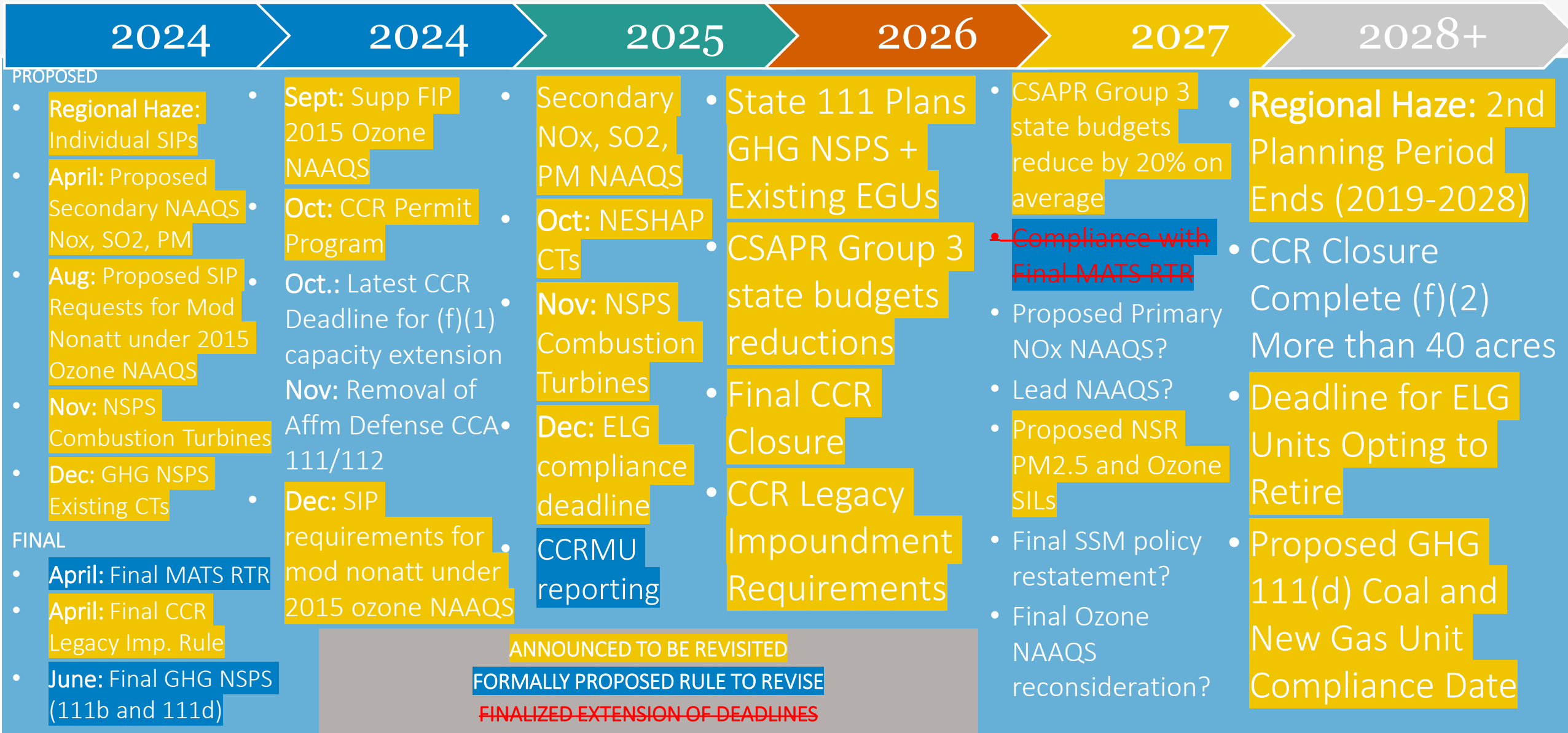


Navigating Long-Term Resource Planning in a Dynamic Regulatory Climate

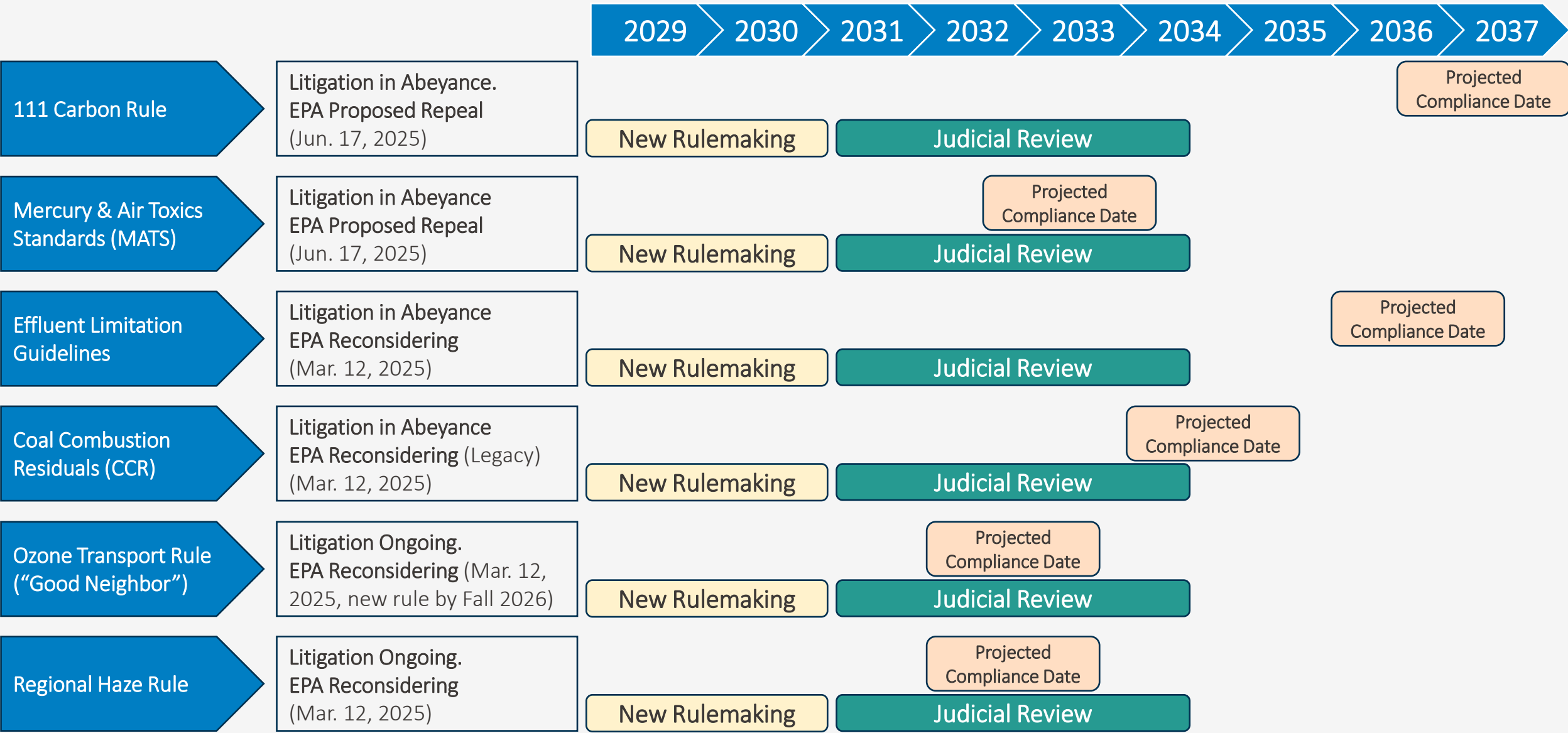
Committee on Electricity



REPEAL/REPLACE TRACKING: Where are we on the repeal / replacement of grid-threatening EPA regulations?



What if a future administration wants to revert to Biden EPA rules?





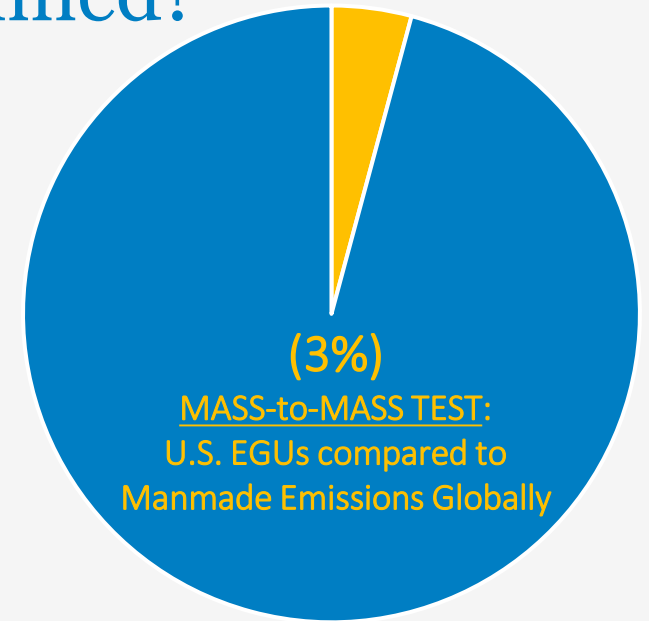
IMPORTANT LEGAL DISTINCTION RE: “ENDANGERMENT”

- **“Cause or Contribute” under Clean Air Act § 202(a)(Tailpipe Emissions):** *The Administrator [of EPA] shall by regulation prescribe (and from time to time revise) in accordance with the provisions of this section, standards applicable to the emission of any air pollutant from any class or classes of new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines, which in his judgment cause, or contribute to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.*
- **“Significantly Contribute” under § 111(b)(1)(A)(Stationary Sources):** *The Administrator [of EPA] shall include a category of sources [e.g., power plants] in such list [of sources regulated under the 111 NSPS] if in his judgment it causes or contributes significantly to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.
(emphasis added)*

How Should “Significant Contribution” be determined?

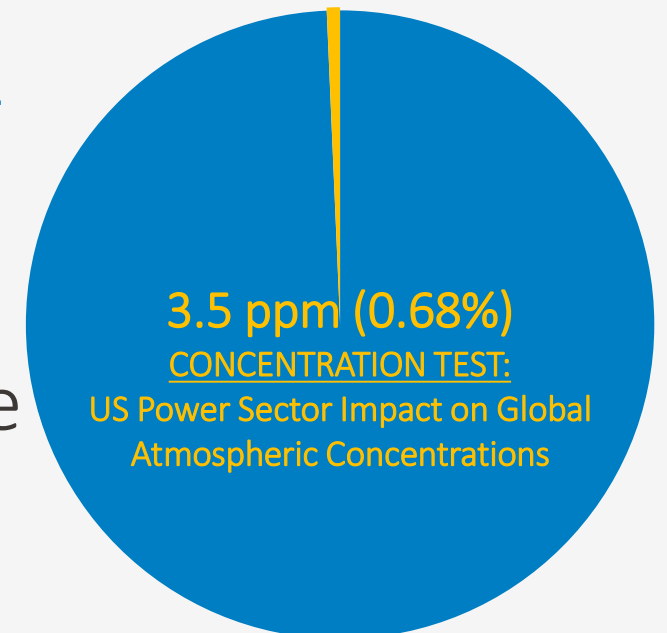
Currently proposed by EPA: U.S. power fleet mass emissions vs. global mass emissions

- Recognizes that climate change is a global, not U.S.-only phenomenon so compares globally
- U.S. power sector represent 3% of global anthropogenic (manmade) mass emissions



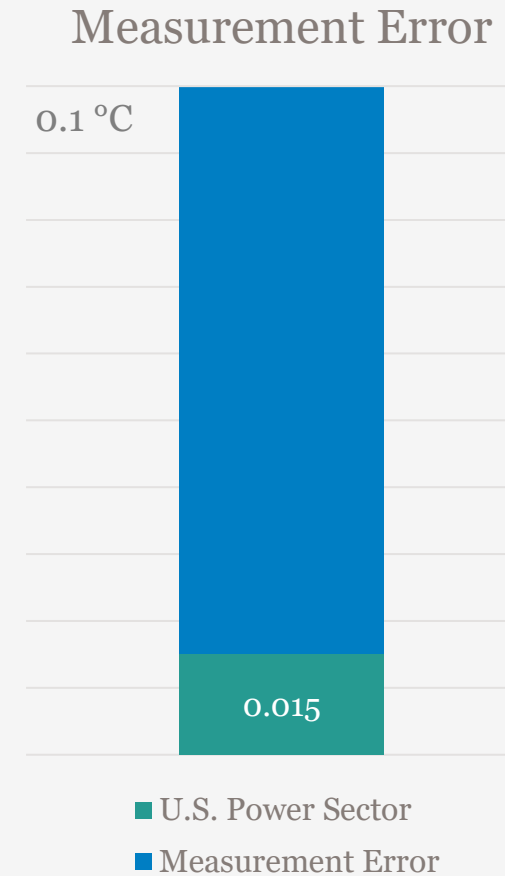
Ultimately, materiality should be assessed based on concentrations, not a mass-to-mass comparison:

- Greenhouse gas effect & ocean acidification are driven by atmospheric concentrations
- Concentrations more tethered to statutory phrase “air pollution” [that endangers] in Clean Air Act



Impact of Domestic Decarbonization on Global Temperatures

- The annual variation and measurement error in global surface temperature is approximately $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$.
- MAGIC model: 2050 temperature impact of eliminating U.S. power sector emissions is 0.015°C
- Impact of decarbonizing entire US economy by 2030
 - CO_2 reduction of 11.4 ppm (2.29% of global) in 2050
 - MAGIC model: 2050 global temp impact of 0.052°C



SOURCES:

<https://www.texaspolicy.com/the-materiality-of-u-s-co2-emissions-on-global-climate/>; see also:
[We Need a Fresh Approach to Climate Policy. It's Time for Climate Realism | Council on Foreign Relations](#)

Net zero CO_2 emissions by 2030	2050 CO_2 (ppm)	2050 % Change	2050 Temp. Diff. ($^\circ\text{C}$)	2040 % Change	2040 Temp. Diff. ($^\circ\text{C}$)	2030 % Change	2030 Temp. Diff. ($^\circ\text{C}$)
SSP2-4.5	498.8						
No U.S. Electricity	495.4	0.68%	0.015	0.45%	0.009	0.16%	0.002
No U.S. Emissions	487.4	2.29%	0.052	1.52%	0.030	0.55%	0.008