



carbon rationing.

## What is Carbon Rationing?

Also known as Tradable Energy Quotas or Personal Carbon Allowances, carbon rationing is a cap-and-trade system where government sets a total cap on how much CO2 can be emitted in a year, and allocates each citizen a share of that total.

Consumers buying things that use fossil fuels, such as electricity, gasoline or airline tickets, would need to pay ration points in addition to cash. Those who want more than their allocation would have to buy them from those with extras.

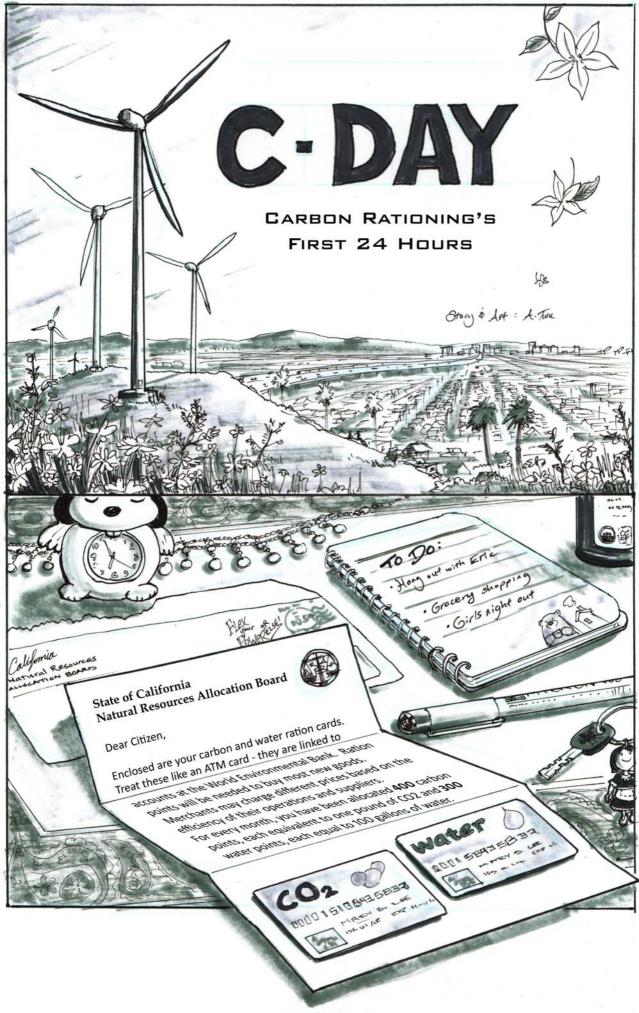
The economic logic behind tradable rations is as follows: A person or company that finds a cheap way to reduce pollution would be able to sell their extra rations to those faced with more costly hurdles. This allows pollution reduction to be done in the cheapest way. For example, sulfur rationing was successfully used in the 90s to fight acid rain. However, the initial allocation of rations is often subject to much politics and controversy, especially when existing polluters are given free allocations.

Although no systems currently exist, the British government is considering using rationing to meet its climate change goals. Additionally, there are individual groups of people who participate in voluntary rationing clubs.

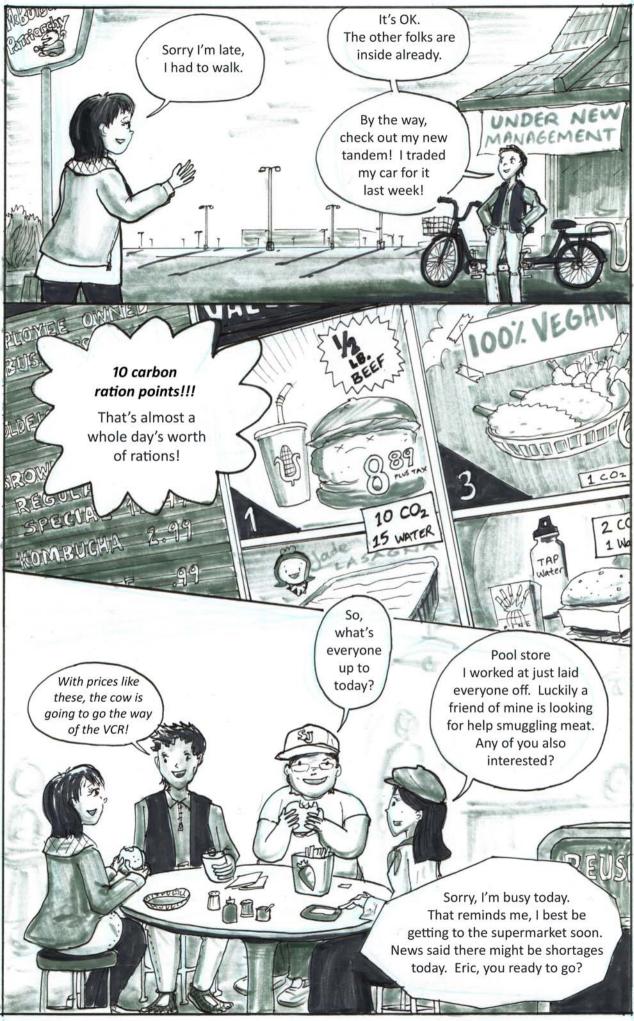
In 2010, California adopted cap-and-trade for utilities, fuel distributors, and large factories. Although consumers do not directly interact with rationing, they may pay more when companies raise prices to cover the cost of buying carbon allowances.

#### Carbon Rationing as portrayed in the story

The rationing system in "C-Day" is a consumer based Personal Carbon Allowance similar to that proposed in Britain. In the story, rationing is expanded to all products and services to cover embodied energy - the energy used in making a product and its raw material inputs. For example, half a gallon of gas goes into making a burger. So then, why does a burger cost less than a half gallon of gas? Subsidies.

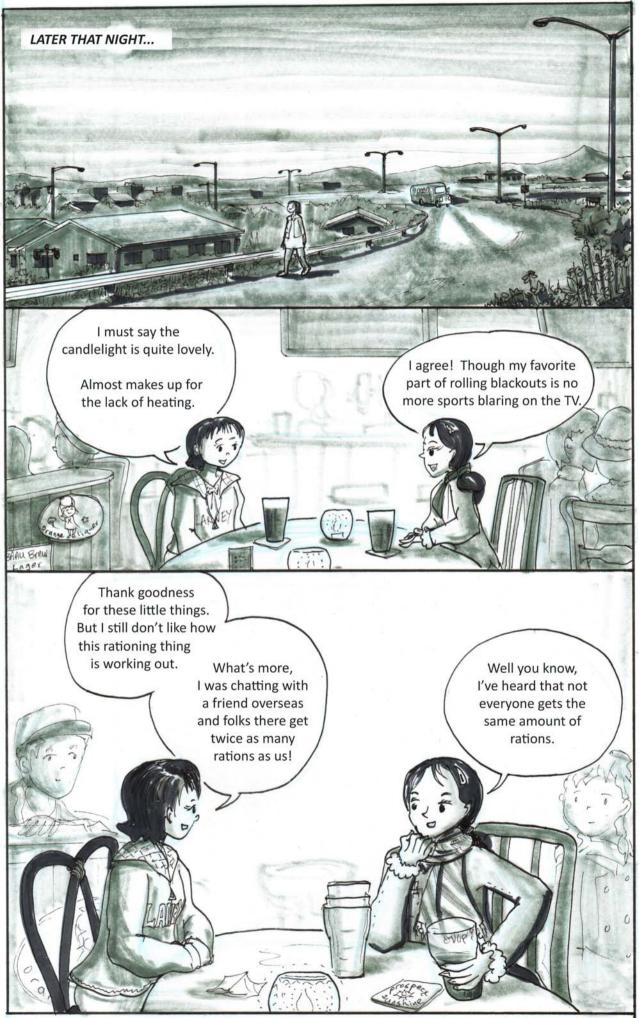


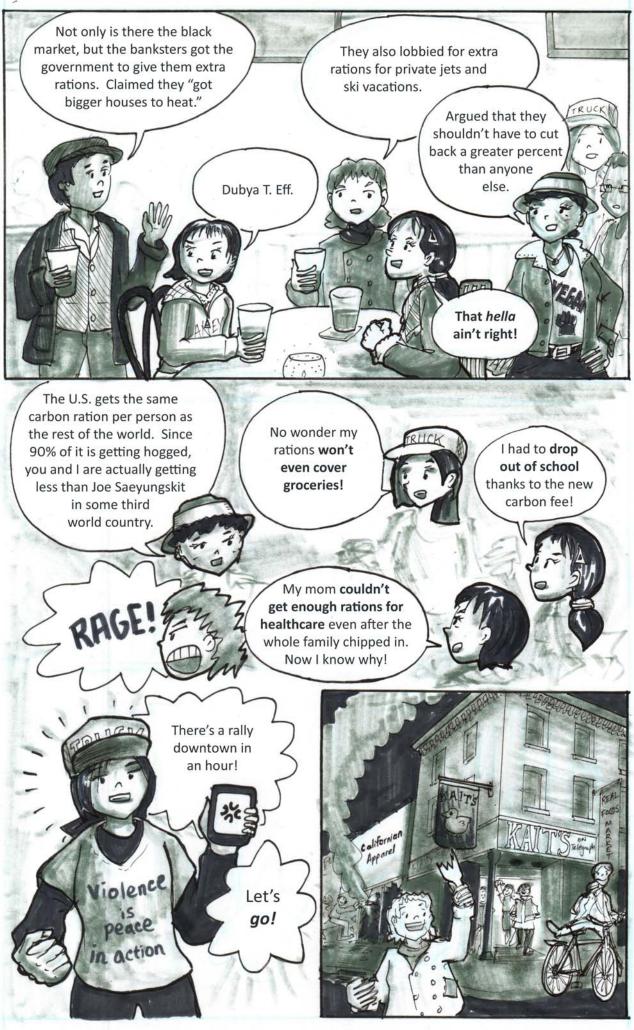




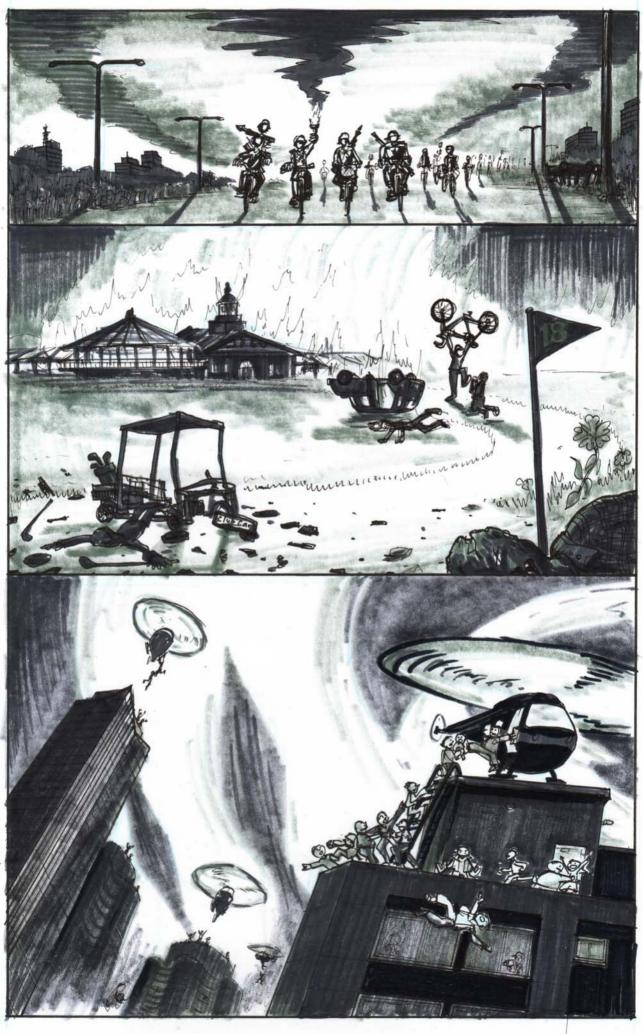


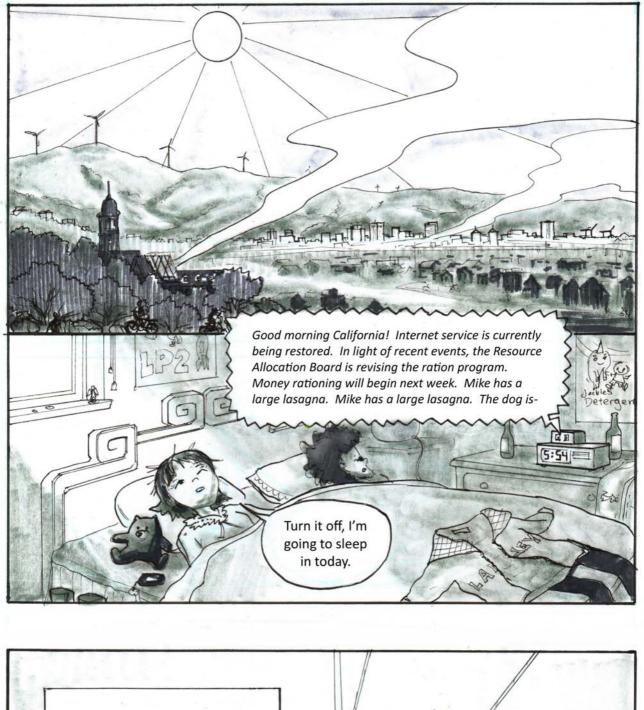


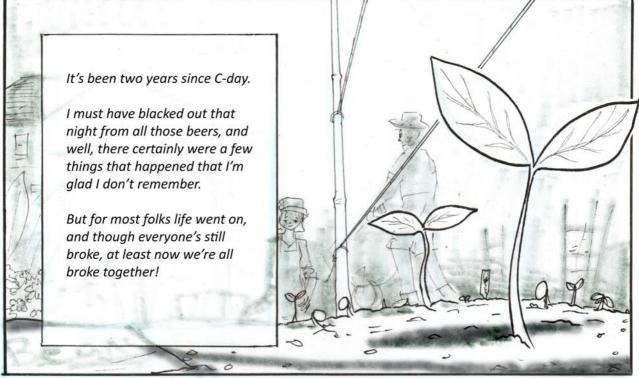












Inequality is often tolerated as long as absolute standards of living are increasing. Even if one's slice is thin, as long as there's growth, it's still more pie.

# But what happens when the pie stops getting higher?



50% goes Who gets the money? to the rich. U.S. Distribution of Income **Top 1%** 23% to the next. 27% for everyone else. Poorest Middle Lower Upper Richest 20% 20% 20% 20% 20%

Currently, the U.S. accounts for 4% of the world's population and 25% of the world's resources.

However, that number does not tell the whole story. Within the U.S., the rich use most of those resources. Bigger houses, multiple houses, exotic travel, shopping, it all adds up.

Half of all income in the U.S. goes to the top 20%. The next 20% takes almost another quarter. Looking at spending, the picture is slightly more equal due to the effect of taxes. On the other hand, if wealth is considered, the graph is even more skewed, with 85% of the country owned by the top 20%, and nearly nothing by the bottom half.

Why does this matter? Well, if rising energy prices or the need to reduce climate change leads to a scaling back of the economic growth and a cut to the standard of living, who takes the cut makes a big difference.

It's one thing for the well-off to make a few sacrifices. It's a whole different matter to ask someone on food stamps - 1 in 7 Americans - to eat less. It's not just cruel, but also ineffective, given how little consumption they are responsible for.

The typical American lifestyle is actually ecologically sustainable on our world's resources, even if everyone in the world lived that way.

Not the average, certainly not the dream shown on TV, but the typical, as the average is skewed by the super rich.

A modest house or apartment, shared with family or friends.

The occassional meal out, a little education at the state college, a reasonable amount of shopping now and then.

Maybe an old compact car, weekends at a beach or national park; nothing fancy, but decent just the same.

This doesn't mean conspicuous consumption has to go away.

After all, realistically, it's not going to.

It just needs to be shifted to other things, or rather, non-things, whether it be philanthropy, the arts, or if one must have physical things, vintage.

Say what you want about hipsters, but the impact of making frugality and social activism fashionable is substantial.

Even still, there's still much resource use, notably in real estate and travel. It takes a lot of veggie burgers and vintage t-shirts to make up for overseas travel or a new loft.



## Try a little carbon rationing!

#### How many rations do I get?

Each ration represents about one pound of CO2.

What's my goal?	Daily	Monthly	Yearly
Match current U.S. average	117	3,500	42,000
Match current British average	55	1,700	20,000
Match current global average	28	850	10,200
Use the system in "C-Day"	13	400	4,800
Long term global sustainability	3	80	960



#### **Carbon Catalog**

Transportation	
Gasoline, 1 gallon	20
Mass transit, per mile	0.4
Air travel, round trip	
SF to SoCal	450
California to NY	2,000
California to Asia	4.200

#### Utilities

Electricity, 1 kwh	0.5
Gas, 1 therm	13
The average home in N	NorCal uses
45 therms/month. You	ur number
will vary based on hon	ne size,
thermostat setting &	hot water use

#### Food

Cheeseburger	10
Chicken sandwich	3
Tofu sandwich	0.4

#### All other spending

per dollar	1
Used goods	0

Data sources:

Transportation: Carbonfund.org

Utilities: PG&E

Food: Greenlivingtips.com

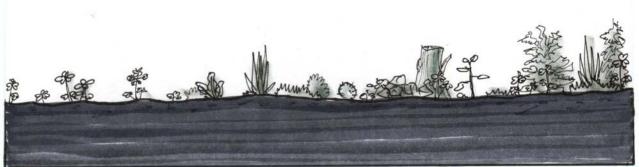
Other spending is based on the carbon intensity of the U.S. economy, currently around 1 lb. per dollar.

### Surely there's an easier way?

Changing economic systems or cultural values sound too challenging? Fortunately, there are alternatives, such as veganism.

Currently, the production of meat &dairy generates more greenhouse gases than transportation. Calculations for livestock's share of climate change responsibility range from 18% to 51%. In addition to direct impacts, raising animals also leads to forests being cut down, both for grazing and to grow the corn used to feed them. It takes ten times as much grain to make meat as it does to make the same amount of bread.

Excess animal product consumption also leads to an increase in healthcare expenses, which now make up 1/6 of the U.S. economy. So, if revolution sounds too radical, perhaps some beans and vegetables will make a good substitute.





# Thank you for reading!

