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BOX 5 - EPA TESTIMONY ON GLENN BILL; 1992 UNCED; JUNE 12,13,14;UNCED - MISC; UNCED AGENDA; KATIE'S NOTES ON UNCED HEARING 3-11-92; UNCED RESOLUTION; UNCED RENEWABLES; DEAR COLLEAGUE, UNCED, UNCHE - SWEDEN; UNCED/ RENEWABLE ENERGY / CLIMATE CHANGE; EPA EMPLOYEES; NAFTA; CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRO LAW - 2-12-93 POSITION ON NAFTA - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2614

BOX 6 - S2166; DEAR COLLEAGUE S.870, 871, 872; S870 SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING 10-19-89; OZONE LAYER; OZONE ARCTIC; OZONE - INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL / ENERGY RESEARCH; NASA OZONE DEPLETION AVERTED THIS YEAR; OZONE AMEND TO ENERGY BILL; OZONE - ANTARCTIC PLANTS; 1991INT'L OZONE TRENDS; OZONE - CHILE; " OZONE CRISIS"; HEARING ON 1991 ASSESSMENT OZONE TEST AND TRANS; MILITARY - OZONE; MISC NOTES; OZONE FUND - DEAR COLLEAGUE; 1991 OZONE SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING 11-15-91 ARTICLES AND INFO; SCIENTISTS; TEMPERATURE 1991; GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH; 1990 TEMPERATURE DATA; OTA CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT; GLOBAL WARM - SCIENCE; NAS ADAPTATION STUDY; ICGE; GLOBAL CLIMATE; RE SEEDING OF OCEANS; OCEANS HEARING; OCEAN TEMPS - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2615

BOX 7 - 2ND ROUND - PLEDGE AND REVIEW; DOMESTIC POLICY CLIMATE CHANGE; OTA ADAPTATION STUDY; ROUND 4 LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT; GLOBAL WARMING -SKEPTICS; LINDZEN ARTICLE; CLIMATE CHANGE- ANTARCTIC & ARCTIC; AL'S FLOOR STATEMENT - GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH ACT; GLOBAL CLIMATE COALITION; GLOBAL WARMING OCEANS; IPCC SEPT 1990; IPCC NEWS UPDATES; INC FRAMEWORK CONV PART 1; INC FRAMEWORK CONV PART 2; UNEP PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES; UN CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK SESSION 5; INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE PART 2 NAIROBI; IPCC WORKING GROUP 1; INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE NAIROBI PART 1 - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2616

BOX 8 - FOREST SUMMIT; FOREST CONFERENCE II; FOREST CONFERENCE IV; FOREST S.A.T.; TIMBER PRICES; VOA COST ESTIMATES; FOREST CONFERENCE - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2617

BOX 9 - ALTERNATIVE FUELS; ANTARCTICA CLAMLR; ANTARCTIC; BIODIVERSITY - AFRICAN CENTRE FOR TECH STUDIES; BIODIVERSITY; CANADIAN SALMON TREATY; NATIONAL ACADEMY SCIENCE LETTER TO GORE 2-8-93; CLIMATE; EARTH DAY ,93ENERGY TAX; BTU ENERGY TAX PROPOSAL - ASHLAND OIL; ENERGY; BROWNER - EPA; ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES - GERMANY & RUSSIA; 2/93 STATUS REPORT ON ALASKA'S OIL INDUSTRY BY OIL REFORM ALLIANCE; EXXON- VALDEZ CLEAN-UP OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES FROM OIL MIST; MARCH 9 - 11 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING; ALYESKA MARINE TERMINAL BRIEFING 2-20-93 VALDEZ, ALASKA; EXXON - VALDEZ; GLENN EPA BILL; EPA / CEQ POSITION - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2618

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
KATIE MCGINTY

11 BOXES OF FILES RECEIVED IN ORM 72 FROM 360 OEOB ON JUNE 16, 1994

BOX 1 - RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT; THEOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT-SUMMIT MEETING MATERIALS; RUDY DORNBUSCH; BOB RUBIN; NED POTTER; IRA MAGAZINER; E.O. WILSON; LARRY SUMMERS; JIM SPOTILA; SCHEDULING PROPOSALS - JOHN SHAFER; MISCELLANEOUS; MAKING THE ENVIRONMENT COUNT 9-16-91; MISSION TO PLANET EARTH; MITCHELL RESOLUTION; NAS-HRNG GENERAL INFO; NATIONAL ACADEMY STUDY; NATIONAL GLOBAL RESEARCH ACT; SPEECHES - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT # 2610

BOX 2- NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN TIBET; TREY - PHONE LISTS; OCTOBER CHRON 1992; FEBRUARY 1994 BACKUP; FEBRUARY 1 - 7 (94); APRIL 93 REGRETS; MARCH 93 REGRETS; FEB 93 REGRETS; JUNE 93 REGRETS; JULY 93 REGRETS - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2611

BOX 3- WHALING; UN (CLIMATE); TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST; TIMBER; POPULATION; TRANSITION PAPERS; NACE-OSTP; OMB LANGUAGE ON NEPA 2-23-93; CEQ BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER NEPA; NEPA; FOREST NEWSCLIPS; FOREST CONFERENCE V; FORESTS; FOREST CONFERENCE III - OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS # 2612

BOX 4 - BACK-UP INFO: OZONE DEPLETION, CFCS, HALONS; OZONE HEARINGS 11-15-91; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING WRITTEN TESTIMONY 11-15-91; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING TRANSCRIPT (PART 1); (PART 2); OZONE DEPLETION HEARING 11-15-91-UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME; OZONE DEPLETION HEARING 11-15-91 AL'S (GORE) OPENING STATEMENT; AL'S STATEMENTS AND PRESS RELEASES; CFC BILL'S SUMMARIES; OZONE PHASEOUT SCHEDULES; OZONE HEARING - DONIGER 4-16-94; FULL OZONE HEARINGS TESTIMONY; OZONE HEARING 4-16-91; 1989 AL (GORE) OZONE BILLS MONTREAL PROTOCOL; OZONE AND PHYTOPLANKTON; 3-16-91 OZONE HEARING ROWLAND; OZONE 1989 SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT; OZONE II / LETTER TO PRES; CFC ALTERNATIVES; OZONE LETTER - ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE; OZONE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS; ERIC STOLARSKI - OZONE; OZONE HEARING- GENERAL INFO 4-16; 3/16 OZONE HEARING ALBRITTON; 3/16 OZONE HEARING - INDUSTRY; OZONE TRENDS PPANEL; GE AGREEMENT LETTER; 3/16 OZONE HEARING - STOLARSKI / WATSON; OZONE FUND / SENSE OF SENATE; TECUMSEH CORP; CFC PHASE OUT PRESS; AHAM / EPA / DOE CFC CONSORTIUM; EPW - OZONE BILL - MARKUP 7-12-89; HEARING - CFCS STR. OZONE 2-23-89; EPW 03/CFC HEARING 5-19-89; OZONE PRESS RELEASES 4-29-92; THATCHER / LONDON 03 CONFERENCE; NIGHTLINE / CFC BACKGROUND; 3 NASA PUBLICATIONS OZONE HEARING - KATIE'S NOTES; JIM ANDERSON OZONE - BOX 4 FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT # 2613

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An Alternative Energy Future

A Joint Industry Study by:

**The Alliance to Save Energy
American Gas Association
Solar Energy Industries Association**

Peer Reviewers:

**Center for Global Climate Change at the University of Maryland
Environmental and Energy Study Institute
Global Change Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Natural Resources Defense Council
Worldwatch Institute**



United States Department of State
Transition Team

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Washington, DC 20520
(202) 736-4510

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Katie -

I have to tell Christopher + Speco
that this has gone over to you, & will
do so right away. It looks pretty
good so far.

Vin

2/12

12:45 P

February 12, 1993

TO: Vice-President Gore
FROM: Timothy E. Wirth **TW**
SUBJECT: Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Issues

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Summary:

In light of a fast, but I think relatively dependable review of current and projected U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases and measures to reduce those emissions, including an energy tax, it is my assessment that the United States can reach a stabilization target of 1990 levels by the year 2000. Based on this, the President can safely say in his February 17 speech that "this brings us close to our commitment to reach 1990 levels of greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000." I would urge that he include such a statement which will strengthen support for the tax, and reestablish U.S. leadership in global environmental affairs. We can provide more detailed analyses within a month to substantiate this commitment.

Background:

We pulled together an informal interagency working group to prepare a list of measures and programs that could enable the United States to meet, domestically, a target of stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the year 2000 at 1990 levels. In addition to the State Department, representatives of EPA, DOE, USDA/Forest Service, CEA, CEQ and OMB participated in this exercise.

The group's task was divided into three parts:

- (1) Assessing the effect that current policy would have on emissions (assuming full implementation of the National Energy Strategy, and, as much as possible, including state and local actions as well as federal actions)
- (2) Assessing the effects on greenhouse gas emissions of imposing a broad-based tax on energy, using: (a) a \$20 billion/year tax, and (b) a \$40 billion/year tax. The effects of each of these was evaluated assuming the tax was: an ad valorem tax; a Btu tax; a carbon tax or some combination.

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(3) Developing a list of additional (non energy-tax) measures that would lead to reduced GHG emissions.

Developing this data in the short time allotted has led to a number of significant caveats on the results:

- Quantification of GHG emissions reductions from the proposed measures are not derived from thorough analyses, but are based on preliminary calculations. Further work can and should be done in the next few weeks.
- The results from each of the three tasks are completely independent. For example, there are numerous problems with the baseline data developed for use in the U.S. National Action Plan; corrections for these are not included in the tax modeling exercise output or in the new measures projections.
- There is significant overlap within the new proposals developed under (3) above. For example, GHG reductions from new EPA building efficiency "Green" programs may be double counted if building efficiency standards are also implemented. Thus, the total effect of the measures adopted will be significantly less than the sums of the individual measures.
- Finally, this effort focuses only on U.S. domestic actions. There are a significant number of additional measures that may be undertaken internationally (ranging from international emissions trading measures to joint implementation efforts) that potentially could lead to substantial reductions. Furthermore, unless the international community takes similar steps, unilateral U.S. actions may have limited results on global GHG reductions.

Conclusions:

According to the new numbers for 1990 levels of GHG emissions, and under revised baseline projections for GHG emissions in the year 2000 (which do not include the effects of measures listed in the NAP), it is estimated that the US would be generating approximately 140 MMT more GHG in the year 2000 than it did in 1990. The NAP states that its measures would lead to GHG reductions of 125-200 MMT by the year 2000. However, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the adequacy of the Bush Administration's financial commitment to

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the implementation of EPA's Green programs. Thus, the reductions from measures listed in the NAP may fall considerably short of the Bush Administration's promises.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the adequacy of the EPA Green Program implementation, meeting the stabilization target would require that we seriously consider which additional measures (beyond a tax) we would choose to implement in order to close the gap between 1990 emissions levels and those projected for 2000. In addition to reinvigorating the voluntary Green programs, there are a variety of other options (some costly, others not as costly) which may be adopted to ensure that we meet the stabilization target.

In light of this, I believe it would be possible for the president to include a statement in the State of the Union address committing the United States to stabilization of GHG emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000. I would also encourage the President to challenge other industrialized nations to do the same. I believe that such a statement would be warmly received by the environmental community, fulfill a campaign pledge, and reestablish U.S. leadership in global environmental protection.

If the president does make such a pledge, we can prepare more detailed and precise analyses that would allow us to elaborate on our commitment at the next meeting of the Climate Convention negotiators (now scheduled for March 15-20 in New York). However, any formal revision of the NAP should await receipt of all public comments, and full, in-depth analyses, and will take more time.

cc: Katie McGinty
Eileen Claussen

Attachment: Working Group Results

I. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS DUE TO CURRENT POLICIES

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- Assuming effective implementation of the actions detailed in the National Action Plan (NAP), the Bush Administration predicted that GHG emissions in the year 2000 would be between 1825 and 1910 MMT of carbon equivalents.
- It was stated that NAP actions would lead to between 125 and 200 MMT less GHG than without these actions.
- The NAP used a value of approximately 1800 MMT as its estimate of 1990 GHG emissions, and a range of 1950 to 2110 MMT for year 2000 GHG projections.
 - The NAP used a CO2 value of approximately 1560 MMT in its year 2000 projections; the remaining 400+ MMT of carbon equivalents was due to emissions of other gases.

Working Group Proposals for Baseline Revisions:

The Bush Administration's National Action Plan (NAP) baseline data is considerably in error.

- There is widespread agreement across agencies that the carbon emissions baseline for the U.S. in 1990 is about 1360-1365 MMT (including cement manufacturing).
- Projected year 2000 energy sector CO2 emissions under updated assumptions are approximately 1500 MMT (vs. NAP projections of approximately 1560 MMT).
 - The updated projections reflect the economic and oil price path data supplied by Treasury. (GNP growth rates assumptions have been revised downward by approximately 1.5%).
 - The revised estimates include the impacts of efficiency standards from the 1992 National Energy Policy Act, but not other elements of that legislation.
 - The difference between emissions in 1990 and those in 2000 is approximately 140 MMT; this is considerably smaller than the 200 MMT gap predicted by the NAP.
- Countering the good news regarding the decrease in the emissions projected for the year 2000 are:
 - EPA's Green Programs will not yield the results predicted in the NAP. In short, the Bush Administration did not provide support for the programs underlying its proposed action plan.

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- With current FY93 resources, and the resources proposed in the FY94 and out-year EPA budgets, achievable reductions will fall very far short of those listed in the NAP. (At this time, EPA did not have quantitative analyses of how far short).
- A best case scenario, in which EPA's programs are fully funded from now on (and assuming a supplemental FY93 appropriation for the these programs), indicates that the Green Programs will still fall short of the GHG reductions described in the NAP by 5% or more.
- Green programs account for between 75 and 108 MMT of carbon equivalent reduction in the NAP.
- Aside from the EPA programs, the NAP assumed that the National Energy Policy Act would be fully implemented; it now looks likely that certain provisions of the act will achieve smaller GHG reductions than originally predicted.
- On the positive side of the ledger, it is possible that the values for emissions reductions due to paper recycling are too low in the NAP.
- Actual GHG emissions reductions may total nearly 15 MMT higher than predicted in the NAP model.
- While the interagency group did not tally the numbers, DOS staff estimates suggest that even under the revised scenario, U.S. actions currently proposed would only lead to GHG emissions in the year 2000 being at or below those of 1990 if the majority of EPA's Green Programs are successfully implemented.

II. ENERGY TAX DATA

- A variety of energy taxes have been analyzed (by DOE and EPA) as part of the preparation of options for the President's stimulus/deficit reduction economic plan.
- If an energy tax (ad valorem or Btu) were adopted that raises \$40 billion in FY97 (nominal dollars), carbon emissions would be roughly 3% to 3.5% lower in 2000 than in the absence of the tax.

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-- These percentage reductions translate into a range of carbon emission reductions in 2000 of 46 to 52 MMT.

-- If the tax were only half as large (e.g., \$20 billion), the emissions reductions would be roughly half as large also.

- A proposal submitted by the Natural Resources Defense Council suggests that a \$40-\$50 billion energy tax proportional to the carbon content of the fuel would reduce GHG emissions by 60-75 MMT in the year 2000.

III. NON ENERGY TAX GHG REDUCTION ALTERNATIVES

The following measures have been informally discussed in the Working Group, and are not equally viable alternatives. In some cases, GHG emission reductions are provided; these values have not been subjected to thorough scrutiny, and may not stand up to review. Several of the proposals listed here were offered by NGOs, including the Environmental Defense Fund and the Natural Resources Defense Council; some suggestions were also culled from work of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Transport

- (1) CAFE: Using the National Academy of Sciences value of a technically achievable 33 mpg, EPA estimates emissions reductions of 10 MMT C in 2000.

- Assumes that without action, the market would lead to 27.5 average mpg. (EPA proposal)

- (2) Gas Guzzler/Gas Sipper: would cover light cars and trucks, and lead to fuel consumption decrease. If the scale shown below is used, (note steep penalties), would yield 27 MMT C in 2000. (EPA proposal)

• Charge:	45 mpg	\$395 rebate
	41 "	173 "
	37 "	65 tax
	33 "	329 "
	29 "	621 "
	25 "	960 "
	21 "	1364 "

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- Alternative proposal could rescind Bush Administration DOT ruling blocking states from implementing their own guzzler/sipper programs. Up to 3 MMT C reduction in 2000, although considerable overlap with the above. (EPA proposal)
- (3) Old Car Scrappage: National program would scrap 500,000 to 700,000 old, inefficient cars; cost is \$500/car, total government cost approximately \$350 million. 1MMT C in 2000. (EPA proposal).
- (4) Parking Subsidy cash-out: allowing employee to choose, in lieu of parking, the fair market value of the parking in cash. Could result in federal tax windfall; 12 MMT C reduction in 2000. (EPA proposal)
- (5) More aggressive ISTEA implementation: tighten interpretation of Clean Air Act conformity; additional incentives to use highway funds for mass transit, use of more stringent congestion measures. 18.4 MMT C reductions in 2000. (EPA proposal)
- (6) Other transportation programs options include "pay-as-you-drive insurance", "Green Fleets" for federal government, and increasing incentives for electric vehicles. No quantification for these options.

New "Green" Programs

- (1) DSM/Green Buildings (HVAC): Expanded target market of voluntary, non-regulatory EPA program to capitalize on 40-60% improvements on HVAC equipment, reducing carbon emissions by an additional 9.9 MMT by the year 2000. (EPA proposal)
- (2) Golden Carrot Refrigerators: Add trade-in programs for the Super Efficient Refrigerator Program (SERP), complemented by additional utility DSM programs and the 1998 DOE efficiency standard, achieve an additional 1.2 MMTC reduction. (EPA proposal)
- (3) DSM/Green Industrial Motors: Increase target market of voluntary, non-regulatory EPA program to promote increased energy efficiency of industrial motor drive systems; motor efficiency is estimated to increase by 30% by the year 2000, reducing carbon emissions by an additional 8.9 MMT. (EPA proposal)

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- (4) Residential Central Air Conditioning: Support technology development and coordinate a national utility initiative to increase the penetration of high-efficiency residential central air conditioning (CAC) systems and also to increase the efficiency improvement up to 37.5%, saving an additional 1 MMTC. (EPA proposal)
- (5) Residential Clothes Washers and Dryers: Inclusion of standards for washers would result in 7.56 BkWh/yr electricity savings and a reduction of 1.84 MMT carbon. (EPA proposal)
- (6) Inclusion of standards for dryers would result in 2.46 BkWh/yr electricity savings and a reduction of 0.6 MMT carbon (EPA proposal)
- (7) Advanced Heat Pump Program: Expand technology in residential space conditioning to include:
 - Advanced electric equipment could save 22.84 billion KWh/yr. by 2000 and reduce carbon by an additional 3 MMT
 - Gas-fired heat pumps could reduce electricity consumption by an additional 2.9 billion kWh and reduce gas use by 876 million therms, further reducing carbon emissions by an additional 1.93 MMT/yr (for a total of 4.93 additional MMTC reduction over U.S. Views.)

Methane and Other Gases

- (1) Methane Reduction from Landfills: In addition to the 150 Mg rule, the reductions from the 100 Mg Rule and 25 Mg rule reduce carbon emissions by 12.6 MMT (assuming a methane GWP of 22). (EPA proposal)
- (2) Amend Section 29 Tax Credit to Include Methane from Coal Mines: increased coalbed methane recovery and utilization through tax credits will reduce CH₄ by 1.6-2.0 Tg, equivalent to 9.6-12 MMTC. (EPA proposal)
- (3) Replacing Coal with ACC Gas: Increase IRP and switching from coal generated electricity to a gas combined cycle for new power plants in the year 2000 can reduce carbon emissions by 6 MMT. (DOE proposal)
- (4) Replacing Gas with Renewables: Switching new gas plants to renewables, assuming no early retirement, can reduce carbon emissions by 2 MMT. (EPA proposal)

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- (5) Natural Gas Star: voluntary programs with natural gas industry to reduce methane emissions from natural gas production, transmission, storage and distribution by 25-30%, reducing CH₄ by .5-1.0 Tg - equivalent to 3-6 MMT Carbon (at methane GWP of 22). (EPA proposal)
- (6) AG Star: Voluntary program to capture biogas from large dairy and swine animal waste lagoons which would reduce CH₄ by .4-.8 Tg, equivalent to 2.4-4.8 MMT of Carbon at methane GWP of 22 GWP. (EPA proposal)
- (7) Agriculture Chemical Fees: Nitrogen fertilizers contribute to N₂O emissions (N₂O is approximately 3% of U.S. GHG totals). A 10% fee on chemical pesticides and fertilizers would generate revenues of approximately \$1 billion/year, and lead to a 4.5 MMT C equivalent reduction in 2000. (CEA proposal)
- (8) Reducing Agricultural Subsidies: excess production encouraged by subsidies uses additional inputs of fertilizers fuel and land, all of which contribute to increased emissions (N₂O, CO₂, and CH₄). EPA and USDA analyses show a 23 MMT C equivalent reduction in the year 2000 if US subsidies eliminated. (CEA proposal)

Carbon Sequestration Programs

- (1) Stimulate Tree Planting To Sequester Carbon: at \$110 million per year for 10 years (planting 3-3.5 million acres) could sequester 2-5 MMT C by 2000. At \$220 million per year for 10 years (planting 5-6 million acres), could sequester 3-10 MMT C. (DOE proposal)
- (2) Recycling of Paper Products: leads to increased carbon sequestration in forests as demand for paper products declines. Approximately 13-17 MMT C over current plans. (USDA/FS proposal)

Additional Programs

- (1) Industrial Process Heating (DSM w/Incentives): A voluntary EPA program promoting profitable means of increasing electrical process heat efficiency by improving efficiency by 12% and reducing carbon emissions by 3 MMT. (EPA proposal)

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- (2) Commercial Refrigeration: Voluntary purchasing program with retail food stores and food service companies to increase the technical improvement of energy-efficient food storage by 12-34%, resulting in 1-2.7 MMTC. (EPA proposal)
- (3) Programmable Thermostats: Energy Star identification and partnerships program with home building companies to increase widespread use of highly cost-effective programmable thermostats, which will reduce total building energy use by 15% and reduce carbon emissions by 5 MMT. (EPA proposal)
- (4) Subsidy for Renewable Energy: would lead to projected Carbon Dioxide emissions reductions of 20 MMT in the year 2000. Costs - projected \$2.1 billion in 2000. (EPA proposal)
- (5) Building Standards for New Residential and Commercial Construction: Emission of Carbon Dioxide are projected to decline 31 million metric tons of carbon in the year 2000. (EPA proposal)
- (6) Energy efficient mortgages: designed to upgrade energy efficiency of at least 1 million homes by 1996 and 6 million homes by 2000. Calls for revision of mortgage processing procedures. Projected 5 MMT C reduction by 2000.