

Status Report: Pending Federal Greenhouse Gas Requirements

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Agenda

- 1. U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule**
- 2. Federal Climate Bill**

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule

The rule would apply to:

- certain facilities that emit GHGs,
- suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial GHGs,
- and manufacturers of vehicles and engines



U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule

- The proposed rule does not require control of greenhouse gases
- It requires only that sources above certain threshold levels monitor and report emissions.

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHAT

- The proposed rule would require reporting of annual emissions of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, HFCs, PFCs and other fluorinated gases

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHEN

- Facilities and suppliers would begin collecting data on January 1, 2010.
- The first emissions report would be **due on March 31, 2011 for emissions during 2010**
- Reports would be submitted annually

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHO

1. **Electric generating facilities** that are subject to the Acid Rain Program or that contain electric generating units that collectively emit **25,000 metric tons of CO₂e or more per year**



U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHO

2. Electronics manufacturing facilities
3. Cement production
4. Various other manufacturing facilities

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHO

5. Municipal landfills that generate CH₄ in amounts equivalent to 25,000 metric tons CO₂e or more per year

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHO

6. Any facility that emits 25,000 metric tons CO₂e or more per year in combined emissions from stationary fuel combustion units and other designated source categories

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHO

7. Any supplier of:

- Coal or coal-based liquid fuels
- Petroleum products
- Natural gas and natural gas liquids

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule: WHO

8. All producers, importers and exporters of industrial GHGs and CO₂ with total bulk imports or total bulk exports that exceed 25,000 metric tons CO₂e per year

9. Manufacturers of mobile sources and engines

U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Rule

For technical information about this rule ,

contact the Greenhouse Gas Reporting

Rule Hotline at (877)444-1188

or [e-mail: ghgmrr@epa.gov.](mailto:ghgmrr@epa.gov)

Federal Climate Bill

On June 26, 2009 the U.S. House of Representatives passed a Climate Bill:

The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009



Federal Climate Bill

The Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate announced his plans to bring the Senate version of this Climate Bill to the floor for a vote by the full U.S. Senate in **October 2009**

Federal Climate Bill

- Who does this Climate Bill affect?
- What are its main requirements?

Federal Climate Bill: WHAT

Building Energy Efficiency. Section 201

The national building code energy efficiency target for the national average percentage improvement of a building's energy performance when built to a code meeting the target shall be:



Federal Climate Bill: WHAT

Building Energy Efficiency. Section 201

30 percent reduction in energy use relative to a comparable building constructed in compliance with the baseline code beginning the date of enactment of The Climate Bill



Federal Climate Bill: WHAT

Building Energy Efficiency. Section 201

50 percent reduction in energy use relative to a comparable building constructed in compliance with the baseline code beginning 1/1/14 for residential buildings and 1/1/15 for commercial buildings

Federal Climate Bill: Who

SEC. 211. LIGHTING EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

- Applies to street lights, parking lot lights, and parking structure lights
- Beginning 1/1/11, outdoor lighting must have two lighting levels: **60% and 100%** of capacity

Federal Climate Bill: WHAT

SEC. 211. LIGHTING EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

Outdoor lighting efficiencies must be:

- 50 lumens/watt on 1/1/11
- 70 lumens/watt on 1/1/13
- 80 lumens/watt on 1/1/15

Federal Climate Bill: WHO

Section 722. Compliance Obligation

Covered entities are required to hold or submit emission allowances equal to the amount of GHG emissions for which they are responsible



Federal Climate Bill: WHO

Covered entities are responsible for 66.2% of all GHG emissions in 2005

Federal Climate Bill: WHO

Section 722. Compliance Obligation

- Electricity generators, liquid fuel refiners and blenders, and fluorinated gas manufacturers are covered starting with emissions in **2012**

Federal Climate Bill: WHO

Section 722. Compliance Obligation

- Industrial sources that emit more than 25,000 tons of CO₂e per year are covered starting with emissions in **2014**
- Local distribution companies that deliver natural gas are covered starting with emissions in **2016**

Federal Climate Bill: WHAT

SEC. 703 GHG Reduction Targets for Specified Sources

Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions below 2005 levels as follows:

- 97% by 2012
- 80% by 2020
- 58% by 2030
- 17% by 2050



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