

THE WHITE HOUSE

A CLEANER, MORE EFFICIENT POWER SECTOR IN MARYLAND

We have a moral obligation to leave our children a planet that's not polluted or damaged. By taking action now to combat climate change, including developing homegrown clean energy and cutting energy waste, we can help protect our kids' health, cut carbon pollution, and begin to slow the effects of climate change so we leave a cleaner, safer environment for future generations.

We are already feeling the dangerous and costly effects of a changing climate across the nation. In the past three decades, the percentage of Americans with asthma has more than doubled, and climate change is putting those Americans at greater risk of landing in the hospital. And extreme weather events – from more severe droughts and wildfires in the west to more powerful hurricanes and record heat waves – are affecting communities across the country. Now is the time to act. We have already made progress by moving to cleaner sources of energy and improving the energy efficiency of our cars, trucks, and buildings.

The Clean Power Plan, a key part of the President's Climate Action Plan, cuts harmful carbon pollution from the power sector that's fueling climate change. By setting the first-ever national standards to limit carbon pollution from power plants, the largest single source of U.S. carbon pollution, it will improve the health of Americans across the country, create clean energy jobs, and help households and businesses save on their energy bills. The final plan takes into account the more than 4 million comments received from states and stakeholders across the country, creating strong but achievable standards for power plants that provide flexibility and choices for states and utilities on how to achieve their clean energy future.

The Clean Power Plan Will Improve the Health of Maryland Residents

We know climate change will put vulnerable populations at greater risk – including the elderly, our kids, and people already suffering from burdensome allergies, asthma, and other illnesses. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 9.4 percent of Maryland's adult population and 10.8 percent of children in the state suffer from asthma. The sooner we act, by taking responsible steps to cut carbon pollution from existing power plants, the more we can do to prevent impacts that affect all Americans – especially the most vulnerable.

In 2013, 19 million metric tons of carbon pollution were emitted from power plants in Maryland — equal to the yearly pollution of nearly 4 million cars. In addition to reducing a portion of this carbon pollution, EPA's guidelines will also cut other forms of air pollution like soot and smog. Overall, these reductions will provide significant health benefits.

Since the Clean Air Act was implemented more than 40 years ago, the EPA has continued to protect the health of communities, in particular those vulnerable to the impacts of harmful pollution, while growing the economy. In fact, since 1970, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled in size. The Clean Power Plan builds on this progress, while providing states the flexibility to have clean, reliable, and affordable electricity.

Reducing Carbon Pollution Lowers Risks and Costs for Maryland

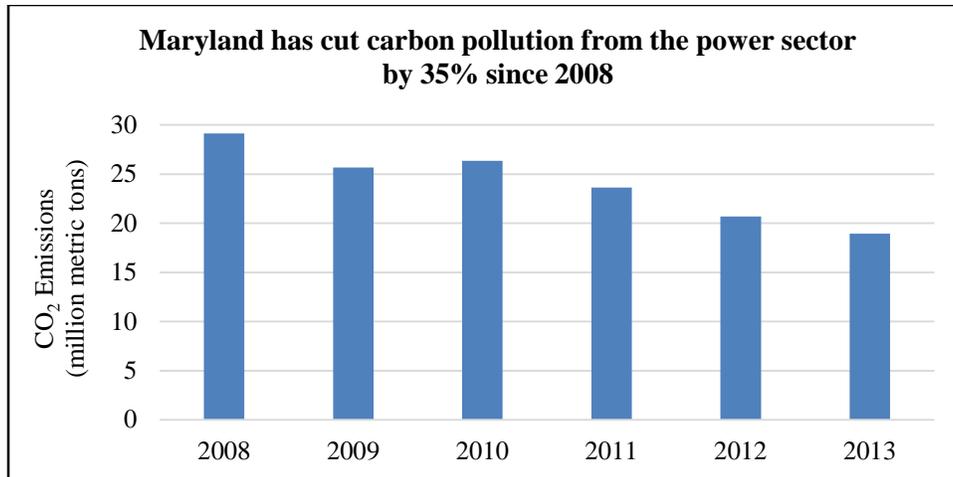
Maryland is part of the U.S. National Climate Assessment's Northeast Region. The findings in the National Climate Assessment underscore the need for urgent action to combat the threats from climate change, protect American citizens and communities today, and build a sustainable future for our kids and grandkids.

According to the third U.S. National Climate Assessment Highlights report, regional and state-specific impacts include:

- *Climate:* The Northeast depends on aging infrastructure that has already been stressed by climate hazards including heat waves and heavy downpours. The Northeast has experienced a greater recent increase in extreme precipitation than any other region in the U.S.; between 1958 and 2010, the Northeast saw more than a 70% percent increase in the amount of precipitation falling in very heavy events (defined as the heaviest 1% of all daily events). This increase, combined with coastal and riverine flooding due to sea level rise and storm surge, creates increased risks.
- *Heat Waves:* Much of the southern portion of the region, including the majority of Maryland, is projected by mid-century to experience more than 60 additional days per year above 90°F compared to the end of last century under continued increases in emissions. This will affect the region's vulnerable populations, infrastructure, agriculture, and ecosystems. Since the hottest days in the Northeast are often associated with high concentrations of ground-level ozone and other pollutants, the combination of heat stress and poor air quality can pose a major health risk to vulnerable groups: young children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing health conditions including asthma.
- *Coastal Flooding:* People living in coastal flood zones are vulnerable to direct loss of life and injury associated with tropical storms and nor'easters. Flood damage to personal property, businesses, and public infrastructure can also result. Over 500,000 people in the state live within the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) 100-year coastal flood zone. As sea levels rise, populations in this flood zone (defined as the area with at least a 1% chance of experiencing a coastal flood in a given year) will experience more frequent flooding, and populations that have historically fallen outside the flood zone will find themselves in that zone. The more southern states within the region, including Delaware and Maryland, have a highly vulnerable land area because of a higher rate of sea level rise and relatively flat coastlines compared to the northern tier.

Maryland is Already Reducing Carbon Pollution and has Many Tools to Meet its Clean Power Plan Goals

Maryland has already set ambitious goals to reduce carbon pollution. Maryland has committed to cut emissions 25 percent below 2006 levels by 2020. Mayors in thirteen cities in Maryland have joined the Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, committing to take action in their communities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2014, there were approximately 3,500 people employed in the wind and solar industries in Maryland.

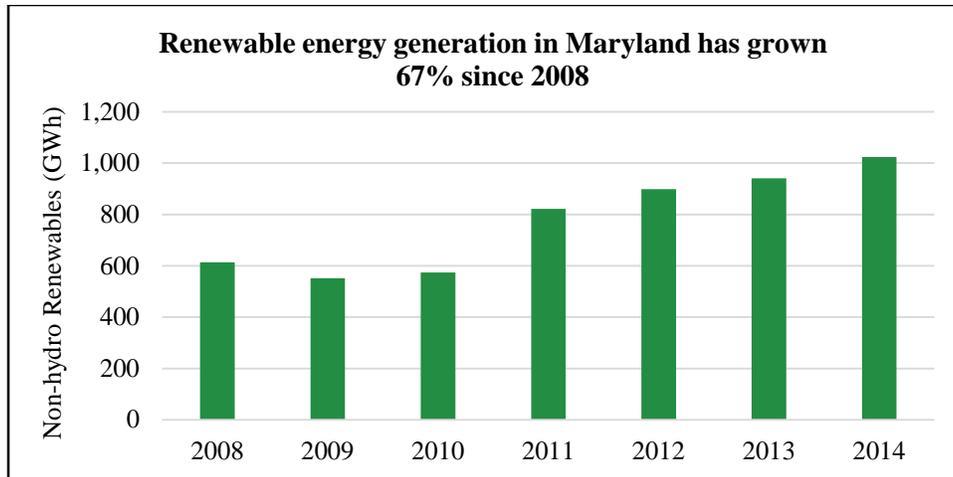


Maryland has already reduced its power sector carbon pollution by 35 percent since 2008. Maryland is one of nine states that form the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), the first mandatory emissions budget and trading program in the United States for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the power sector. Maryland, like all states, will have flexibility to meet EPA’s goal by using the energy sources that work best for it and by cutting energy waste. To date, all 50 states have demand-side energy efficiency programs, 37 have implemented renewable portfolio standards or goals, and 10 have adopted market-based greenhouse gas emissions programs. Maryland is no exception. The state has a goal to generate 20 percent of its electricity from renewable energy resources by 2022, including at least 2 percent from solar, and a goal to reduce per capita electricity use 15 percent below 2007 levels by the end of 2015. EPA’s rule builds on progress already underway in each state and provides guidelines for states to develop plans to meet their carbon pollution reduction goals. It lets states work alone to develop plans or work together with neighboring states to develop multi-state plans, creating thousands of good jobs for Americans who are making our electricity system cleaner and our homes and businesses more energy efficient.

Cutting Carbon Pollution and Saving on Energy Bills in Maryland

Through the President’s leadership, and the initiative of the state of Maryland, local communities, and the private sector, a number of common sense measures to combat carbon pollution in Maryland are already in place. EPA’s flexible guidelines for power plants will continue driving cost-effective measures to reduce carbon pollution in Maryland, building off of recent progress:

- ***Increasing the Deployment of Clean Energy:*** Since President Obama took office, the United States has more than doubled its use of renewable energy from wind, solar, and geothermal sources, including tripling wind energy generation and increasing solar generation by more than twenty times. In Maryland, renewable energy generation from these sources increased by 67 percent since 2008. The Administration has supported tens of thousands of renewable energy projects throughout the country, including 1,556 in Maryland, generating enough energy to power over 55,000 homes. Furthermore, the U.S. produces more natural gas than ever before – and nearly everyone’s energy bill is lower because of it.



- Improving Energy Efficiency:** Using less energy to power our homes and businesses is critical to building a clean and secure energy future. President Obama has made essential investments in research and development to advance energy efficiency, and set new standards to make the things we use every day more efficient. Since October 2009, the Department of Energy and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have jointly completed energy upgrades for more than 1.5 million homes across the country, saving many families more than \$400 on their heating and cooling bills in the first year alone. Already, local communities are taking initiative. As part of the President's Better Buildings Challenge, the state of Maryland committed to reducing energy intensity 20 percent by 2020 in 9 million square feet of buildings. Towson University has committed to the same goal in 3.4 million square feet of campus buildings. Anne Arundel County Public Schools have committed to reduce energy intensity 20 percent in 10 years in 13 million square feet of school and administrative buildings. The Housing Authority of Baltimore City, a multifamily residential partner, has committed to a 20 percent reduction in energy consumption within 10 years in 6.85 million square feet of its facilities.