[random student – actual reflection – exemplar]

Climate Change Culminating Activity - Relection

1. The two models we examined were: the Business As Usual model, which entails no changes to future policy regarding climate change from current policy, and the Household Electricity Limit model, which poses the solution of a government-enforced absolute cap on electricity usage per week, whether privately or publicly supplied.
2. Our group decided that a successful integrated model would need to provide incentives for “green” choices as environmentally beneficial or neutral household policies for the public, while still allowing the social freedom and room for economic growth excluded by a model that would forcibly implement these policies. It would need also to provide a way to allow the population to make fully informed decisions on these matters, and all of the economic, environmental and social benefits and drawbacks in which such a decision might result.
3. Our group’s plan for such an integrated model is to be implemented through three policies as responding to three problems. They are as follows:

Problem: What Needs Fixing?	Policy: What Do We Plan To Do About It?	Result: What Will Happen?
Electricity consumption is too high, and is causing a negative impact on the environment.	Implement the Scaling Billing policy. Electricity prices per kilowatt hour will rise based on the total number of kilowatt hours consumed, with factors such as persons per household and usage of the electricity taken into account.	Bills for persons and households consuming less electricity will be lower than before, and others will have a larger incentive to reduce their electricity usage per capita, as the bill is reduced more as they use less.
Private electricity-industry companies will suffer economically due to reduced consumption of thermally generated (e.g. through fossil fuels) electricity.	Government regulation for these companies through the Scaling Billing policy, by having prices of “green” sustainable energy increase less per kilowatt hour, and through tax incentives for private companies providing	Companies providing “green” energy will receive more public users due to lower prices and thus will be able to compete and make green energy more economically viable while also leaving room for growth.

	sustainable energy.	
People do not see the benefits of reduced consumption and see this new policy as a way to charge them more money.	A widespread public-awareness campaign will inform the public of the environmental benefits of reduced consumption, and will explain the overall positive implications of the new billing system for the open-minded and environmentally conscious.	People will be able to make informed decisions about the impact on both the environment and their income of their consumption of electricity, and will find out also that green energy solutions such as local solar and wind energy stations are not subject to this policy. Either path results in a positive environmental and economic impact.

4. This policy would affect me in several ways. My electricity bills might rise at first, and I would eventually have to decide reducing my consumption or switching to various sources of “green” sustainable energy. My personal solution would probably be the decision to purchase solar panels to provide free supplemental energy to my home from my roof, without any negative impact on the environment. I could also perhaps use federal services to track my consumption per week and further change my household policies to reduce my consumption of unsustainable energy, even possibly implementing in my community a communal solar panel array on an empty neighbourhood lot to provide more electricity to my neighbourhood at little to no cost per capita. Overall, these policies would greatly (or even completely) reduce my carbon footprint, and that of my community.