

A large, faint watermark of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) logo is centered in the background. The logo features a stylized flower with three leaves and a central sun-like shape, surrounded by the text "UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY".

Incorporating EE/RE Policies and Programs into Air Quality Plans

NEEP EM&V Meeting
October 2011

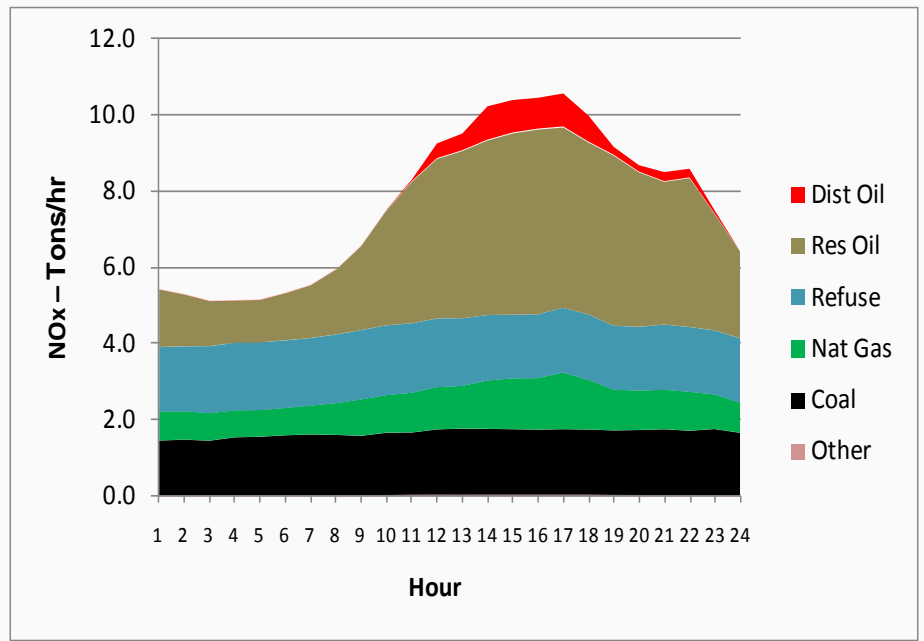
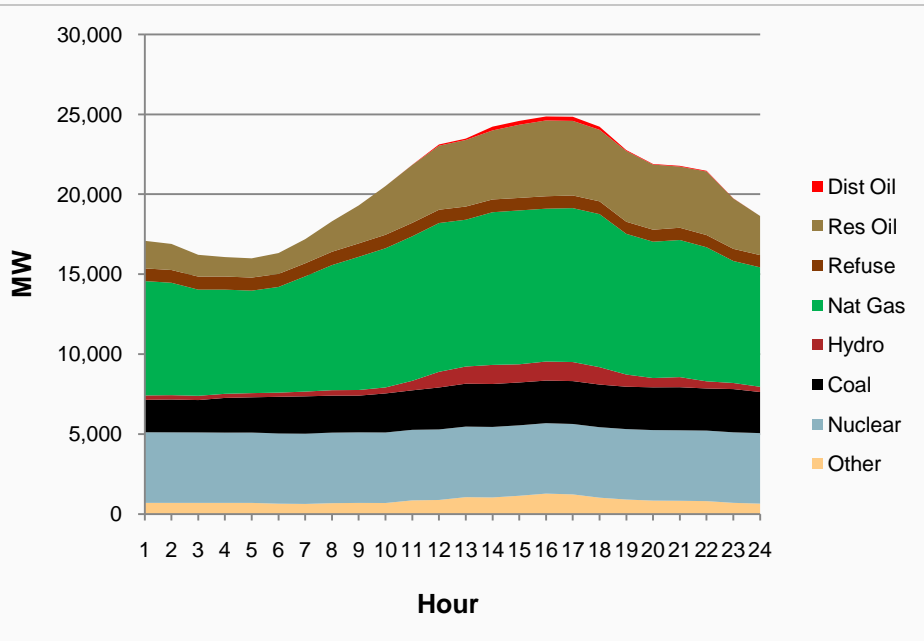


Background and Evolution

- Under the Clean Air Act, EPA regulates emissions of pollutants from power plants
- Historical focus has been on pollution control
- 1990's brought strategies such as Cap and Trade
- Now beginning to look are renewable and demand side resources
 - Clarifying existing guidance for states, tribes and local agencies to incorporate these approaches into air quality plans



Example Peak Day Production vs Emissions – July 19, 2005





Purpose of the Guidance/Manual

- Important to account for and encourage incorporating EE/RE in SIPs
- But agencies need more detailed information
- To help, manual provides a roadmap that:
 - Clarifies guidance on four pathways:
 - Baseline emissions forecast pathway
 - SIP control strategy pathway
 - Emerging/voluntary measures pathway
 - Weight-of-evidence (WOE) pathway
 - Provides accessibility to a range of audiences
 - Allows for different techniques/approaches



Getting Started

- Need to understand:
 - State and local EE/RE policies and programs
 - Electric energy system
 - Roles and responsibilities of energy-related organizations
 - Magnitude of potential emission benefits
 - Existing EPA EE/RE SIP guidance



SIP Criteria

- For the control strategy and emerging/voluntary measures pathways, emission reductions must be
 - Quantifiable
 - Surplus
 - Enforceable
 - Permanent
- Need an emissions baseline
 - EPA currently using IPM dispatch model to establish baseline
 - Currently incorporates existing Federal EE policies



EE Data Gaps

- EE Programs were designed for different purposes than environmental
 - Market transformation
 - Benefit/cost justifications
 - NOT environmental
 - Increased EE does not necessarily equate to lower energy consumption and fewer air emissions
- How to quantify environmental benefits
 - Temporal and spatial issues
 - Not all kwh are equal



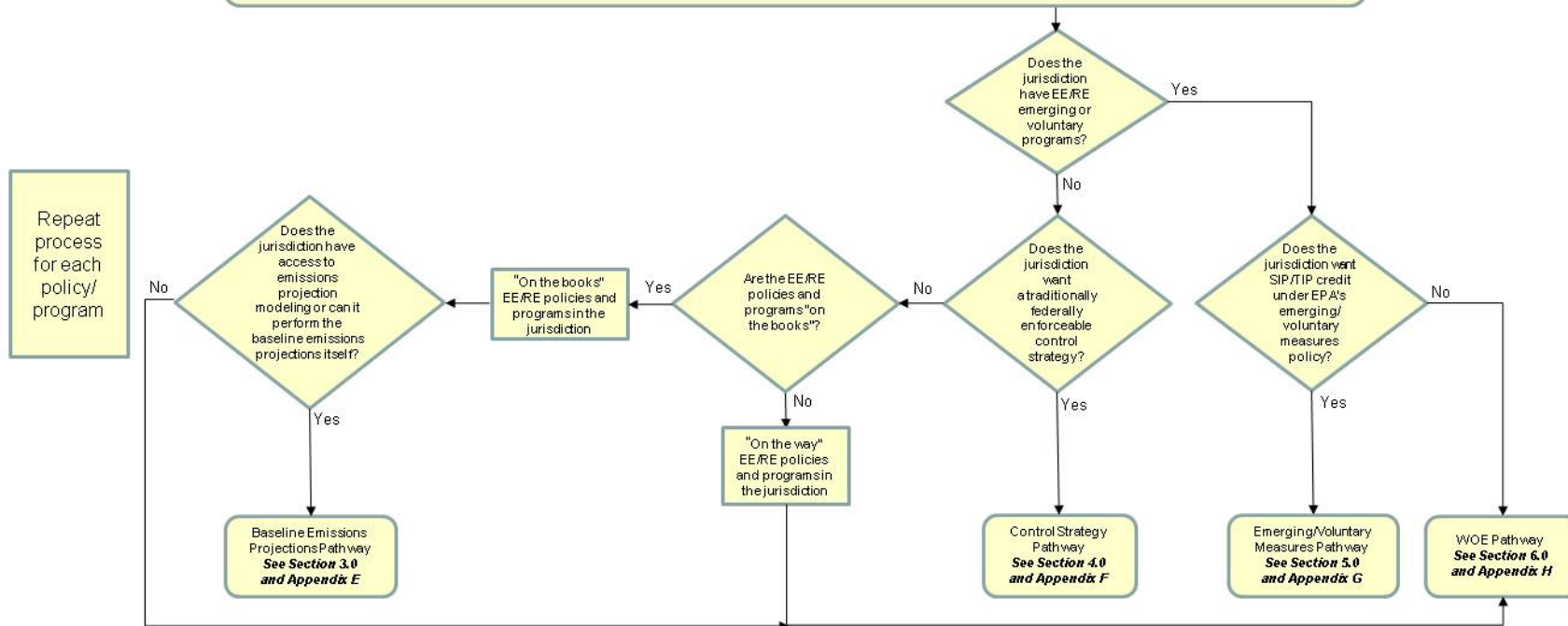
Decision-Making Flow Chart

- Help agencies navigate decision-making for the four pathways
- Identifies the important EE/RE characteristics and questions to consider



EE/RE SIP Pathway Flow Chart

Learn about EE/RE policies and programs in the jurisdiction, the electric system, roles and responsibilities of key state energy-related organizations, the magnitude of potential emission benefits, and existing EPA EE/RE SIP guidance
See Appendices A, B and C



Note: This flowchart is intended to accommodate most EE/RE policies/programs, but not necessarily all. State, tribal and local agencies should consult with EPA regional offices on individual policies/programs that the flowchart does not address.



Types of Policies/Programs Suitable for Each Pathway

- Baseline emissions projection pathway
 - “On the books” policies and programs
- Control strategy pathway
 - “On the way” policies and programs
- Emerging/voluntary measures pathway
 - Locally-based EE/RE activities not enforceable and not easy to quantify
- WOE pathway
 - EE/RE policies and programs not placed in other pathways



Appendix C: Existing EE/RE Guidance

Purpose: Provide background on EPA guidance related to four pathways

Baseline Pathway

- Documents on estimating future year emissions
- IPM to predict future EGU emissions
- Other methods to estimate future-year emissions

Control Measure Pathway

- EE/RE SIP guidance
- Guidance addresses:
 - Quantifiable
 - Surplus
 - Enforceable
 - Permanent

Emerging/Voluntary Measures Pathway

- Emerging and voluntary measures guidance addresses:
 - Quantifiable
 - Surplus
 - Enforceable
 - Permanent
- Bundling emerging/voluntary measures guidance

WOE Pathway

- Modeling guidance
- Addresses WOE demonstrations



Appendix I: Quantification Approaches

Step 2: Quantify or estimate displaced EGU emissions from energy impacts of an energy efficiency policy or renewable energy policy

- Dispatch and capacity expansion models approach
- Adjusted historical hourly generation stacking approach
- Capacity factor as a proxy for dispatch order
- eGRID subregion emission rates approach



Appendix J: EPA's Methodology for Estimating Energy Impacts of EE/RE Policies

Purpose: Provide EPA's methodology for estimating energy savings impacts of state "on the books" EE/RE policies

- Help states incorporate "on the books" EE/RE policies into future attainment year baselines
- Focus on policies not accounted for in DOE's Annual Energy Outlook
- Develop methods to estimate energy impacts of existing policies not reflected in AEO 2010



Website for Location of Manual

- <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/eere.html>