

Coal Mine Methane Activities and the US Climate Action Plan Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions



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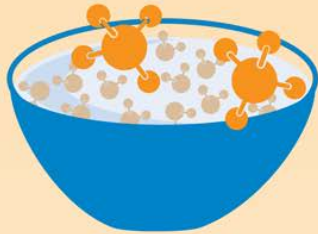
US CMM Conference
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Methane Matters...



Short-lived climate pollutant, with atmospheric lifespan of **12 years**



Most prevalent manmade greenhouse gas after CO₂

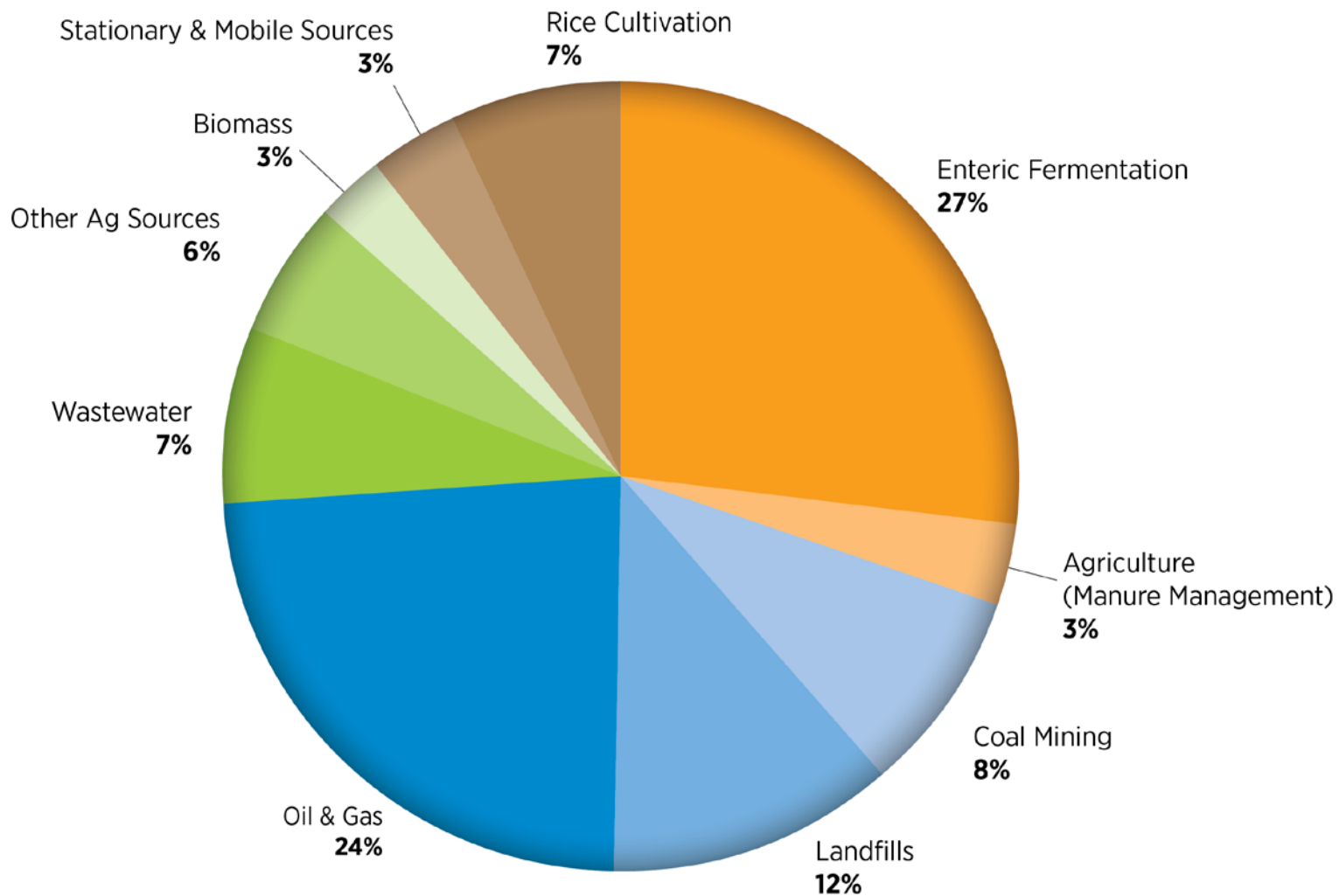


Traps **28 times** more heat in the atmosphere than CO₂¹



Accounts for **32%** of climate forcing

Estimated Global Anthropogenic Methane Emissions by Source, 2015



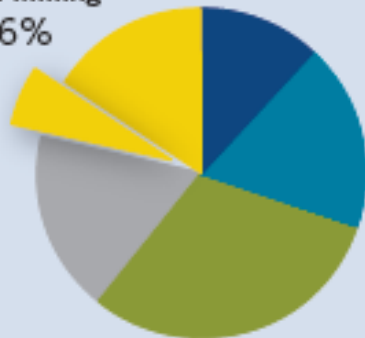
Global CMM Emissions Projection

Projected Emissions in 2030

Global Non-CO₂ Emissions

Coal Mining sector baseline emissions are estimated to be 589 MtCO₂e in 2010. In 2030, emissions from this source are projected to be 784 MtCO₂e or 6% of total non-CO₂ emissions.

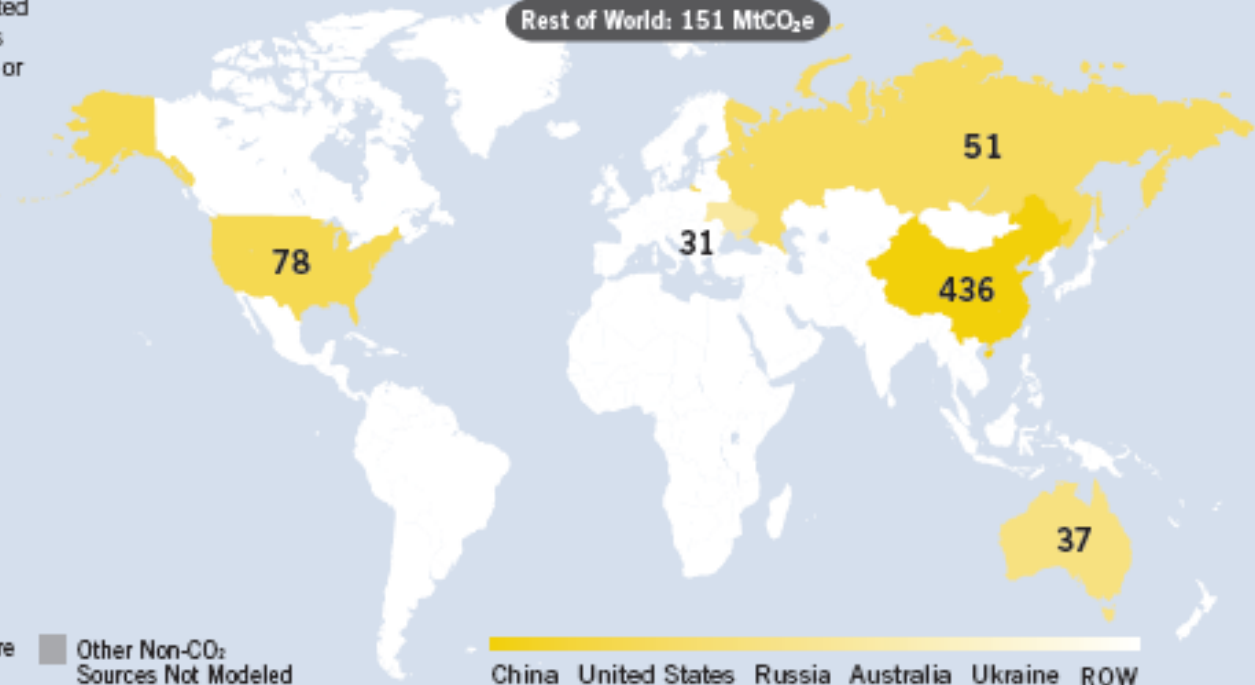
Coal Mining 6%



Energy Waste Industrial Processes Agriculture Other Non-CO₂ Sources Not Modeled

Emissions from Top 5 Emitting Countries (MtCO₂e)

Rest of World: 151 MtCO₂e



China United States Russia Australia Ukraine ROW

U.S. EPA. Global Mitigation of Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases: 2010 – 2030
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. April 2014, EPA Report 430S14001.

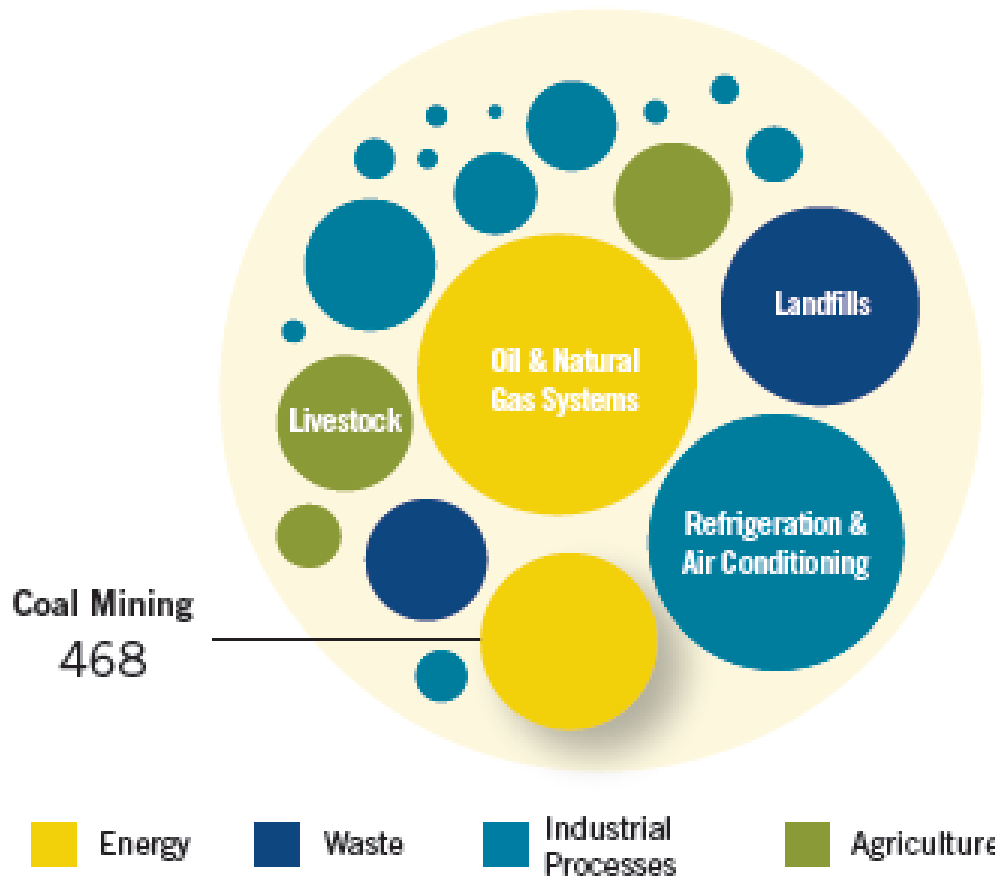
<http://epa.gov/climatechange/EPAactivities/economics/nonco2mitigation.html>



Global CMM Emissions Reduction Potential

Emissions Reduction Potential

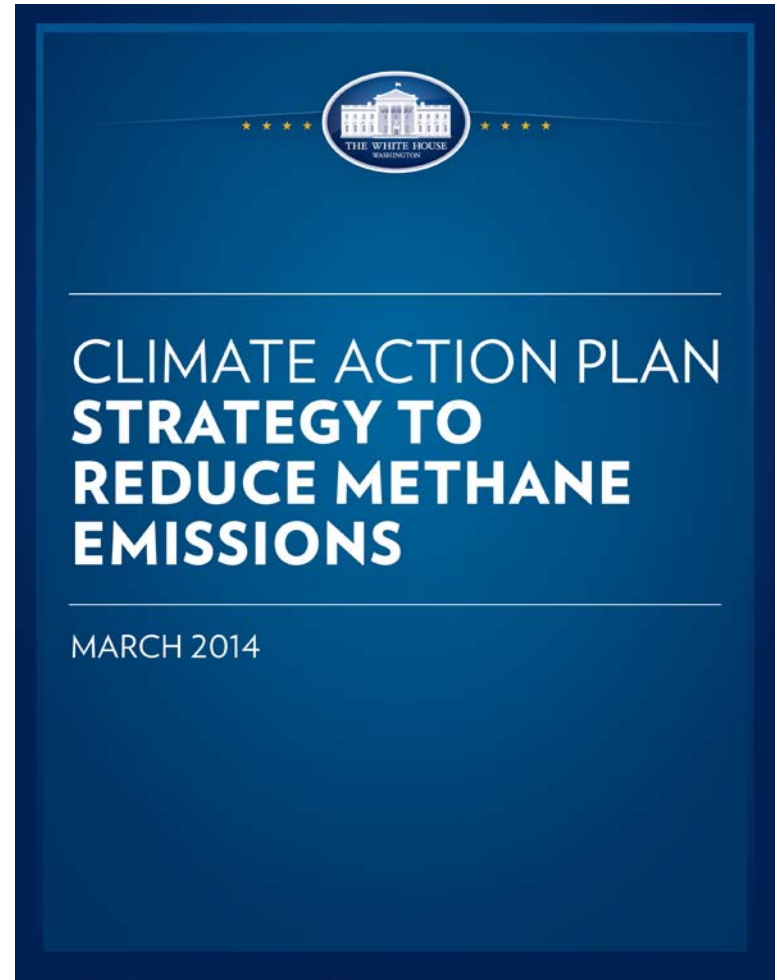
Assuming full implementation of current technology, emissions in the coal mining sector could be reduced by up to 468 MtCO₂e in 2030. This accounts for 10% of the 4,615 MtCO₂e in global reduction potential in 2030.



U.S. EPA. Global Mitigation of Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases: 2010 – 2030 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. April 2014, EPA Report 430S14001.
<http://epa.gov/climatechange/EPAactivities/economics/nonco2mitigation.html>

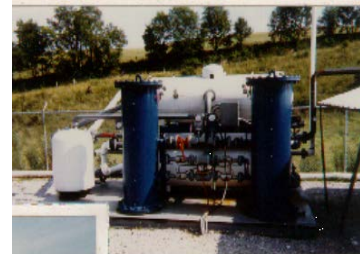
The U.S. Interagency Methane Strategy

- In June 2013, President Obama issued Climate Action Plan that included:
 - 1) **Steps to cut greenhouse gas pollution**
 - 2) **Steps to prepare US for impacts of climate change**
 - 3) **Continue US leadership in international efforts to combat climate change**
- Under Step 1: Interagency Methane Strategy
 - EPA, USDA, DOE, DOI, DOT were directed to develop a comprehensive methane strategy (March 28, 2014)
 - Takes into account data on where methane pollution is coming from
 - Builds upon best practices and activities under way to tackle methane waste



Overview

- The plan focuses on four sectors:
 - **Landfills (EPA)**
 - **Agriculture (EPA, USDA, DOE)**
 - **Coal Mines (DOI, EPA)**
 - **Oil & Gas (EPA, DOE, DOI)**
- **Reducing Methane Emissions:** Builds on best practices and activities to reduce methane emissions
 - Combination of regulatory and voluntary domestic activities, depending on sector
 - Call for continued international data collection through GMI, nonCO2 mitigation report
- **Improving Methane Data:** Also calls for assessment of current methane emissions data
 - Identifies ways in which EPA can improve the GHG inventory and GHGRP
 - Focusses on improving global estimates



Improving Methane Data and Measurements

- Identifies key actions to improve methane emissions data for all sectors, particularly oil and gas
- Enhancing the GHG Inventory and GHGRP
 - EPA will continue to update and enhance the annual GHG Inventory as new data and information emerges and make ongoing improvements to the GHGRP regulatory requirements
- Improving Global Emissions Monitoring and Estimates
 - EPA will continue to collect emission reduction data through GMI and will continue to update and publish detailed emissions estimates through the Global Mitigation of Non-CO₂ GHGs and Global Anthropogenic Non-CO₂ GHG Emissions
 - Also highlights NOAA, DOE, and NASA activities
- Other Activities:
 - Building our National Methane Monitoring Network (NOAA)
 - Encouraging the Development of Cost-Effective Measurement Technologies (DOE's ARPA-E) program new methane fund to develop methane sensing

U.S. Leadership in Reducing Global Methane Emissions

- Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) – HFCs, methane, black carbon
 - Now has nearly 40 country partners plus many non-state actors (e.g., World Bank, UN Environment Program) and over \$45 million in donor country pledges
 - Tackling methane through sector-specific initiatives such as Municipal Solid Waste, Oil & Gas, Agriculture
- Global Methane Initiative – voluntary public private partnership
 - 43 Partner countries, over 1200 private sector participants
 - Five sectors: agriculture, oil & gas, MSW, coal mining, wastewater
 - On the ground, best practices implementation, country-level action plans
 - US chairs steering committee
- Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane
 - US is working with other Arctic countries (Canada, Russia, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark) to address / work to achieve enhanced emissions reductions in the Arctic

EPA's Coalbed Methane Outreach Program



- **Our Mission**

- To work with the private sector to cost-effectively reduce C emissions through recovery and use projects

- **Our Focus**

- Greenhouse gas emission reduction opportunities: ***coal mine methane (CMM)*** rather than coalbed methane (CBM)

- **Our Activities**

- Identify profitable opportunities for CMM recovery
- Identify and help overcome market, regulatory, technical barriers
- Offer technical and analytic support where appropriate
- Conduct direct outreach to coal mines

- **Our Accomplishments**

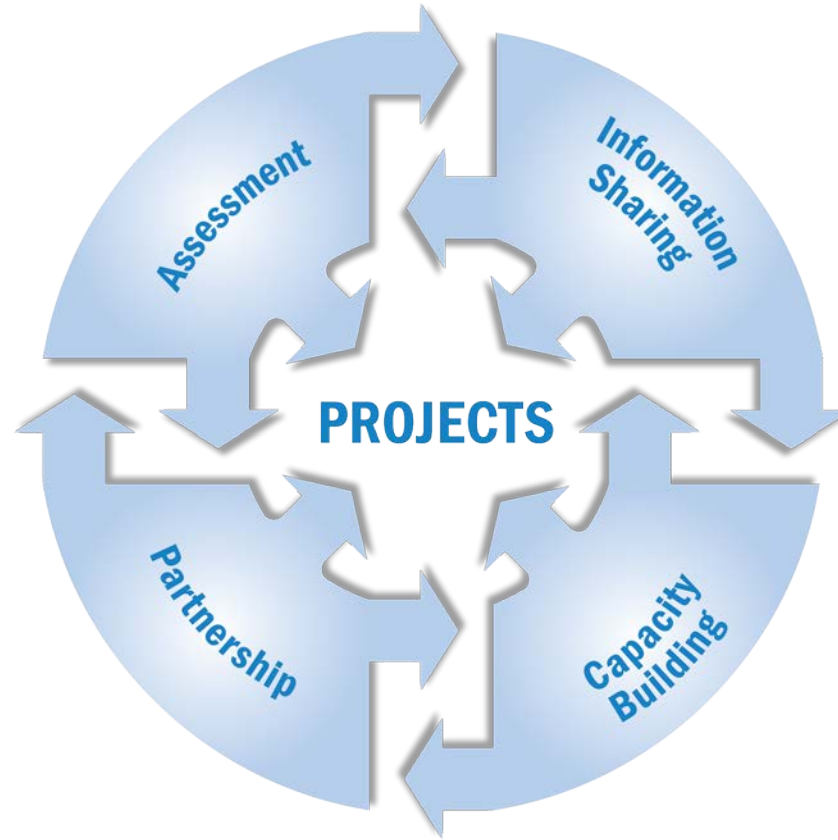
- The US CMM industry is robust. Over 84% of methane from US coal mine degasification systems is recovered and used today, compared to ~25% in 1993.

Benefits of Coal Mine Methane Utilization

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas and the primary component of natural gas. The benefits of utilizing coal mine methane (CMM) include:

- A new source of clean, local energy
- Improved air quality and mine safety
- An additional revenue stream for the coal mine
- Increased mine productivity
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions

CMOP Project Development Cycle



United States Coal Sector Update

➤ U.S. Coal Sector Trends

- Coal production decreased from 921 MMt in 2012 to 891 MMt in 2013 (-3%)
- Number of underground mines dropped from 488 in 2012 to 395 in 2013 (-19%)
- Number of surface mines dropped from 719 in 2012 to 637 in 2013 (-11%)
- CMM emissions decreased slightly from 2012-2013
- Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
 - Directed by Congress in 2008 Appropriations Act
 - Reporting only, no control or use requirements
 - Data is available at <http://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/reporters/subpart/ff>

United States Coal Sector Update

➤ U.S. Coal Sector Trends

○ 2013 trends in the energy sector

- Slight increase in natural gas consumption (+2%)
- Natural gas prices continue to rebound (+30%)
- Coal consumption up modestly (+4%) following 2012 decrease (-15%)
- Coal prices decreased slightly (-1%)

○ Implementation of national plans/directives

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○ Regulatory update

- April 2014, BLM issued Advanced Notice of Public Rulemaking for Waste Mine Methane Capture



CMM Project Outlook

➤ **Challenges to emission reduction projects in the United States:**

- A lack of infrastructure (e.g., pipelines) in certain regions of the country (i.e. particularly in the west) to move CMM from mines to natural gas markets.
- Low electricity prices in all major coal mining states, and low gas prices in mountain west make CMM energy projects unattractive from an economic perspective.

➤ **Approaches to overcoming challenges**

- Voluntary and compliance carbon markets
- State alternative energy and renewable energy programs
- State capital investment, loans, and tax benefits and credits
- Support for technology demonstration projects

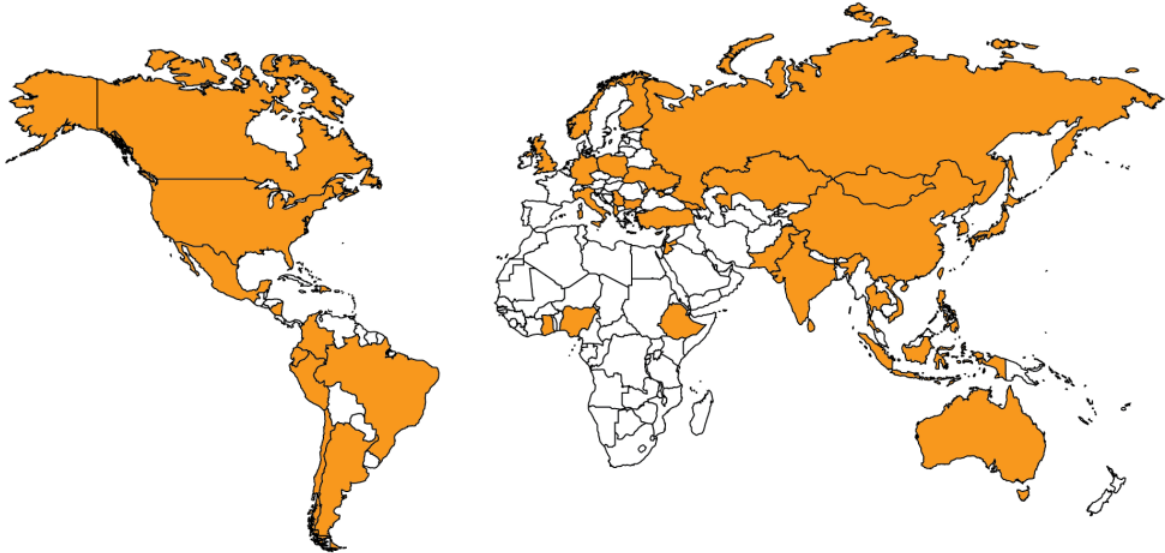
Exciting CMM Developments

➤ **New incentives supporting CMM projects**

- July 2013: State of Colorado included CMM as a renewable energy source in the state's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) to meet its 2020 goals
 - 3 MW CMM Power Plant eligible for Colorado RECs
- July 2014: New project opportunities presented by California Air Resources Board inclusion of CMM as compliance offset source (Mine Methane Capture protocol)
 - Early action projects from CAR and VCS can qualify
 - \$8-\$9/tCO₂e price may spur new VAM project activity
 - Increased activity for AMM projects

GMI Partners

- Grown from 14 to 42 countries, plus European Commission
- Represent nearly 70% global anthropogenic methane emissions



 Argentina	 Colombia	 Germany	 Kazakhstan	 Peru	 Sri Lanka
 Australia	 Dominican Republic	 Ghana	 Mexico	 Philippines	 Thailand
 Brazil	 Ecuador	 India	 Mongolia	 Poland	 Turkey
 Bulgaria	 Ethiopia	 Indonesia	 Nicaragua	 Republic of Albania	 Ukraine
 Canada	 European Commission	 Italy	 Nigeria	 Republic of Korea (South Korea)	 United Kingdom
 Chile	 Finland	 Japan	 Norway	 Russia	 United States of America
 China	 Georgia	 Jordan	 Pakistan	 Serbia	 Vietnam

U.S. Strategy for International CMM Reductions

➤ **Priorities:**

- Reduce GHG emissions
- Promote use of clean energy source
- Achieve profitable recovery of CMM

➤ **Activities to Promote Methane Mitigation and Abatement**

- Between 1994 and 2012, U.S. CMM emissions reductions have effectively removed the equivalent of more than 326 MMtCO₂e from the atmosphere
- U.S. identifies, evaluates and promotes CMM recovery and use opportunities; provides support for technology demonstration projects; and develops technical documents, tools and resources
- International activities under the auspices of GMI
 - CMM/CBM Clearinghouses; pre-feasibility and feasibility studies
 - UNECE *Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines*, technical seminars
 - Technical resources; tools; policy white papers
 - CMM Finance Guide and CMM Financial Model: updates in progress; will assist with international CMM project development

Updated online at <https://www.globalmethane.org/coal-mines/index.aspx>



For more information, please contact:

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