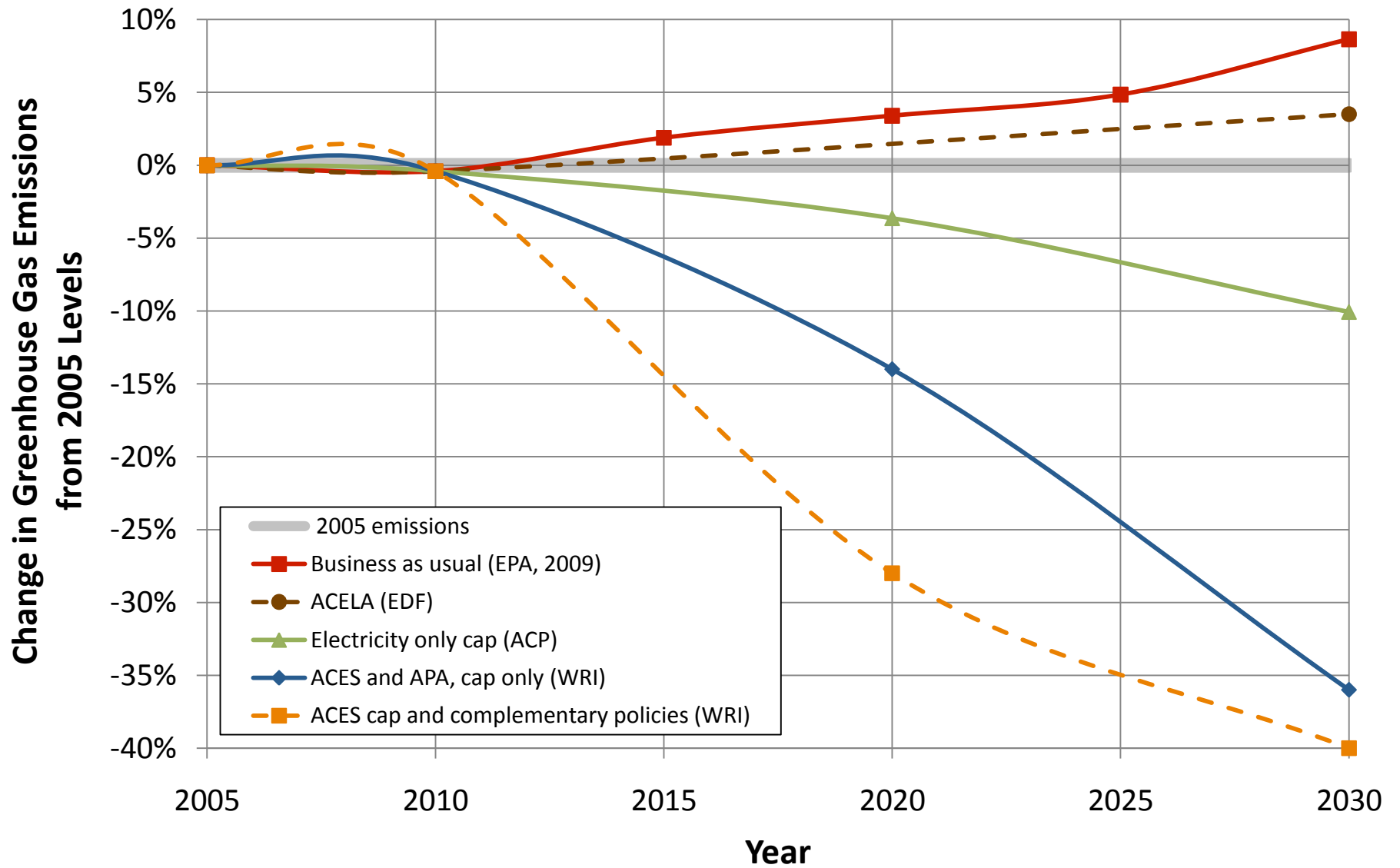




US Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections



Graph Guide: GHG Reductions from Legislation, Compared to 2005 Baseline

Background: In this graph, the greenhouse gas reduction projections from the various legislative proposals are compared to total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions levels from 2005. This 2005 baseline is represented by the **line in bold** on the graph. In this graph, solid lines indicate enforceable emissions reductions, whereas dotted lines indicate emissions reductions that are not enforceable. Enforceable means that there are fees and penalties on emitters if emissions are not reduced. Data point markers indicate actual projections, the lines are used as visual aids only.

Business as Usual (BAU) – Solid Red Line

- EPA's 2009 projections for future GHG emissions. 2010 BAU is available, but was not used because most existing legislative analysis of GHG reductions are based on the 2009 BAU baseline. (EPA's June 2009 H.R. 2454 analysis: <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/economics/economicanalyses.html#hr2454>)
- Includes all regulatory and legislative efforts through mid-2009, including state renewable electricity standards and the Recovery Act investments. Reflects emissions reductions from the economic downturn, through mid-2009.

Senator Bingaman's "American Clean Energy Leadership Act" (ACELA) – Brown Dotted Line

- Estimates from the Environmental Defense Fund, "Another Energy Bill Won't Do the Job" (http://www.edf.org/documents/11157_EDAF_Energy_Only_Emissions_Fact_Sheet.pdf) on the ACELA bill that passed the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in June 2009.
- A few caveats about this analysis:
 - This line does not incorporate additional greenhouse gas reductions from the energy efficiency amendments made to the bill in May 2010, but these additional reductions are minimal.
 - Also of note, expected increases in emissions from the tar sand provisions of the bill are not incorporated and the greenhouse gas impacts of the bill's transmission and offshore oil and gas provisions are also not included.
 - In addition, this line incorporates a 20% by 2020 renewable electricity standard, not the lower 15% by 2020 standard that is actually in the bill.
 - Lastly, the analysis assumes full funding of all provisions.

Electricity Sector Cap – Solid Green Line

- This hypothetical electricity only cap assumes that the electricity sector reduces its emissions 17% below 2005 levels by 2020 and 42% below 2005 levels by 2030. The electricity sector accounts for approximately a third of total U.S. emissions.
- By comparison, in the House energy and climate bill, H.R. 2454 (American Clean Energy Security Act, passed in June 2009) the reductions for covered sectors were 17% below 2005 levels by 2020 and 42% below 2005 levels by 2030. Covered emissions exclude agricultural and forestry emissions and account for about 85% of total U.S. GHG emissions.
- The Alliance for Climate Protection performed these reduction estimates using EPA's June 2009 H.R. 2454 analysis cited above.

Enforceable Emissions Cap from Senators Kerry and Lieberman, "American Power Act" (APA) or from the House-passed "American Clean Energy and Security Act" (ACES) – Solid Blue Line

- The solid blue line represents the enforceable, economy-wide cap in either the APA discussion draft (introduced in May 2010) or the ACES Act, both of which have covered sector emissions reduction targets of 17% below 2005 levels by 2020, and 83% by 2050.
- Potential emissions reductions from complementary policies that are not enforceable under the cap are not included.
- Reductions calculated by WRI and are available here: http://pdf.wri.org/usclimatetargets_2010-06-08.pdf

Enforceable Emissions Cap Plus Complementary Policies from ACES –Dotted Orange Line

- The dotted orange line represents emissions reductions from the enforceable cap plus complementary policies in the ACES Act.
- The complementary policy with the most significant reductions is the supplemental program for international forestry.
- Since many of the reductions from the complementary policies are not enforceable, it is uncertain that these reductions would be achieved.
- Reductions calculated by WRI and are available here: http://pdf.wri.org/usclimatetargets_2010-06-08.pdf

Contact Giselle Barry with questions – Giselle.Barry@climateprotect.org