## SECOND REGULAR SESSION

## **House Concurrent Resolution No. 30**

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES FRANKLIN (Sponsor), JONES (110), DIEHL, HOSKINS, HUMMEL, CRAWFORD, RICHARDSON, SPENCER, RIDDLE, DUGGER, WALKER, PFAUTSCH, GUERNSEY, LOVE, REMOLE, ALLEN, SCHATZ, MUNTZEL, ANDERSON, JONES (50), MCCAHERTY, ROWLAND, BERNSKOETTER, BERRY, HANSEN, NEELY, MCGAUGH, HAMPTON, HIGDON, KOLKMEYER, WOOD, JUSTUS, FITZPATRICK, ENTLICHER, ZERR, HOUGHTON, MOON, HURST, LANT, CORNEJO, LAIR, DOHRMAN, BROWN, CONWAY (10), LAUER, CROSS, MILLER, LICHTENEGGER, WHITE, FRAKER, FREDERICK, REDMON, SCHIEBER, SHUMAKE, PHILLIPS, SHULL, LYNCH, PIKE, STREAM, WILSON, BURNS, BLACK, HARRIS, MIMS AND MORRIS (Co-sponsors).

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WHEREAS, domestically produced coal has been and continues to be used as a fuel to produce over 80% of the electricity generated by the state's investor-owned electric utilities, municipally owned utilities, and rural electric cooperatives; and

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**WHEREAS**, the state's heavy reliance on coal as a fuel source for Missouri's base-load electric generation is due primarily to coal being abundant, available, reliable, and comparatively much less expensive than virtually all other available fuels; and

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WHEREAS, on June 25, 2013, the President of the United States issued a memorandum to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency directing the EPA to:

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(1) Move forward with a new proposal to implement national standards for carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from the new fossil fuel-fired electric power plants by issuing a proposed rule no later than September 20, 2013;

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(2) Use the EPA's authority under Sections 111(b) and 111(d) of the federal Clean Air Act to issue no later than June 1, 2014, standards, regulations, or guidelines that address carbon pollution from modified, reconstructed, and existing power plants; and

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WHEREAS, the EPA already has issued its proposed rules and regulations for new fossil fuel-fired electric power plants and is expected to issue its proposed rules and regulations for existing fossil fuel-fired power plants by June 1, 2014, with implementation by June 2015; and

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WHEREAS, the EPA's proposed regulations for new power plants would require all new coal-fired electric power plants to utilize carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, otherwise known as "sequestration", to capture and store CO2 underground in order to meet the

HCR 30 2

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28 EPA's new stringent emission limits, even though such sequestration technology is not yet economical or even widely commercially available; and 30 31 WHEREAS, according to the Congressional Budget Office, engineers have estimated 32 this sequestration technology would increase the cost of producing electricity from new coal-33 fired electric power plants by 75%; and 34 35 WHEREAS, a significant amount of additional electricity, estimated to be approximately 30% or more and known in the industry as "parasite load", would have to be generated by the power plant solely for the purpose of operating such new sequestration technology, making such additional power unavailable for use but still paid for by Missouri's electric consumers; and 38 39 40 WHEREAS, even the EPA admits that "today's CCS technologies would add around 41 80% to the cost of electricity for a new pulverized coal (PC) plant"; and 42 43 WHEREAS, these regulations in practical effect will make it economically impossible 44 to build new coal-fired electric power plants in the future in order to meet the future electric 45 generation needs of Missourians; and 46 47 WHEREAS, these regulations will in effect completely remove coal as a domestic, 48 abundant, reliable, and affordable fuel source for electric generation in the future; and 49 50 WHEREAS, a reliable, affordable energy supply is vital to the nation's future economic 51 growth, security, and quality of life; and 52 53 WHEREAS, it should be clear public policy of the United States to pursue an "all of the above" approach by promoting, and not discouraging or eliminating, any one or more domestic 54 55 potential fuel source for electric generation by new or existing power plants; and 56 57 WHEREAS, the EPA's proposed regulations for existing power plants, while not yet 58 made public, can reasonably be expected to follow the approach taken by the EPA in its proposed 59 rules for new plants, and in any event, certainly will be designed to drastically reduce CO2 60 emissions from existing coal-fired electric power plants; and 61 62 WHEREAS, stricter emission standards imposed by the EPA on Missouri's existing 63 coal-fired electric power plants necessarily will translate into higher electric costs that necessarily 64 must be paid for by all Missouri consumers, either directly in higher electric rates, or indirectly 65 through higher costs for other goods and services; and

WHEREAS, higher electric rates translate into an economic competitive disadvantage

for Missouri and added economic stress in an already struggling state economy; and

HCR 30 3

**WHEREAS**, electric rate increases in recent years continue to be a heavy burden for customers served by the state's investor-owned and municipally-owned electric utilities, especially low-income residential customers, small businesses, and large manufacturers who are struggling to survive in an increasingly competitive world market; and

WHEREAS, increasing costs for electricity will hit especially hard residential electric users living in rural Missouri who are served by Missouri's electric cooperatives where 50% of electric cooperative members are over 55 years old, 37% are retired or on a fixed income, 40% have gross household incomes of less than \$50,000 per year, and 16% make less than \$25,000 per year; and

**WHEREAS**, approximately 40 million American families nationally earn less than \$30,000 per year and spend almost 20% of their budgets on energy costs; and

**WHEREAS**, Missouri currently enjoys some of the lowest electric rates in the nation due to its reliance on coal-fired electric generation while other states that do not rely on coal have some of the highest electric rates; and

WHEREAS, many states have implemented mandatory or voluntary renewable portfolio/energy standards, implemented energy efficient or peak load reduction programs, experienced significant retirements of coal-based generating plants, or mandated emission reduction programs - all of which have already contributed to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, each state has different needs and should be permitted to primarily rely on its own state utility and environmental regulators to craft and implement emission performance systems that reflect the policies, energy needs, fuel resource mix, and unique economic considerations of each state and region:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby strongly urge the Environmental Protection Agency to use some basic common sense and reject any federal fossil fuel emission rules or regulations that would have the practical effect of removing coal as a viable fuel option for both new and existing electric generation in the State of Missouri and elsewhere, and to adopt only such rules and regulations that allow state utility and environmental regulators maximum flexibility and discretion in implementing the same; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for Gina McCarthy, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.