

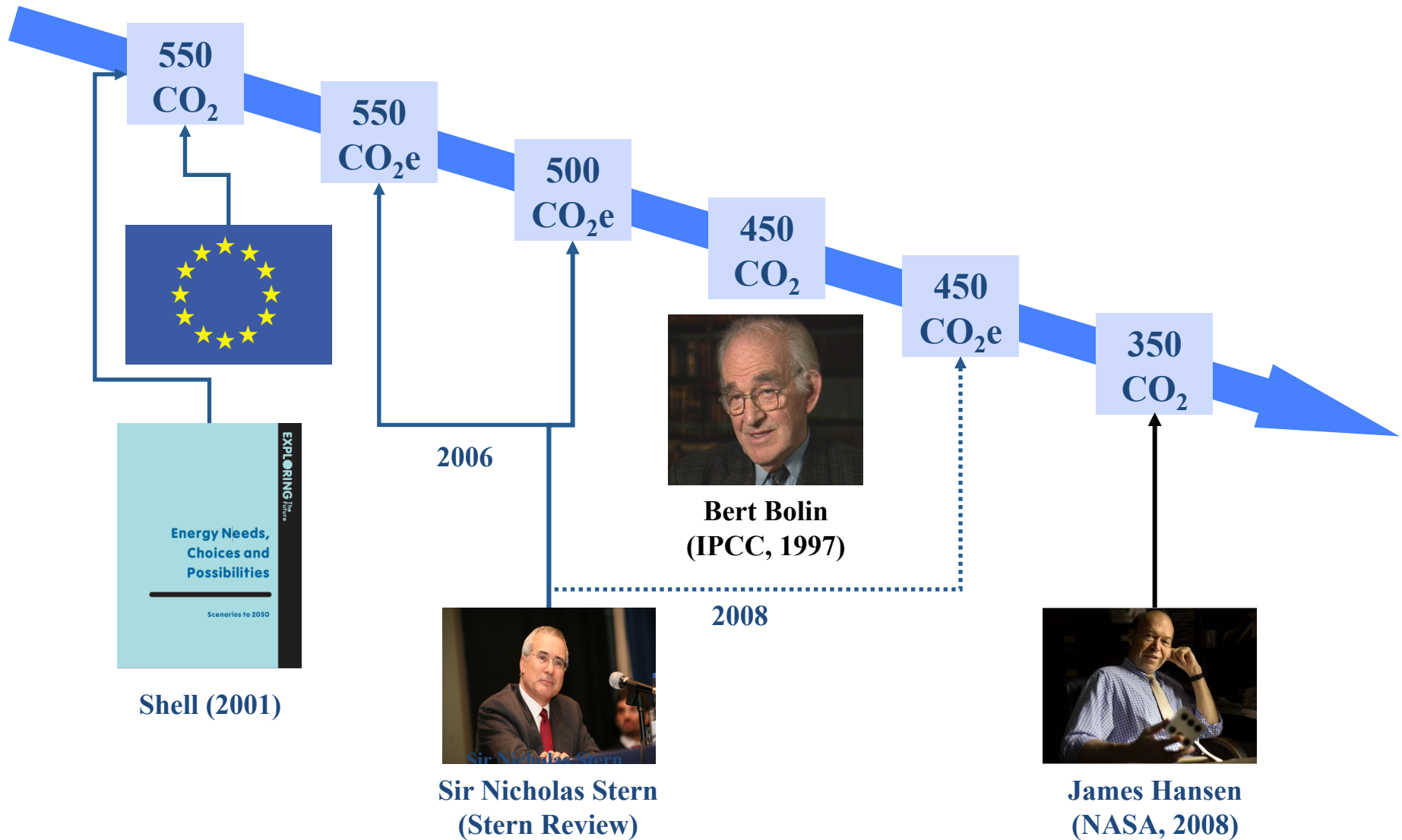




Global warming is a fact

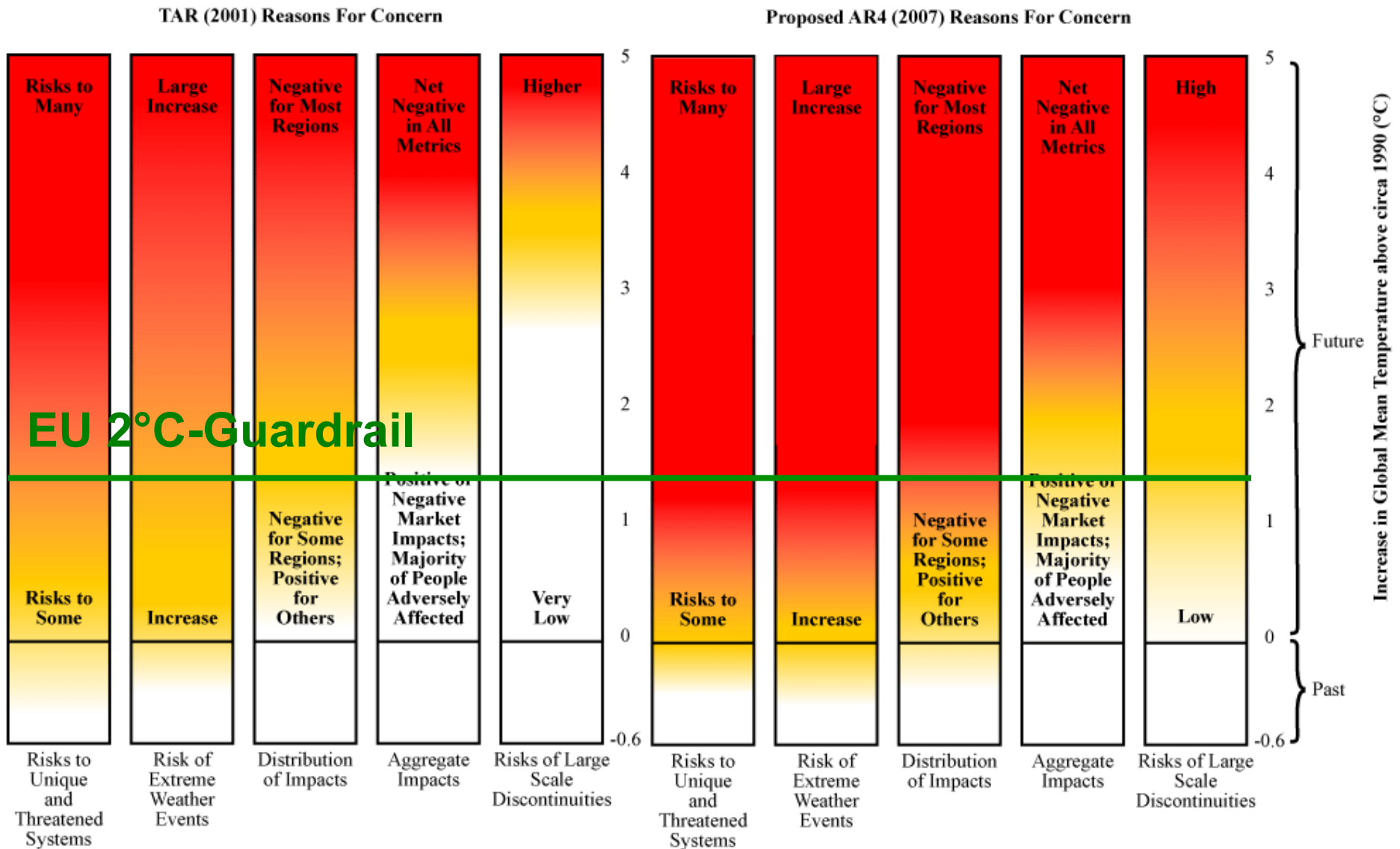


Tightening Targets



Courtesy Martin Haigh (SXE)

Updated Reasons for Concern



(Smith et al. 2009 PNAS)

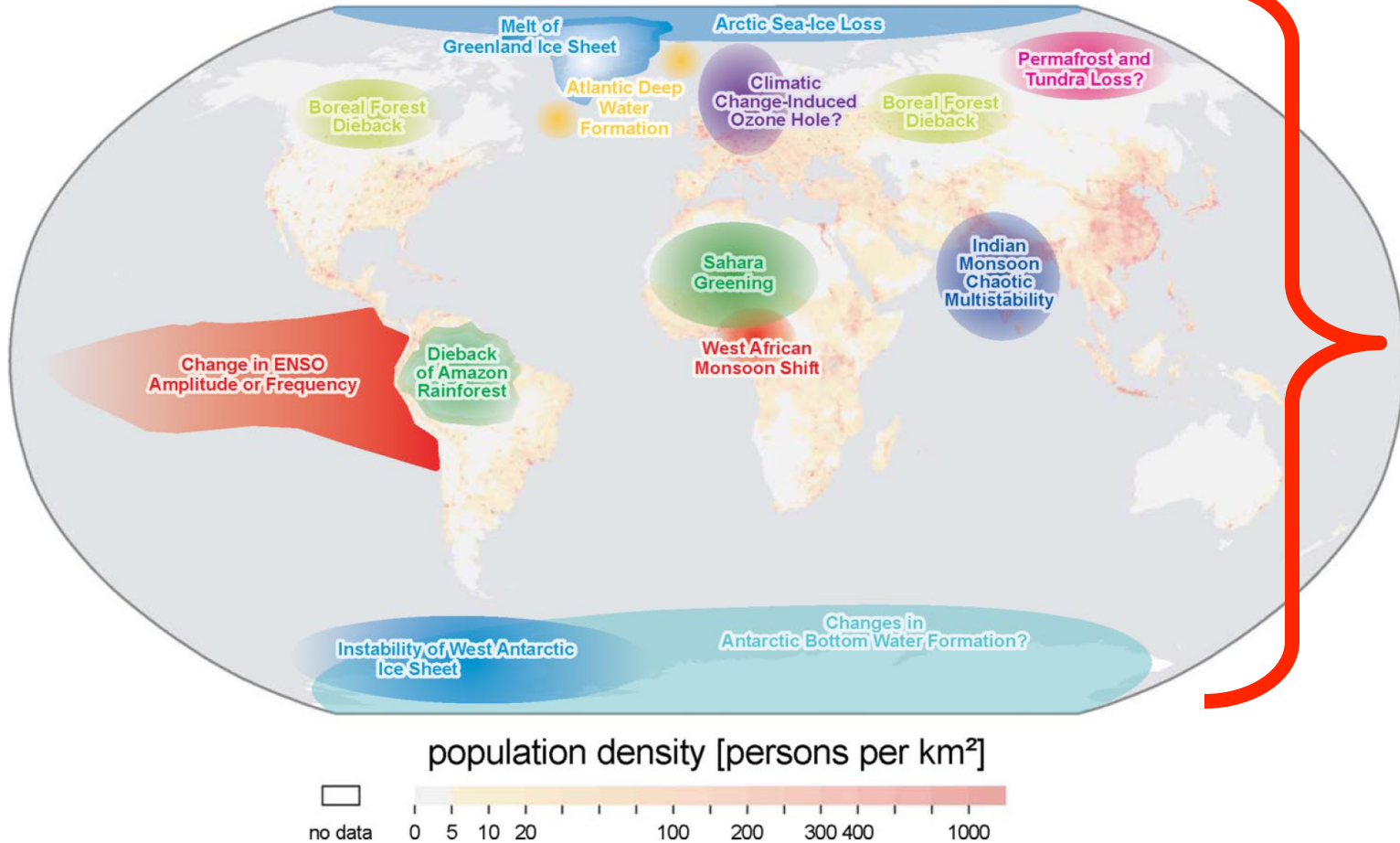
Tipping elements in the Earth's climate system

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^{*}School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom; [†]Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, P.O. Box 60 12 03, 14412 Potsdam, Germany; [‡]Department of Engineering and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890; [§]School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences, Newcastle University, and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, Newcastle NE1 7RU, United Kingdom; and [¶]Environmental Change Institute, Oxford University, and Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, Oxford OX1 3QY, United Kingdom

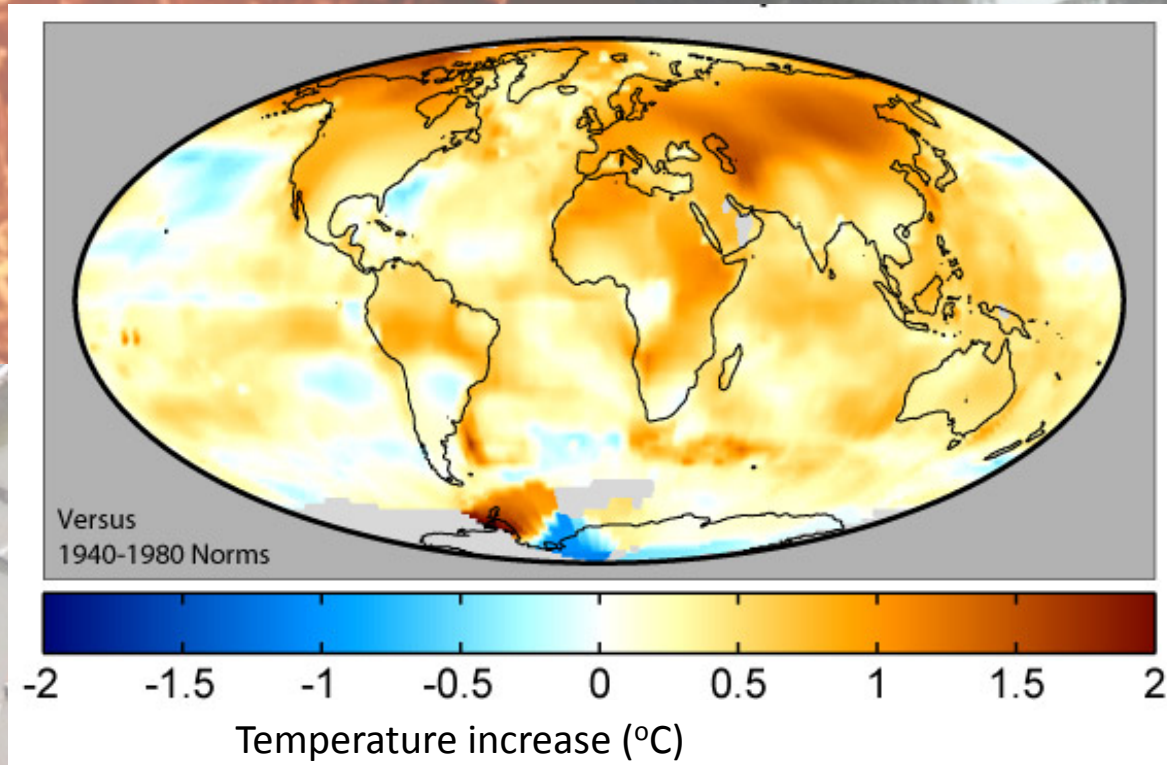
**This contribution is part of the special series of Inaugural Articles by members of the National Academy of Sciences elected on May 3, 2005.

Edited by William C. Clark, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, and approved November 21, 2007 (received for review June 8, 2007)



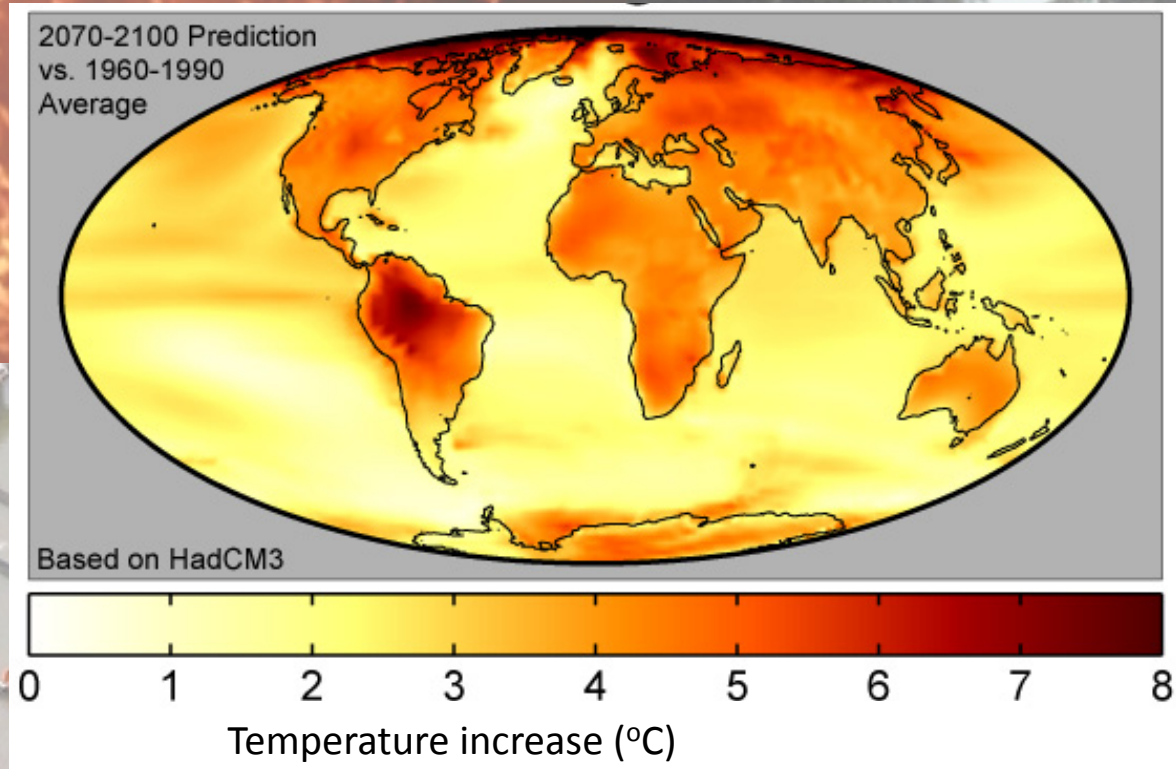
Tipping Points

1995-2004 mean temperatures



Global temperature has increased by 1-1.5C in 9 years and...

Global warming predictions



...is expected to continue to increase more aggressively in the near future

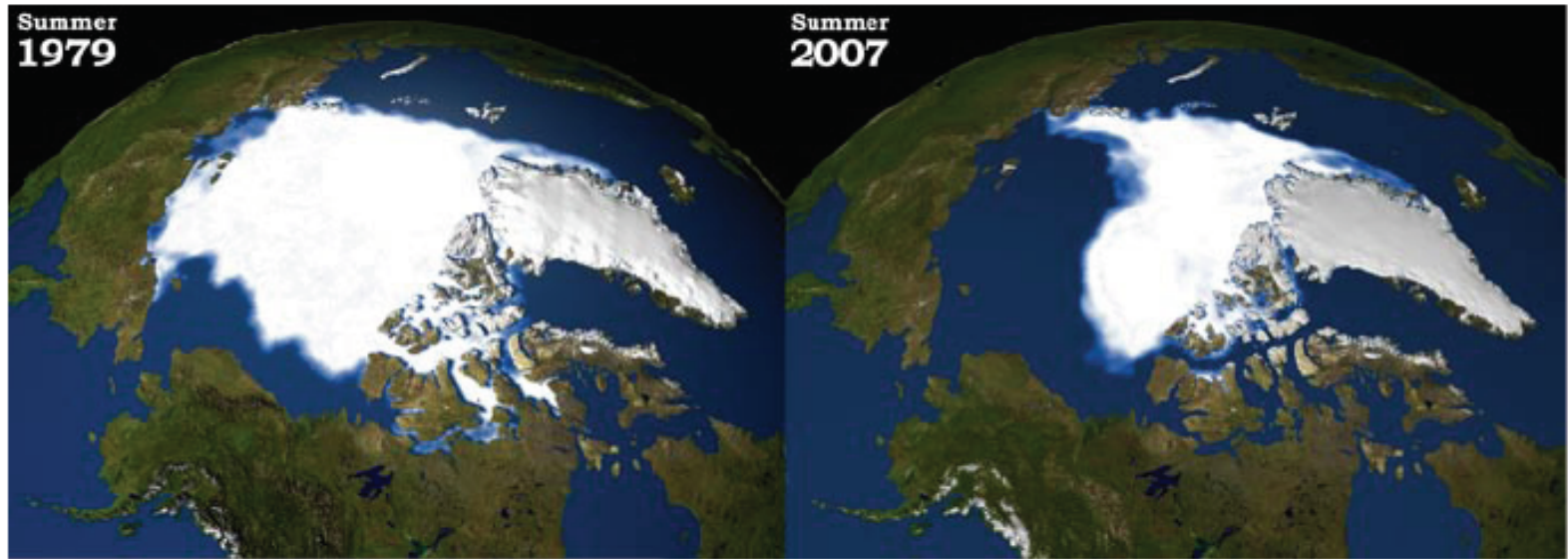


Fig. 1.1 Arctic sea ice extent. Satellite imagery of sea ice extent in September

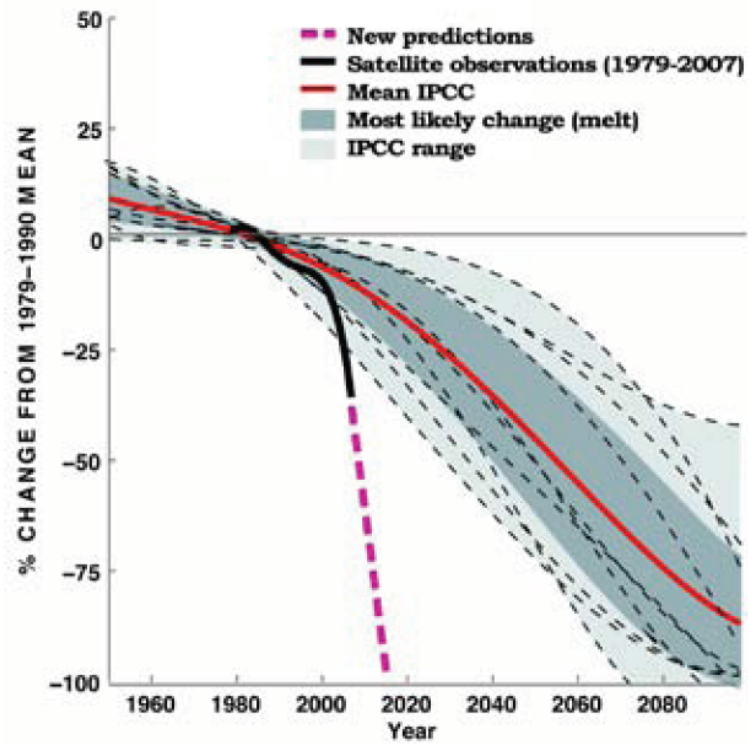






Fig 1.6 – Permafrost coverage in the northern hemisphere. Source: UNEP

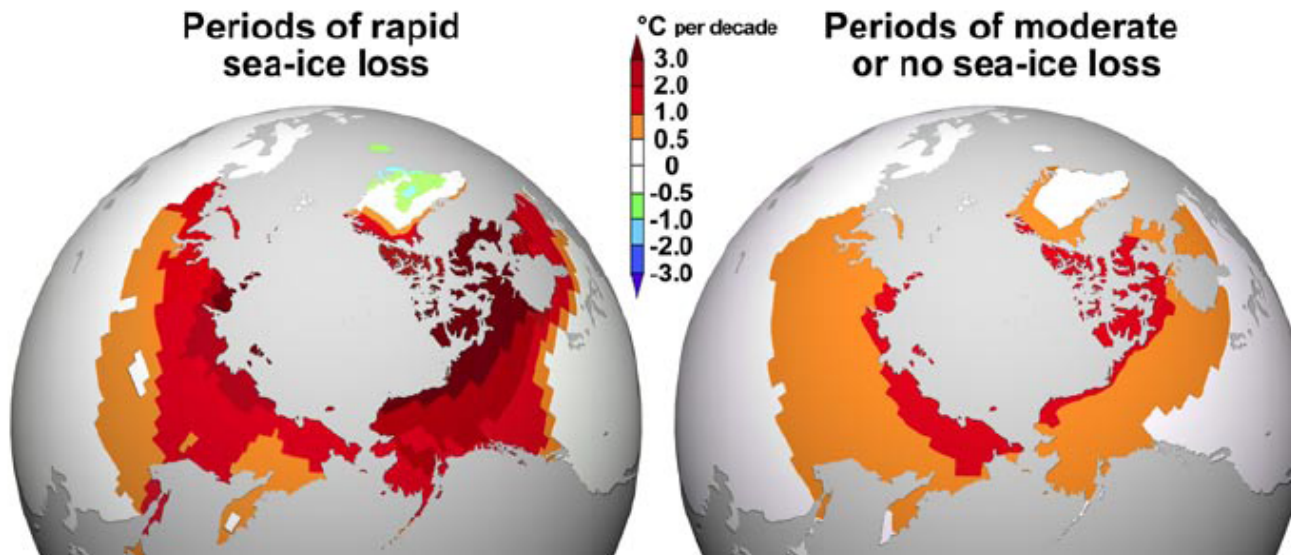


Fig 1.4 Simulated future Arctic temperature trends. Regional heating of the Arctic following rapid sea ice loss events. Following such events, heating extends up to 1500km inland from the sea. Source: Steve Deyo, ©University Corporation of Atmospheric Research

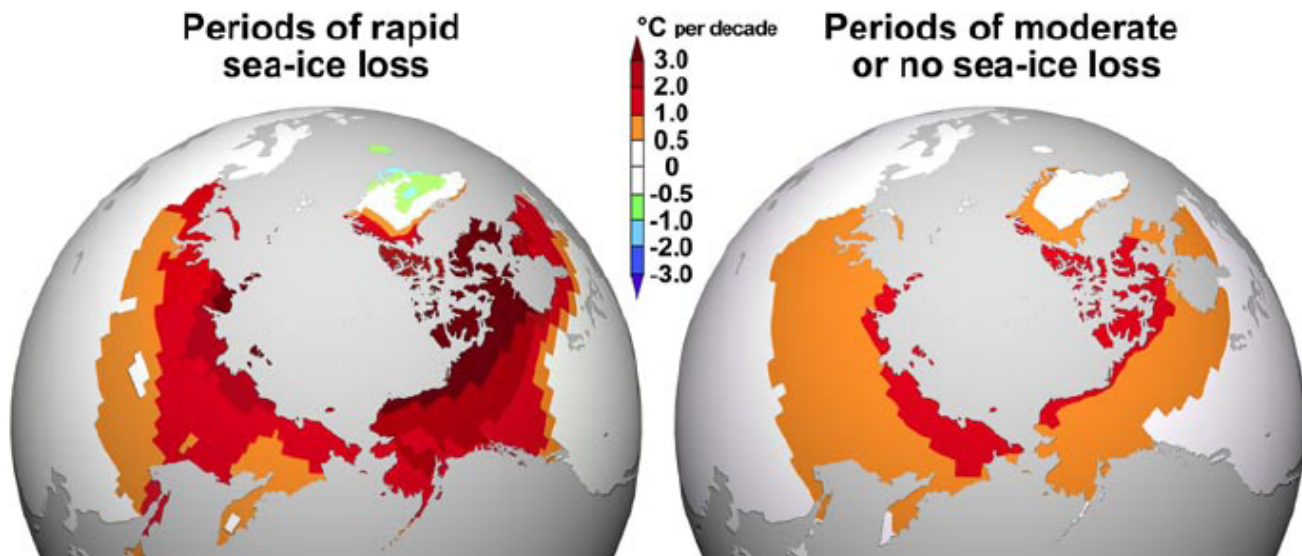


Fig 1.4 Simulated future Arctic temperature trends. Regional heating of the Arctic following rapid sea ice loss events. Following such events, heating extends up to 1500km inland from the sea. Source: Steve Deyo, ©University Corporation of Atmospheric Research

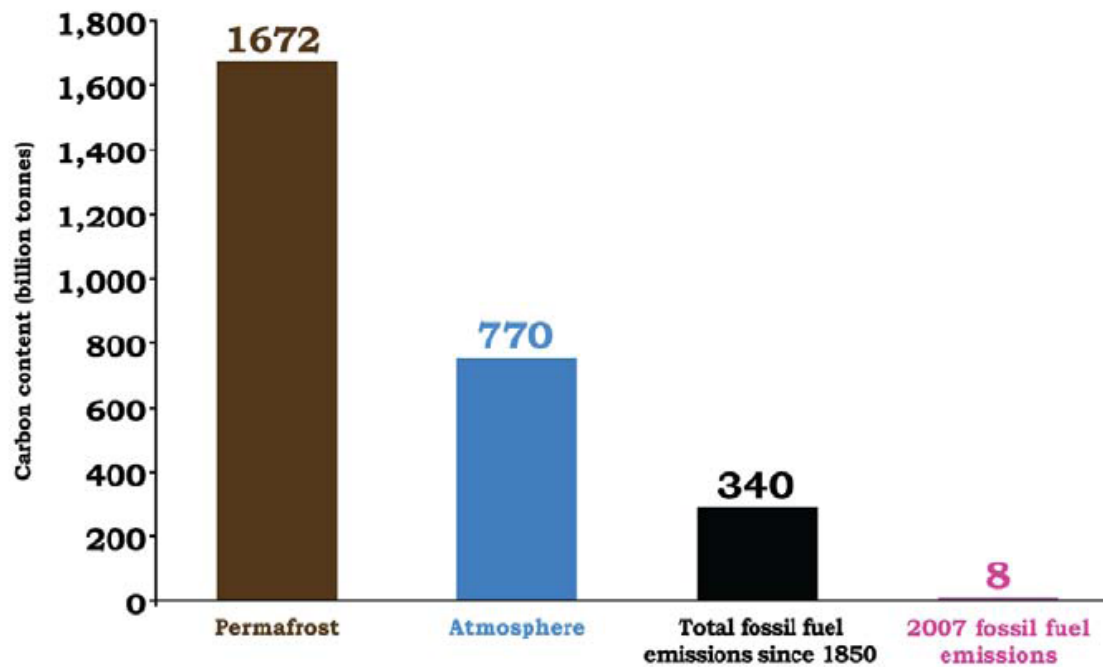
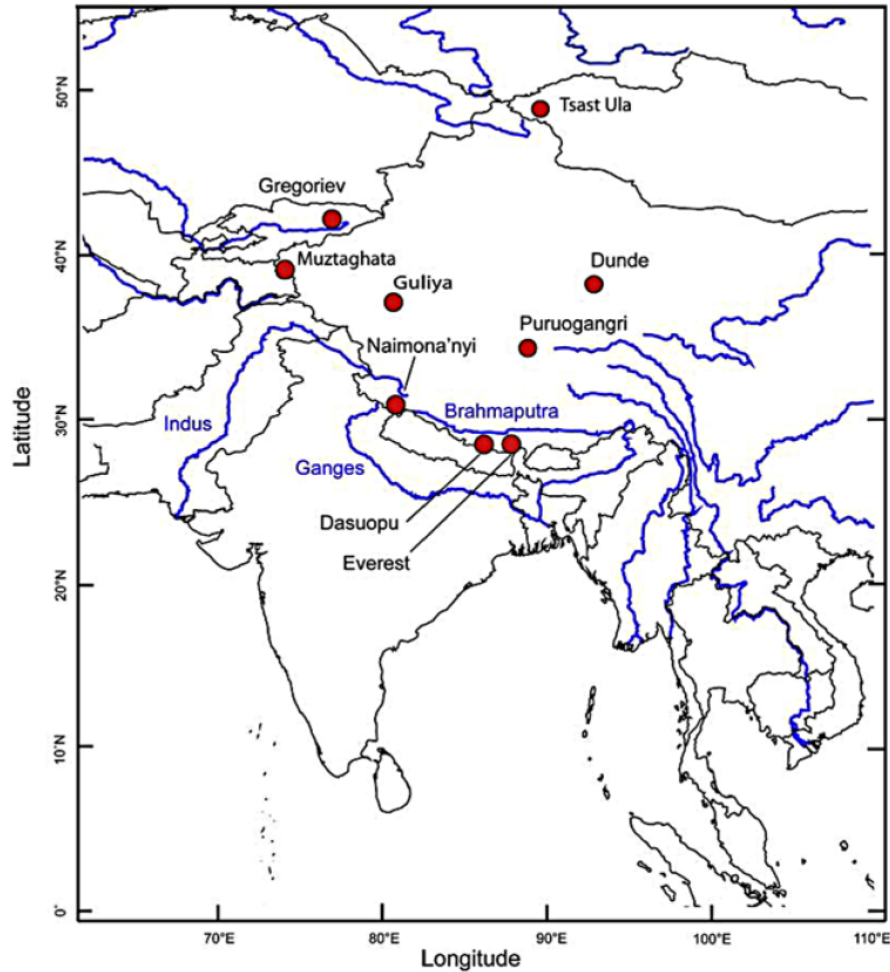


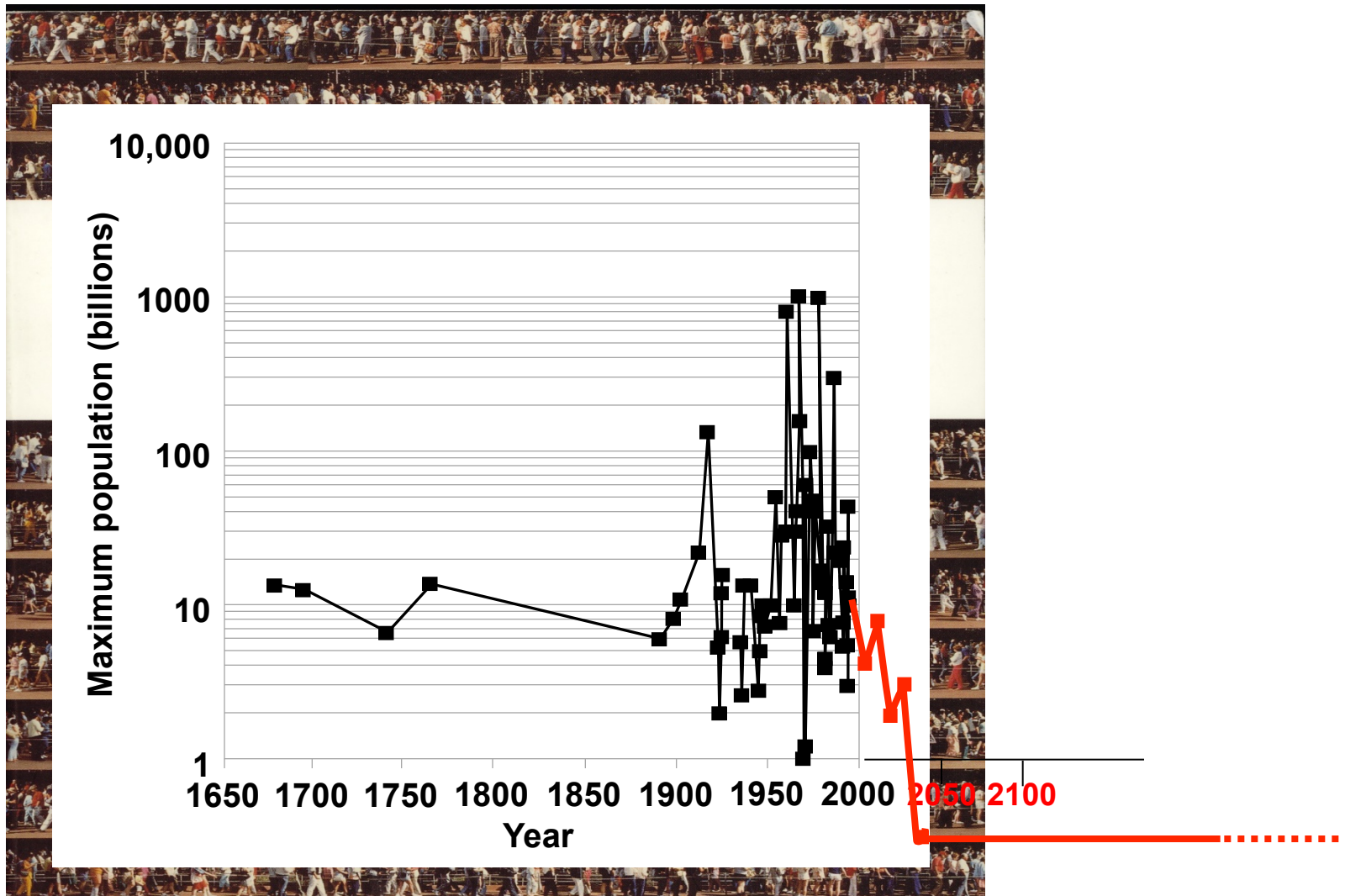
Fig 1.5 – Carbon content. Volumes of total carbon content estimated in billion tonnes. Sources: Schuur et al., UNEP, CDIAC.



Mass loss on Himalayan glacier endangers water resources (Kehrwald et al. 2008 Geophys Res Lett)

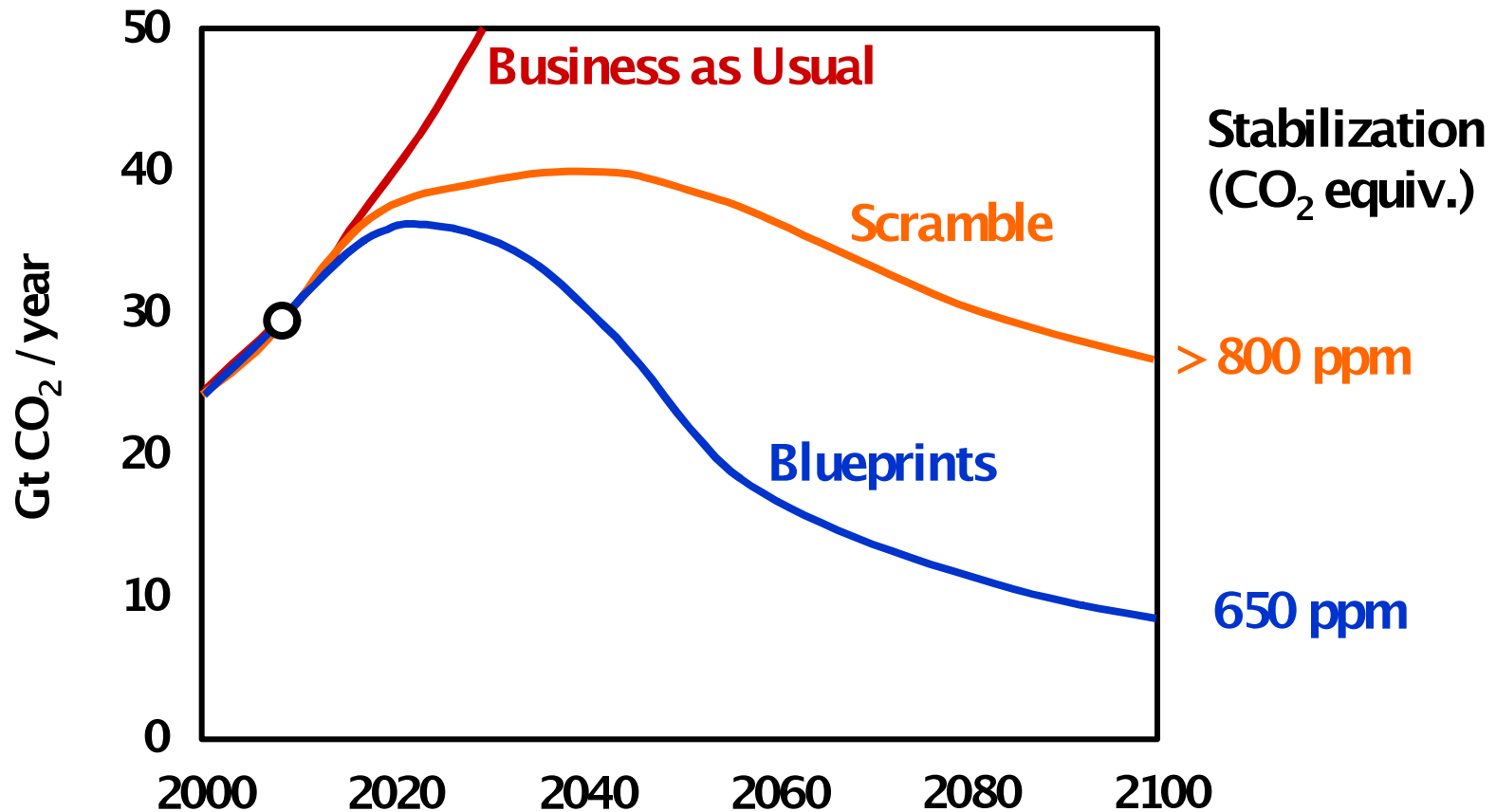
**A Miserable Alternative:
Surviving in a + 5°C World**

Stabilizing, at last,...



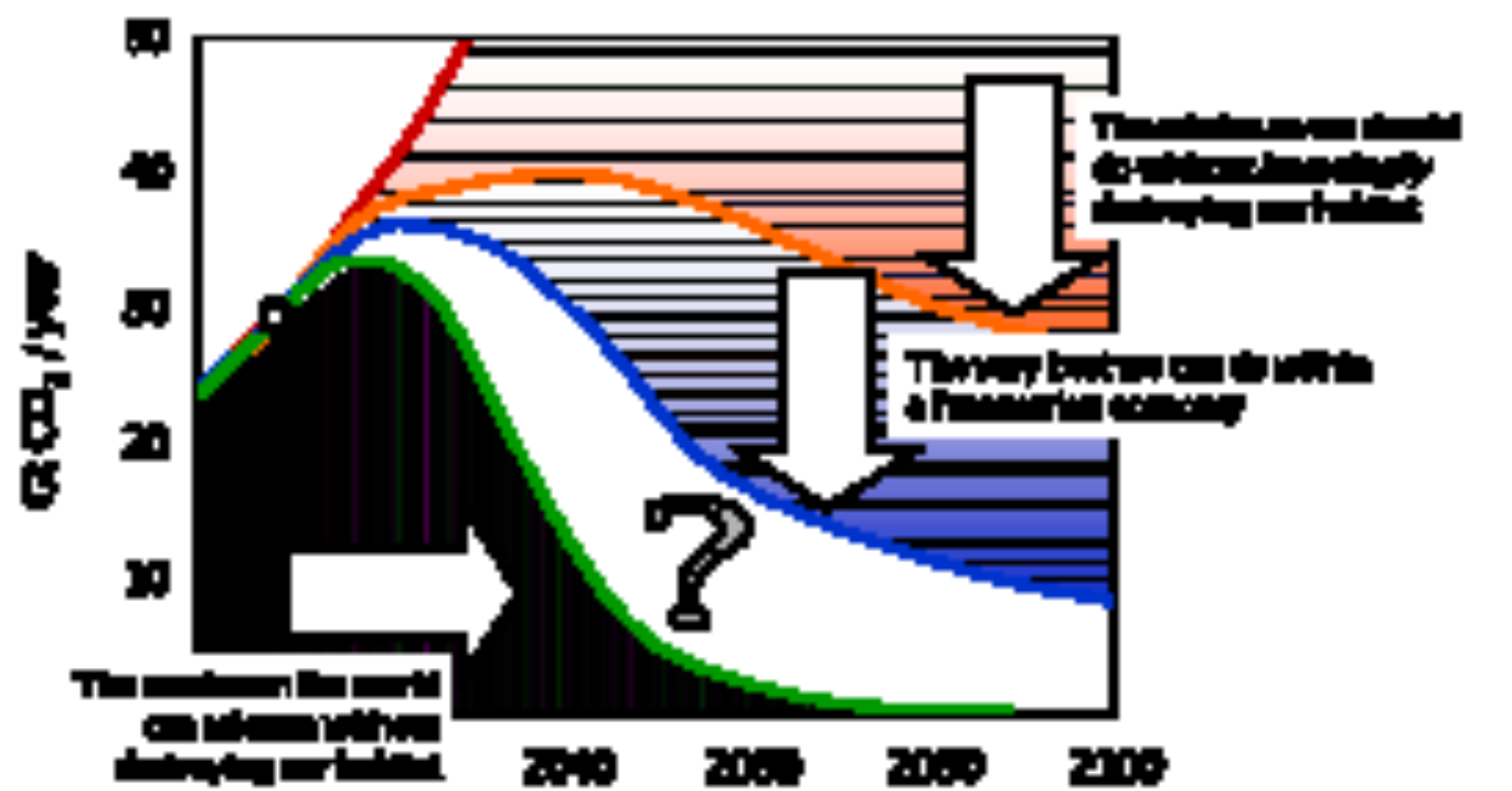
... carrying capacity estimates below 1 billion people.

Business as Usual, Scramble, Blueprints



Shell Energy Scenarios to 2050 (2008), with extrapolations to 2100 for MIT Climate Review

Business as Usual, Scramble, Blueprints, Better Blueprints?



"Better blueprints" curve is roughly the 50% probability curve to stay within 2°C according to IPCC-4 assessment (report)

Why Natural Gas?



Coal is not clean



Nor are the fleets



Natural Gas versus Coal and Oil

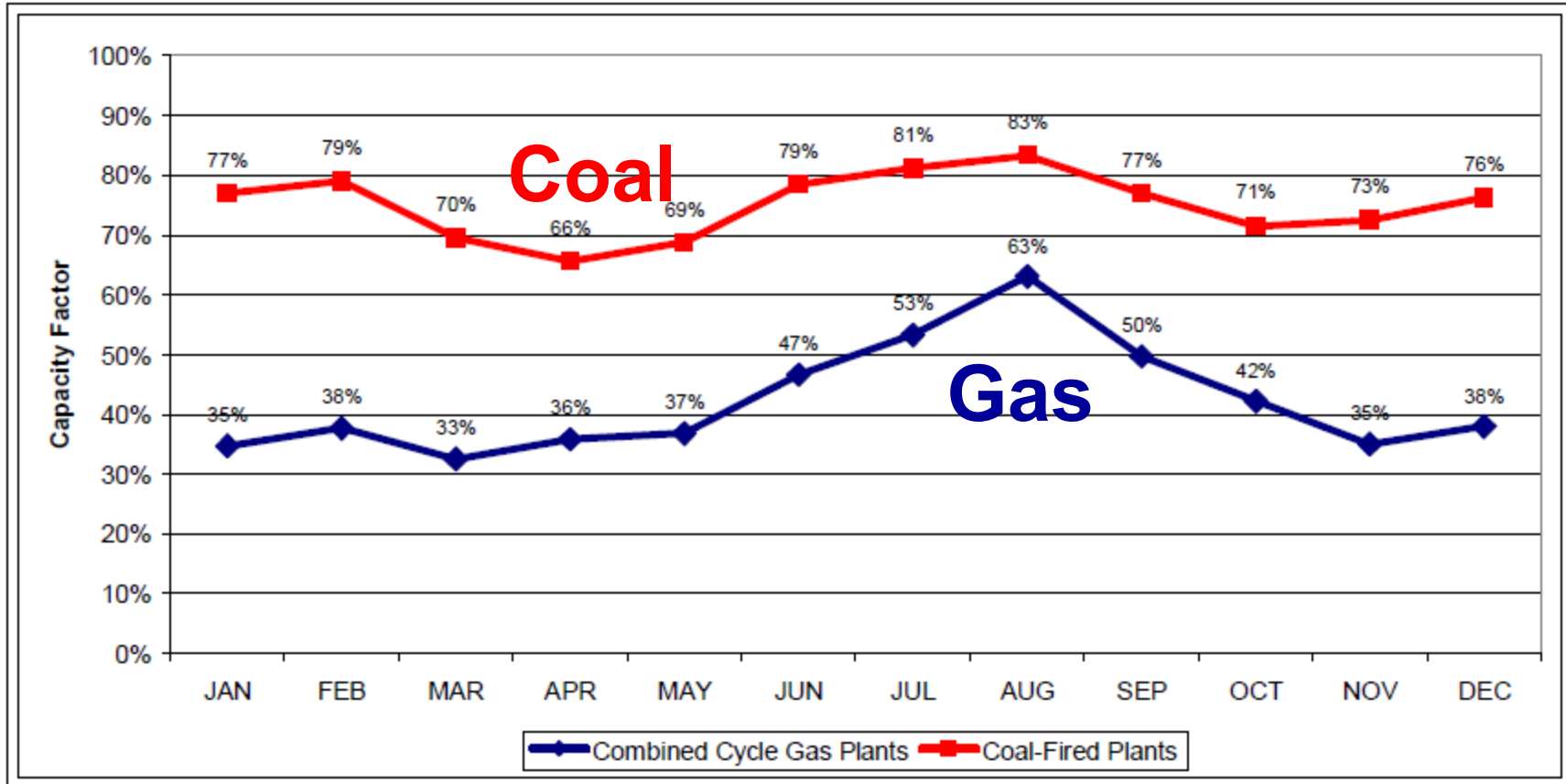


A perfect storm to disrupt business as usual

1. **Enormous new supply of Natural Gas**
2. **Huge volume of installed, highly efficient and available natural gas power generating capacity**
 - 100 to 400 million tonnes of displacable CO₂ – 5% to 19% of total 2,000 million tonnes of coal emissions (plus SO_x, NO_x, Mercury)
 - 1.2 to 4.6 TCF (5% to 20%) of increased demand for Natural Gas

Switch the capacity curves

Figure 9. Monthly Capacity Factors in 2007 for Study Group Coal and NGCC Plants

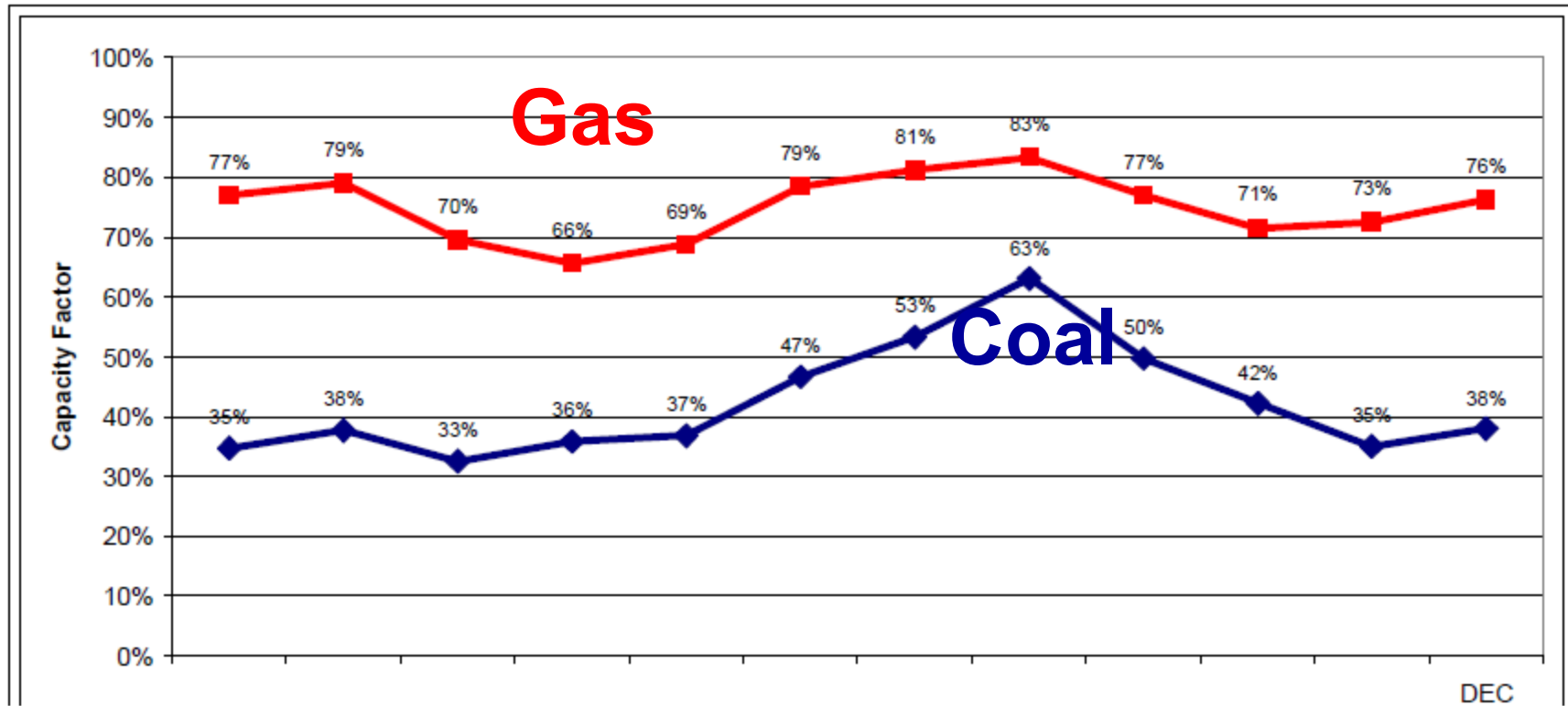


Source: Calculated by CRS from the EIA-906/920 and EIA-860 databases.

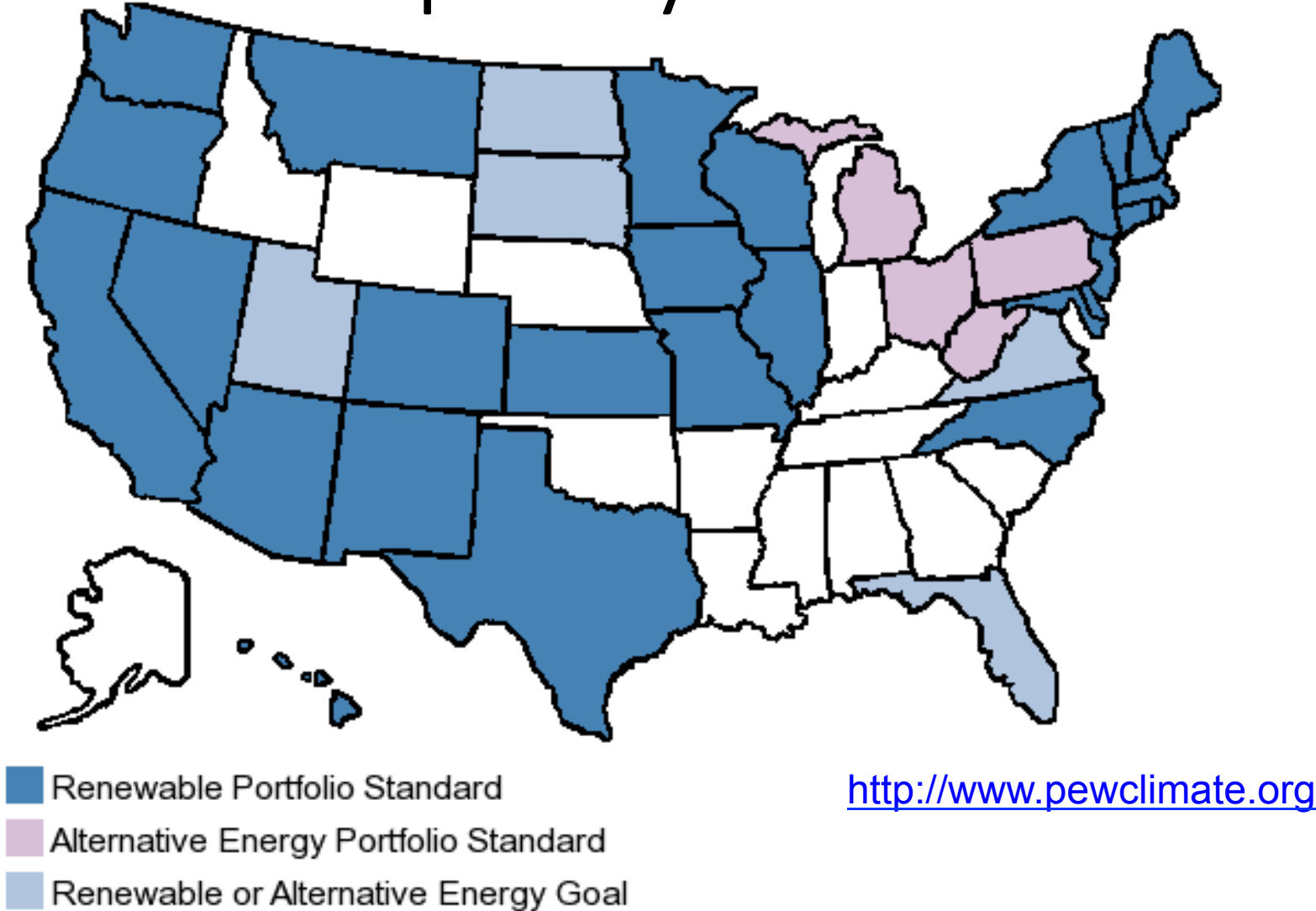
Notes: For information on the study groups of coal and NGCC plants, see footnote 11. NGCC= natural gas combined cycle.

Switch the capacity curves

Figure 9. Monthly Capacity Factors in 2007 for Study Group Coal and NGCC Plants

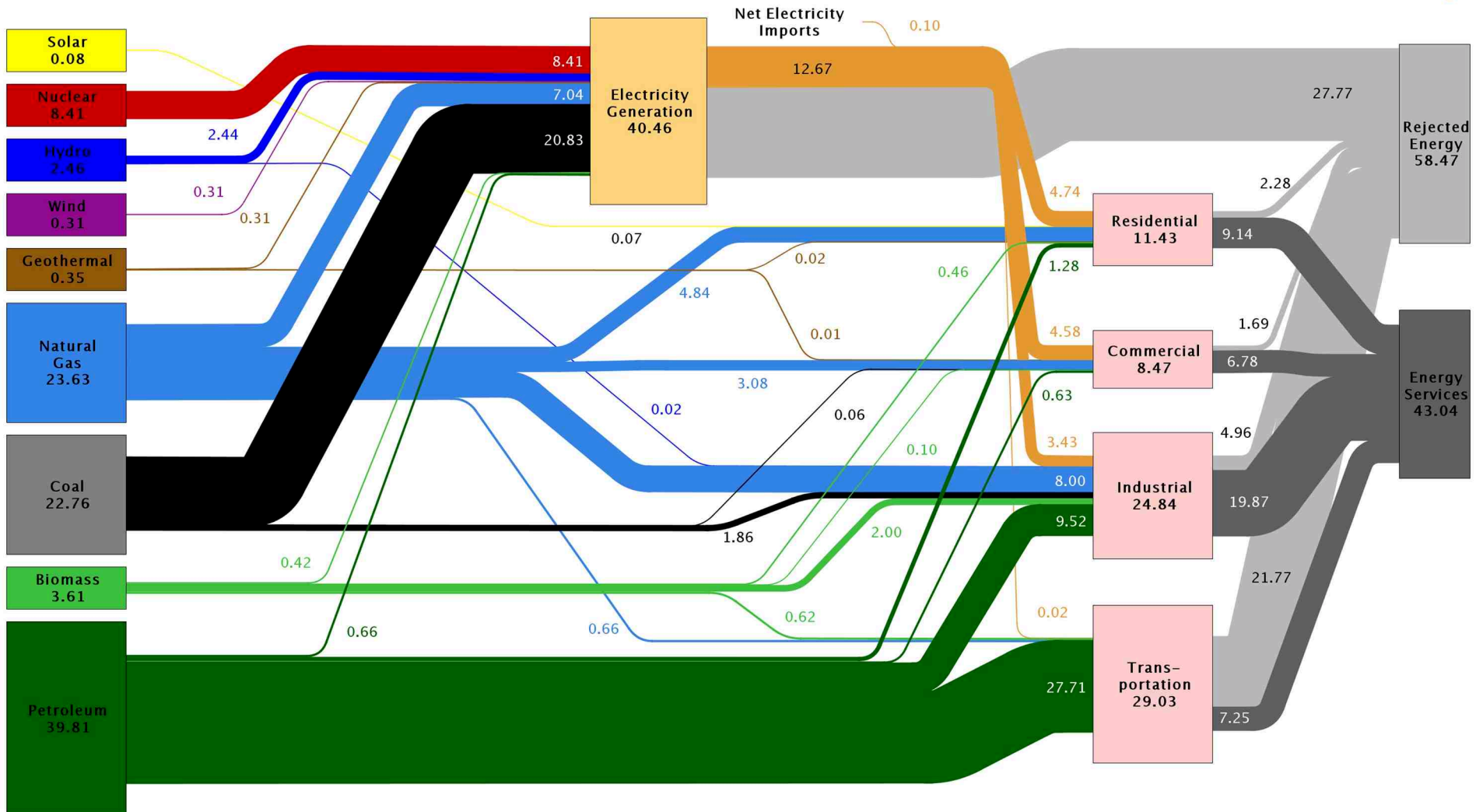


Renewable Portfolio standards adopted by states



Today

Estimated U.S. Energy Use in 2007: ~101.5 Quads

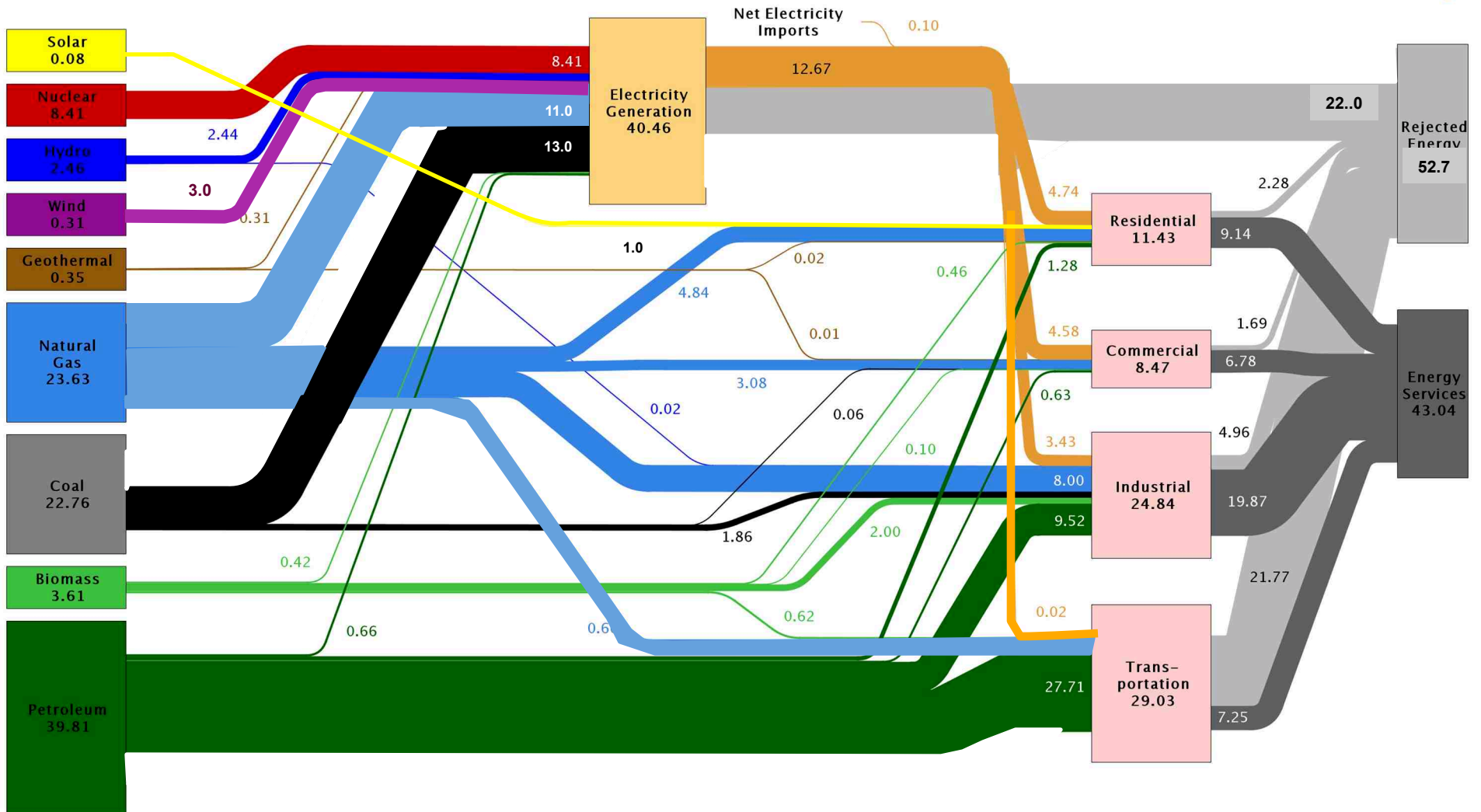


Source: LLNL 2008. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0384(2007), June 2008. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports flows for non-thermal resources (i.e., hydro, wind and solar) in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 80% for the residential, commercial and industrial sectors, and as 25% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

5-10 years from now

Estimated U.S. Energy Use

~101.5 Quads

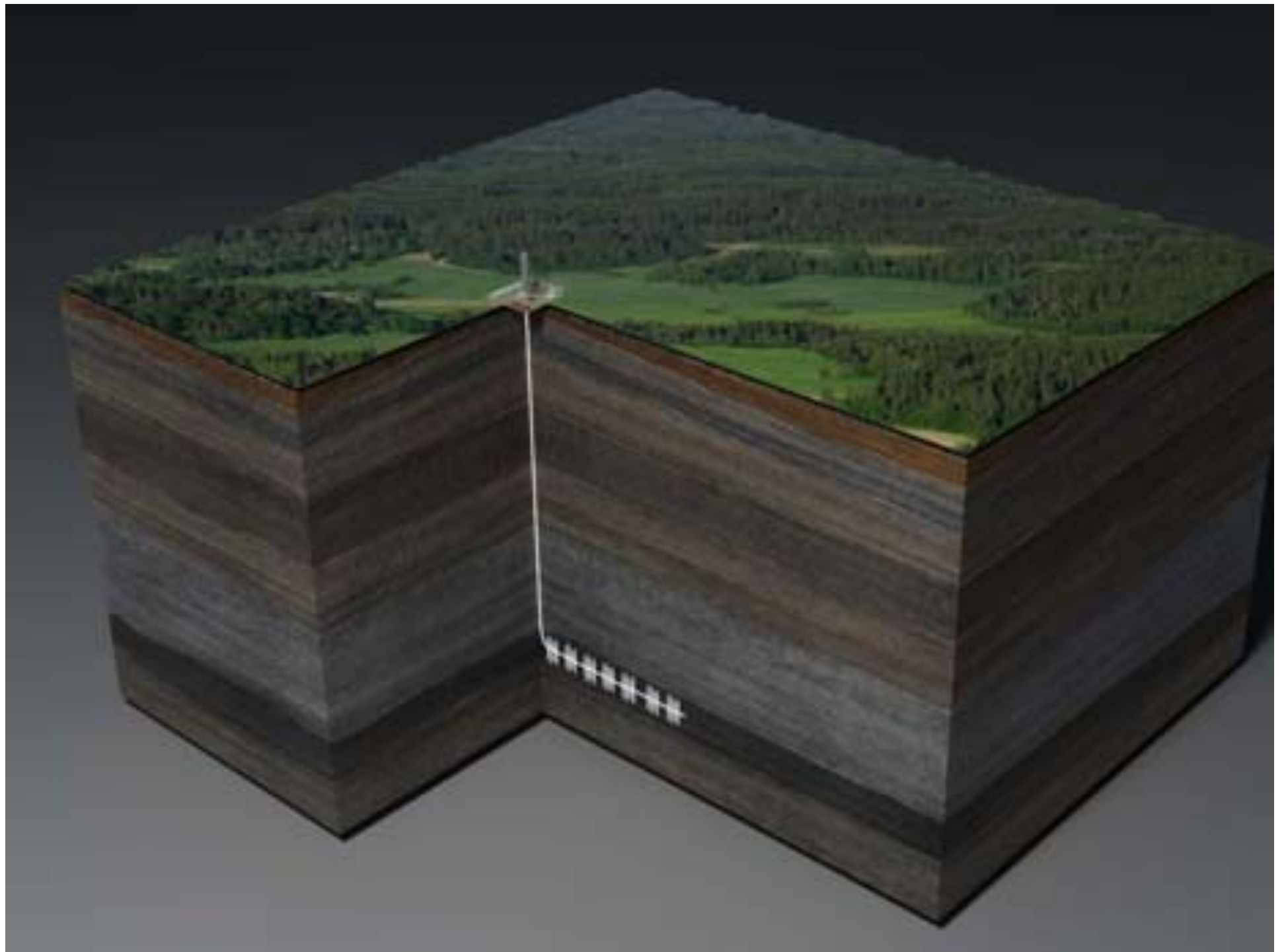


Source: LLNL 2008. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0384(2007), June 2008. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports flows for non-thermal resources (i.e., hydro, wind and solar) in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 80% for the residential, commercial and industrial sectors, and as 25% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

A 3D cutaway illustration of a geological well. The top surface shows a green landscape with a wellhead. A vertical wellbore is shown extending through several distinct horizontal layers of rock. At the bottom of the wellbore, there is a series of small white rectangular symbols, likely representing a perforated completion. The text 'Subsurface- impact on groundwater' is overlaid in orange, and 'Out of control drilling and completion' is overlaid in white below it.

Subsurface- impact on groundwater

Out of control drilling and completion



Wall Street Journal: Blowout Occurs at Pennsylvania Gas Well

DEP orders Texas company to cease gas drilling in Pennsylvania

Bloomberg: Drilling Rules Change May Harm Industry, Exxon Says



**Blast at Abandoned W. Va. Coal Mine Injures 7
Flames Shoot 70 Feet in Air as Workers Drilling Gas Well Hit Pocket of Methane in Old Coal Mine Chamber**

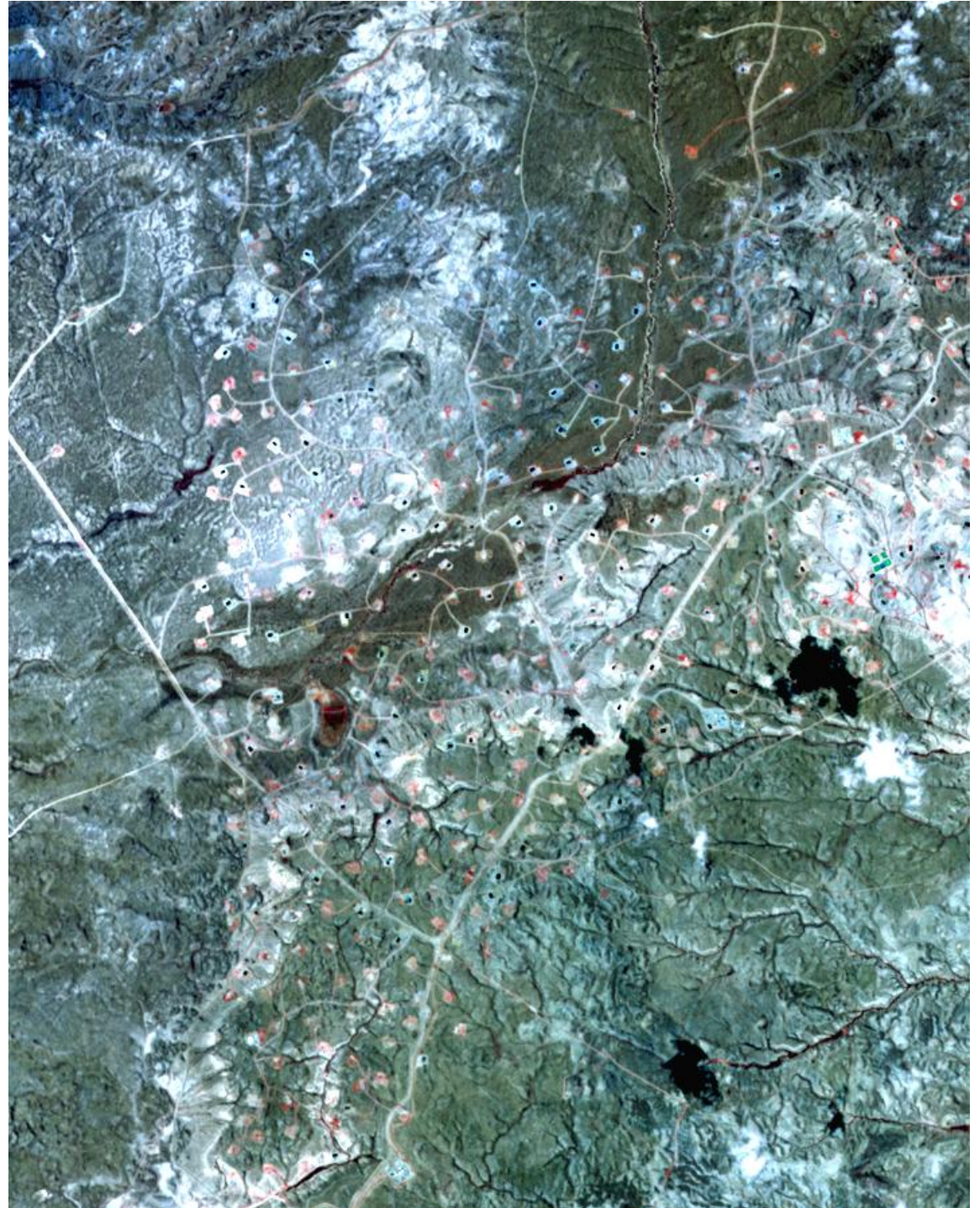
Surface impacts on:

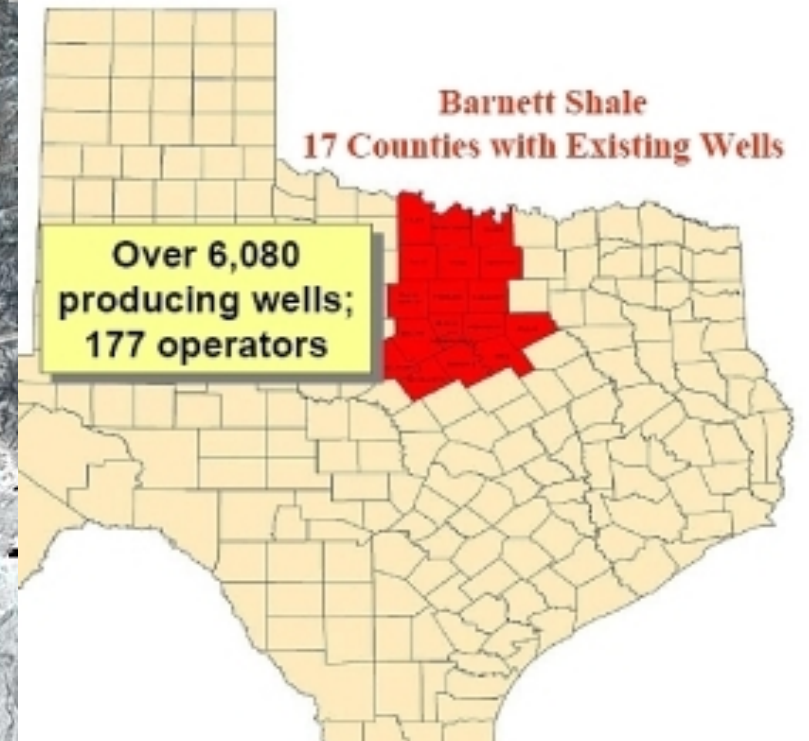
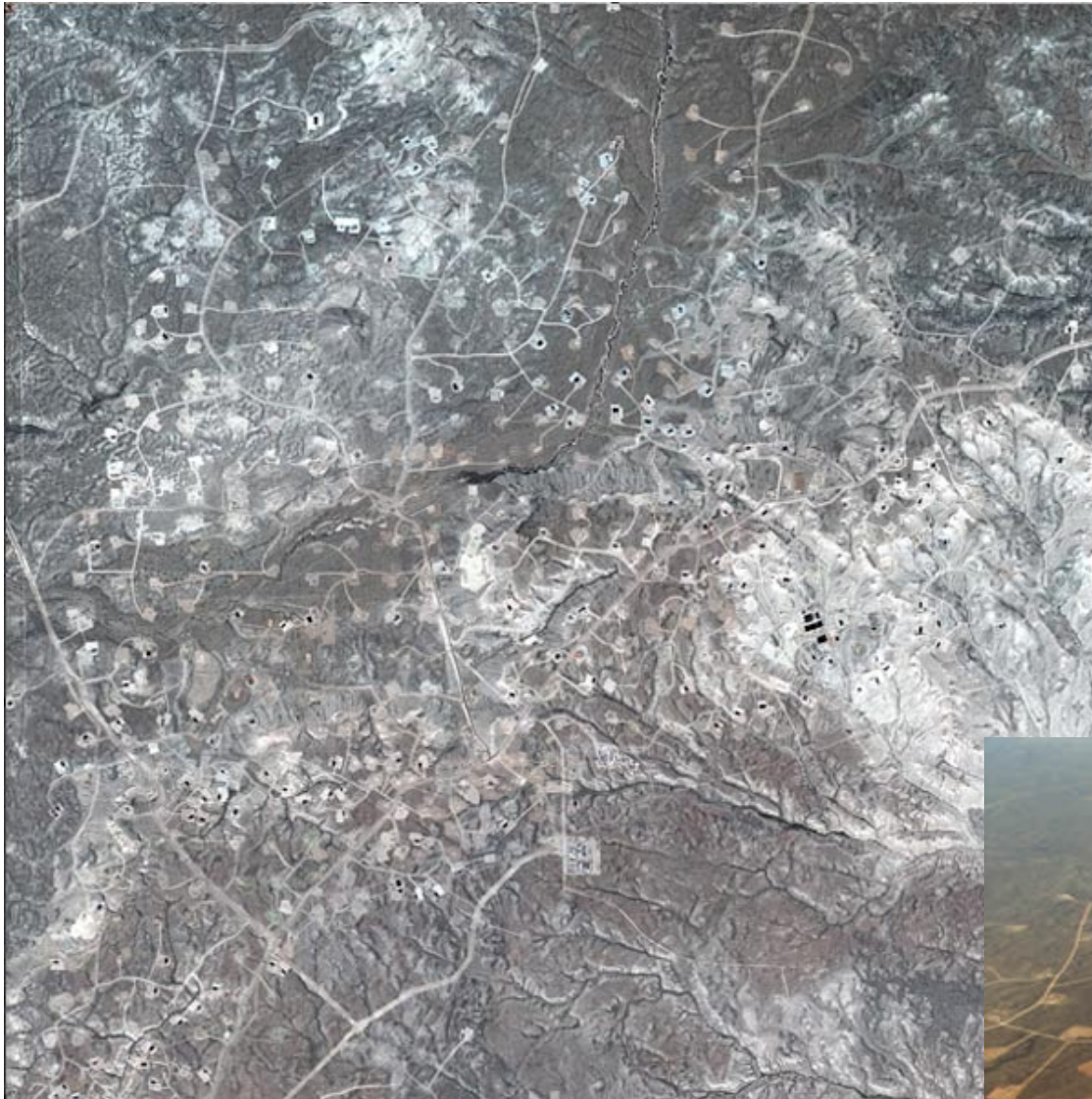
1. Surface water
2. Shallow Groundwater
3. Biodiversity and Ecology
4. Local Communities

The Jonah Gas Field

Located in Wyoming's Upper Green River Valley, Jonah contains an estimated 7 to 10 TCF. In the last 10 years, the field turned from sagebrush into one of the nation's richest gas fields with 500 wells. A new proposal would add 3,100 more wells.

The image was acquired September 3, 2003, covers an area of 10.7 x 13.5 km NASA/GSFC/METI/ERSDAC/JAROS, and U.S./Japan ASTER Science Team







GASLAND

US DOCUMENTARY COMPETITION A FILM BY JOSH FOX

AN INTERNATIONAL WOW COMPANY PRODUCTION
PRESENTS A FILM BY JOSH FOX
"GASLAND"
EDITED BY MATTHEW SANCHEZ EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS DEBRA WINGER AND HUNTER GRAY
PRODUCED BY TRISH ADLESIC, JOSH FOX AND MOLLY GANDOUR
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY JOSH FOX
PREMIERING 6:30 AT TEMPLE THEATER, PARK CITY
CHECK LISTINGS FOR OTHER SCREENINGS

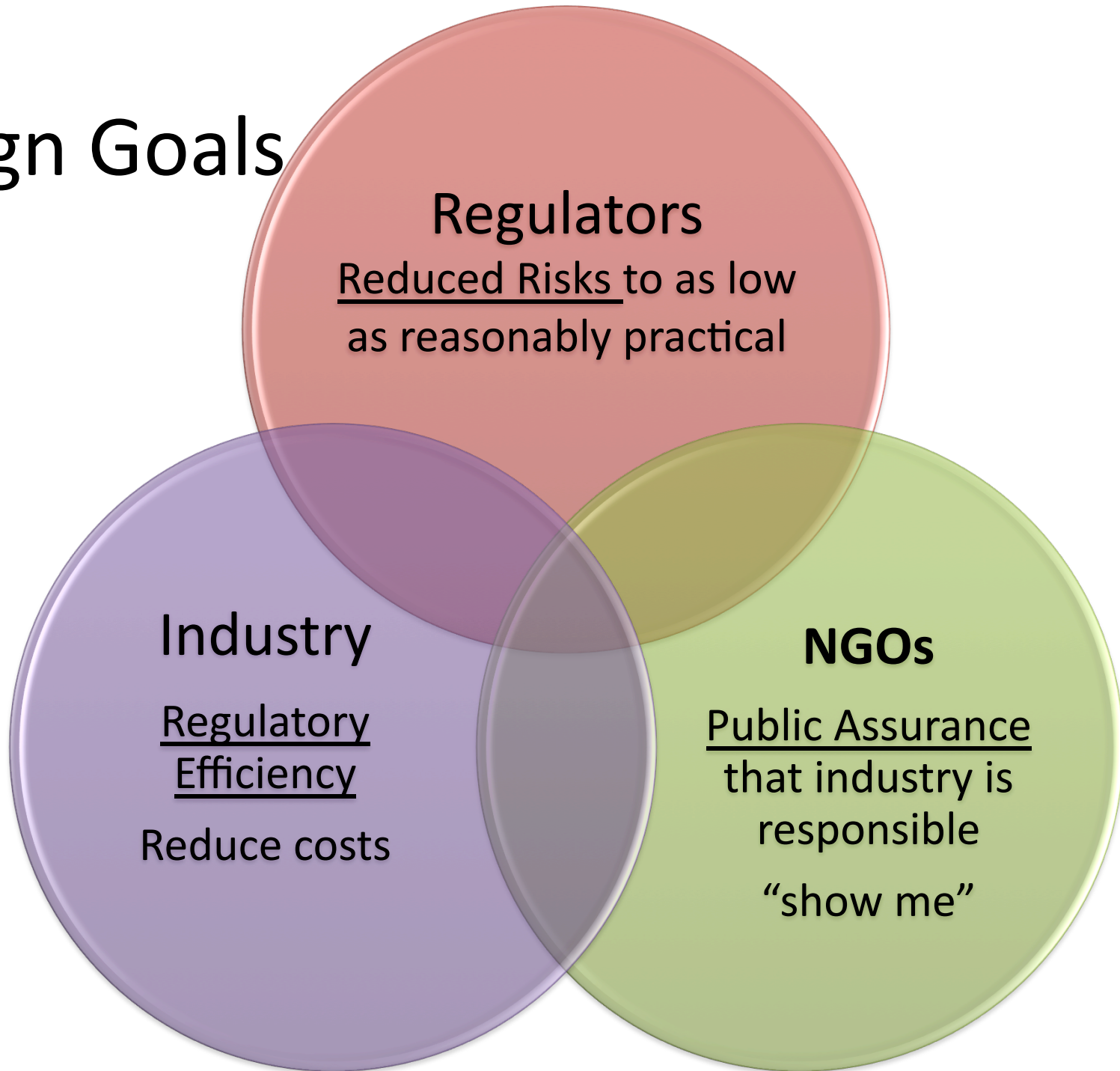
JANUARY 24TH

INTERNATIONAL WOW COMPANY SUNDANCE FILM FESTIVAL

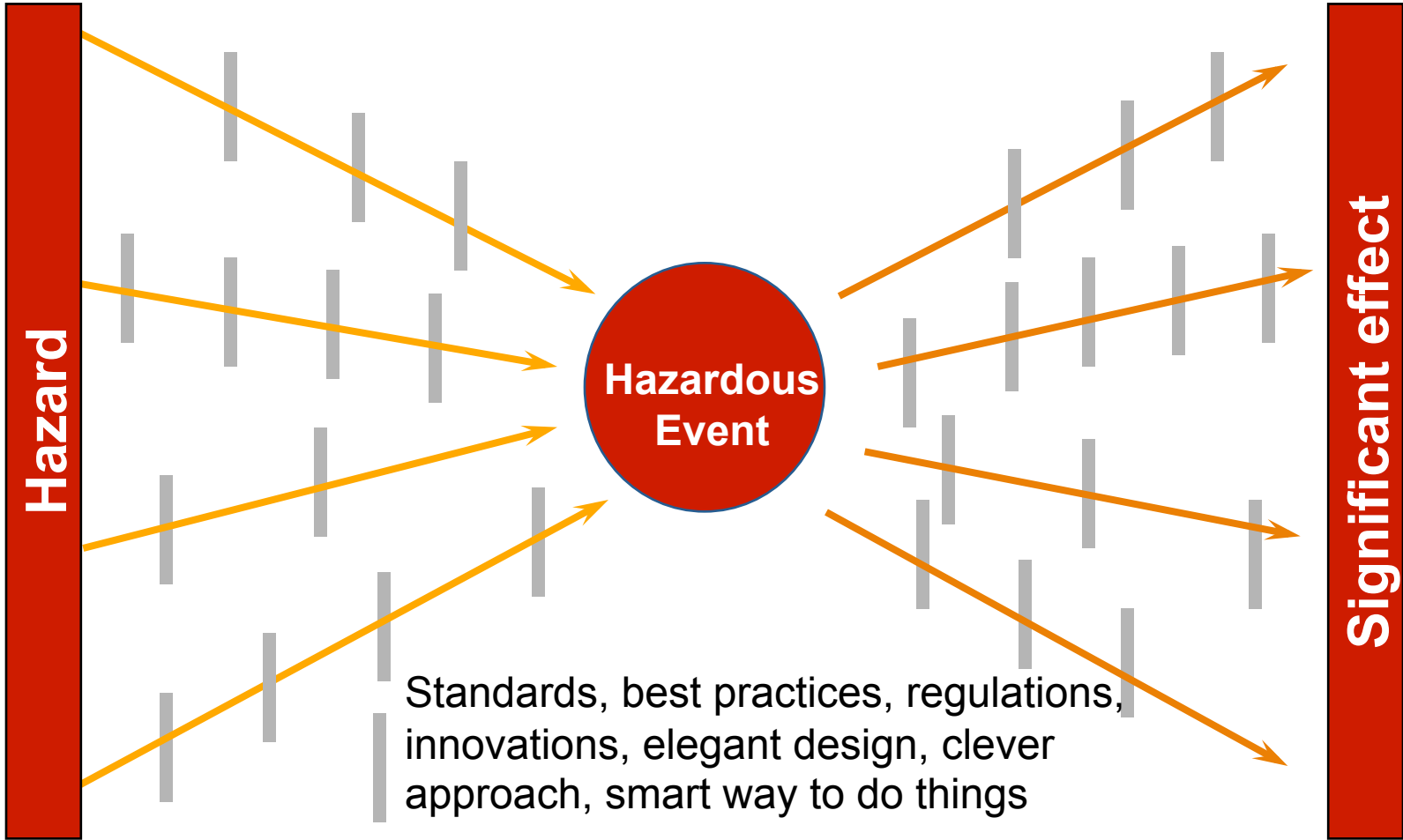
Events have created
an urgent
CASE FOR CHANGE



Align Goals



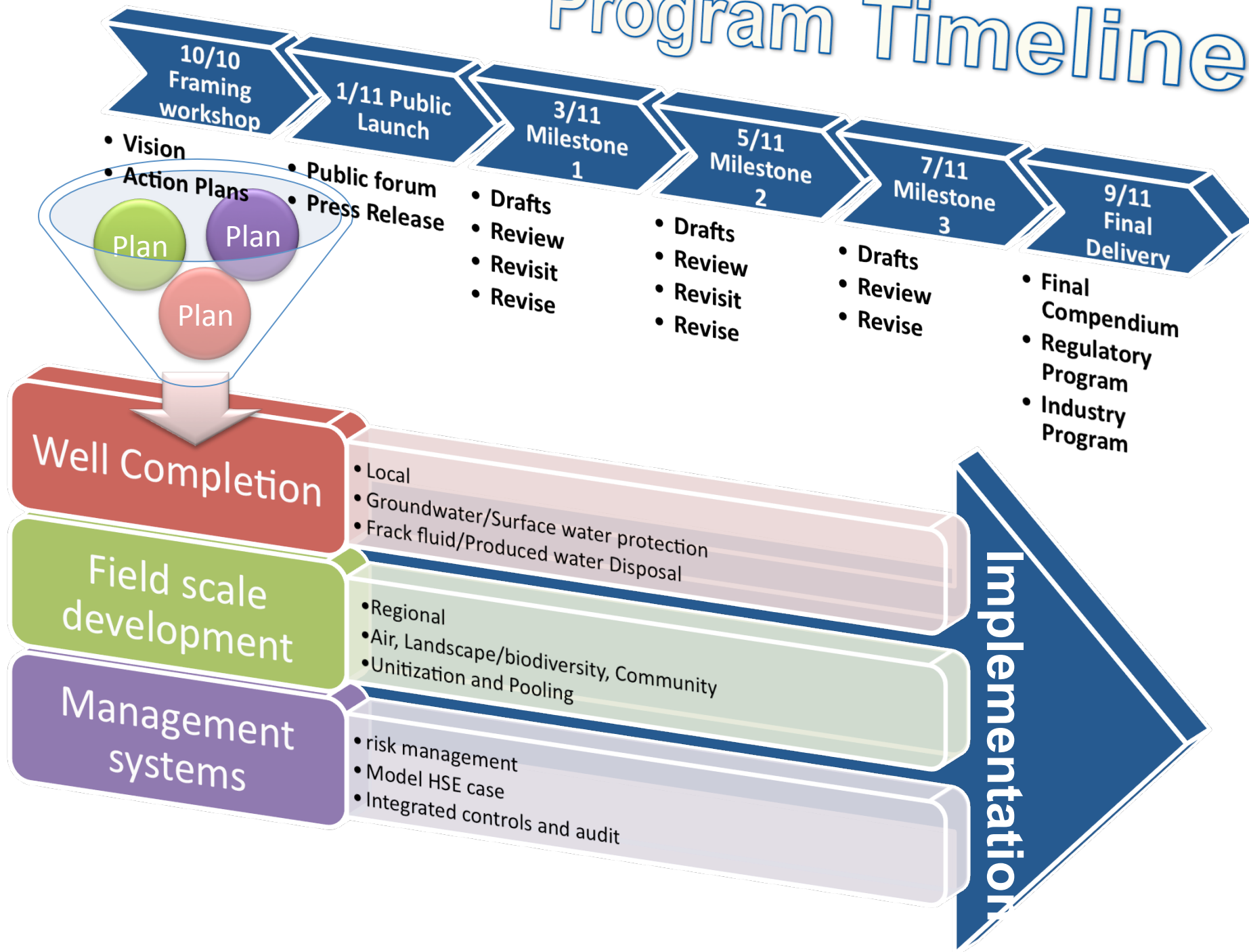
Simple model



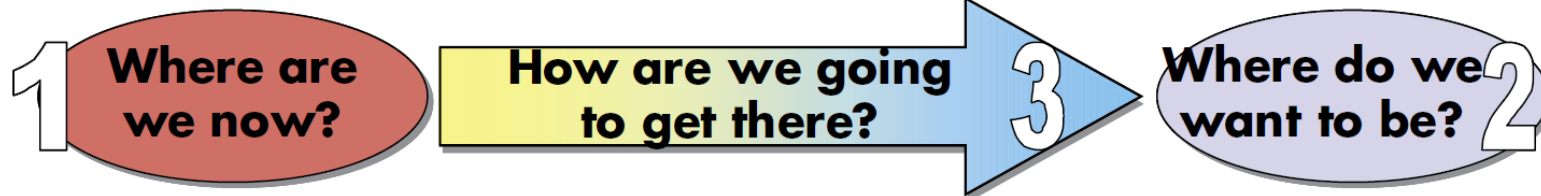
Control

Recover

Program Timeline



Lead the change



Grounding Presentations

Givens

Project Challenge

Supply, Value Chain, Stakeholders

Opportunity Statement

Mapping

Value Drivers and CSFs

Value Drivers	CSFs
---------------	------

Opportunity & Threat Grid

↑ Opportunities
↓ Threats

Decision Hierarchy

- Givens: facts, assumptions and decisions already made and taken as given for this opportunity
- Focus Decisions: major focus decisions to be addressed by the team.
- Tactics: secondary decisions that are supporting decisions and/or can be decided later

Process

IDENTIFY & ASSESS	SELECT	DEFINE	EXECUTE	OPERATE
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Action Plan

What?	Who?	When?

Definition of Success

Reference Date
Definition of Success
Critical Success Factors
Measures of Success

Strategic Fit

Company strategy
Opportunity