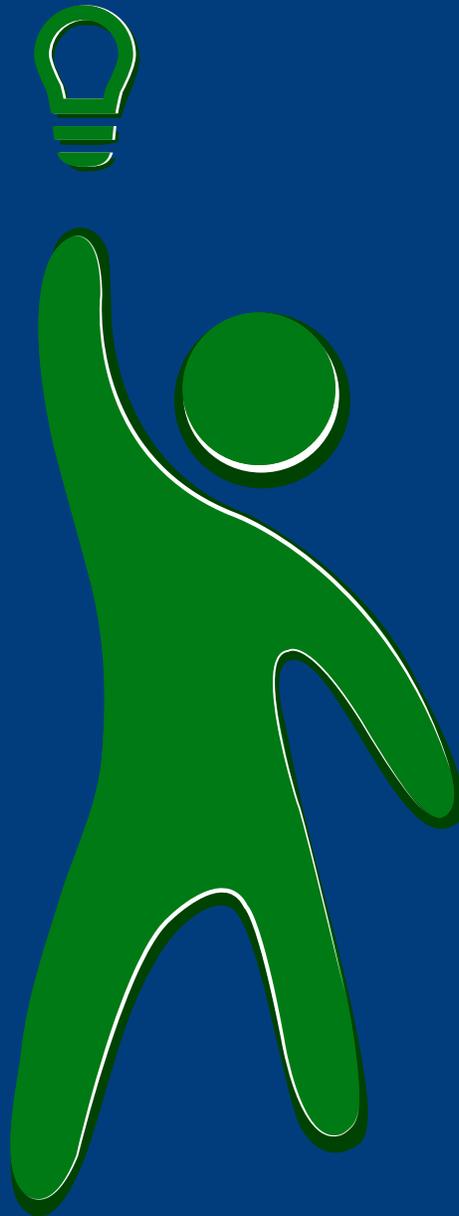


What's Next?

Fostering the Next Generation of Energy Security

The American Security Project
Conference



September 30, 2014

0900 – 1600

1100 New York Avenue, NW

Washington, DC

americansecurityproject.org

“The science of climate change is leaping out at us like a scene from a 3D movie. It’s warning us; it’s compelling us to act. And let there be no doubt in anybody’s mind that the science is absolutely certain.”

- John Kerry, Secretary of State

“Energy is as every bit a national security issue as it is an economic one.”

- Tom Donohue, President and CEO of U.S. Chamber of Commerce

“There is broad agreement that an ‘all of the above’ strategy on energy. We need new base load power that is carbon-free. Today, nuclear power can meet that – but we will also need research and development into new technologies. American leadership is on the line.”

- Gov. Christine Todd Whitman, Former Administrator of EPA

“If current trends hold, the United States will produce an ever-increasing volume of natural gas annually. It can be harnessed as a powerful tool that can stimulate the American economy...”

- Andrew Holland, Senior Fellow for Climate and Energy

On June 1, the EPA announced new regulations that seek to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions from existing electric power plants by 30% from 2005 levels. This is the latest in a series of federal regulations that seek to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in order to fight climate change. Others include the September 2013 announcement that the EPA would begin regulating greenhouse gas emissions from new power plants, the 2011 announcement that the Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards for cars and light trucks would increase to 54.5 miles per gallon by 2025, and a series of increasing efficiency standards on consumer goods.

Added to these federal regulations is a significant move to renewable electricity generation – pushed by both federal tax benefits and state-level standards across the country.

All of this means that there will be less of the dirtiest sources of energy and more of the cleanest burning fossil fuels like natural gas. The electricity grid will have more variability, so it will have to become smarter. Less energy will be wasted. By 2030, partially because of these policies, the U.S. will have reduced emissions below the 2005 baseline by about around 30%.

For all of the political controversy, this is all relatively easy. The U.S. has already reduced emissions about 13% below 2005 levels already. The U.S. could meet the President's Climate Action Plan within the span of a few years, with no real technological advances, instead of the 15 years envisioned by the Administration.

Unfortunately, these actions alone are not nearly enough. In order to prevent the worst effects of climate change, total warming must remain under a rise of two degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial baseline.



Leaders of the G7 and the G20 have repeatedly stated they intend to meet that target. However, the latest IPCC report, released in April 2014, showed that in order to even have a 50% chance of meeting that 2 degree limit, total global emissions will have to peak around 2020 and will have to drop to around 50% below today's levels by 2050. Such a global effort would likely require developed countries like the U.S. to reduce emissions to around 80% below 2005 levels. This will not be easy.



No major country has a plan to meet this target. There is a clear disconnect between what we have committed to do (keep temperatures at a safe level) and the means with which we will do it.

We have to start thinking: How can we get to this target while remaining economically strong? In other words: What is the next generation of energy?

The next steps in building a cleaner, more resilient energy system and economy will not be easy. The American Security Project intends to build on its years of research into energy security and climate policy by initiating a study into the next generation of energy policy.

ASP will convene a conference on September 30, 2014 in order to draw on expertise from industry, academia, government, and NGOs to discuss the next generation of energy technology and climate policy. This conference will discuss how to truly ensure that natural gas is the transition fuel that it has been touted as – not a “bridge to nowhere.” It will look at the challenges of how to bring more renewable power into an antiquated energy system – and how to overcome those challenges. It will discuss how to catalyze the development of new energy technologies that can bridge the gap between what has been promised and what current technology can achieve.

AGENDA

Panel One: Natural Gas/LNG – Using American Resources and Know-How to Build a World Market

The emerging geopolitics of energy shows why it is important for the United States to take a leadership role in exporting LNG. Internationally high demand and our domestic resources have created an opportunity to build a global, market-based energy economy. This will be particularly important in preventing monopoly energy producers from using their control of gas markets to sway foreign policy.

This panel will discuss the importance of American producers joining the global LNG energy markets in ensuring geopolitical benefits for the U.S., and how the U.S. could use this opportunity to build an energy bridge to the future.



Panel Two: Renewables and Biofuels – Policy Options to Overcome Today's Challenges

For nearly a decade, members of Congress have been working to push through legislation that would require greater appropriations for biofuel and renewable research and development. These efforts have been only partially successful, particularly as the U.S. is increasing its production of domestic natural gas.

The U.S. Department of Defense is pursuing plans to enhance our domestic biofuel production to further ensure the safety of our troops at home and abroad. Having a variety of alternative energy options ensures that our troops do not have to rely on a single source, giving them more options and flexibility on the ground.

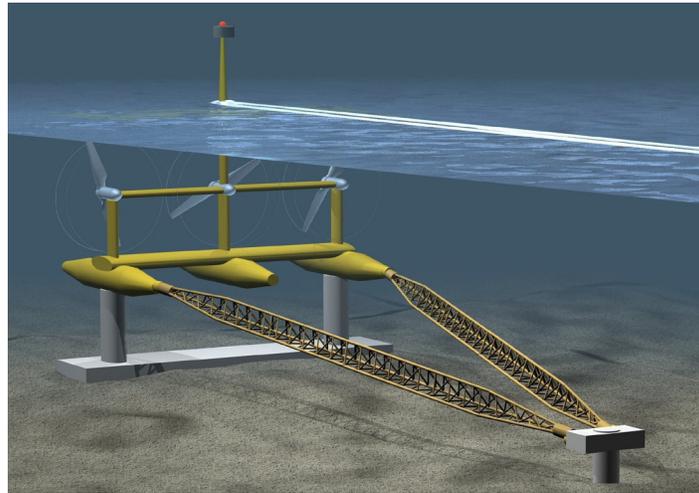


These developments are important steps towards developing a real advanced biofuel industry that can help move us toward a point where we have other options for how to fuel our cars and trucks. Our panelists will discuss the ways in which biofuels and renewables are becoming a domestic reality and ensuring our security through meaningful policy changes.

Panel Three: Energy Technology of Tomorrow – What are the Breakthroughs – and how can Government foster that innovation?

Research universities around the nation are making great strides in uncovering new possibilities for energy efficiency. Our economy is growing, but many private investors still lack the funds to invest in new energy technology.

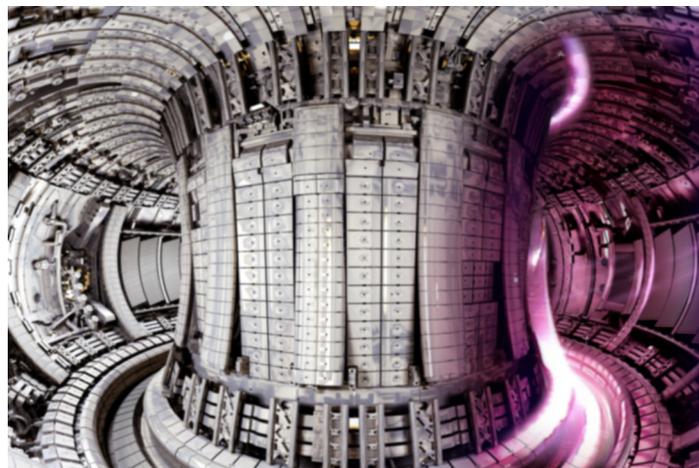
The government has an important role to play in this sense. Our panelists will discuss possible upcoming breakthroughs in non-carbon based energy, the ways in which the government has already played a part, and how they can continue to further our domestic energy technology options.



Panel Four: Powering the Future – Prospects for Fusion Energy

Fusion energy is real, and it is happening now. Through the cooperation of national and international governments, universities and organization, we are seeing the safest and cleanest form of energy becoming a global reality. As with biofuels, renewables and other energy technologies, fusion energy funding is also in dire need of assistance.

Our panelists will discuss how fusion energy works, what makes it the safest and cleanest form of energy that we can pursue, how government and private sector investment is making it a viable energy option, and the possible timeframes for “plugging into the grid.”



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The Honorable Gary Hart, Chairman

Senator Hart served the State of Colorado in the U.S. Senate and was a member of the Committee on Armed Services during his tenure.



Norman R. Augustine

Mr. Augustine was Chairman and Principal Officer of the American Red Cross for nine years and Chairman of the Council of the National Academy of Engineering.



The Hon. Donald Beyer

The Hon. Donald Beyer is the former United States Ambassador to Switzerland and Liechtenstein, as well as a former Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate of Virginia.



Lieutenant General John Castellaw, USMC (Ret.)

John Castellaw is President of the Crockett Policy Institute (CPI), a non-partisan policy and research organization headquartered in Tennessee.



Brigadier General Stephen A. Cheney, USMC (Ret.)

Brigadier General Cheney is the Chief Executive Officer of ASP.



Lieutenant General Daniel Christman, USA (Ret.)

Lieutenant General Christman is Senior Vice President for International Affairs at the United States Chamber of Commerce.



Robert B. Crowe

Robert B. Crowe is a Partner of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough in its Boston and Washington, DC offices. He is co-chair of the firm's Government Relations practice.



Lee Cullum

Lee Cullum, at one time a commentator on the PBS NewsHour and "All Things Considered" on NPR, currently contributes to the Dallas Morning News and hosts "CEO."



Nelson W. Cunningham

Nelson Cunningham is President of McLarty Associates.



Admiral William Fallon, USN (Ret.)

Admiral Fallon has led U.S. and Allied forces and played a leadership role in military and diplomatic matters at the highest levels of the U.S. government.



Raj Fernando

Raj Fernando is CEO and founder of Chopper Trading, a technology based trading firm headquartered in Chicago.



Vice Admiral Lee Gunn, USN (Ret.)

Vice Admiral Gunn is the President of the Institute of Public Research at the CNA Corporation, a non-profit corporation in Virginia.



Lieutenant General Claudia Kennedy, USA (Ret.)

Lieutenant General Kennedy was the first woman to achieve the rank of three-star general in the United States Army.



General Lester L. Lyles, USAF (Ret.)

General Lyles retired from the United States Air Force after a distinguished 35 year career. He is presently Chairman of USAA, a member of the Defense Science Board, and a member of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board.



Dennis Mehiel

Dennis Mehiel is the Principal Shareholder and Chairman of U.S. Corrugated, Inc.



Stuart Piltch

Stuart Piltch is the Co-Founder and Managing Director of Cambridge Advisory Group, an actuarial and benefits consulting firm based in Philadelphia.



Ed Reilly

Edward Reilly is CEO of Americas of FD International Limited, a leading global communications consultancy that is part of FTI Consulting, Inc.



Governor Christine Todd Whitman

Christine Todd Whitman is the President of the Whitman Strategy Group, a consulting firm that specializes in energy and environmental issues.

The American Security Project (ASP) is a nonpartisan organization created to educate the American public and the world about the changing nature of national security in the 21st Century.

Gone are the days when a nation's security could be measured by bombers and battleships. Security in this new era requires harnessing all of America's strengths: the force of our diplomacy; the might of our military; the vigor and competitiveness of our economy; and the power of our ideals.

We believe that America must lead in the pursuit of our common goals and shared security. We must confront international challenges with our partners and with all the tools at our disposal and address emerging problems before they become security crises. And to do this we must forge a bipartisan consensus here at home.

ASP brings together prominent American business leaders, former members of Congress, retired military flag officers, and prominent former government officials. ASP conducts research on a broad range of issues and engages and empowers the American public by taking its findings directly to them via events, traditional & new media, meetings, and publications.

We live in a time when the threats to our security are as complex and diverse as terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, energy challenges, and our economic wellbeing. Partisan bickering and age old solutions simply won't solve our problems. America – and the world - needs an honest dialogue about security that is as robust as it is realistic.

ASP exists to promote that dialogue, to forge that consensus, and to spur constructive action so that America meets the challenges to its security while seizing the opportunities that abound.



American Security Project

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