Day 24: Addressing Climate Change at the Sub-National Level

Daniel J. Mallinson

School of Public Affairs Penn State Harrisburg mallinson@psu.edu

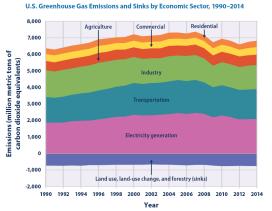
PUBPL 481

Road map

• What are state and local governments doing?

What are the benefits and drawbacks of having state and local governments take the lead in addressing climate change?

Sources of Greenhouse Gases



Data source: U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 2016. Inventory of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and sinks: 1990–2014. EPA 430-R-16-002, www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/usinventoryreport.html.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.

Figure: U.S. EPA

Regional Partnerships

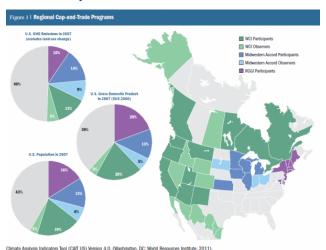


Figure: World Resources Institute

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

- Est. 2009
- 10 states + 2
- PA in 2022
- \$300 milliom in auction proceeds in 2022

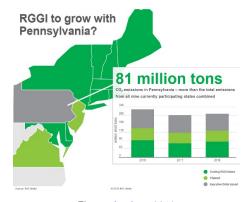
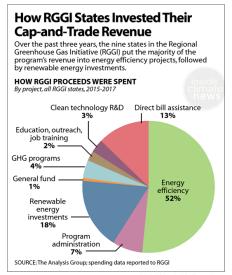


Figure: Luckow 2019

https://youtu.be/OlNgAIyTDNc

Bell and Mallinson 2021



PAUL HORN / InsideClimate News

7/13

Figure: PA DEP

Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards

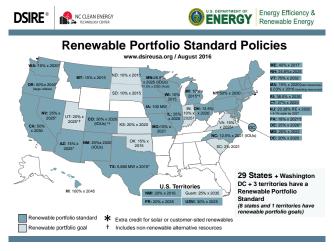


Figure: Solar Energy Industries Association

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

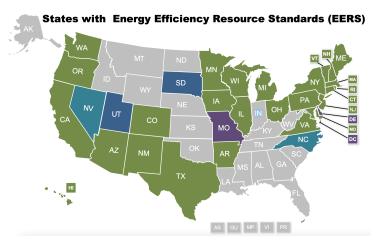


Figure: National Conference of State Legislatures

Net Metering

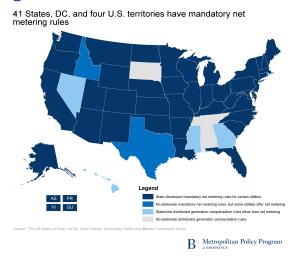


Figure: Brookings Institute

Transportation

What can states do?

Agriculture

What can states do?

Conflictual Federalism

Preemption

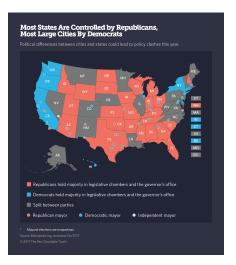


Figure: Quinton 2017

Hope

There is still a lot that states can do to tackle climate change, but unclear as to whether it is enough. Risks of shirking are great. States still act in the interests of their citizens. But, those interests are increasingly aligned with carbon emissions reduction.