Abundant Natural Gas: Some Implications for Electric Power

Stephen P. A. Brown

Alan J. Krupnick

Margaret A. Walls

Resources for the Future



Abundant Natural Gas

A Bridge to A Low Carbon Future?

- Not a bridge to a low-carbon future without low carbon policy
 - Reduced energy prices stimulate consumption, increase carbon emissions
- Can help create a bridge to a low-future with low carbon policy
 - Cost of carbon policy is reduced

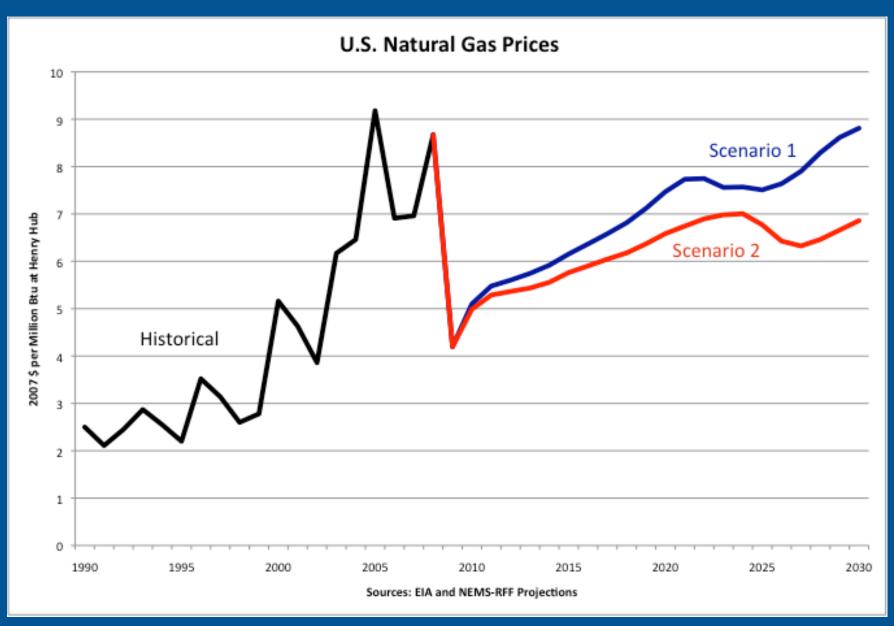


Five Scenarios

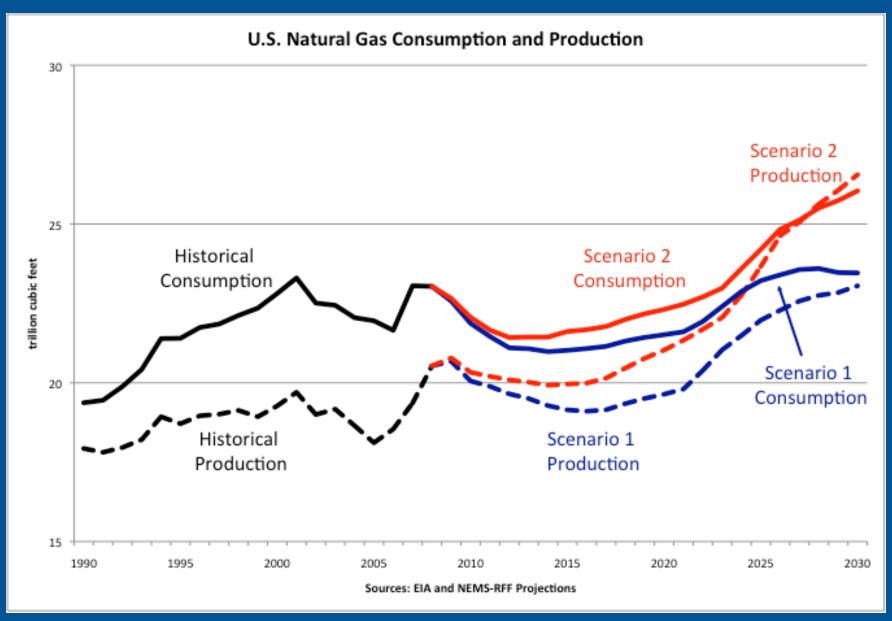
NEMS-RFE

- 1. Business As Usual, Low Gas
- 2. Business As Usual, High Gas
- 3. Low-Carbon Policy, Low Gas
- 4. Low-Carbon Policy, High Gas
- 5. Low-Carbon Policy, High Gas, Limited Alternatives

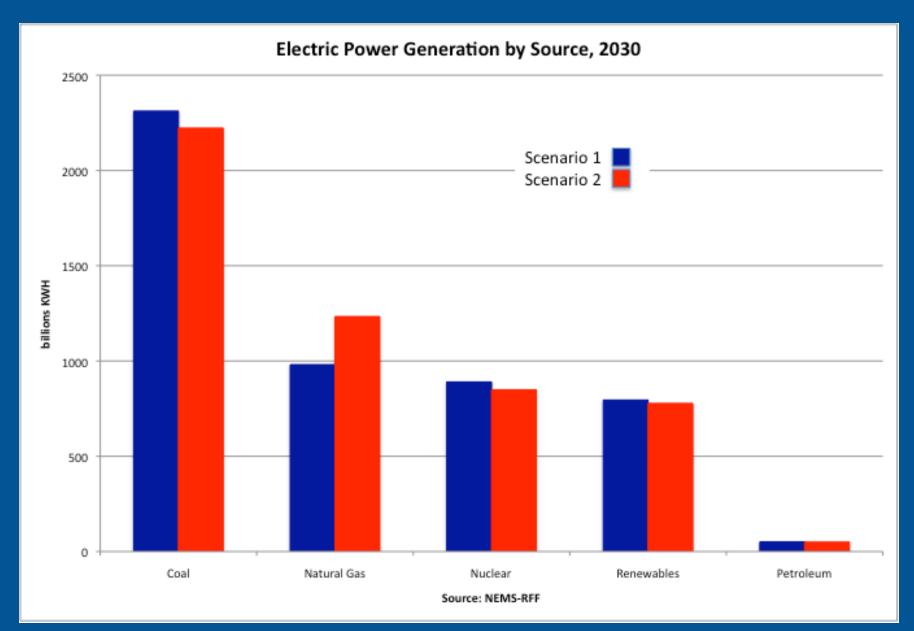










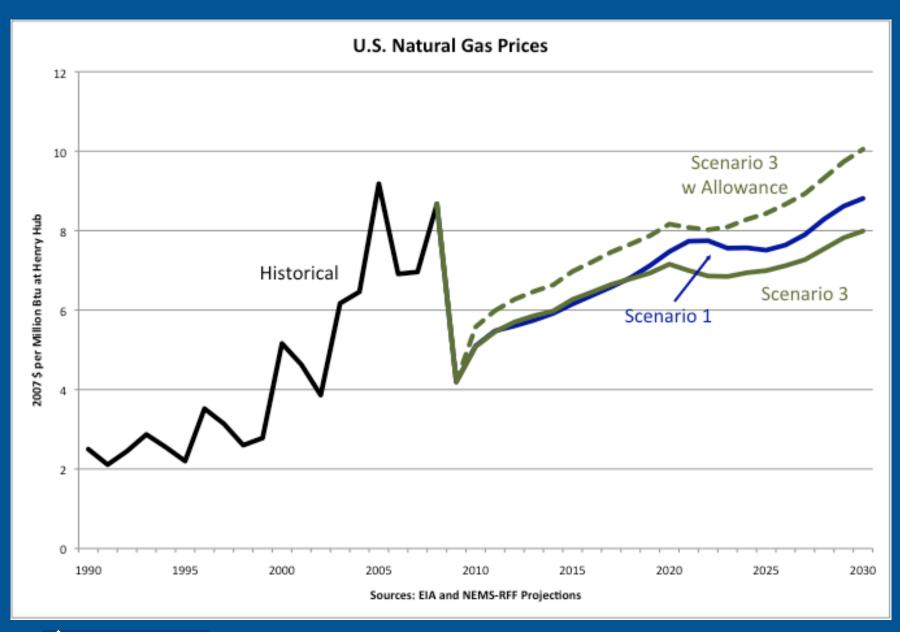




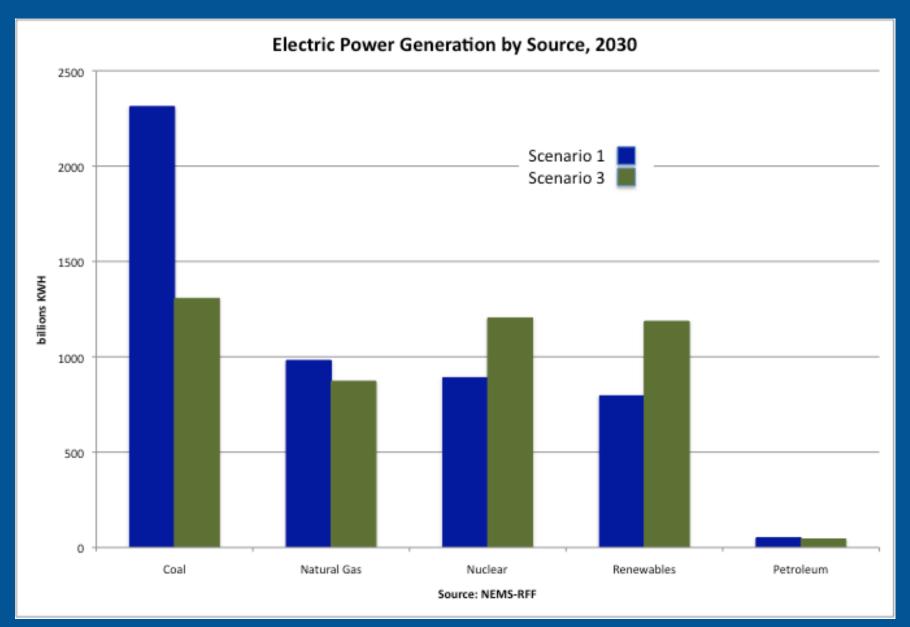
More Abundant Natural Gas

- Increased use in electric power generation
- Natural gas consumption increased in all sectors of the economy
- Prices for all energy sources reduced
- Energy consumption increased in all sectors of the economy—by more than 1 percent
- CO₂ emissions increased almost 1 percent

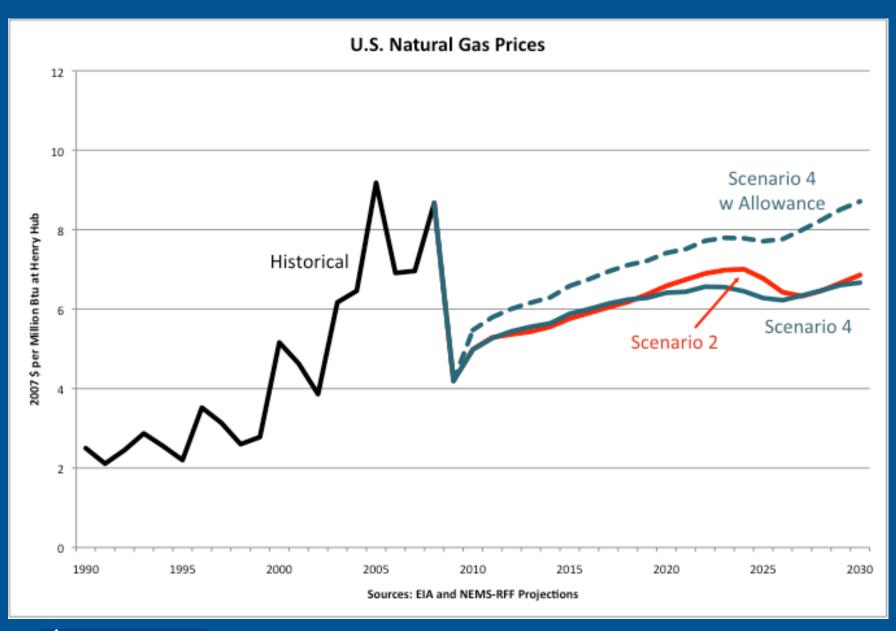




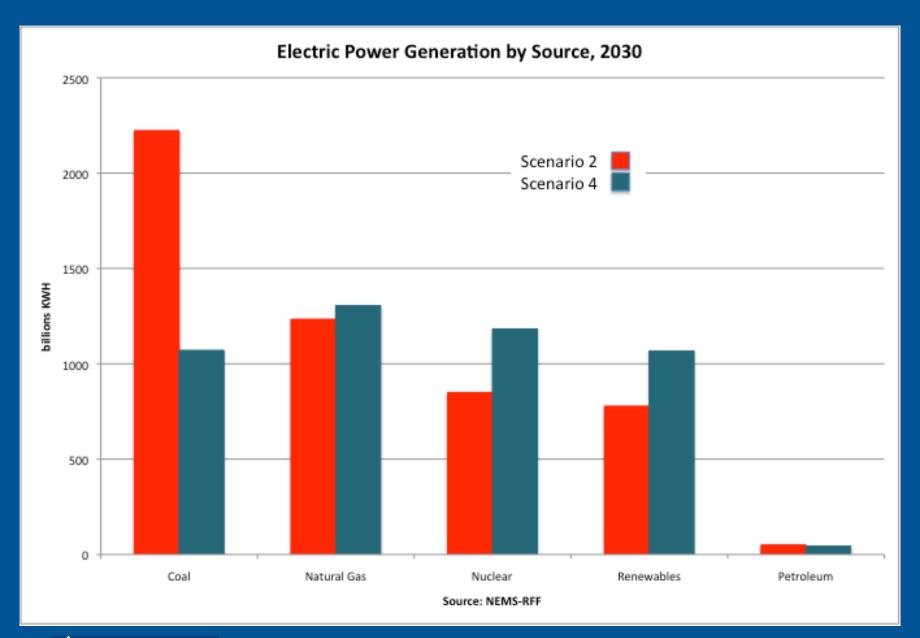










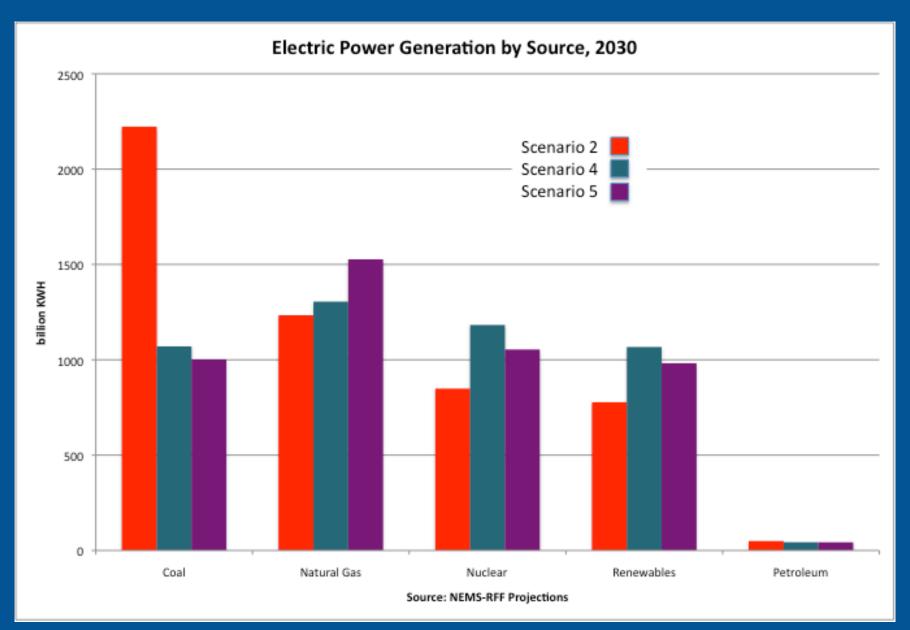




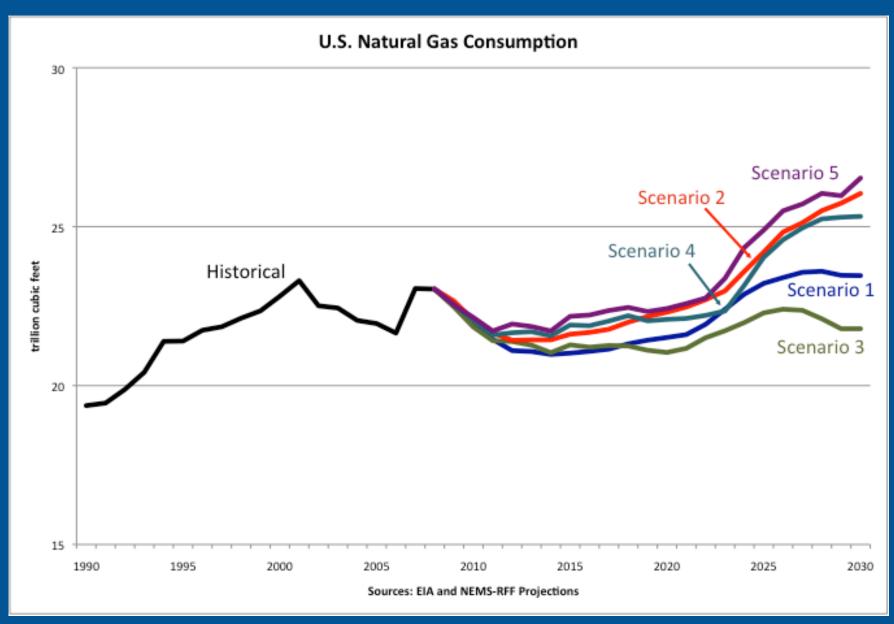
Low-Carbon Policy with More Abundant Natural Gas

- Natural gas use increased in electric power sector
- Cost of meeting emissions goals reduced
 - Emissions allowance falls about 1 percent
 - PV cost of carbon policy reduced about \$1 billion











Conclusions

- Abundant natural gas can help facilitate a bridge to a low-carbon future
 - Depends on implementation of low carbon policy
- Without abundant natural gas, reducing CO₂ emissions *reduces* natural gas use in electric power sector
- With abundant natural gas, reducing CO₂
 emissions *increases* natural gas use in electric power sector
 - Limited nuclear and renewable power further increases natural gas use in electric power sector



