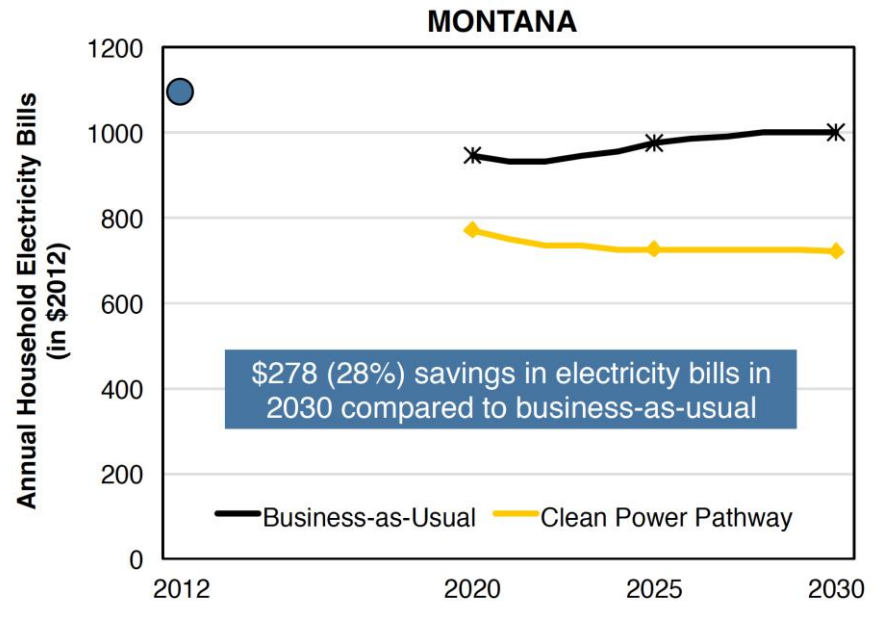


Clean Power Pathways: Montana

On June 2, 2014, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed [first-ever federal limits on carbon pollution](#) from existing power plants (known as the Clean Power Plan). The Clean Power Plan establishes carbon pollution goals for each state, and is projected to achieve a 30 percent cut in carbon pollution from 2005 levels by 2030 nationwide. The Clean Power Plan gives states considerable flexibility to design their own pathway to clean power, taking into consideration each state's unique circumstances and priorities.

[A July 2015 report](#) by Georgia Institute of Technology examines two key questions about state pathways under the Clean Power Plan:

- How can states reduce carbon pollution in the most cost-effective way?
- What is the effect of different pathways on household electricity bills?



Georgia Tech evaluated cost-effective clean power pathways available to states, including energy efficiency programs, renewable energy technologies, and other low cost measures to reduce carbon pollution. The study found:

- **Under business-as-usual, Montana household electricity bills will, on average, continue to rise over the next 15 years, even without new regulations.**
- **If Montana's leaders make smart choices about state policies, the state can reduce carbon pollution and also help Montanans save money on their household electricity bills.**
- **Montana households could realize an average annual savings of \$278 (28%) on electricity bills by 2030 if the state takes a clean power path forward.**