Nevada Irrigation District

Staff Report

for the Board of Directors Meeting of October 23, 2019

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Remleh Scherzinger, MBA, PE, General Manager

DATE: September 18, 2019

SUBJECT: **HR-763 Resolution of Support**

ADMINISTRATION

RECOMMENDATION:
Consider adopting Resolution No. 2019-29 - Resolution Urging the United States Congress to Enact the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, provided by Mr. Bob Branstrom, member of the public.

BACKGROUND:
Mr. Branstrom contacted the District and has requested a resolution of support for the current language within HR-763, dated September 19, 2019, as provided in this package.

BUDGETARY IMPACT:
Staff time to support HR-763. It is anticipated that no more than 20 hours of management staff time will be spent in carrying out the actions of this item. At hourly salary and benefits of $216.28, the estimated budgetary impact is $4,325.60.

Attachments:

- Resolution No. 2018-29 - Resolution Urging the United States Congress to Enact the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019
- 116th Congress Bill HR-763
- HR 763 Briefing Paper, prepared by Bob Branstrom
- Article published by The Wall Street Journal
- PowerPoint Presentation, prepared by Bob Branstrom

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-29

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO ENACT THE ENERGY INNOVATION AND CARBON DIVIDEND ACT OF 2019

WHEREAS, an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change issued a special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels in October 2018. They warned that global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate.

WHEREAS, the United Nations climate science body said in a monumental climate report that we have only 12 years left to make massive and unprecedented changes to global energy infrastructure to limit global warming to moderate levels; and

WHEREAS, the United States government released its Fourth Annual Climate Assessment in November 2018 reporting that the impacts of climate change are already being felt in communities across the country, and that more frequent and intense extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as changes in average climate conditions, are expected to continue to damage infrastructure, ecosystems, and social systems that provide essential benefits to communities; and

WHEREAS, conservative estimates by the world's climate scientists state that to achieve climate stabilization and avoid cataclysmic climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) must be brought to 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050; and

WHEREAS, presently the environmental, health, and social costs of carbon emissions are not included in prices paid for fossil fuels, but rather these externalized costs are borne directly and indirectly by all Americans and global citizens; and

WHEREAS, to begin to correct this market failure, Congress can enact the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act to assess a national carbon fee on fossil fuels based on the amount of $C0_2$the fuel will emit when burned and allocate the collected proceeds to all U.S. Households in equal shares in the form of a monthly dividend; and

WHEREAS, for efficient administration, the fossil fuels fee can be applied once, as far upstream in the economy as practical, or at the port of entry into the United States; and

WHEREAS, as stated in the **Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, H.R. 763**, a national, revenue-neutral carbon fee starting at a relatively low rate of $15 per ton of CO2 equivalent emissions and resulting in equal charges per ton of CO2 equivalent emissions potential in each type of fuel or greenhouse gas should be assessed to begin to lower what are now dangerously high CO2 emissions. The yearly increase in carbon fees including other greenhouse gases, shall be at least $10 per ton of CO2 equivalent each year, with the Department of Energy determining whether an increase larger than $10 per ton per year is needed to achieve program goals; and

WHEREAS, the **Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, H.R. 763**, specifies that, in order to protect low and middle income citizens from the economic impact of rising prices due to the carbon fee, equal monthly per-person dividend payments shall be made to all American households (½ payment per child under 19 years old) each month from the fossil fuel fees collected. The total value of all monthly dividend payments shall represent 100% of the net carbon fees collected per month; and

WHEREAS, the **Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, H.R. 763,** encourages market-driven innovation of clean energy technologies and market efficiencies which will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable, and more prosperous nation for future generations; and

WHEREAS, the **Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, H.R. 763,** will, after 12 years, lead to a decrease in America's C02 emissions of 40 percent and an increase in national employment of 2.1 million jobs; and

WHEREAS, border adjustments - carbon content-based tariffs on products imported from countries without comparable carbon pricing, and refunds to our exporters of carbon fees paid - can maintain the competitiveness of U.S. businesses in global markets; and

WHEREAS, a national carbon fee can be implemented quickly and efficiently, and will respond to the urgency of the climate crisis because the federal government already has in place mechanisms, such as the Internal Revenue Service, needed to implement and enforce the fee, and already collects fees from fossil fuel producers and importers; and

WHEREAS, A national revenue-neutral carbon fee would make the United States a leader in mitigating climate change and in the clean energy technologies of the 21st century and would provide incentive to other countries to enact similar carbon

fees, reducing global C02 emissions without the need for complex international agreements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Nevada Irrigation District, located in the State of California, urges the United States Congress to enact without delay the **Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, H.R. 763**, that was dated September 19, 2019; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the President of the Board of Directors of the Nevada Irrigation District, no later than 30 days after passage of this Resolution, shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each U.S. Senator and Representative from the State of California in the Congress of the United States, and to nearby city and county governments urging that they pass similar resolutions.

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PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Nevada Irrigation District at a regular meeting held on the 23rd day of October, 2019 by the following vote:

AYES:	Directors:
NOES:	Directors:
ABSENT:	Directors:
ABSTAINS:	Directors:

_____
President of the Board of Directors

Attest:

_____
Secretary to the Board of Directors

I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 763

To create a Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for the American people in order to encourage market-driven innovation of clean energy technologies and market efficiencies which will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable, and more prosperous nation for future generations.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 2019

Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRIST, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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A BILL

To create a Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for the American people in order to encourage market-driven innovation of clean energy technologies and market efficiencies which will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable, and more prosperous nation for future generations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) efficient markets strengthen our economy and benefit our Nation by encouraging competition, innovation, and technological progress;

(2) efficient markets should reflect all costs of goods to ensure that they advance America's prosperity and national interests;

(3) emissions of carbon pollution and other harmful pollutants into our Nation's air impose substantial costs on all Americans and on future generations; and

(4) creation of a Carbon Dividend Trust Fund, to be distributed to the American people, will make markets more efficient, create jobs, and stimulate competition, innovation, and technological progress that benefit all Americans and future generations.

SEC. 3. CARBON DIVIDENDS AND CARBON FEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle:

"Subtitle L—CARBON DIVIDENDS AND CARBON FEE

"CHAPTER 101—CARBON FEES

"SEC. 9901. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this subtitle:

"(a) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"(b) CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT OR CO_2-E.—The term 'carbon dioxide equivalent' or 'CO_2-e' means the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another greenhouse gas.

"(c) CARBON-INTENSIVE PRODUCT.—The term 'carbon-intensive product' means, as identified by the Secretary by rule—

"(1) any manufactured or agricultural product which the Secretary in consultation with the Administrator determines is emissions-intensive and trade-

exposed, except that no covered fuel is a carbon-intensive product, and

''(2) until such time that the Secretary promulgates rules identifying carbon-intensive products, the following shall be considered carbon-intensive products: iron, steel, steel mill products (including pipe and tube), aluminum, cement, glass (including flat, container, and specialty glass and fiberglass), pulp, paper, chemicals, or industrial ceramics.

''(d) CARBON LEAKAGE.—The term 'carbon leakage' means an increase of global greenhouse gas emissions which are substantially due to the relocation of greenhouse gas sources from the United States to jurisdictions which lack comparable controls upon greenhouse gas emissions.

''(e) COST OF CARBON OR CARBON COSTS.—The term 'cost of carbon' or 'carbon costs' means a national or sub-national government policy which explicitly places a price on greenhouse gas pollution and shall be limited to either a tax on greenhouse gases or a system of cap-and-trade. The cost of carbon is expressed as the price per metric ton of CO_2-e.

''(f) COVERED ENTITY.—The term 'covered entity' means—

''(1) in the case of crude oil—

''(A) a refinery operating in the United States, and

''(B) any importer of any petroleum or petroleum product into the United States,

''(2) in the case of coal—

''(A) any coal mining operation in the United States, and

''(B) any importer of coal into the United States,

''(3) in the case of natural gas—

''(A) any entity entering pipeline quality natural gas into the natural gas transmission system, and

''(B) any importer of natural gas into the United States,

''(4) in the case of fluorinated gases any entity required to report the emission of a fluorinated gas under part 98 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, and

''(5) any entity or class of entities which, as determined by the Secretary, is transporting, selling, or otherwise using a covered fuel in a manner which emits a greenhouse gas to the atmosphere and which has not been covered by the carbon fee, the

fluorinated greenhouse gas fee, or the carbon border fee adjustment.

''(g) COVERED FUEL.—The term 'covered fuel' means crude oil, natural gas, coal, or any other product derived from crude oil, natural gas, or coal which shall be used so as to emit greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

''(h) CRUDE OIL.—The term 'crude oil' means unrefined petroleum.

''(i) EXPORT.—The term 'export' means to transport a product from within the jurisdiction of the United States to persons outside the United States.

''(j) FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term 'fluorinated greenhouse gas' means sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), and any fluorocarbon except for controlled substances as defined in subpart A of part 82 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulation, and substances with vapor pressures of less than 1 mm of Hg absolute at 25 degrees. With these exceptions, 'fluorinated greenhouse gas' includes but is not limited to any hydrofluorocarbon, any perfluorocarbon, any fully fluorinated linear, branched or cyclic alkane, ether, tertiary amine or aminoether, any perfluoropolyether, and any hydrofluoropolyether.

''(k) FOSSIL FUEL.—The term 'fossil fuel' means coal, coal products, petroleum, petroleum products, or natural gas.

''(l) FULL FUEL CYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term 'full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions' means the greenhouse gas content of a covered fuel plus that covered fuel's upstream greenhouse gas emissions.

''(m) GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL.—The term 'global warming potential' means the ratio of the time-integrated radiative forcing from the instantaneous release of one kilogram of a trace substance relative to that of one kilogram of carbon dioxide.

''(n) GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term 'greenhouse gas' means carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbon (PFCs), and other gases as defined by rule of the Administrator.

''(o) GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT.—The term 'greenhouse gas content' means the amount of greenhouse gases, expressed in metric tons of CO_2-e, which would be emitted to the atmosphere by the use of a covered fuel and shall include, nonexclusively, emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), and other

greenhouse gases as identified by rule of the Administrator.

''(p) GREENHOUSE GAS EFFECT.—The term 'greenhouse gas effect' means the adverse effects of greenhouse gases on health or welfare caused by the greenhouse gas's heat-trapping potential or its effect on ocean acidification.

''(q) IMPORT.—Irrespective of any other definition in law or treaty, the term 'import' means to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

''(r) PETROLEUM.—The term 'petroleum' means oil removed from the earth or the oil derived from tar sands or shale.

''(s) PRODUCTION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term 'production greenhouse gas emissions' means the quantity of greenhouse gases, expressed in metric tons of CO_2-e, emitted to the atmosphere resulting from, nonexclusively, the production, manufacture, assembly, transportation, or financing of a product.

''(t) UPSTREAM GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—The term 'upstream greenhouse gas emissions' means the quantity of greenhouse gases, expressed in metric tons of CO_2-e, emitted to the atmosphere resulting from, nonexclusively, the extraction, processing, transportation, financing, or other preparation of a covered fuel for use.

"SEC. 9902. CARBON FEE.

"(a) CARBON FEE.—There is hereby imposed a carbon fee on any covered entity's emitting use, or sale or transfer for an emitting use, of any covered fuel.

"(b) AMOUNT OF THE CARBON FEE.—The carbon fee imposed by this section is an amount equal to—

"(1) the greenhouse gas content of the covered fuel, multiplied by

"(2) the carbon fee rate.

"(c) CARBON FEE RATE.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The carbon fee rate, with respect to any use, sale, or transfer during a calendar year, shall be—

"(A) in the case of calendar year 2019, $15, and

"(B) except as provided in paragraph (2), in the case of any calendar year thereafter—

"(i) the carbon fee rate in effect under this subsection for the preceding calendar year, plus

"(ii) $10.

"(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(A) INCREASED CARBON FEE RATE AFTER MISSED ANNUAL EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGET.—In the case of any year immediately

following a year for which the Secretary determines under 9903(b) that the actual emissions of greenhouse gases from covered fuels exceeded the emissions reduction target for the previous year, paragraph (1)(B)(ii) shall be applied by substituting '$15' for the dollar amount otherwise in effect for the calendar year under such paragraph.

''(B) CESSATION OF CARBON FEE RATE INCREASE AFTER CERTAIN EMISSION REDUCTIONS ACHIEVED.—In the case of any year immediately following a year for which the Secretary determines under 9903(b) that actual emissions of greenhouse gases from covered fuels is not more than 10 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels during the year 2016, paragraph (1)(B)(ii) shall be applied by substituting '$0' for the dollar amount otherwise in effect for the calendar year under such paragraph.

''(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2019, each of the dollar amounts in paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B)(ii), and (2)(A) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

''(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

''(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year, determined by substituting 'calendar year 2018' for 'calendar year 2016' in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

''(d) EXEMPTION AND REFUND.—The Secretary shall prescribe such rules as are necessary to ensure the fee imposed by this section is not imposed with respect to any nonemitting use, or any sale or transfer for a nonemitting use, including rules providing for the refund of any carbon fee paid under this section with respect to any such use, sale, or transfer.

''(e) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(1) AGRICULTURE.—

''(A) FUEL.—If any covered fuel or its derivative is used on a farm for a farming purpose, the Secretary shall pay (without interest) to the ultimate purchaser of such covered fuel or its derivative, the total amount of carbon fees previously paid upon that covered fuel or its derivative, as specified by rule of the Secretary.

''(B) FARM, FARMING USE, AND FARMING PURPOSE.—The terms 'farm', 'farming use', and 'farming purpose' shall have the respective

meanings given such terms under section 6420(c).

''(C) OTHER GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURE.—The carbon fee shall not be levied upon non-fossil fuel greenhouse gas emissions which occur on a farm.

''(2) ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—If any covered fuel or its derivative is used by the Armed Forces of the United States as supplies for vessels of war, vehicles, or electrical power generation equipment, the Secretary shall pay (without interest) to the ultimate purchaser of such covered fuel or its derivative, the total amount of carbon fees previously paid upon that covered fuel or its derivative, as specified by rule of the Secretary.

''SEC. 9903. EMISSIONS REDUCTION SCHEDULE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An emissions reduction schedule for greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels is hereby established, as follows:

''(1) REFERENCE YEAR.—The greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels during the year 2016 shall be the reference amount of emissions and shall be determined from the 'Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2016' pub-

lished by the Environmental Protection Agency in April of 2018.

''(2) EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGET.—The first emission reduction target shall be for the year 2022. The emission target for each year thereafter shall be the previous year's target emissions minus a percentage of emissions during the reference year determined in accordance with the following table:

"Year	**Emissions Reduction Target**
2016	Reference year
2020 to 2024	No emissions reduction target
2025 to 2034	5 percent of 2016 emissions per year
2035 to 2050	2.5 percent of 2016 emissions per year

''(b) ADMINISTRATIVE DETERMINATION.—Not later than 60 days after the beginning of each calendar year beginning after the enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall determine whether actual emissions of greenhouse gases from covered fuels exceeded the emissions reduction target for the preceding calendar year. The Secretary shall make such determination using the same greenhouse gas accounting method as was used to determine the greenhouse gas emissions in the 'Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2016' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in April of 2018.

"SEC. 9904. FEE ON FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES.

"(a) FLUORINATED GAS FEE.—A fee is hereby imposed upon any fluorinated greenhouse gas which is required to be reported under part 98 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

"(b) AMOUNT.—The fee to be paid by the covered entity required to so report shall be an amount equal to—

"(1) the total amount, in metric tons of CO_2-e, of emitted fluorinated greenhouse gases (or, in the case of a supplier, emissions that would result determined under the rules of such part), multiplied by

"(2) an amount equal to 10 percent of the carbon fee rate in effect under section 9902(d)(1) for the calendar year of such emission.

"SEC. 9905. DECOMMISSIONING OF CARBON FEE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—At such time that—

"(1) the Secretary determines under 9903(b) that actual emissions of greenhouse gases from covered fuels is not more than 10 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels during the year 2016, and

"(2) the monthly carbon dividend payable to an adult eligible individual has been less than $20 for 3 consecutive years,

the Secretary shall decommission in an orderly manner all bureaus and programs associated with administering the

carbon fee, the carbon border fee adjustment, and the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund.

''(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2020, the $20 amount under subsection (a)(2) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

''(1) such dollar amount, multiplied by

''(2) cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year, determined by substituting 'calendar year 2017' for 'calendar year 2016' in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

''SEC. 9906. CARBON CAPTURE AND SEQUESTRATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator and the Secretary of Energy, shall prescribe regulations for making payments as provided in subsection (b) to qualified facilities which capture and sequester qualified carbon dioxide.

''(b) PAYMENT AMOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make payments to a qualified facility in the same manner as if such payment was a refund of an overpayment of the carbon fee imposed by section 9902, in cases in which such qualified facility—

''(A) uses any covered fuel—

''(i) with respect to which the carbon fee has been paid, and

''(ii) which results in the emission of qualified carbon dioxide,

''(B) captures such emitted qualified carbon dioxide, and

''(C)(i) sequesters such qualified carbon dioxide in a manner which is safe, permanent, and in compliance with any applicable local, State, and Federal laws, or

''(ii) utilizes such qualified carbon dioxide in a manner provided in paragraph (3)(C).

''(2) AMOUNT OF REFUND.—The payment determined under this section shall be an amount equal to the lesser of—

''(A)(i) the adjusted metric tons of qualified carbon dioxide captured and sequestered or utilized, multiplied by

''(ii) the carbon fee rate during the year in which the carbon fee was imposed by section 9902 upon the covered fuel to which such carbon dioxide relates, or

''(B) the amount of the carbon fee imposed by section 9902 with respect to such covered fuel.

''(3) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

"(A) QUALIFIED CARBON DIOXIDE; QUALIFIED FACILITY.—

"(i) QUALIFIED CARBON DIOXIDE.—The term 'qualified carbon dioxide' has the same meaning given such term under section 45Q(b).

"(ii) QUALIFIED FACILITY.—The term 'qualified facility' means any industrial facility at which carbon capture equipment is placed in service.

"(B) ADJUSTED TOTAL METRIC TONS.—The adjusted total metric tons of qualified carbon dioxide captured and sequestered or utilized shall be the total metric tons of qualified carbon dioxide captured and sequestered or utilized, reduced by the amount of any carbon dioxide likely to escape and be emitted into the atmosphere due to imperfect storage technology or otherwise, as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Administrator.

"(C) UTILIZATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall establish regulations providing for the methods and processes by which qualified carbon dioxide may be utilized so as to remove that qualified

dioxide safely and permanently from the atmosphere. Utilization may include the production of substances such as but not limited to plastics and chemicals. Such regulations shall minimize the escape or further emission of the qualified carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

''(D) SEQUESTRATION.—Not later 540 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, shall prescribe regulations identifying the conditions under which carbon dioxide may be safely and permanently sequestered.

''(4) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT FOR CARBON DIOXIDE SEQUESTRATION.—At such time that the Secretary prescribes regulations implementing this section, no payment under this section shall be allowed to a taxpayer to whom a credit has been allowed for any taxable year under section 45Q.

''SEC. 9907. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary in consultation with the Administrator shall prescribe such regulations, and other guidance, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subtitle and assess and collect the carbon fee imposed by section 9902 and the fluorinated greenhouse gas fee imposed by section 9904.

''(b) SPECIFICALLY.—Such regulations and guidance shall include—

''(1) the identification of an effective point in the production, distribution, or use of a covered fuel or fluorinated greenhouse gas for collecting such carbon fee or fluorinated greenhouse gas fee, in such a manner so as to minimize administrative burden and maximize the extent to which full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels or fluorinated greenhouse gases have the carbon fee or fluorinated greenhouse gas fee levied upon them,

''(2) the identification of covered entities which shall be liable for the payment of the carbon fee or the fluorinated greenhouse gas fee,

''(3) requirements for the monthly payment of such fees,

''(4) as may be necessary or convenient, rules for distinguishing between different types of covered fuels,

''(5) as may be necessary or convenient, rules for distinguishing between a covered fuel's greenhouse gas content and its upstream greenhouse gas emissions,

''(6) rules to ensure that no covered fuel or fluorinated greenhouse gas has the carbon fee,

fluorinated greenhouse gas fee, or carbon border fee adjustment imposed upon it more than once, and

''(7) rules to ensure that the domestic implementation of the carbon fee and the fluorinated greenhouse gas fee coordinate with the implementation of the carbon border fee adjustment of chapter 102.

"CHAPTER 102—CARBON BORDER FEE ADJUSTMENT

"SEC. 9908. CARBON BORDER FEE ADJUSTMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The fees imposed by, and refunds allowed under, this section shall be referred to as 'the carbon border fee adjustment'.

''(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the carbon border fee adjustment is to protect animal, plant, and human life and health, to conserve exhaustible natural resources by preventing carbon leakage, and to facilitate the creation of international agreements.

''(c) IMPORTED COVERED FUELS FEE.—In the case of any person that imports into the United States any covered fuel, there shall be imposed a fee equal to the excess (if any) of—

''(1) an amount equal to—

''(A) the amount of full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of such fuel, multiplied by

''(B) the carbon fee rate in effect for the year in which such fuel is imported, over

''(2) the total foreign cost of carbon carried by such fuel.

''(d) IMPORTED CARBON-INTENSIVE PRODUCTS FEE.—In the case of any person that imports into the United States any carbon-intensive products, there shall be imposed a fee equal to the excess (if any) of—

''(1) an amount equal to—

''(A) production greenhouse gas emissions of such product, multiplied by

''(B) the carbon fee rate in effect for the year in which the production greenhouse gas emissions of such product were emitted into the atmosphere, over

''(2) the total foreign cost of carbon carried by such product.

''(e) REFUND ON EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.—

''(1) CARBON-INTENSIVE PRODUCTS.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, there shall be allowed a credit or refund (without interest) to exporters of carbon-intensive products manufactured

or produced in the United States an amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

"(A) an amount equal to—

"(i) the production greenhouse gas emissions of the exported carbon-intensive product, multiplied by

"(ii) the carbon fee rate during the year in which the carbon fee or fluorinated greenhouse gas fee was paid upon the production greenhouse gas emissions of the exported carbon-intensive product, over

"(B) any total cost of carbon to be levied upon the carbon-intensive product by any jurisdiction to which the carbon-intensive product is to be imported.

Any such credit or refund shall be allowed in the same manner as if it were an overpayment of the fee imposed by section 9902 or 9904. The Secretary shall establish fair, timely, impartial, and as necessary confidential procedures by which any exporter of any product from the United States may petition the Secretary to include that exported product on the list of carbon-intensive products.

"(2) COVERED FUELS.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, in the case of a covered

fuel produced in the United States with respect to which the fee under section 9902 was paid, there shall be allowed as a credit or refund (without interest) to any exporter of such covered fuels an amount equal to the excess (if any) of—

"(A) an amount equal to—

"(i) the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the covered fuel, multiplied by

"(ii) the carbon fee rate at the time the carbon fee was paid upon the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the exported covered fuel, over

"(B) any total cost of carbon to be levied upon the covered fuel by a jurisdiction to which the carbon-intensive product is to be imported.

Any such credit or refund shall be allowed in the same manner as if it were an overpayment of tax imposed by section 9902.

"(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) FOREIGN COST OF CARBON; FOREIGN CARBON COSTS.—The term 'foreign cost of carbon' or 'foreign carbon cost' means the cost of any laws of a foreign jurisdiction which impose a system of cap-and-trade with respect to, or a tax or fee on, green-

house gas. Such cost shall be determined and expressed as a price per metric ton of CO_2-e.

''(2) TOTAL COST OF CARBON CARRIED.—The term 'total cost of carbon carried' means an amount equal to—

''(A) the production greenhouse gas emissions of a carbon-intensive product or the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of a covered fuel, multiplied by

''(B) the cost of carbon with respect to such product or fuel, reduced by any amount refunded with respect to such product or fuel by a foreign jurisdiction.

The total cost of carbon carried shall be expressed as price in United States dollars.

''(3) TOTAL FOREIGN COST OF CARBON CARRIED.—The term 'total foreign cost of carbon carried' means an amount equal to—

''(A) the production greenhouse gas emissions of a carbon-intensive product, or the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of a covered fuel, multiplied by

''(B) the foreign cost of carbon with respect to such product or fuel, reduced by the

amount refunded with respect to such product or fuel by a foreign jurisdiction.

The total foreign cost of carbon carried shall be expressed as price in United States dollars.

"SEC. 9909. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CARBON BORDER FEE ADJUSTMENT.

"(a) GENERALLY.—The Secretary in consultation with the Administrator shall prescribe regulations and guidance which implement the carbon border fee adjustment under section 9908.

"(b) COLLABORATION.—In determining the production greenhouse gas emissions of an imported carbon-intensive product, the upstream greenhouse gas emissions of an imported covered fuel, the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of an imported covered fuel, or the foreign cost of carbon, or otherwise administering the carbon border fee adjustment, it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should collaborate with authorized officers of any jurisdiction, including sub-national governments, affected by the carbon border fee adjustment.

"(c) METHODOLOGY.—In determining the production greenhouse gas emissions of an imported carbon-intensive product, the upstream greenhouse gas emissions of an imported covered fuel, the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions of an imported covered fuel, or the foreign cost

of carbon, the Secretary shall use reliable methodologies, which—

"(1) as may be necessary or convenient—

"(A) distinguish between different types of covered fuels,

"(B) distinguish between a covered fuel's greenhouse gas content and that covered fuel's upstream greenhouse gas emissions,

"(C) distinguish between the different types of greenhouse gas emissions which compose a covered fuel's upstream greenhouse gas emissions or greenhouse gas content, as well as the various processes which produced those emissions, and

"(D) distinguish between the different types of greenhouse gas emissions which compose a carbon-intensive product's production greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the various processes which produced those emissions,

"(2) ensure that no covered fuel, covered fluorinated greenhouse gas, or carbon-intensive product has the carbon fee, the fluorinated greenhouse gas fee, or the border fee adjustment imposed upon it more than once,

''(3) ensure that the implementation of the border carbon adjustment aligns with the carbon fee and the fluorinated gas fee,

''(4) in the case of incomplete data, rely upon the best available methodologies for interpolating data gaps, and

''(5) are consistent with international treaties and agreements.

''(d) SCHEDULE.—The Secretary shall determine—

''(1) not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section, the production greenhouse gas emissions of imported carbon-intensive products,

''(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions and the upstream greenhouse gas emissions of every imported covered fuel, and

''(3) not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section, the foreign cost of carbon in all jurisdictions.

''(e) PROCEDURE.—The Secretary shall establish fair, timely, impartial, and as necessary confidential procedures by which the importer of any carbon-intensive product or any covered fuel may petition the Secretary to revise the Secretary's determination of the production green-

house gas emissions, full fuel cycle greenhouse gas emissions, or upstream greenhouse gas emissions of that importer's imported covered fuel or imported carbon-intensive product, or the foreign cost of carbon carried by that importer's imported carbon-intensive product.

''(f) SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding any other treaty, law, or policy, shipments of covered fuels or carbon-intensive products from the United States to Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall be eligible for a refund of the carbon fee under section 9908(e).

''(g) IMPORTS TO THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding any other treaty, law, or policy, imports of covered fuels or carbon-intensive products to Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall not be subject to Section 9908(c) or 9908(d).''

''SEC. 9910. ALLOCATION OF CARBON BORDER FEE ADJUSTMENT REVENUES.

''The revenues collected under this chapter may be used to supplement appropriations made available in fiscal years 2020 and thereafter—

''(1) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in such amounts as are necessary to administer the carbon border fee adjustment, then

''(2) to the Department of Treasury, in such amounts as are necessary to allow refunds under section 9908(e) to exporters of carbon-intensive products and exporters of covered fuels.''.

(b) COORDINATION WITH CARBON OXIDE SEQUESTRATION CREDIT.—Section 45Q(f) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) COORDINATION WITH CARBON CAPTURE AND SEQUESTRATION PAYMENTS.—No credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer which has received any payment under section 9906.''.

(c) TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS.—

(1) CONFORMANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.—In the case that the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization, or any other authoritative international treaty interpreter, shall find any portion of the carbon border fee adjustment under chapter 102 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to violate any treaty to which the United States is a party, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to alter any aspect of such carbon border fee adjust-

ment so as to bring the carbon border fee adjustment into conformance with international law.

(2) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS.—The Congress finds the international mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions to be of national importance. Therefore, the Congress encourages the Secretary of State, or the Secretary's designee, to commence and complete negotiations with other nations with the goal of forming treaties, environmental agreements, accords, partnerships or any other instrument that effectively reduces global greenhouse gas emissions to 10 percent of 2016 levels by 2050 and which respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

(3) SUSPENSION OF THE CARBON BORDER FEE ADJUSTMENT.—Any part of the carbon border fee adjustment shall be suspended, in whole or in part,—

(A) by treaty or other international agreement which includes provisions for the suspension of the carbon border fee adjustment, in whole or in part, with any party signatory to the treaty or other international agreement, or

(B) by a finding of the Secretary that a jurisdiction of importation has implemented poli-

cies which, in the case of high emitting countries, reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a rate at least equivalent to United States greenhouse gas emission reductions, or, in the case of low emitting countries, prevent the increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

Any such finding shall be reviewed at least every 3 years and amended or revoked as required.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARBON DIVIDEND TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 9512. CARBON DIVIDEND TRUST FUND.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNDING.—There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'Carbon Dividend Trust Fund', consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated to such trust fund as provided for in this section.

''(b) TRANSFERS TO THE CARBON DIVIDEND TRUST FUND.—There is hereby appropriated to the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund amounts equal to the fees received into the Treasury less any amounts refunded or paid under section 9902(d) or 9906 of chapter 101 for each month.

''(c) EXPENDITURES.—Amounts in the trust fund shall be available for the following purposes:

''(1) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—So much of the expenses necessary to administer the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for each year, as does not exceed—

''(A) in the case of the first 5 calendar years ending after the date of the enactment of this section, the administrative expenses for any year may not exceed 8 percent of amounts appropriated to the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund during such year, and

''(B) in the case of any calendar year thereafter, 2 percent of the 5-year rolling average of the amounts appropriated to the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund, and

''(2) OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—So much of the expenses as are necessary to administer chapter 101 for any year as does not to exceed 0.60 percent of the amounts appropriated to the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for the previous year, and further limited as follows:

''(A) The Department of the Treasury.

''(B) The Social Security Administration.

"(C) The Environmental Protection Agency.

"(D) Department of State.

"(3) CARBON DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts in the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection for any year, the Secretary shall for each month beginning more than 270 days after the date of the enactment of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019, make carbon dividend payments to each eligible individual.

"(B) PRO-RATA SHARE.—A carbon dividend payment is one pro-rata share for each adult, and half a pro-rata share for each child under 19 years old, of amounts available for the month in the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund.

"(C) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'eligible individual' means, with respect to any month, any natural living person who has a valid Social Security number or taxpayer identification number and is a citizen or lawful resident of the United States (other than any individual who is a citizen of any possession of the

United States and whose bona fide residence is outside of the United States). The Secretary is authorized to verify an individual's eligibility to receive a carbon dividend payment.

"(D) FEE TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Amounts paid under this subsection shall be includible in gross income.

"(E) FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND FEDERAL ASSISTED PROGRAMS.—The carbon dividend amount received by any individual shall not be taken into account as income and shall not be taken into account as resources for purposes of determining the eligibility of such individual or any other individual for benefits or assistance, or the amount or extent of benefits or assistance, under any Federal program or under any State or local program financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

"(F) ADVANCE PAYMENT.—The Secretary shall transfer to the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund such amounts as are necessary for the disbursement of an advanced carbon dividend to all eligible individuals as follows:

"(i) An advanced carbon dividend shall be the same as the anticipated first

carbon dividend required to be distributed under subparagraph (A) and shall be distributed the month prior to the first collection of the carbon fee.

''(ii) Total amounts disbursed as advanced carbon dividends shall be deducted from the carbon dividends on a pro-rata basis over the first 3 years after the disbursement of the first carbon dividends.

''(d) ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall promulgate rules, guidance, and regulations useful and necessary to implement the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 98 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 9512. Carbon Dividend Trust Fund.''.

SEC. 5. LIMITED DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

Section 6103(l) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(23) LIMITED DISCLOSURE OF IDENTITY INFORMATION RELATING TO CARBON DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.—

''(A) DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.—Individual identity information shall, without writ-

ten request, be open to inspection by or disclosure to officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury whose official duties require such inspection or disclosure for purposes of administering section 9512 (relating the Carbon Dividend Trust Fund).

''(B) COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall, on written request, disclose to officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury individual identity information which has been disclosed to the Social Security Administration as is necessary to administer section 9512.

''(C) RESTRICTION ON DISCLOSURE.—Information disclosed under this paragraph shall be disclosed only for purposes of, and to the extent necessary in, carrying out section 9512.''.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVIEW OF CARBON FEE AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION SCHEDULE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to prepare a report relating to the carbon fee

imposed by section 9902 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the emissions reductions schedule established under section 9903 of such Code.

(b) REPORT REQUIREMENTS.—Such report shall—

(1) assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the carbon fee in achieving the emissions reduction targets set forth in section 9903 of such Code;

(2) describe and make recommendations on whether the carbon fee rate and annual increases prescribed by section 9902(c) of such Code should be adjusted in order to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of this Act in achieving the emissions reduction targets set forth in section 9903 of such Code;

(3) describe the potential of the carbon fee to achieve future emissions targets set forth in section 9903(a) of such Code through the year 2050;

(4) describe and evaluate the effectiveness of the carbon fee in reducing emissions from key sectors of the economy, including sectors of the economy that have decreased their carbon emissions, sectors of the economy that have increased their carbon emissions, and sectors of the economy in which carbon emissions have not changed;

(5) make findings and recommendations to Federal departments and agencies and to Congress on actions that could be taken to reduce carbon emissions in the sectors of the economy in which carbon emissions have not decreased;

(6) make findings and recommendations on adjusting regulations enacted under the Clean Air Act and other Federal laws that affect economic sectors achieving the emissions reduction targets set forth in section 9903 of such Code; and

(7) provide an assessment of any other factors determined to be material to the program's efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the goals set forth in this act.

(c) REPORT MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.—Not later than 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress the report required under subsection (a). Such report shall be made electronically available to the public and open to public comment for at least 60 days before the final submission to Congress.

SEC. 7. IMPACT OF CARBON FEE ON BIOMASS USE AND CARBON SINKS.

(a) STUDY OF BIOMASS.—The Secretary of Energy shall enter into an agreement with the National Academy

of Sciences and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study, make recommendations, and submit a report regarding the impact of the carbon fee on the use of biomass as an energy source and the resulting impacts on carbon sinks and biodiversity.

(b) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The study conducted under subsection (a) by the National Academy of Sciences shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on—

(1) the carbon fee and its impact on the use of biomass as an energy source and greenhouse gas emissions from the use of biomass as an energy source;

(2) the impacts of the use of biomass as an energy source on carbon sinks and biodiversity; and

(3) the various types of biomass that are being used as an energy source.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the National Academy of Sciences shall make recommendations to Federal departments and agencies and to Congress. The recommendations shall include any actions that should be taken to mitigate impacts of the carbon fee on—

(1) increasing greenhouse gas emissions from the use of biomass as an energy source; and

(2) degradation of carbon sinks and biodiversity relating to the use of biomass as an energy source.

(d) REPORT.—The National Academy of Sciences shall prepare a report that includes any findings and recommendations made pursuant to this section and, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, make such report electronically available to the public.

SEC. 8. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 330. SUSPENSION OF REGULATION OF FUELS AND EMISSIONS BASED ON GREENHOUSE GAS EFFECTS.

''(a) FUELS.—Unless specifically authorized in section 202, 211, 213, or 231 or this section, if a carbon fee is imposed by section 9902 or 9908 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to a covered fuel, the Administrator shall not enforce any rule limiting the emission of greenhouse gases from the combustion of that fuel under this Act (or impose any requirement on any State to limit such emission) on the basis of the emission's greenhouse gas effects.

''(b) EMISSIONS.—Unless specifically authorized in section 202, 211, 213, or 231 or this section, if a fee is imposed by section 9904 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to a fluorinated greenhouse gas, the Administrator shall not enforce any rule limiting such gas under this Act (or impose any requirement on any State to limit such gas) on the basis of the greenhouse gas effects of such gas.

''(c) AUTHORIZED REGULATION.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), nothing in this section limits the Administrator's authority pursuant to any other provision of this Act—

''(1) to limit the emission of any greenhouse gas because of any adverse impact on health or welfare other than its greenhouse gas effects;

''(2) in limiting emissions as described in paragraph (1), to consider the collateral benefits of limiting the emissions because of greenhouse gas effects;

''(3) to limit the emission of black carbon or any other pollutant that is not a greenhouse gas that the Administrator determines by rule has heat-trapping properties; or

''(4) to take any action with respect to any greenhouse gas other than limiting its emission, including—

''(A) monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements;

''(B) conducting or supporting investigations; and

''(C) information collection.

''(d) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), nothing in this section limits the Administrator's authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from—

''(1) sources that—

''(A) are subject to subpart OOOO or OOOOa of part 60 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect or January 1, 2020; or

''(B) would be subject to such subpart OOOO or subpart OOOOa if such subpart applied regardless of the date on which construction, modification, or reconstruction of the source involved commenced; or

''(2) POTW Treatment Plants (as defined in section 403.3(r) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations).

''(e) SUSPENSION EXPIRATION.—

''(1) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination by March 30, 2030, and no less than once every five years thereafter, based on the determination required by section 9903(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as to whether cumulative greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels subject to taxation under section 9902 of such Code during the period from calendar year 2022 through the calendar year preceding the determination exceed the cumulative emissions for that period that would have occurred if the emission reduction targets in section 9903(a)(2) of such Code were met.

''(2) CONSEQUENCE OF CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS EXCEEDANCE.—If the Administrator determines under paragraph (1) that cumulative greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels subject to tax under section 9902 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 exceed the cumulative emissions for the period covered by the determination that would have occurred if the emission reduction targets in section 9903(a)(2) of such Code were met, then the prohibitions in subsection (a) of this section, and in section 211(c)(5) of this Act, shall cease to apply.

''(f) ASSURING ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—If the Administrator determines pursuant to subsection (e)(1) of this section that the emission reduction targets in section 9903 (a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are not met—

''(A) subsections (a) and (b) shall cease to apply; and

''(B) the Administrator shall—

''(i) issue such regulations as the Administrator deems necessary to bring greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels subject to taxation under section 9902 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to levels that are at or below the emission reductions targets in section 9903(a)(2) of such Code; and

''(ii) require in such regulations that additional reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are achieved to fully compensate for any amount by which greenhouse gas emissions from covered fuels subject to taxation under section 9902 of such Code have exceeded the targets in section 9903(a)(2) of such Code.

''(2) DEADLINE FOR FINALIZING REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall finalize any regulations required by paragraph (1) not later than two years after the Administrator makes the relevant determination pursuant to such paragraph.

''(3) ACHIEVEMENT OF ADDITIONAL REDUCTIONS.—Regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall ensure that any additional reductions required by paragraph (1)(B)(ii) are fully achieved by no later than eight years after the Administrator makes the determination pursuant to subsection (e)(1) described in paragraph (1).

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'greenhouse gas' and 'greenhouse gas effects' have the meanings given to those terms in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.''.

(b) NEW MOTOR VEHICLES AND NEW MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES.—Section 202(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second paragraph (3) (as redesignated by section 230(4)(C) of Public Law 101–549 (104 Stat. 2529)) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 330, the Administrator may—

''(A) limit the emission of any greenhouse gas (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) on the basis of the emission's greenhouse gas effects (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) from any class or classes of new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines subject to regulation under subsection (a)(1); and

''(B) grant a waiver under section 209(b)(1) for standards for the control of greenhouse gas emissions.''.

(c) FUELS.—Section 211(c) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) The Administrator shall not, pursuant to this subsection, impose on any manufacturer or processor of fuel any requirement for the purpose of reducing the emission of any greenhouse gas (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) produced by combustion of the fuel on the basis of the emission's greenhouse gas effects (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).''.

(d) NONROAD ENGINES AND VEHICLES EMISSIONS STANDARDS.—Section 213 of the Clean Air Act (42

U.S.C. 7547) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.—Notwithstanding section 330(a), the Administrator may limit the emission of any greenhouse gas (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) on the basis of the emission's greenhouse gas effects (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) from any nonroad engines and nonroad vehicles subject to regulation under this section.''.

(e) AIRCRAFT EMISSION STANDARDS.—Section 231 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7571) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 330, the Administrator may limit the emission of any greenhouse gas (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) on the basis of the emission's greenhouse gas effects (as defined in section 9901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) from any class or classes of aircraft engines, so long as any such limitation is not more stringent than the standards adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization.''.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, except the carbon

fee under section 9902 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply to uses, sales, or transfers more than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. PRINCIPLE OF INTERPRETATION.

In the case of ambiguity, the texts of this statute and its amending texts shall be interpreted so as to allow for the most effective abatement of greenhouse gas emissions.

SEC. 11. NO PREEMPTION OF STATE LAW.

Nothing in this legislation shall preempt or supersede, or be interpreted to preempt or supersede, any State law or regulation.

○

HR 763 Briefing Paper

Prepared by Bob Branstrom

Last updated 9/8/19

What is HR 763?

HR 763 is a bill in the U.S. Congress, called the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. It has four major components:

1. Carbon fee on fossil fuels: Starts low and increments upward over time.
2. Carbon dividend: Fees collected, less program costs, are allocated equally back to the American people.
3. Border adjustment: A refund is made for products exported from the U.S. so as not to disadvantage American producers. A fee is charged against imports from countries without a similar carbon fee program, again to not disadvantage American producers.
4. Regulatory adjustment: The EPA regulation of carbon-based pollution is restricted for 10 years while the carbon fee is implemented. If targets are not met, these regulations may be enacted. The regulatory adjustment does not impact existing effective regulations on automobile mileage, water quality, air quality, health, or other issues.

Who supports HR 763?

- HR 763 has 62 co-sponsors in Congress, 61 Democratic and 1 Republican.
- The primary organization supporting the legislation directly is the Citizens' Climate Lobby, a national grassroots organization with a Nevada County chapter. It is promoting this as a bipartisan approach to dealing with CO_2 emissions. The Advisory Board includes climate scientist Dr. James Hansen and former Federal Secretary of Labor, Treasury, and State George P. Shultz. (Shultz also co-founded the Climate Leadership Council, described below.)
- Numerous political, economic, and religious organizations and leaders covering a wide spectrum of views support the act or the concept. The carbon fee/dividend model has been endorsed by thousands of economists, including 27 Nobel laureates, all four former Federal Reserve Bank Chairs, and 15 former Chairs of the Council of Economic Advisers
- The Climate Leadership Council, a Republican leadership group, has a conceptually similar proposal, covering the same four points, but they have not specifically endorsed HR 763.

Key HR 763 resources

- Citizens' Climate Lobby website: https://citizensclimatelobby.org/
    - Environmental, Economic, and Health Impact Study: https://citizensclimatelobby.org/remi-report/
- Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act website: https://energyinnovationact.org/
- Economists' Statement and list of supporters: https://www.clcouncil.org/economists-statement/
- Climate Leadership Council website: https://www.clcouncil.org/
    - Founder Ted Halstead's TED talk: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ta2Wvy9F_gA&feature=youtu.be

Other resources and background

General

- C-Change Conversations, a women's climate change education group: https://www.c-changeconversations.org/
- Skeptical Science (climate-myth responses from science): https://skepticalscience.com/
- NASA Climate Change websites:
    - Overview: http://climate.nasa.gov/
    - Evidence of climate change: https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/

Carbon tax

- Carbon Tax Center: https://www.carbontax.org/
- Comparison of four 2018 carbon tax proposals (Columbia University, Center on Global Energy Policy): https://energypolicy.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/pictures/CGEP_BipartisanEnergyInnovationandCarbonDividendAct_FINAL_NOV18.pdf

Economic impacts of climate change

- Foundation Ecologica Universal (US website of Argentine organization): https://feu-us.org/
- Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasaters: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/
- The Economics of Global Climate Change (Tufts University): http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/education_materials/modules/The_Economics_of_Global_Climate_Change.pdf

Health impacts of climate change

- U.S. Call to Action on Climate, Health, and Equity: https://climatehealthaction.org/cta/climate-health-equity-policy/
- Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: https://health2016.globalchange.gov/
- The *Lancet* Countdown on health and climate change: https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(17)32464-9/fulltext?elsca1=tlpr

Books on climate change

- Climate Change: What Everyone Needs to Know, by Joseph Romm (2nd edition, 2018; Oxford University Press).
- Caring for Creation: The Evangelical's Guide to Climate Change and a Healthy Environment, by Mitch Hescox & Paul Douglas (2016; Bethany House).

Public support for acting on climate change (polls)

- Republican pollster Frank Luntz's poll (May 2019): https://www.clcouncil.org/media/Luntz-Carbon-Dividends-Polling-May-20-2019-FINAL.pdf
- Pew Research Center poll (April 2019): https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/04/19/how-americans-see-climate-change-in-5-charts/
- Gallup poll (March 2019): https://news.gallup.com/poll/248027/americans-concerned-ever-global-warming.aspx
- Yale University and George Mason University poll on climate change and policy (December 2018): https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/climate-change-in-the-american-mind-december-2018/

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 2019

Original Co-Signatories Include (full list on reverse):

4 **Former Chairs of the Federal Reserve (All)**

27 **Nobel Laureate Economists**

15 **Former Chairs of the Council of Economic Advisers**

2 **Former Secretaries of the U.S. Department of Treasury**

Economists' Statement on Carbon Dividends

Global climate change is a serious problem calling for immediate national action. Guided by sound economic principles, we are united in the following policy recommendations.

I. A carbon tax offers the most cost-effective lever to reduce carbon emissions at the scale and speed that is necessary. By correcting a well-known market failure, a carbon tax will send a powerful price signal that harnesses the invisible hand of the marketplace to steer economic actors towards a low-carbon future.

II. A carbon tax should increase every year until emissions reductions goals are met and be revenue neutral to avoid debates over the size of government. A consistently rising carbon price will encourage technological innovation and large-scale infrastructure development. It will also accelerate the diffusion of carbon-efficient goods and services.

III. A sufficiently robust and gradually rising carbon tax will replace the need for various carbon regulations that are less efficient. Substituting a price signal for cumbersome regulations will promote economic growth and provide the regulatory certainty companies need for long- term investment in clean-energy alternatives.

IV. To prevent carbon leakage and to protect U.S. competitiveness, a border carbon adjustment system should be established. This system would enhance the competitiveness of American firms that are more energy-efficient than their global competitors. It would also create an incentive for other nations to adopt similar carbon pricing.

V. To maximize the fairness and political viability of a rising carbon tax, all the revenue should be returned directly to U.S. citizens through equal lump-sum rebates. The majority of American families, including the most vulnerable, will benefit financially by receiving more in "carbon dividends" than they pay in increased energy prices.

Original Co-Signatories

George Akerlof
Nobel Laureate Economist

Robert Aumann
Nobel Laureate Economist

Martin Baily
Former Chair of CEA

Ben Bernanke
Former Chair of Federal Reserve
Former Chair of CEA

Michael Boskin
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Angus Deaton
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Bengt Holmström
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Glenn Hubbard
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William Sharpe
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Robert Shiller
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George Shultz
Former U.S. Treasury Secretary

Christopher Sims
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Robert Solow
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Michael Spence
Nobel Laureate Economist

Lawrence Summers
Former U.S. Treasury Secretary

Richard Thaler
Nobel Laureate Economist

Laura Tyson
Former Chair of CEA

Paul Volcker
Former Chair of Federal Reserve

Janet Yellen
Former Chair of Federal Reserve
Former Chair of CEA

CLIMATE
LEADERSHIP
COUNCIL

HR 763: Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act

Presentation to Nevada Irrigation District
October 23, 2019
by
Bob Branstrom


GRASS VALLEY

2013--California's Future Climate

- Temperatures will increase
- Precipitation patterns will shift
- Snowfall will be reduced and snowpack will decrease
- Summer soil moisture will decrease
- Sea level will rise causing greater storm surges

(California Naturalist Handbook, 2013, Univ. of California Press, p.194)

Citizens' Climate Lobby—National Group

- Nevada County Chapter: 612 supporters
- Bipartisan group
- Building grass roots political support to address climate change
- Focused on one objective: Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act (HR 763)

Climate Change in a Nutshell

Greenhouse effect warms atmosphere

Snowpack declines

Glaciers and ice sheets melt

Oceans warm

Sea levels rise

Atmospheric moisture increases

Extreme weather

Forest and ag soils get drier

Atmospheric CO_2 goes up

World economy runs on fossil fuels

Impact of Climate Change

- Globally

  "Today, the CO_2 level is the highest it has been for several million years. Back then, temperatures were 3-4C (5-7°F) hotter, sea level was 15-20 metres (45-60 feet) higher and trees grew at the south pole."

  (Source: The Guardian, www.theguardian.com, April 5 2019.)

- Nationally
  - Economic costs
  - National security
  - Personal security and health

Local Impact of Climate Change

- Increased fire risk, insurance costs, and power outages
- Increased health risks
- Increased uncertainty over water supplies
- Decreased agricultural productivity
  - Drier soils
  - Lower production
  - More pest problems

How to Address Climate Change?

- What's happening now:
  - Adaptation
  - Mitigation
  - Community resilience

Adaptation and mitigation

Greenhouse effect warms atmosphere

Snowpack declines

Glaciers and ice sheets melt

Oceans warm

Sea levels rise

Atmospheric moisture increases

Extreme weather

Forests and ag soils get drier

Atmospheric CO_2 goes up

World economy runs on fossil fuels

Where action is needed

Greenhouse effect warms atmosphere

Snowpack declines

Glaciers and ice sheets melt

Oceans warm

Sea levels rise

Atmospheric CO_2 goes up

Forests get drier

Atmospheric moisture increases

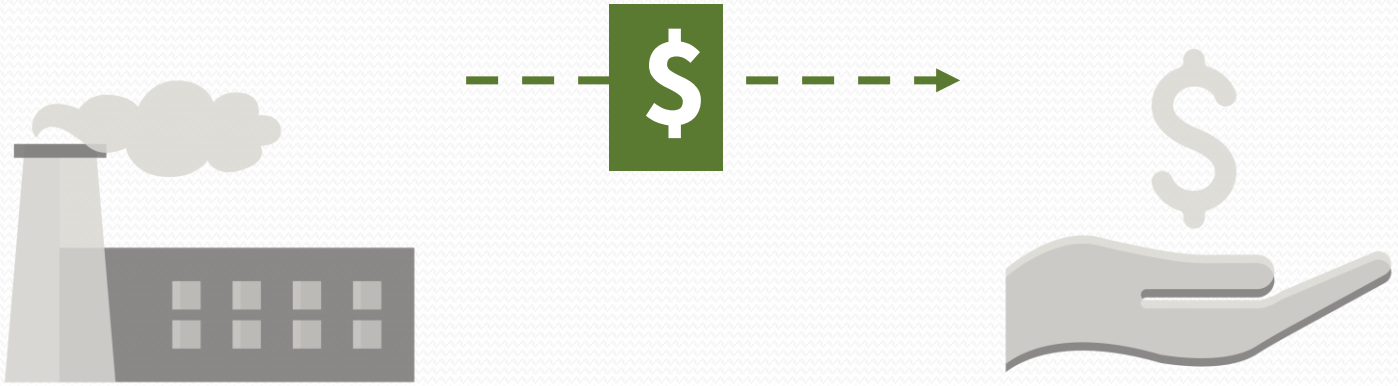
Extreme weather

World economy runs on fossil fuels

Addressing the Root Problem: CO_2

- What needs to happen (proactive):
  - Reduce CO2 emissions (HR763)
  - Carbon sequestration
    - Before entering atmosphere
    - After entering atmosphere

HR 763--Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act



Charge a fee on fossil fuels at the source
(mine, well, or port)

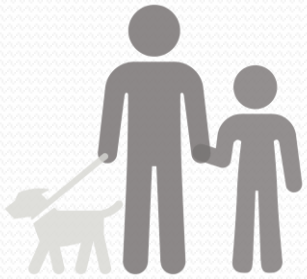
Return 100% of net revenue to households as a dividend

Carbon Border Adjustment

Limited Regulatory Adjustment

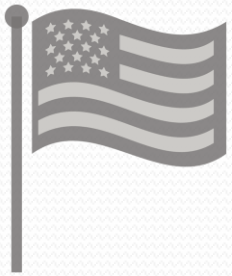
Why It's a Good Thing

Effective—
Market based



Good for people—
Better health and dividend

Good for economy—
Stimulates spending and alternative energy investments

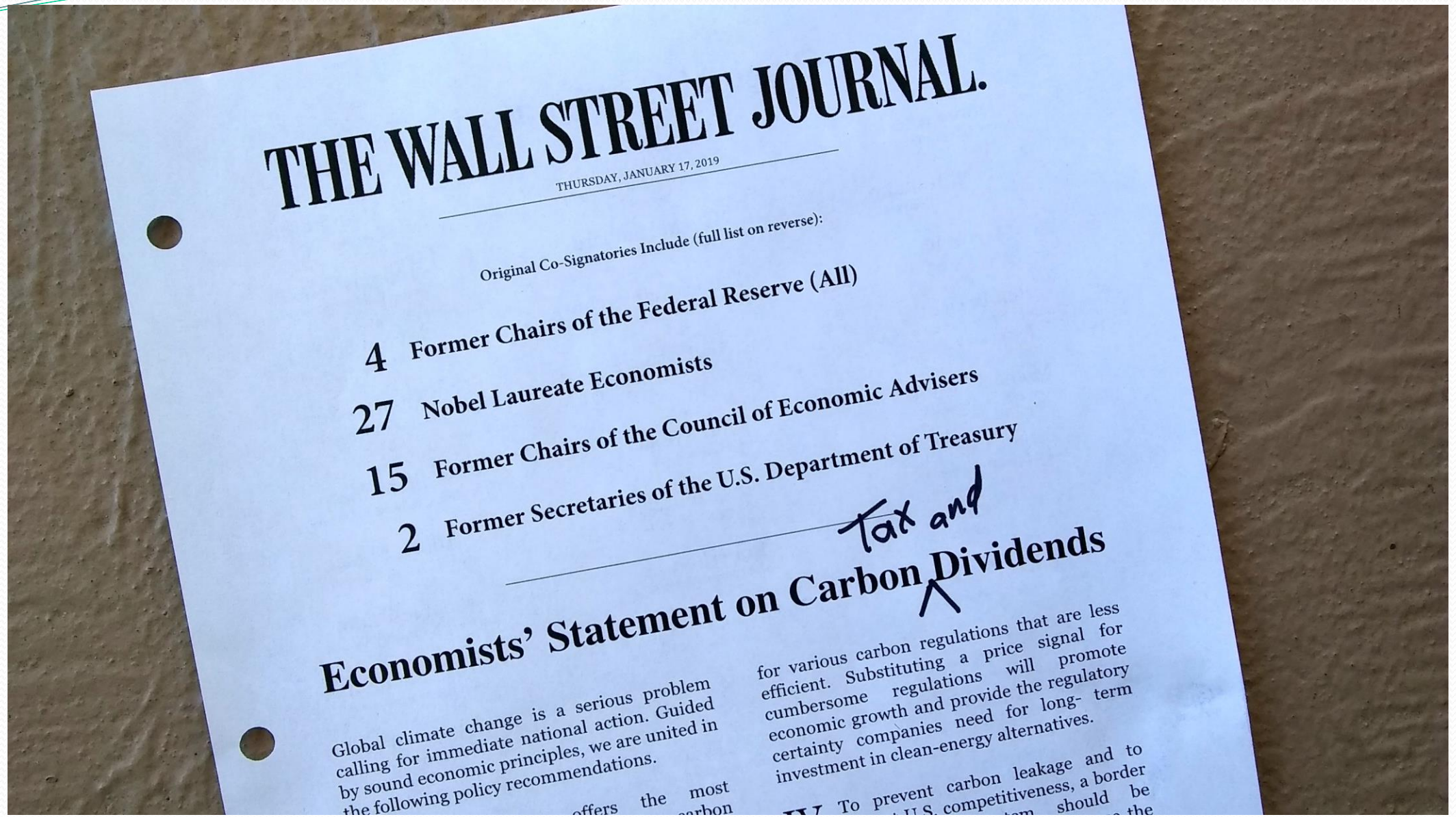


Bipartisan—
Politically feasible

Who Supports Carbon Fee and Dividend?

- National **religious organizations** including Unitarian Universalist Assn., Catholic Bishops, and Evangelical Environmentalists, Buddhist Association of the U.S.
- **Cities and counties**, including LA County; Park City, Utah; West Miami, Florida; Truckee and Nevada City
- Over 3,000 **economists**
- **Republicans and Democrats** (May 2019):

  "A new national poll by … Republican pollster Frank Luntz, found 4-1 overall support for our carbon dividends plan, including 2-1 GOP support from Republicans under the age of 40."



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 2019

Original Co-Signatories Include (full list on reverse):

4 Former Chairs of the Federal Reserve (All)

27 Nobel Laureate Economists

15 Former Chairs of the Council of Economic Advisers

2 Former Secretaries of the U.S. Department of Treasury

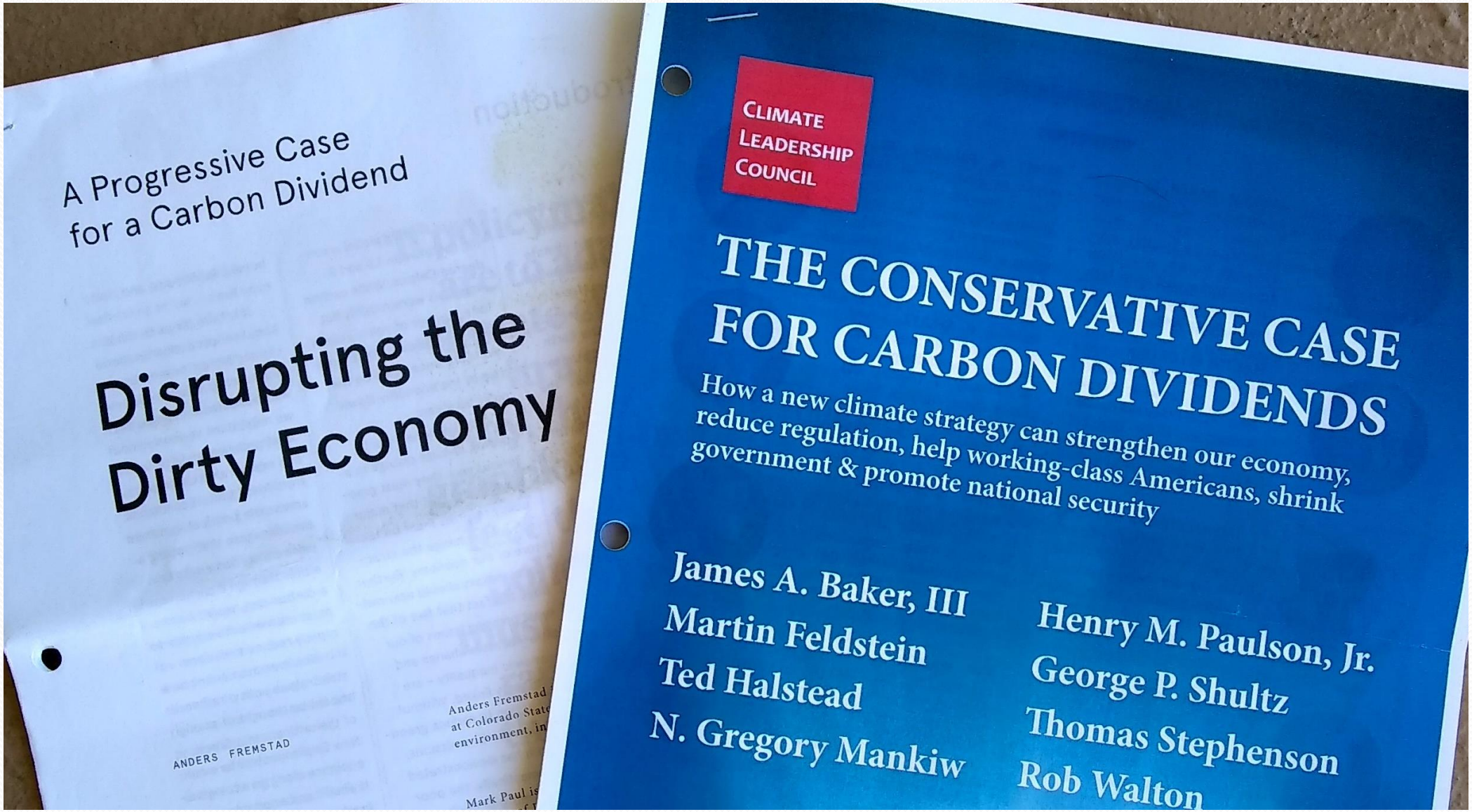
Economists' Statement on Carbon Tax and Dividends

Global climate change is a serious problem calling for immediate national action. Guided by sound economic principles, we are united in the following policy recommendations.

offers the most

for various carbon regulations that are less efficient. Substituting a price signal for cumbersome regulations will promote economic growth and provide the regulatory certainty companies need for long- term investment in clean-energy alternatives.

To prevent carbon leakage and to U.S. competitiveness, a border should be


A Progressive Case
for a Carbon Dividend
Disrupting the
Dirty Economy
ANDERS FREMSTAD
CLIMATE
LEADERSHIP
COUNCIL
THE CONSERVATIVE CASE
FOR CARBON DIVIDENDS
How a new climate strategy can strengthen our economy,
reduce regulation, help working-class Americans, shrink
government & promote national security
James A. Baker, III
Martin Feldstein
Ted Halstead
N. Gregory Mankiw
Henry M. Paulson, Jr.
George P. Shultz
Thomas Stephenson
Rob Walton

What are we asking for?

- Your support at the national level is needed to address the core problem, CO2 emissions from fossil fuels
- Specifically, a resolution supporting HR763, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act

- My personal plea

Thank you!