



Pathways to Maryland's GHG Reduction Goals

Mitigation Working Group Meeting Mar 16, 2023

Agenda

- Overview of two primary modeled scenarios:
 - Current policies scenario
 - CSNA scenario
- Impact assessment
 - Health
 - Economic indicators

Current policies scenario

- Key policies included:
 - a. **Power:** RPS, RGGI, Planned coal retirements, IRA incentives
 - b. **Transport:** ACC II, IRA incentives, IIJA infrastructure funding, CAFE standards, VMT reduction policies
 - c. **Buildings/Industry:** Energy efficiency standards, EmPower, Building Energy Performance Standards, IRA incentives
 - d. **Non-CO2s:** AIM Act/MD HFC Regulations, Methane regulations
 - e. **Other:** COVID impacts, GHG constraint on rest of world, Technology cost update
- Preliminary results show that current policies achieve over 40% reductions (GGRA estimated ~35%)

IRA projections are aligned with other models

- Our IRA scenario achieves 39% GHG emissions reductions below 2005 by 2030 in the U.S.
- Energy Innovation, Rhodium Group and Princeton REPEAT projects 39%-42% emissions reductions in their IRA scenarios.
- There are some differences in assumptions around how IRA will be implemented and impact emissions.
 - We can test different sensitivities around IRA implementation.



Our IRA scenario

CSNA scenario

Process:

- **Step 1**: Exploratory scenario with current policies and an emissions constraint to show which sectors have room for further reductions
- **Step 2**: Core scenario that includes "Best practices" policies, drawing on our previous work for *America is All-In* where relevant
- **Step 3**: Alternative pathways with sectoral or technological variation where possible
- **Step 4**: Sensitivity analysis. Potential variations include:
 - a. IRA sensitivities around tax credits, MD adoption rate, etc.
 - b. Demand-side sensitivities (buildings, transportation)
 - c. Variations on different state-level policies

Health impacts assessment - COBRA

- CO-Benefits Risk Assessment Health Impacts Screening and Mapping Tool (COBRA) was developed by EPA and previously used in 2030 GGRA Plan
 - Partnering with an existing EPA effort to harmonize GCAM outputs and COBRA inputs
- Models the emission and dispersal of particulate matter (PM2.5), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), ammonia (NH₃), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Translates emissions into health effects at the state level, with the potential for county-level data
- Enables comparison of health outcomes between different scenarios
 - *Ex.* Policy scenario X leads to 1000 fewer deaths and \$1,000,000 dollars saved from work loss days due to air pollution compared to policy scenario Y.

Economic impact assessment - REMI

- Partnering with the Regional Economic Studies Institute (RESI) at Towson University to model economic impacts with REMI PI+
 - RESI team previously provided economic impact analysis for the 2030 GGRA Plan
- Currently working to harmonize GCAM outputs with REMI inputs
- Expected output is similar to 2030 GGRA Plan:
 - Job growth broken out by region
 - Gross state product growth
 - Personal income growth with distributional impacts



Thank you!

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