# U.S. Climate Policy: 2007 and 2008

### **Reid Harvey, Climate Change Division**





- Supreme Court
- Administration
- Congress

**Outline** 

- States
- The year ahead



#### Mass. vs. EPA decision: April 2, 2007

- Petitioners requested that EPA regulate GHG emissions from motor vehicles
  - EPA must reconsider decision
  - Rationale for action or inaction must be based on the Clean Air Act

### "EPA can avoid promulgating regulations only if

- it determines that greenhouse gases do not contribute to climate change or
- if it provides some reasonable explanation as to why it cannot or will not exercise its discretion to determine whether they do."

## GHG transportation rules



- President's announcement of May 14 Executive Order
  - EPA to engage in interagency process
  - Use available authority to develop regulations to respond, in part, to Supreme Court's decision in Mass v. EPA
  - Issue proposed rule for comment by end of 2007
  - Issue final rule by end of 2008
- President's 20-in-10 goal
  - Reduce gasoline consumption by 20% in 10 yrs (2017)
  - Vehicles: Reduce projected annual gasoline use by up to 8.5 billion gallons: an estimated 5% reduction in gasoline use
  - Fuels: 35 billion gallons (ethanol equivalent) of renewable and alternative fuels, phased in 2010 to 2017

# **US International Initiatives**



- Multilateral initiatives
  - Asia Pacific Partnership
  - Methane to Markets
  - Sequestration, Hydrogen, and Nuclear Initiatives
  - Major Economies process by end of 2008
    - Long-term global goals
    - Nationally defined mid-term goals and strategies
    - Sector-based approaches for improving energy security and reducing greenhouse gas emissions
    - Initial meeting held Sept 2007, additional meetings in 2008
- US/EC proposal to negotiate Environmental Goods and Services Agreement under WTO
  - To eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers on goods linked to addressing climate change



- The United States is committed to developing a new post-2012 framework that is global.
  - The United States will work with partners to reach consensus on a "Bali Roadmap" for a global framework under the UNFCCC by 2009.
  - We believe that a post-2012 framework for climate change must be <u>environmentally effective</u> and <u>economically</u> <u>sustainable</u>. To attract global participation, a future framework must support broader social and economic goals.
- We hope that the Major Economies process can contribute to and advance our discussions under the UNFCCC.
  - CEQ and the U.S. team will be reaching out on the details of the next MEM meeting.
  - Plans are underway for the second Major Economies Meeting.



#### Many climate-related bills introduced

• 12 cap-and-trade bills

Congress

- House and Senate Energy bills
- Mandatory GHG reporting

#### Hearings on climate issues

- Senate: EPW, Commerce, Energy, Finance, Transportation
- House: Government Reform, Energy and Commerce, Science, Transportation, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Climate Change

#### • Staff workshops

•

- Senate and House Energy held workshops to educate staff
- Many staff/public sessions

## Cap-and-trade bills



- 12 bills introduced
  - Bingaman-Specter July 14
  - Lieberman-Warner (S. 2191) full Committee vote on Dec. 5
  - 8 economy wide
  - 4 power sector only

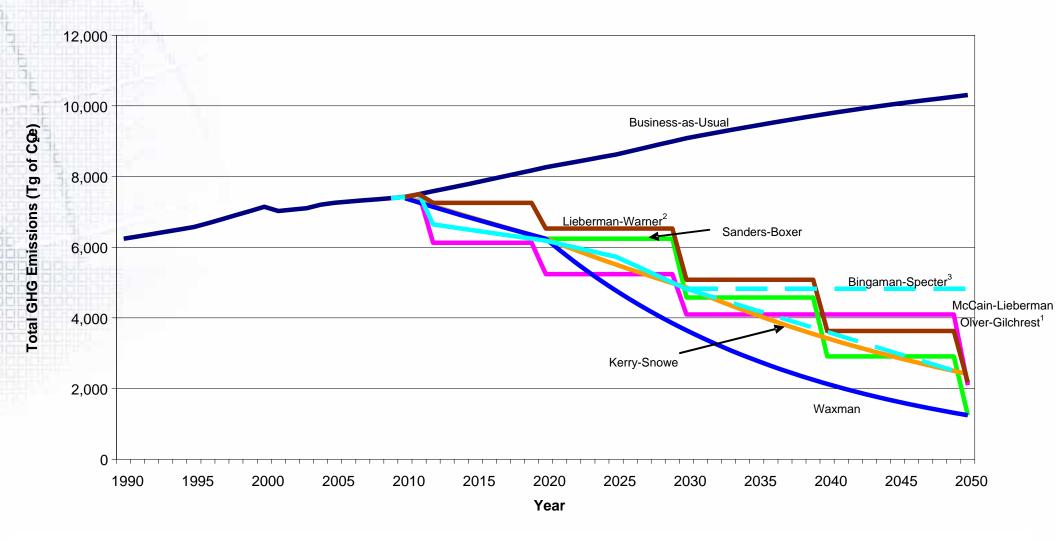
#### **Key Elements**

- Caps and timing
- Emissions Coverage economy wide, single sector
- Point of regulation upstream, downstream, hybrid
- Offsets limits on use and scope
- Allocation auctions, free distribution, set-asides
- Cost-containment safety valves, borrowing



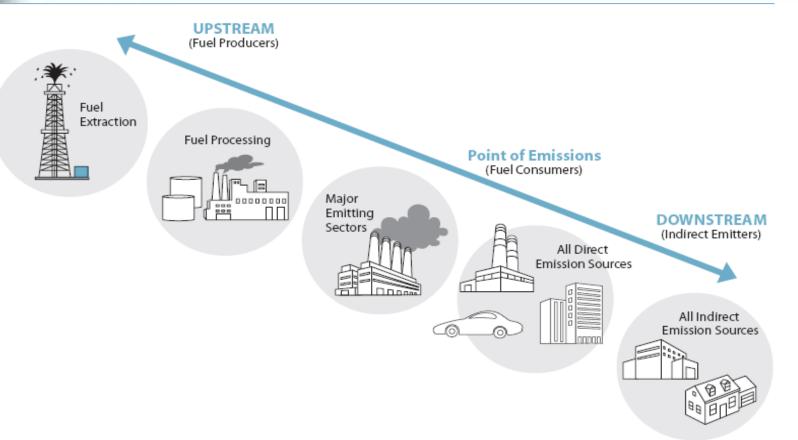


#### U.S. National Climate Change Legislative Proposals in 110th Congress (1990-2050)



#### Upstream vs. Downstream





#### S. 2191

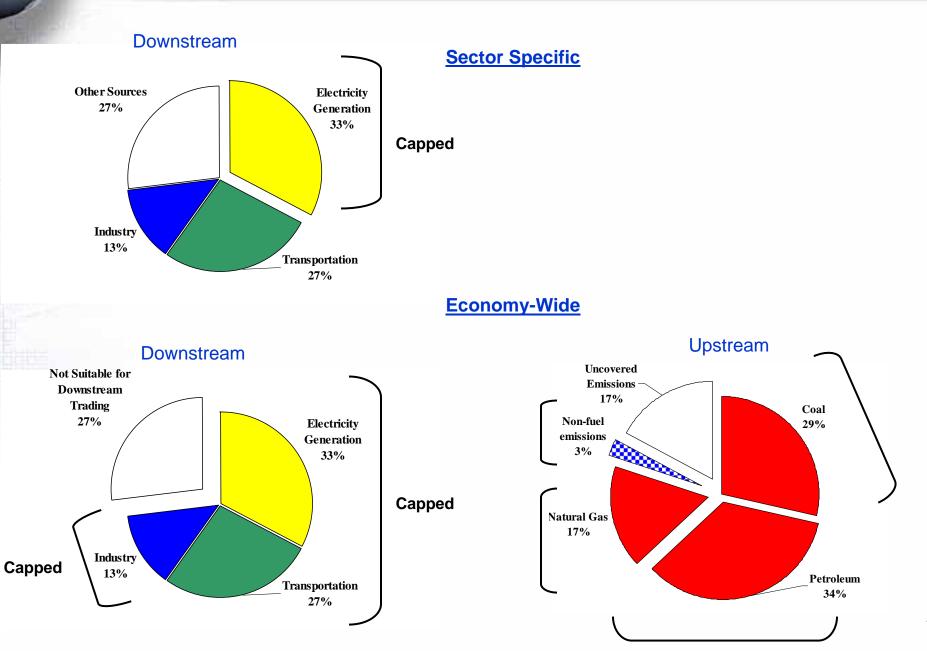
- Upstream: Oil, Gas, PFCs, SF6
- Downstream: Coal
- HFCs handled in a separate production/consumption cap (like Title VI)

#### **S. 280**

- Upstream: Transportation, HFC, PFC, SF6
- Downstream: Facilities in Electricity and Industry sectors that emit more than 10,000 MMTCO2e

#### Cap & Trade Emissions Coverage Economy-wide vs. Sector Specific





# EPA Legislative Analyses



- EPA economic analysis of Lieberman-McCain bill S.280
  - Total U.S. GHG emissions are approximately 25% lower than Reference Scenario emissions in 2030, and 44% lower in 2050.
  - Modeled allowance prices range between \$27 -32 /tCO2e in 2030
  - The greatest emission abatement occurs in the electricity sector.
  - The transportation sector provides a relatively small proportion
- Full analysis online at www.epa.gov/climatechange
  - Other legislative analyses underway:
    - Bingaman-Specter bill
    - Inhofe, Voinovich, Barasso analysis
    - Lieberman-Warner bill

Energy Bill



June 21: Senate energy bill passed 65-27 August 4: House energy bill passed 241-172 November 30: House-Senate deal announced

### Major provisions:

- Energy efficiency for appliances, lighting, buildings
- Biofuels mandates
- CAFÉ: 35 mpg by 2020
- Renewable Portfolio Standard 15% by 2020

## Mandatory GHG Reporting



- Senate FY 2008 Appropriations Bill for EPA
  - Would require EPA to implement a mandatory GHG reporting program
  - Would entail both upstream and downstream reporting
- Status uncertain has been approved by Senate Appropriations, no floor vote
- Appropriations bill may be bundled into an omnibus bill
- House Appropriations rider is related but not as specific



- Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
  - Cap-and-trade for CO<sub>2</sub> from electric power
  - Involves ten New England and Mid-Atlantic states
  - Starts in 2009

**States** 

- Midwest Climate Initiative
  - Nine states plus Manitoba
  - Announced Nov. 15<sup>th</sup>
- Western Climate Initiative
  - Six states plus B.C. and Manitoba
  - Launched February 2007
- Multi-State Climate Registry launches in early 2008

# The Year Ahead



## • Administration:

- Proposed vehicle and fuels rules
- Response to California waiver request
- Bali Roadmap/Major Economies Process

## • Congress:

- Possible energy bill votes in House and Senate
- House Energy and Commerce cap-and-trade bill
- Senate Committee and floor votes on S. 2191 and others
- Continued state and federal litigation
- States Calif. mandatory reporting begins, RGGI implementation, Climate Registry launch





Reid Harvey Climate Change Division Office of Atmospheric Programs US EPA, Office of Air and Radiation 202-343-9429

harvey.reid@epa.gov

www.epa.gov/climatechange