



MEMO IN OPPOSITION

[S.1508 / A.2008 Article VII, Part X](#)

The Manufacturers Association of Central New York opposes S.1508 / A.2008 Article VII TED, Part X, which would mandate 70% of electrical demand be met by renewable resources in 2030 and 100% non-emitting sources by 2040; require the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to promulgate a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equal to a 40% reduction of 1990 level; and provide the DEC the expressed authority to limit emissions from all sources.

New York State manufacturers are dealing with the ramifications of an increasingly competitive global climate and being hit every day with increasing business costs. New York based manufacturing has become increasingly vulnerable over the years, susceptible to both national and international competition. New York businesses continue to shut down and relocate either overseas or to different parts of the country, due to luring incentive packages, lower production costs, cheaper wages, and lower taxes.

A primary concern is that without explicit input from manufactures on the development of the “Roadmap”, the proposed legislation will increase energy costs and operational costs, and compromise the global competitiveness of energy-intensive, trade-exposed (EITE) industries (including but not limited to glass, steel, metal casting, pulp and paper, aluminum, and chemicals).

This legislation would require significant emission reductions that could increase energy costs, limit fuel types, alter means of production, or increase the cost of transportation. Many manufacturing and other facilities that have air emission permits are concerned that in the interest of meeting the statutory requirements contained in the legislation, they will be targeted first, regardless of the merits.

Only thirteen percent of GHG emissions are associated with manufacturing, but twenty-five percent of all private sector employment is associated with manufacturing. Manufactures need to help develop the roadmap.

The Climate Community Protection Act (CCPA)

[S.2992 \(Kaminsky\) / A.3876 \(Englebright\)](#)

The Manufacturers Association of Central New York opposes S.2992 (Kaminsky) / A.3876 (Englebright) the Climate Community Protection Act (CCPA), which would mandate that the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) eliminate all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from any major emission source in the state by 2050.

New York State manufacturers are dealing with the ramifications of an increasingly competitive global climate and they also are being hit every day with increasing business costs. New York based manufacturing has become increasingly vulnerable over the years, susceptible to both national and international competition. New York businesses continue to shut down and relocate either overseas or to different parts of the country, due to luring incentive packages, lower production costs, cheaper wages, and lower taxes.

Of grave concern is that the legislation will mandate substantial emissions reductions in a relatively short period of time. The bill requires that in a little more than thirty years emissions from the following sources must go to zero:

- **Fuel combustion:** including electric generation imported electricity, transportation, residential heating, commercial and industrial heating and onsite electric generation, backup generation, and industrial production;
- **Other sources of Carbon:** including municipal waste combustion, cement production, iron & steel production, limestone use, and soda ash;
- **Other sources of Methane:** including landfills, manure management, municipal wastewater;
- **Other sources of Nitrous Oxide:** including agricultural soils management, municipal wastewater; and
- **Other sources Perfluorocarbons:** including aluminum production, semiconductor manufacturing.

Requiring emission levels of zero from these sources by 2050 is simply not practical. It should be noted that emissions from industrial non-fuel combustion sources span a wide range of industrial process and product use activities. There are significant economic and technological barriers to reducing industrial process and product use activities emissions to zero. Current technology is not available to meet the requirements of this legislation without strict prohibition on industrial process and product use activities.

If rising compliance costs cause New York manufacturers to relocate operations to countries with less stringent standards, or if imports are less expensive because of weaker standards in their country of manufacture, it could serve to increase global greenhouse

gas emissions in the long term. The proposed legislation includes the adoption of “mechanisms to limit emission leakage”, which is good, but there needs to be more. It should be noted that the industrial fuel combustion sector, emissions from direct fuel use and electricity in 1990 were approximately 36 MMtCO_{2e}, decreasing to approximately 16 MmtCO_{2e} in 2015.

Furthermore, the legislation contains a new Labor Article 8-B (labor and job standards and worker protection) and requires all state agencies, offices, authorities, and divisions when considering and issuing permits, licenses, regulations, contracts, and other administrative approvals and decisions pursuant to the New York state climate and community protection act apply labor, training, and job quality standards.