities.

Share your ideas to support renewable energy in your community!



In public comments, consider weighing in on:

- What would help build support for siting renewables in your community? (see Plan recs, p.162-164)
- What public benefits should state/developers provide to communities hosting large-scale renewable projects? (ibid).
- What kinds of support and resources does your community need to expand renewable development in your community?

Phasing out Fossil: Recommendations



For the approx. **150 existing NY fossil facilities**, Plan recommends:

- DEC, PSC, NYSERDA, EPB: Assess & determine **timeline with specific targets to reduce emissions from fossil fuel generation by 2030**;
- DEC: **Promulgate regulations to meet targets. Prioritize plants with co-pollutants impacting disadvantaged communities.**

Note: **72%** of gas turbines & **23%** of steam turbines are already retirement age! (JTWG report)

New fossil plants: Majority of Power Gen Advisory Panel supported a **moratorium**. *Recommendation not adopted by CAC since a minority opposed.*

Happening now: DEC has proposed regs (DAR 21) to evaluate consistency of new fossil Air Permit applications with CLCPA.

Make your voice heard!



- **No new fossil infrastructure.**
- **ASAP:** Process to set targets for reducing fossil fuel generation emissions needs to start now.
- **Ensure fossil plants disproportionately harming disadvantaged communities close first.**
- **Ensure adequate funding for localities affected by plant closure.**
- **Ensure plant-owner responsibility for site remediation.**
- **Incentivize/prioritize re-use of sites for battery storage if community supports it (or renewables if sufficient land is available).**



Waste

Accounts for **12%** of NY emissions. Biggest sources: Landfill waste (**78%**), wastewater treatment plants (**15%**)

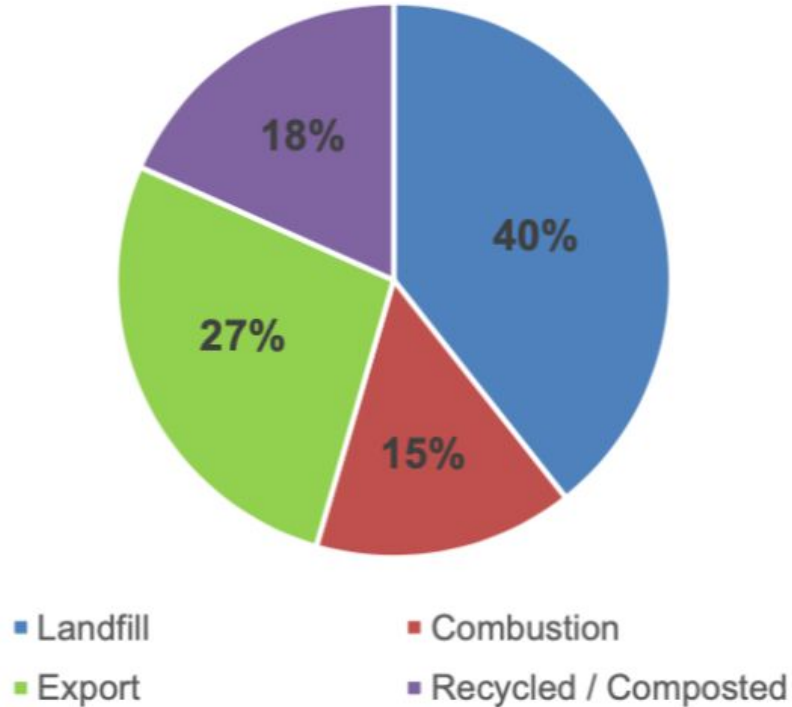
"The most significant GHG emissions impact during the lifecycle of products and packaging result not from disposal, but production of products and packaging that become waste." (SP, p. 236)

Single-use plastics are the new coal: GHG emissions from US plastics industry on track to surpass emissions from coal by 2030. (Beyond Plastics report, "The New Coal: Plastics and Climate Change 10/2021).

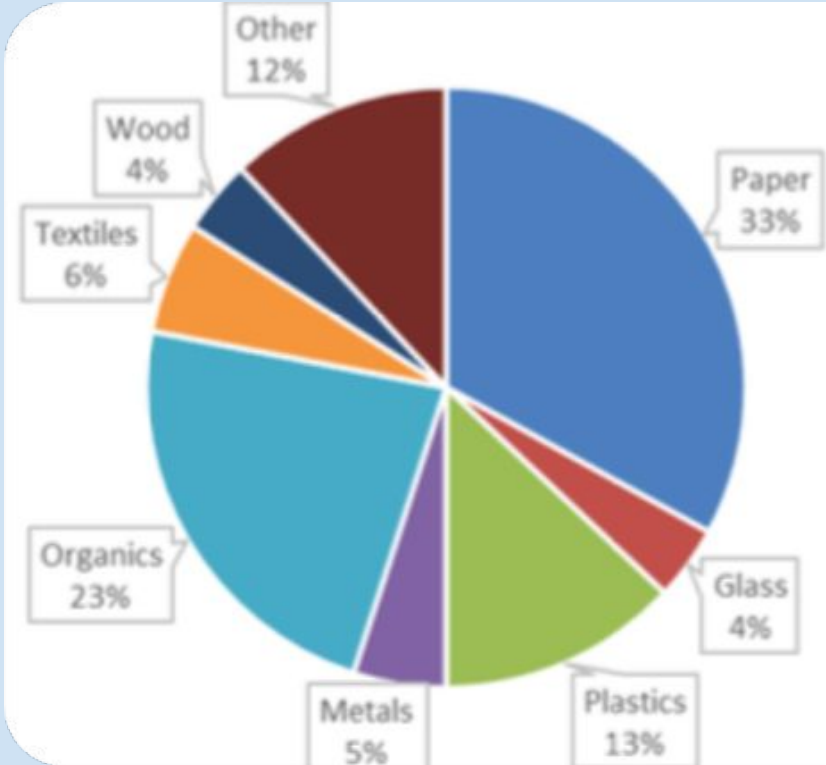


Waste

End Use of MSW Generated in New York (2018)



NY's Solid Waste Mix



Organic waste must me dramatically reduced

To reach NY emissions targets from landfills:

- **100%** diversion of organic waste from landfills & incinerators needs to be in place **by 2030**;
- **10%** reduction of emissions from existing landfills **every five years**.

Diversion strategies:

- **Distributing edible food waste to food insecure;**
- **Composting and aerobic digestion of inedible waste.**





Organics Waste:

Key recommendations to support

- Strengthen Food Donation & Food Scraps Recycling Law, and & set targets & timetable to eliminate combustion & landfilling of organics.
- Climate Justice Working Group recommendation: Stronger programs requiring major food waste generators (e.g., hospitals, universities, supermarkets) to transfer excess edible food to where it's needed (e.g., local food banks.)
- Expand local financial assistance for organics recycling infrastructure & require local solid waste management planning to incorporate food scraps recovery.
- Expand successful models of organics collection programs, including to multifamily & public housing.

Waste Reduction:

Key recommendations to support



- Require a **per/ton surcharge on all waste** to fund the three R's (reduction, reuse, recycling).
- Enact "**By Request Only**" legislation for single-use products & require reusable/refillable options in retail outlets.
- Require **minimum level of recycled content** in certain products & packaging.
- **Expand container deposit programs** to encourage recycling/reuse.
- **Enact state procurement standards** for recyclable products.
- Implement **comprehensive textile waste reduction & recycling**.
- Enact broad **extended producer responsibility** (EPR) requirements (*EPR proposed in 2023 Executive Budget).
- **Enact legislation to reduce and phase out single-use packaging.**

Scoping Plan recommendations not covered in this presentation....

- **Agricultural and Forestry:** 6% of emissions. While a comparatively small emissions source, these sectors have a big impact on keeping carbon emissions out of the atmosphere, sequestering carbon in natural and working lands and in wood products.
- **Land use:** Considered a cross-cutting issue, local land-use policies indirectly impact emissions from other sources and directly impact sequestration of carbon in natural & working lands, playing a critical role in achieving net-zero emissions. (Emissions removals less than 8% in 2019--we need to get to 15% by 2050!)
- **Industry: 9% of emissions.** (One point to note: Only brief reference is made to highly energy-intensive cryptocurrency mining operations, and no policy recommendations were offered to address the climate impacts of this new and growing industry in NY.)

Economy-wide strategies for reducing emissions

The Scoping Plan asks for public input on strategies to internalize costs of GHG emissions economy-wide or in specific sectors:

Carbon pricing: Directly prices emissions by establishing a price/ton paid by regulated entities (e.g., fossil fuel power plants, fossil fuel providers for heating/transportation)

Cap-and-invest program: Indirectly prices emissions through the market by capping emissions at a certain level and requiring regulated entities to purchase emissions allowances to match their emissions. (Ex: Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative)

Clean Energy Supply standard: Requires fuel providers to reduce carbon intensity of fuels they sell, either by blending lower carbon fuels or by buying credits from electricity provider to displace fossil fuels. Would be progressively ratcheted down to zero emissions.

Any strategy must be designed to avoid overburdening LMI households & Disadvantaged Communities.

What these strategies would do

Carbon pricing and cap-and-invest are market-based strategies:

- Provide a price signal to encourage lower emissions choices.
- Can generate revenue for public investment and incentive programs, 35-40% of which would be dedicated to disadvantaged communities under the Climate Law.

Clean Fuel Supply Standard does not generate revenue, making it more challenging to mitigate regressive impact.

(A full description of these strategies can be found in Chapter 17 of the Scoping Plan.)

The Law Envisions Robust Public Input

The Climate Law requires: "**meaningful opportunities for public comment from all segments of the population that will be impacted by the plan, including persons living in disadvantaged communities....**"

A public comment period on the Draft Scoping Plan of **at least 120 days**.

At least **6 regional public hearings (3 upstate/3 downstate)**, likely to be held this Spring. Sign up to speak!

The Scoping Plan will be finalized after public comment, and submitted to the Governor and Legislature **no later than July 18, 2023**.

Your input is vital!

Go to www.climate.ny.gov to find:

- The Draft Scoping Plan & appendices
- Recordings of all Climate Action Council, Advisory Panel, and Working Group meetings
- Additional studies and reports that informed deliberations.

Submit your comments here:

<https://nyserda.seamlessdocs.com/f/DraftScopingComments>

Educate, Inform, Organize

Share your comments with elected representatives!

Spread the word in your communities & networks to get involved!

Questions? info@nyforcleanpower.org



Change can happen fast!

Let's make it the future we want to see!

5th Avenue, Manhattan
1900 vs 1913

*From one lone car
in a sea of horses...*



*...to one lone
horse in a sea
of cars!*