

WSPA Priority Issues

November 11, 2014

The Best Of Times...



U.S. crude oil production has reached its highest point since 1997, due to production from shale and other tight rock formations, while reducing imports to their lowest level in more than 20 years.

American Petroleum Institute











We need to go straight at the fossil fuel industry

Bill McKibben















The goal here is not to win. The goal here is to destroy these people, we want a smashing victory.

Tom Steyer



In 2014, WSPA has activated a significant number of campaigns and coalitions that have contributed to WSPA's advocacy goals and continue to respond to aggressive anti-oil initiatives in the West.

Each campaign was structured to address specific state or local issues and provide an excellent opportunity for the petroleum industry to educate consumers and voters in all of WSPA's five Western states.

WSPA has also invested in several coalitions that are best suited to drive consumer and grassroots messages to regulators and policymakers.



Invest Engage Guide



Downstream



West Coast Climate Change Issues

California

- ✓ AB 32
- √ Cap-and-trade for stationary sources
- ✓ Cap-and-trade for fuels (January 1, 2014)
- ✓ Low Carbon Fuel Standard

Washington

- ✓ Low Carbon Fuel Standard
- √ Cap-and-trade
- √ Carbon tax

Oregon

- ✓ Low Carbon Fuel Standard
- √ Carbon tax



Upcoming Climate Change Milestones

Items and Deadlines from October 2014 to February 2015

OCT 14	NOV 14	DEC 15	JAN 15	FEB 15
Oct 23-24	CARB Board Hearing; California Drive	rs Alliance FUTC Press Conference - OCT 201	4	
Oct 27	Draft expected for Washington OFM C	lean Fuels (LFCS) Study - OCT 2014		
Oct 27	CARB Staff Workshop on California LC	FS Compliance Schedule and Cost Containme	ent - OCT 2014	
Oct 29-Nov	WSPA Meetings with Oregon EQC Men	nbers - OCT 2014		
Mid Nov		Final Washington OFM Clean Fuels (LC	CFS) Study Due - NOV 2014	
Nov 17		Final Washington CERT report present	ation to Governor Insiee & release - NOV 2014	4
Jan 1		California Imp	elementation of FUTC - JAN 2015	
Jan 1	New Regulations for Mandatory Repo	rting Rule, Cap-and-Trade & Cost Implementa	ition. Follow-up in Q1 - JAN 2015	
Jan 6-7		EQC Adoption Hearing on Oregon Clean	Fuels Program (LCFS) - JAN 2015	
Jan 10		CARB Release of LCFS 45	day review package - JAN 2015	
Feb			Oregon Legislative Session; LC	FS sunset debate - FEB 2015
Feb			Washington Legislative Session; Cap-a	and-Trade debate - FEB 2015
Feb 19-20			CARB Board	Hearing on LCFS - FEB 2015

Deadlines are subject to change. The timeline and milestones included above will be udpated in January 2015. California Items in Light Blue. Oregon Items in Dark Blue. Washington Items in Green.

Engaging Business Allies

- Organized coalition activities
 - ✓ CIOMA (Fed Up at the Pump)
 - ✓ IWLA (Tank the Tax)
 - ✓ CAHT
 - ✓ CTA
 - ✓ NFIB
 - ✓ CARE

















How Big Oil is using front groups to attack global warming regulations





Engaging Business Allies

LATHAM&WATKINS LATHAM

White Paper

Outstanding Design Flaws in California's Cap-and-Trade Program

Jean-Philippe Brisson¹ Partner, Latham & Watkins, LLP

October 16, 2014 | Client Alert 1751

On January 1, 2013, California embarked on a grand experiment with the launch of the world's most complex cap-and-trade program. Under this program, companies operating in California, such as food processors, power producers and importers, manufacturers, cement producers and refiners, must purchase carbon permits called "allowances" from the Air Resources Board ("ARB") to cover their emissions of greenhouse gases ("Compliance Entities").

As of today, ARB has held eight auctions during which it has sold more than 240 million allowances at prices ranging between \$10 and \$14^{\circ}\$ per allowance. Participants in ARB auctions have included Compliance Entities, but also a number of financial intermediaries and speculators that purchase allowances for resale at a profit. For example, financial intermediaries and speculators have purchased more than 20 million allowances so far in ARB auctions.⁵

Although the program is working well in some areas, a number of challenges remain and a key test will come in the period leading up to the first final compliance deadline of November 1, 2015, when companies will adjust their holdings of allowances to cover their 2013-2014 emissions. As the compliance deadline approaches, the market's proper functioning becomes increasingly important to ensure that regulated emissions are able to satisfy their compliance obligations and that the anticipated benefits of the program are fully realized.

To ensure that the program continues to function well, and to avoid a situation in which allowance prices spiral upwards as we approach November 1, 2015, it is imperative to address a number of outstanding design flaws in the program. These design flaws include: (1) the current structure of its holding limit, (2) the infrequency of auctions, (3) ARBs can confiniment policies, (4) ARBs approach to markets and use rule or law, and (5) the program's relationship to impending federal GHG regulations. Addressing these matters, described in more detail below, is crucial not only for the November 1, 2015 deadline, but also because the program is scheduled to double in size on January 1, 2015 when downstream fuels become regulated under the program.

Background: Experience Shows that Market Design Flaws Can Cripple Environmental Programs

Past experience demonstrates the importance of proper design. Market design flaws can result—
and have resulted—in entartspoin implications for environmental markets around the globe.
Take, for example, California's own South Coast Air Quality Management District RECLAIM
cap and-trade program for oxides of nitrogen and sulfur during the California power gains of
2000-2001. RECLAIM load initially been designed to include sevent cost-containment
mechanisms, but these were ultimately left out of the program. When demand for power soared,

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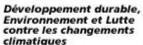
Engaging Business Allies



"On December 14, 2011 the Government of Québec adopted the Regulation respecting a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gas emission allowances. Québec thus became the first Canadian partner to adopt its own regulation, placing it shoulder to shoulder with California.."



"57 percent of Quebecers aren't even aware of the cap-and-trade program for GHG emissions. The program will require Quebec companies that produce or import fuels into the province, to buy credits in a carbon market involving Quebec and California, as of January 1, 2015."







Engaging Consumers



About Members News Resources Take Action Contact

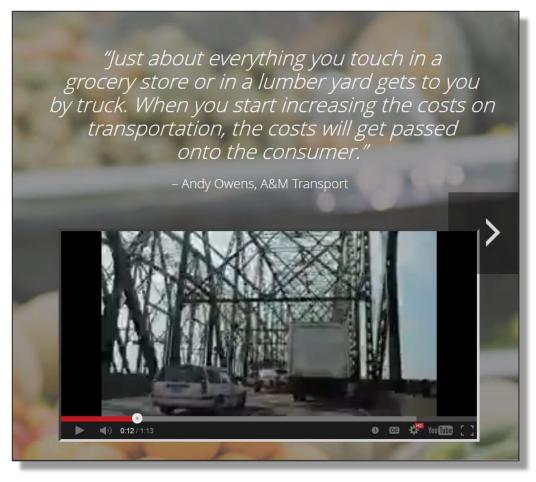


Oregonians for Sound Fuel Policy is a coalition of fuel users, consumers and business organizations opposed to the adoption of the proposed Clean Fuels Program in Oregon, also known as a Low Carbon Fuel Standard.











Andy Owens video





Matt Miller video

Washington Climate Change Campaign

Engaging Consumers



About the Issue Members News Resources Take Action Contact



Washington Consumers for Sound Fuel Policy is a coalition of Washington energy consumers, businesses, community leaders and industry stakeholders committed to representing the interests of businesses and consumers in the debate over how best to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Please join our efforts to protect our economy and pursue workable alternatives that decrease Washington's greenhouse gas emissions levels.



Washington Climate Change Campaign



FOR SOUND FILE POLICY

LOW CARBON FUEL STANDARI An Infeasible Solution To A Serious Pro

As adopted elsewhere (California), a Low Carbon Fuel Sta mandates the reduction of carbon intensity of conventions diesel – as a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

While the coalition supports appropriate and cost effectiv fuel and energy policies, a LCFS has been shown to be an that will likely result in fuel supply disruptions and extrem volatility. At a time when job creation and economic grow State should be Olympia's number one focus, regulations address climate change must be carefully considered. As a LCFS regulation could adversely impact the state's economarkets.

The potential economic consequences of a California LCF in a Boston Consulting Group report entitled *Understand AB 32* dated June 2012 and updated in October 2013. If implemented in Washington State we believe similar improcur here at home. More detailed Washington State more develop definitive impacts in Washington if a LCFS were to

LCFS Could Put Washington's Economy, Businesses, and The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report determined it would likely result in the closure of up to half of California In addition the report projected a loss of 28,000-51,000 jb billion in lost tax revenue to state and local governments.

A LCFS could create fuel shortages if fuel providers are unthe regulation, leaving them no choice but to reduce fuel competition for scarce low-carbon biofuels could result in costs, which could be passed along to businesses and corcost of doing business increases, employers are left with idecisions which can lead to job loss, greater unemployme sconomic growth.

According to a Charles River Associates study, a national it to major compliance costs that could drastically increase indeed, the study found consumer costs could rise betwee within five years of adoption of a national LCFS regulation.

Pointing to the further infeasibility of a LCFS, the Washing Association warned in a 2010 letter that LCFS regulations cost of consumer products because businesses often rely deliver their goods to market.

www.wasou

Washington



FOR SOUND FU

PROJECTED COSTS/IMPACTS OF A I CARBON FUEL STANDARD

No one knows exactly how much a Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCF cost Washington State's economy but the estimates are high:

- Washington State Estimate Climate Legislative and Execut Workgroup (CLEW) – Loidos (formerly Scientific Applications International Corp.), the CLEW's expert consultants, estimate that the cost of gas and diesel fuels would have to increase bet \$0.93 and \$1.18 per gallon for a state LCF5 to produce results. LCFS program was identified as one of the most expensive strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- California Estimate Boston Consulting Group Analysis Th proposal reviewed by the CLEW appears to be modeled after program. The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) has estimated th compliance costs there will be between \$0.33 and \$1.06 per granlysis also shows that these costs are likely to climb as scarce credits become more expensive and if other states impose sim legislation.

A variety of other potential costs and impacts have been identified to a potential LCFS. These include:

- Y Potential loss of manufacturing jobs BCG projected that cu California's refinery capacity as a result of the LCFs would result loss of 28,000 to 51,000 jobs in that state. This did not include potential for job losses in other industries as the result of increacosts or supply constraints. Washington State's refining industry be similarly affected.
- Potential loss of tax revenues The BCG report estimated the and local governments around California would lose \$4 billion in tax payments as a result of that state's LCFS. Again, critical tr in Washington would be at risk.
- Potential impact on transportation funding The Washington Association has already indicated that its members' support for transportation funding package is waning in light of concern re potential fuel cost impacts of a LCFS and other climate-related that would likely impact fuel availability and costs.

In addition to meeting the transportation and other needs of Wash families and businesses, Washington's five refineries support more jobs, create \$1.7 billion in economic activity, and pay more than \$2 in taxes each year. The costs of a state Low Carbon Fuel Standard these economic benefits at risk.

www.wasoundfuel

Washington Consumers

FOR SOUND FUEL POLICY

SUPPORT FORM:

Join Our Coalition

A low carbon fuel standard is not ready for prime time in Washington.

You may publicly list our organization as being opposed to a low carbon fuel standard for Washington, and list our group as a member of the Washington Consumers for Sound Fuel Policy.

(Please print.)

ganization	or	Business	Name

Title Printed Name

Street Address

gtor City State Zip

Phone Fax Email

Authorized Signature: ______ Date _____

Please return the form to Greg Hanon: greg@greghanon.com

Our Members Include:

Association of Washington Business

Associated General Contractors

Automotive United Trades Organization (AUTO)

National Federation of Independent Businesses – Washington

Northwest Pulp & Paper Association

Washington Aggregates & Concrete Association

Washington Asphalt Pavement Association

Washington Construction Industry Council

> Washington Food Industry Association

Washington Highway Users Federation

Washington Oil Marketers Association

Washington Trucking Associations

Western States Petroleum Association

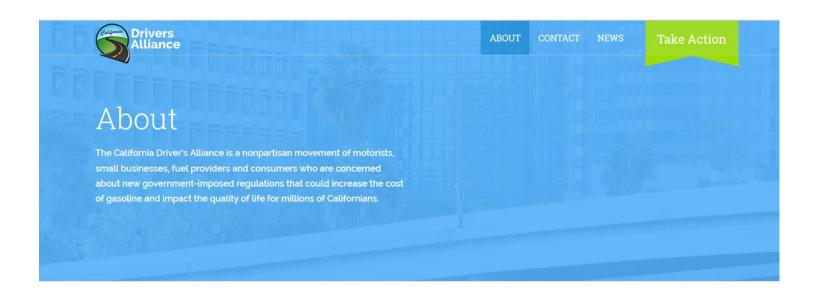
Western Wood Preservers

rised 06/18/2014









About the Hidden Gas Tax Campaign

On January 1, 2015, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) will expand the state's cap-and-trade program to include gasoline and diesel fuels for the first time ever. This expansion could increase the cost of gasoline from 16 cents per gallon to as much as 76 cents per gallon or more, according to CARB.

CARB has made no effort to educate the public about the program expansion or its expected impact on gas prices. In fact, nearly 70 percent of Californians are unaware that it is coming. That's why motorists, small businesses and consumers are calling this program a "hidden gas tax."

This new gas tax will hurt the very people who can least afford to pay more at the pump – working families, small businesses, and lower income consumers. It will cost jobs. And it will create a "Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund" worth billions of dollars for Sacramento lawmakers to spend at their discretion – with no input from those of us footing the bill.

The cap-and-trade system should not be used to raise billions of dollars in new state funds at the expense of consumers who are struggling to get back on their feet after the recession.

Henry T. Perea,
 Assemblymember





Western States Petroleum Association

Credible Solutions • Responsive Service • Since 1907

Catherine H. Reheis-Boyd President

August 1, 2014

Mary Nichols Chair, California Air Resources Board California Air Resources Board 1001 "!" Street Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Chairwoman Nichols:

I write to you today to seek clarification regarding a number of recent statements your representatives have made regarding the January 1, 2015 expansion of California's cap and trade program to transportation fuels. As you know, the Western States Petroleum Association believes this regulatory expansion will have a significant impact on the fuels markets and potentially consumers, most of whom are unaware of the change and its impact on fuel costs.

WSPA and its members share the Air Resources Board's objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Toward this end, we have worked with the Board and its staff on implementation of cap and trade regulations for stationary sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Expanding the program to fiels is a major, unprecedented step. No other jurisdiction in the world has attempted to regulate gasoline and diesel markets through a cap and trade mechanism. That is why we are recommending the program be delayed – so that all Californians can be properly educated, obligated parties can understand how the program is intended to work, and appropriate controls are in place to prevent unnecessary disruptions to markets and fuel supplies.

We would ask that you provide us an explanation or clarification of the statements catalogued below.

 "They really don't have to pony up anything until November, 2018." (Dave Clegern, spokesperson for CARB, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, July 2, 2014)

This statement is inconsistent with our understanding of the existing regulation. Chapter 3 of CARB's April 2013 Regulatory Guidance Document states that starting in 2015, each obligated company is required to surrender a minimum of 30 percent of the emissions allowances for a given year by November 1 of the following year. This means, at a minimum, that fuel providers will be required to

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"This program, unless delayed or modified, will have a major impact on California fuel markets and very possibly, consumers. We believe the State has an obligation to Californians to provide widely available, accurate and consistent information."



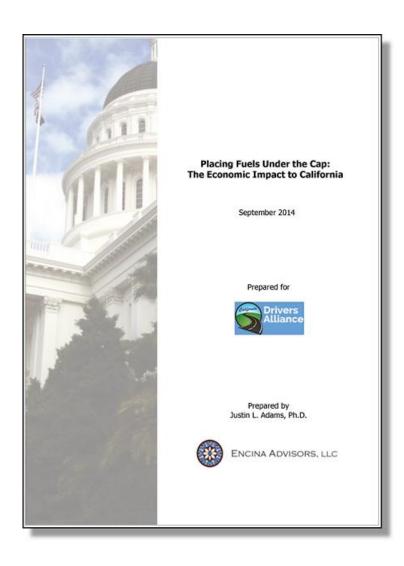


SAN DIEGO - California already has the highest gas prices in the nation, and any further increase could adversely impact family budgets, our economy, and small businesses.

"Higher taxes, employer mandates, and generally anti business legislation seems to be the only thing that comes out of our elected officials," said Ann Kinner.

Ann Kinner is chair of the local chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business.





"From our analysis, we anticipate a 76 percent likelihood of allowance prices adding around \$0.10 per gallon of gasoline in 2015 and around \$0.12 per gallon in 2020 (both in 2012 dollars). Here, allowance prices would be near the Auction Reserve Price (ARP). This would cause net job losses in California of 18,050 jobs in 2015 and a net reduction in economic output of \$2.940 billion as households across the state cut back their spending to afford higher priced gas."



Washington Climate Change Campaign

Engaging Politically



Engaging Politically







Engaging Politically

Why Won't

Assemblyman
Roger Dickinson
protect California
families from new,
hidden gas taxes?



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Tell Assemblyman Dickinson to stop

him to stand up for consumers and to oppose the huge new hidden gas tax.

Visit www.CaliforniaDriversAlliance.org today.

Drivers

Sacramento, CA 95816



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Engaging Politically



Take Action Now

Ask your legislator to oppose the hidden gas tax!

<u>Join the conversation on</u> Facebook

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TAKE ACTION NOW: Ask your legislator to oppose the hidden gas tax!

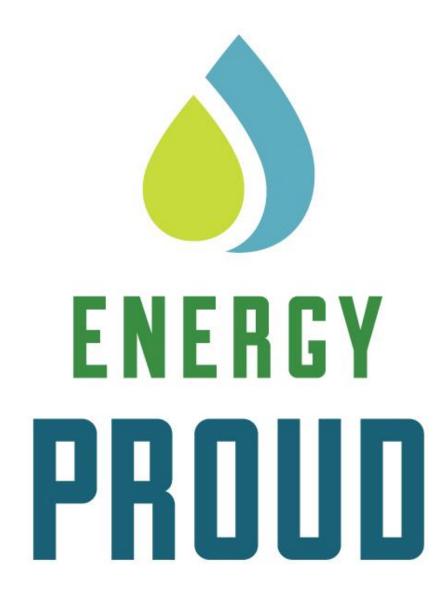
Politicians in Oregon are considering a Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), otherwise known as the Clean Fuels Program. If implemented, it will become a new hidden gas tax designed to increase your cost of fuel.

These policies hurt poor and middle income families the most. And because these policies are not transparent, consumers often have no idea why their fuel costs are rising.

Gov. Kitzhaber has made it clear he plans to move forward with a LCFS – even without the support of the state's elected legislators.

Together, we can stop them.







Follow along on Twitter



