

#### The Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Act of 2016

What do we know about the challenges of 40 by 30?



Tad Aburn, Air Director, MDE Maryland Commission on Climate Change Meeting April 18, 2016

# Presentation Overview

- The Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Act (GGRA) of 2016
- What do we know about a 40% reduction by 2030?
- The Mitigation Working Group (MWG) process and schedule





# Summary of GGRA of 2016

- Original GGRA was adopted in 2009
  - 25% reduction by 2020
- Reauthorized and enhanced GGRA of 2016 signed into law on April 4, 2016
- Builds from recommendations of the Maryland Climate Change Commission (MCCC)
  - Senator Pinsky and Delegates Stein and Barve sponsored and shepherded identical bills that moved steadily and smoothly through the General Assembly
  - Many other MCCC members played critical roles
- Core elements of new law
  - 40% reduction by 2030
  - Must support a healthy economy and create new jobs
  - Maintains structure and safeguards from 2009 law





#### GGRA - A Balanced Approach to Address Climate Change

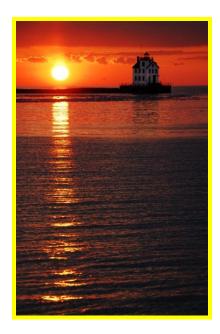
- The law continues to include a balanced set of requirements and safeguards
  - Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, economic progress, new jobs and more...
- Key safeguards include:
  - Manufacturing sector not covered unless through a federal rule
  - Mid-Course status report from MDE on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, jobs and the economy
  - Mid-Course reaffirmation of goals by the General Assembly
    - ... or the law sunsets





### Other Critical Balancing Provisions

- Reauthorized GGRA maintains all of the key issues that are part of the balance that allowed the 2009 and 2016 legislation to pass with support from all interested parties
- For example, the 40 by 30 Plan must:
  - Produce a net economic benefit to the State's economy & a net increase in State jobs
  - Encourage new employment opportunities in the State related to energy conservation, alternative energy supply, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction technologies.
  - Ensure that the plan does not decrease the likelihood of reliable and affordable electric service and statewide fuel supplies





### More Balance

- The 40 by 30 Plan must also:
  - Not disproportionately impact rural or low-income, low-to-moderate-income, or minority communities or any other particular class of electricity ratepayers
  - Not directly cause the loss of existing jobs in the manufacturing sector
  - Consider the impact on rural communities of any transportation related measures
  - Provide credit for voluntary action
  - Consider whether the measures would result in an increase in electricity costs to consumers in the State
  - Attract, expand and retain aviation services
  - Conserve, protect, and retain agriculture
  - Minimize leakage







## The Basic 40 by 30 Schedule

- 2016, 2017 and 2018 MDE, other State agencies, MWG and stakeholders research and build the 40% by 2030 reduction plan
  Stakeholder meetings across the State
- December 31, 2018 Draft plan to Governor and General Assembly
- December 31, 2019 Final plan to Governor and General Assembly
- October 1, 2022 MDE owes mid-course status report
  - Emission reductions
  - Jobs, the economy ... more
- October 1, 2022 Manufacturing study due
- December 1, 2023 Law terminates if not reauthorized



#### Pause For A Few Questions

# 40 by 30 - What Do We Know?

- Many of the control programs in the current "25% by 2020" plan will continue to generate deeper reductions as they are implemented through 2030
  - Mobile source measures will be critical as federal rules kick in and fleets "turn over"
  - Energy sector reductions should also continue to increase
- Other factors should also be helpful in getting to 40 by 30
  - As we continue to improve reduction estimates, we may be able to use less cautious discount factors for projected benefits
    - We currently discount the credit for many measures by 30%
  - Natural gas and travel trends continue to be interesting





# The Gifts that Keep on Giving

- Many of the strategies in the 2020 plan continue to generate even deeper reductions between 2020 and 2030
- This is most obvious in the transportation sector where the strategies provide greater and greater reductions as older vehicles are replaced by cleaner. newer vehicles between 2020 and 2030
- Other examples include forestry and energy efficiency programs





#### **Transportation Sector**

Key mobile source programs that will drive significant post-2020 reductions

**State and Federal Mobile Source Programs** 

**The Maryland Clean Cars Program** 

Federal Light Duty Fuel Economy (CAFÉ) Standards (2012 to 2016)

Federal Tier 3 Vehicle and Fuel Standards (2017 to 2025)

Federal Phase 1 Medium and Heavy Duty GHG Standards (2014 to 2018)

**Federal Renewable Fuel Standards** 

Federal Phase 2 Medium and Heavy Duty GHG Standards (proposed)

Federal GHG Reductions from Aircraft (just starting)

# Smaller Things with Wheels

#### Cars and smaller SUVs and trucks

- 2007 Maryland Clean Car Act and Federal CAFE standards and new Federal "Tier 3" vehicle and fuel standards
- Significant post-2020 reductions as older vehicles are retired and replaced with cleaner new vehicles (fleet turnover)
- Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) and Electric Vehicles (EVs) will also become more important between 2020 and 2030
- Approximate 30-40% reduction in new vehicle GHG emissions by 2025





# Larger Things with Wheels

Trucks, buses, construction equipment, etc.

- Federal Phase 1 and 2 Medium & Heavy Duty GHG Standards
- Meaningful post-2020 reductions as the medium and heavy duty fleets turn over
  - Post-2030 reductions may be even more important because of the longer lifetime associated with these vehicles
- "Legacy Fleet" programs like the Federal Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) and the MD/Mid-Atlantic Diesel Collaborative become very important to incentivize and expedite fleet turnover
- Up to a 10-20% additional GHG reduction by 2030

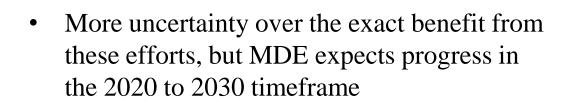




#### Other Things Related to Wheels

#### Fuels, Aircraft, etc.

- Federal Renewable Fuel Standards
- Recently started GHG reductions from Aircraft initiative
- Some post-2020 reductions from these Federal efforts



• Up to a 10-15% GHG reduction





### Energy and Other Sectors

Key Programs that will drive post-2020 reductions

#### **Energy Sector**

**Energy Jobs-Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Revisions Act of 2016** 

**Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)** 

Potential Clean Power Plan/CPP (inside Maryland and in states that Maryland imports energy from)

**Empower Maryland/PSC 2015 Energy Efficiency Goals** 

#### **Other Sectors**

**Forestry and Sequestration** 

**Building Codes and Trade Codes** 

Leadership by Example/Partnerships

### New and Enhanced Programs

... that may be a critical piece of post-2020 reductions

New

**Short-Lived Climate Pollutants** 

**Creative Financing** 

**Enhanced State/Local/Federal Partnerships** 

**Lower Hanging Fruit Enhancements** 

Zero and Electric Vehicle Efforts - Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Council Transportation Climate Initiative (TCI)

**Continued Efforts on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Initiatives** 

**Sequestration Efforts** 

**Zero Waste and Recycling Efforts** 

## The Bottom Line

- Very difficult to project exactly how big the 40 by 30 challenge will be
- To provide a rough estimate, MDE staff has attempted to bound the challenge
- A very optimistic estimate and a less optimistic estimate







# How Optimistic or Pessimistic?

... key assumptions that factor into estimates

- Natural gas and travel trends
  - Will trends from past 10 years continue?
- Methane
  - Will leakage issues be addressed?
- Reduction Programs
  - Will they produce reductions at the upper or lower range of estimates?
- Jobs and the economy
  - Can we continue to find and implement win/win/win programs?





### **MDE** Initial Projection

#### ... the challenge of 40 by 30

	Estimated Reductions Needed Most Optimistic	Estimated Reductions Needed Least Optimistic
Reductions needed by 2030 to achieve a 40% reduction (with different growth assumptions)	57 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e	61 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e
Rough, preliminary estimate of where we will be with 40 by 30 based upon programs that are in the works	-2 MMTCO <sub>2</sub> e (surplus - more than 40 by 30)	16 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e (additional reductions needed)

MMtCO<sub>2</sub>e = Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

#### The MWG Schedule - 1<sup>st</sup> Half 2016

- February 15 40 by 30 preview
- March 14 Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
- April 25 Enhanced economic and social equity analyses
- May 23 RGGI and CPP
- June 27 Energy efficiency, renewable energy and grid-of-the-future
- July 25\* ZEVs/Electric Vehicles/TCI





#### The MWG Schedule - 2<sup>nd</sup> Half 2016

- August 22\* Innovative Financing/Green Bank
- September 26 (Joint with STWG) -Methane leakage
- October 24\* (Joint with ARWG) -Linking mitigation and adaptation efforts
- November 28 Forestry and Sequestration Efforts
- December 19\* 2017 work plan





\* 40 by 30 update

# Questions?



