



C L I M A T E A N D P R E S I D E N T O B A M A

THE UNITED STATES IS LEADING GLOBAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE. PRESIDENT OBAMA IS TAKING THE BIGGEST STEP YET TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE BY FINALIZING AMERICA'S CLEAN POWER PLAN, WHICH SETS THE FIRST-EVER CARBON POLLUTION STANDARDS FOR POWER PLANTS.

CLEAN POWER PLAN

THE CLEAN POWER PLAN

The Clean Power Plan sets achievable standards to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 32 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. By setting these goals and enabling states to create tailored plans to meet them, the Plan will:

P R O T E C T T H E H E A L T H O F F A M I L I E S . I N 2 0 3 0 , I T W I L L :

- Prevent up to 3,600 premature deaths
- Prevent 1,700 non-fatal heart attacks
- Prevent 90,000 asthma attacks in children
- Prevent 300,000 missed workdays and schooldays
- Leading to 30 percent more renewable energy generation in 2030
- Creating tens of thousands of jobs
- Continuing to lower the costs of renewable energy

S A V E T H E A V E R A G E A M E R I C A N F A M I L Y :

- Nearly \$85 a year on their energy bills in 2030
- Save enough energy to power 30 million homes in 2030
- Save consumers \$155 billion from 2020-2030

L E A R N W H A T T H E P L A N M E A N S F O R Y O U R S T A T E

WATCH NOW: THE PRESIDENT ON THE CLEAN POWER PLAN

DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE,

T H E W E A T H E R I S
E X T R E M E

TEMPERATURES ARE RISING ACROSS THE U.S.

2014 was the hottest year on record globally, and 2015 is on track to break that record.

G L O B A L L Y , T H E 1 0 F W O R M E S T C O N A R G U O N S 4 8
R E C O R D A L L O C C U R T H E E D 1 5 0 I N W C A E R M E S S . Y E A R S C
S O U R C E : N O A A H A V E O C C U R R E D S I N C E 1 9

SOURCE: NOAA

E X T R E M E W E A T H E CLIMATE AND WEATHER DISASTERS IN 2012 ALONE COST THE AMERICAN ECONOMY MORE THAN \$100 BILLION



\$30 BILLION
U . S .
D R O U G H T / H E A T
ESTIMATED ACROSS THE U.S.



\$1 BILLION
W E S T E R N W I L D F I
ESTIMATED



\$65 BILLION
S U P E R S T O R M S
ESTIMATED



\$2.3 BILLION
H U R R I C A N E I S A A
ESTIMATED



\$11.1 BILLION
C O M B I N E D S E V E R E
W E A T H E R
ESTIMATED FOR INCIDENTS ACROSS
THE U.S.

T H E R E A R E A L S O P U B L I C H E A L T H T H R E

EXTREME WEATHER

Children, the elderly, and the poor are most vulnerable to a range of climate-related health effects, including those related to heat stress, air pollution, extreme weather events, and diseases carried by food, water, and insects.



WE CAN CHOOSE TO BELIEVE THAT SUPERSTORM SANDY, AND THE MOST SEVERE DROUGHT IN DECADES, AND THE WORST WILDFIRES SOME STATES HAVE EVER SEEN WERE ALL JUST A FREAK COINCIDENCE. OR WE CAN CHOOSE TO BELIEVE IN THE OVERWHELMING JUDGMENT OF SCIENCE — AND ACT BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE."

- PRESIDENT OBAMA

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WE'RE STILL CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROBLEM

C A R B O N P O L L U T I O N
D R I V E R O F C L I M A

GLOBAL TEMPERATURES AND CARBON DIOXIDE LEVELS ARE ON THE RISE

The global annual average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees F between 1880 and 2012. This interactive graph from the National Climate Assessment shows the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide over the time period. Climate scientists say we need to avert an additional 2-degree temperature increase to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change.

U.S. GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION INCLUDES:



C A R B O N D I O X I D E (C O ₂), 8 2 %

Enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and wood products, and also as a result of certain chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement).

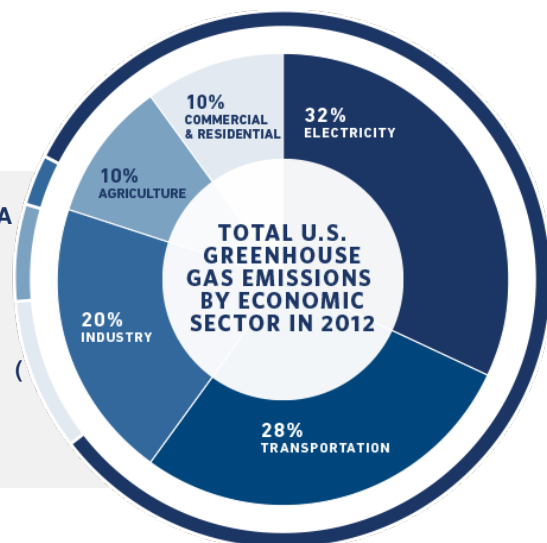


F L U O R I N A T E D G A S

Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride are synthetic, powerful greenhouse gases that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes.

N I T R O U S O X I D E (

Emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.



METHANE (CH₄), 9 %



Emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil as well as from landfills.

SOURCE: EPA

WE'VE MADE PROGRESS THANKS TO:

STRONGER FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS

We set the highest fuel economy standards in American history that will double the efficiency of our cars and trucks by 2025.

INCREASED CLEAN ENERGY

Since President Obama took office, the U.S. increased solar generation by more than ten-fold and tripled electricity production from wind power.

DECREASED CARBON POLLUTION

In 2012, U.S. greenhouse gas pollution fell to the lowest level in nearly 20 years.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY TARGETS

35 states have renewable energy targets in place, and more than 25 have set energy efficiency targets.

BUT WE HAVE MORE WORK TO DO.

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IMPACTS

CARBON POLLUTION

CLEAN POWER PLAN

PREPARING FOR THE IMPACTS

LEAD INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

THE PRESIDENT'S REDUCING CARBON POLLUTION FROM POWER PLANTS



Power plants are the largest major source of emissions in the U.S., together accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas pollution.

PROGRESS

In September 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced proposed carbon pollution standards for new power plants.

In August 2015, President Obama and EPA established the Clean Power Plan — the first-ever carbon pollution standards for existing power plants, which will protect the health of our children and put us on a path toward a 32 percent reduction in carbon pollution by 2030.

EXPANDING THE CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY



Since the President took office, the administration has made the largest investment in clean energy in American history. The Clean Power Plan will lead to 30% more renewable energy generation in 2030.

PROGRESS

Since President Obama took office, the U.S. has increased solar generation by more than twenty-fold and tripled electricity production from wind power.

PROGRESS

Since the President took office, the Department of the Interior has permitted over 50 wind, solar, and geothermal utility-scale projects on public or tribal lands. The projects could support over 20,000 jobs and generate enough electricity to power 4.8 million homes.

PROGRESS

President Obama has created a new initiative to increase access to solar energy for low- and moderate-income households, and to build a more inclusive workforce.

PROGRESS

Building on our progress in wind and solar, the Administration secured more than \$4 billion in private sector commitments and actions to scale up clean energy innovation and technologies that reduce carbon pollution.

CONTINUING THE MOMENTUM FOR

BUILDING CLEAN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE



Heavy-duty vehicles (commercial trucks, vans, and buses) are currently the second largest source of greenhouse gas pollution within the transportation sector.

PROGRESS

In January 2014, President Obama signed a Presidential Memorandum establishing the federal government's first Quadrennial Energy Review (QER) process, with an initial focus on our nation's energy infrastructure.

PROGRESS

In February 2014, President Obama directed EPA and DOT to develop and issue the next phase of heavy-duty vehicle fuel efficiency and greenhouse gas standards. The standards are proposed in March 2015 and finalized in March 2016.

PROGRESS

In 2011, the Administration finalized fuel economy standards for Model Year 2014-2018 for heavy-duty trucks, buses, and vans. This will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by about 270 million metric tons and save 530 million barrels of oil.

PROGRESS

The Administration has already established the toughest fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles in U.S. history. These standards require an average performance equivalent of 54.5 miles per gallon by 2025.

CONTINUING THE MOMENTUM FOR

CUTTING ENERGY WASTE IN HOMES, BUSINESSES, AND FACTORIES



Energy efficiency is one of the clearest and most cost-effective opportunities to save families money, make our businesses more competitive, and reduce greenhouse gas pollution.

PROGRESS

The President's Better Buildings Challenge, enlisted more than 250 partners in cities, states, utilities, manufacturers, school districts, and businesses to improve energy efficiency. Since the program's launch in 2011, partners have saved 94 trillion units of energy and \$840 million.

PROGRESS

In President Obama's first term, DOE and HUD completed efficiency upgrades in nearly two million homes, saving many families more than \$400 on their heating and cooling bills in the first year alone.

PROGRESS

In December 2013, the Department of Agriculture announced it will provide up to \$250 million to help businesses and residential customers in rural areas cut their energy bills through energy efficiency and renewable energy use.

PROGRESS

In 2014, DOE issued nine proposed and 10 final energy conservation standards for appliances and equipment. If finalized and combined with rules already issued, the energy savings will help cut consumers' electricity bills by hundreds of billions of dollars.

CONTINUING THE MOMENTUM FOR

REDUCING OTHER GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are among the fastest-growing greenhouse gases. Methane, another potent greenhouse gas, accounted for nearly 10% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2012.

PROGRESS

In September 2014, the White House announced new private-sector commitments and executive actions to decrease HFC emissions, reducing the equivalent of 700 million metric tons of carbon emissions globally through 2025.

PROGRESS

The Administration has partnered with farmers to cut emissions and increase carbon sequestration in the agricultural and forestry sectors through voluntary and incentive-based measures.

CONTINUING THE MOMENTUM FOR

FEDERAL LEADERSHIP

Since 2008, federal agencies have reduced greenhouse gas pollution

PROGRESS

Expanded energy performance

PROGRESS

In December 2013, President



by more than 17 percent — the equivalent of permanently taking 1.8 million cars off the road — and set an aggressive new goal of reducing federal emissions by 40 percent by 2025.

contracts from \$2 billion to \$4 billion to provide energy efficiency upgrades for Federal buildings, at no net cost to the taxpayer.

Obama signed a Presidential Memorandum directing the federal government to buy at least 20% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2020.

CONTINUING THE MOMENTUM FOR

EVEN AS WE TAKE NEW STEPS TO REDUCE U.S. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, WE MUST ALSO PREPARE FOR THE IMPACTS OF A CHANGING CLIMATE THAT ARE ALREADY BEING FELT ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN WILL

PREPARE FOR THE
CHANGING CLIMATE



...SCIENCE, ACCUMULATED AND REVIEWED OVER DECADES, TELLS US THAT OUR PLANET IS CHANGING IN WAYS THAT WILL HAVE PROFOUND IMPACTS ON ALL OF HUMANKIND...THOSE WHO ARE ALREADY FEELING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE DON'T HAVE TIME TO DENY IT—THEY'RE BUSY DEALING WITH IT."

- PRESIDENT OBAMA, 2013

[READ THE PRESS RELEASE](#)

Moving forward, the Obama Administration will help states, cities, and towns build stronger communities and infrastructure, protect critical sectors of our economy as well as our natural resources, and use sound science to better understand and manage climate impacts.

ASSESS THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



GOALS

Provide an assessment of climate change impacts on the United States that translates scientific insights into practical knowledge that can help decision-makers prepare for specific impacts.

PROGRESS:

On May 6, the Administration released the [Third U.S. National Climate Assessment \(NCA\)](#), the most authoritative and comprehensive source of scientific information to date about climate change impacts across all U.S. regions and on critical sectors of the economy. The NCA serves as a critical resource for informing climate preparedness and response decisions across the nation.



SUPPORT CLIMATE-RESILIENT INVESTMENTS

GOALS

Remove policy barriers, modernize programs, and establish a short-

PROGRESS
Federal agencies are working to ensure grants, technical

PROGRESS
The President's State, Local and Tribal Leaders Task Force on





term task force of state, local, and tribal officials to advise on key actions the federal government can take to support local and state efforts to prepare for climate change.

assistance, and other programs support smarter, more resilient investments.

Climate Preparedness and Resilience, which is made up of 26 Governors, county executives, mayors and tribal leaders, released its recommendation.

REBUILD AND LEARN FROM SUPERSTORM SANDY



GOALS

Pilot innovative strategies in the Superstorm Sandy-affected region to strengthen communities against future extreme weather and other climate impacts and update flood risk reduction standards for all federally funded projects.

PROGRESS

From HUD grants and DOT funding for resilient transit systems to a DOI competition for support for coastal resilience projects, over \$10B in Sandy recovery funds is being used to increase resilience.

In August 2013, the Hurricane Sandy Task Force delivered a rebuilding strategy that is serving as a model for communities across the nation.

LAUNCH AN EFFORT TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT HOSPITALS



GOALS

Establish a public-private partnership on increasing resilience of the health care industry.

PROGRESS :

In December 2014, the Administration released a guide providing best practices for increasing the resilience of health care facilities.

MAINTAIN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY



GOALS

Deliver tailored, science-based knowledge to farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to help them understand and prepare for the impacts of climate change.

PROGRESS :

USDA established seven new "regional climate hubs" to help farmers and ranchers adapt their operations to a changing climate.

PROVIDE TOOLS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE



GOALS

Include existing and newly developed climate preparedness tools and information that state, local and private-sector leaders need to make smart decisions.

PROGRESS

In March 2014, the Administration launched the Climate Data Initiative, bringing together extensive open government data and innovation competitions to develop data-driven resilience tools for communities.

In November 2014, the Administration released the Climate Resilience Toolkit to provide easy, intuitive access to federal tools that can help planners and decision makers conduct their work in the context of a changing climate.

REDUCE RISK OF DROUGHTS AND WILDFIRES



GOALS

Make it easier for communities to get the assistance they need to adapt to drier conditions.

PROGRESS :

Launched the National Drought Resilience Partnership and released the National Wildfire Cohesive Strategy.

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BECAUSE CLIMATE CHANGE SPANS INTERNATIONAL BORDERS, THE
PRESIDENT'S PLAN WILL ALSO

LEAD INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS GLOBAL

America will continue to take on a leadership role in engaging the world's major economies to advance key climate priorities and in galvanizing global action through international climate negotiations. The plan will:

WORK WITH OTHER COUNTRIES TO TAKE ACTION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

LEAD PUBLIC SECTOR CLEANER ENERGY

PROGRESS :

The President put forth an initiative to end public financing for new coal-fired power plants overseas, except in rare circumstances. Following the lead of the U.S., other nations—including the U.K., the Netherlands, and the Nordic countries—have joined the initiative.

BILATERAL COOPERATION ECONOMIES

PROGRESS :

We are making progress with key partners on issues such as renewable energy deployment, hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions, vehicle emissions standards, energy efficiency, and clean energy initiatives.

EXPAND CLEAN ENERGY ENERGY WASTE

PROGRESS :

Facilitating the transition to a global clean energy economy, the U.S. Department of Energy is leading the Clean Energy Ministerial, a high-level global forum that promotes policies and programs aimed at scaling up energy efficiency and clean energy.

COMBAT SHORT-LIVED POLLUTANTS

PROGRESS :

Building on the breakthrough June 2013 agreement on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by President Obama and China's President Xi, G-20 leaders in September 2013 expressed support for using the expertise and institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down HFCs.

PROGRESS :

The U.S. continues to spearhead the Climate and Clean Air Coalition which has expanded to more than 100 partners, including 46 countries. The Coalition is implementing ten initiatives to reduce emissions of methane, HFCs, and black carbon.

REDUCE EMISSIONS DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION

PROGRESS :

In November 2013, the U.S., Norway, and the U.K. launched a public-private partnership to support forests in developing countries, with the goal of reducing emissions from deforestation and promoting sustainable agriculture. The initiative has identified its first four priority countries and begun initial work.

NEGOTIATE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

PROGRESS :

In July 2014, the U.S. and 13 other WTO members, representing 86% of global trade in environmental goods, launched negotiations on the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) to achieve global free trade in

clean technologies.

ENHANCE MULTILATERAL
WITH MAJOR ECONOMIES

PROGRESS :

The United States continues to play an active role in shaping the design of a new global climate agreement due in 2015, including through our chairmanship of the major economies forum on energy and climate.

MOBILIZE CLIMATE FINANCING

PROGRESS :

In November 2014, the President announced the U.S.'s intention to contribute \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund to cut carbon pollution and strengthen developing countries' resilience. This helped increase the number and ambition of other countries' contributions, and our leadership helped propel the fund's initial capitalization over \$10 billion.

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