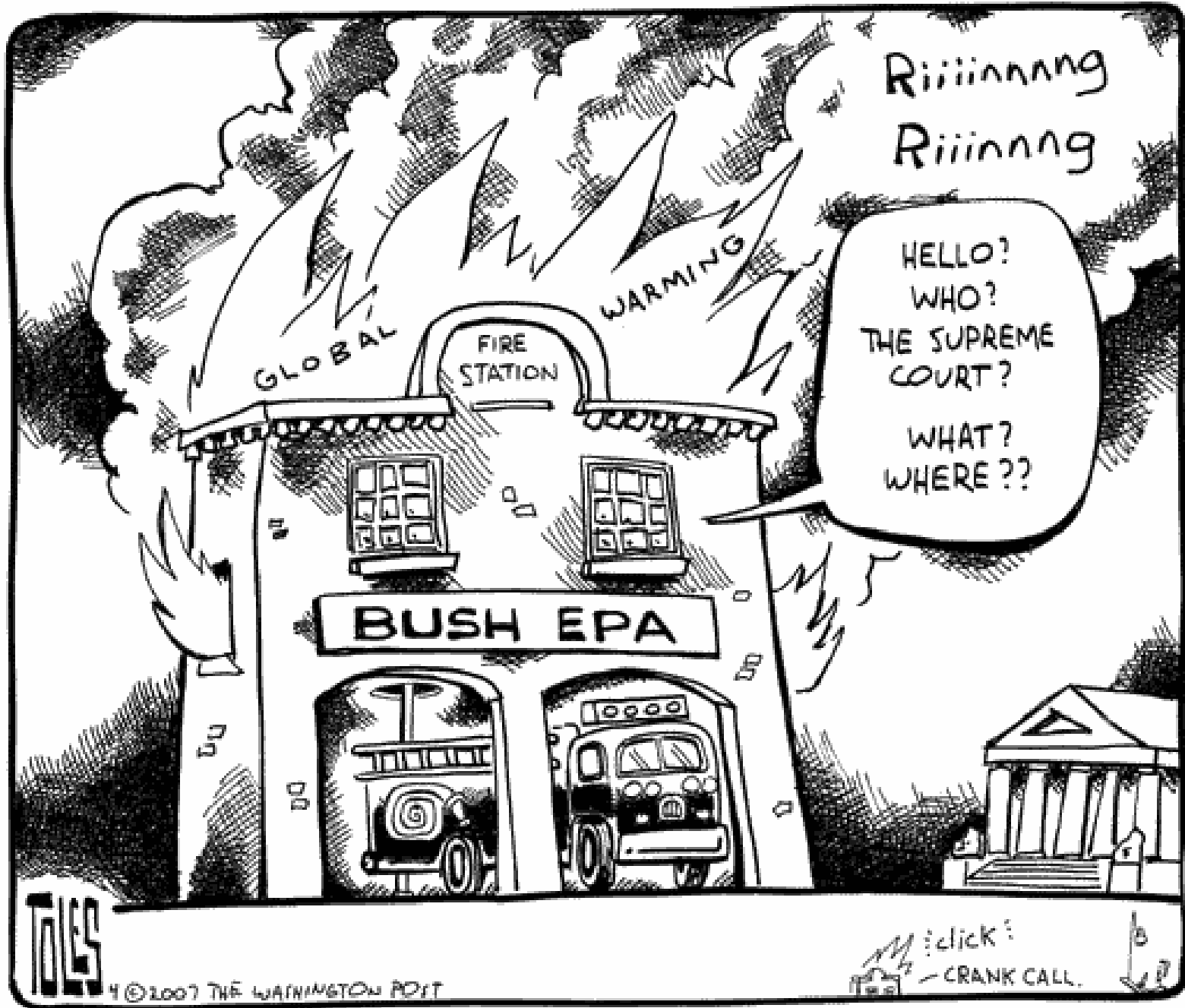


Low-Carbon Fuels & Vehicles

Innovative Approaches to Climate Change
A State and Federal Workshop

February 25, 2008

Chris Miller – Office of Senator Harry Reid



Riiiiinnng
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GLOBAL

WARMING

FIRE
STATION

BUSH EPA

HELLO?
WHO?
THE SUPREME
COURT?

WHAT?
WHERE??

T.S.

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- CRANK CALL.

**TITLE II—ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH
INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BIOFUELS
Subtitle A—Renewable Fuel Standard**

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

Section 211(o)(1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)) is amended to read as follows:

. . . .
“(H) LIFECYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term ‘lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions’ means the aggregate quantity of greenhouse gas emissions (including direct emissions and significant indirect emissions such as significant emissions from land use changes), as determined by the Administrator, related to the full fuel lifecycle, including all stages of fuel and feedstock production and distribution, from feedstock generation or extraction through the distribution and delivery and use of the finished fuel to the ultimate consumer, where the mass values for all greenhouse gases are adjusted to account for their relative global warming potential.

.....
SEC. 202. RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD.

(a) RENEWABLE FUEL PROGRAM.—Paragraph (2) of section 211(o) (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(2)) of the Clean Air Act is amended as follows:

(1) REGULATIONS.—Clause (i) of subparagraph (A) is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: “Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this sentence, the Administrator shall revise the regulations under this paragraph to ensure that transportation fuel sold or introduced into commerce in the United States (except in noncontiguous States or territories), on an annual average basis, contains at least the applicable volume of renewable fuel, advanced biofuel, cellulosic biofuel, and biomass-based diesel, determined in accordance with subparagraph (B) and, **in the case of any such renewable fuel produced from new facilities that commence construction after the date of enactment of this sentence, achieves at least a 20 percent reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.**”

S.2191 – The Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act

<http://lieberman.senate.gov/issues/globalwarming.cfm>

“The final section of Title XI amends the Clean Air Act to direct EPA to promulgate a low greenhouse gas fuel performance standard that will achieve a 5 percent reduction in aggregate lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy in US fuel by 2015, and a 10 percent reduction by 2020.”

\$3,500,000 within the Federal Support Air Quality Management program for the Agency to use its existing authority under the Clean Air Act **to develop and publish a rule requiring mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions above appropriate thresholds in all sectors of the economy.** Bill language to this effect is provided in the administrative provisions section. The Agency is directed to publish a draft rule no later than nine months after the date of enactment of this Act, and a final rule no later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act. The Agency is further directed to include in its rule reporting of emissions resulting from upstream production and downstream sources, to the extent that the Administrator deems it appropriate. The Administrator shall determine appropriate thresholds of emissions above which reporting is required, and how frequently reports shall be submitted to EPA. The Administrator shall have discretion to use existing reporting requirements for electric generating units under Section 821 of the Clean Air Act,

SEC. 430. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE.

(a) The Congress finds that—

- (1) greenhouse gases accumulating in the atmosphere are causing average temperatures to rise at a rate outside the range of natural variability and are posing a substantial risk of rising sea-levels, altered patterns of atmospheric and oceanic circulation, and increased frequency and severity of floods, droughts, and wildfires;
- (2) there is a growing scientific consensus that human activity is a substantial cause of greenhouse gas accumulation in the atmosphere; and
- (3) mandatory steps will be required to slow or stop the growth of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that there should be enacted a comprehensive and effective national program of mandatory, market-based limits and incentives on emissions of greenhouse gases that slow, stop, and reverse the growth of such emissions at a rate and in a manner that: (1) will not significantly harm the United States economy; and (2) will encourage comparable action by other nations that are major trading partners and key contributors to global emissions.