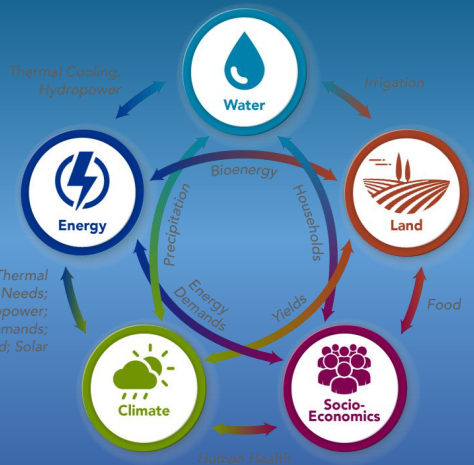




Air-Climate-Energy Planning Tool



GCAM-USA State Application Community of Practice Meeting

# Developing State-Specific Insights about GHG Mitigation Opportunities Using a GLIMPSE/GCAM-USA Model

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# Background

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- State and local governments play a significant role in implementing climate mitigation actions.
- The Carbon Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) offers an unprecedented opportunity by providing funding specifically for states to develop carbon reduction strategies.
- Many states, municipalities, Tribes and territories submitted a Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) in March 2024 that outlines near-term actions and have now started to develop longer-term Comprehensive Climate Action Plans (CCAPs), which are due by the summer of 2025.
- CCAPs require an approach that involves steps such as:
  - Developing a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory,
  - Projecting that inventory into the future,
  - Assessing the impacts of specific GHG reduction measures, and
  - Estimating associated reductions in co-emitted air pollutants.
  - Anticipating impacts on low income and disadvantaged communities

# Challenge

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- With limited resources available, states will need to prioritize their approaches that are effective and efficient.
- Heterogeneity of the United States results in “one size does not fit all” in the development of decarbonization strategies.
- Taking into account each state’s conditions is important for developing decarbonization strategies that are cost-effective and robust.

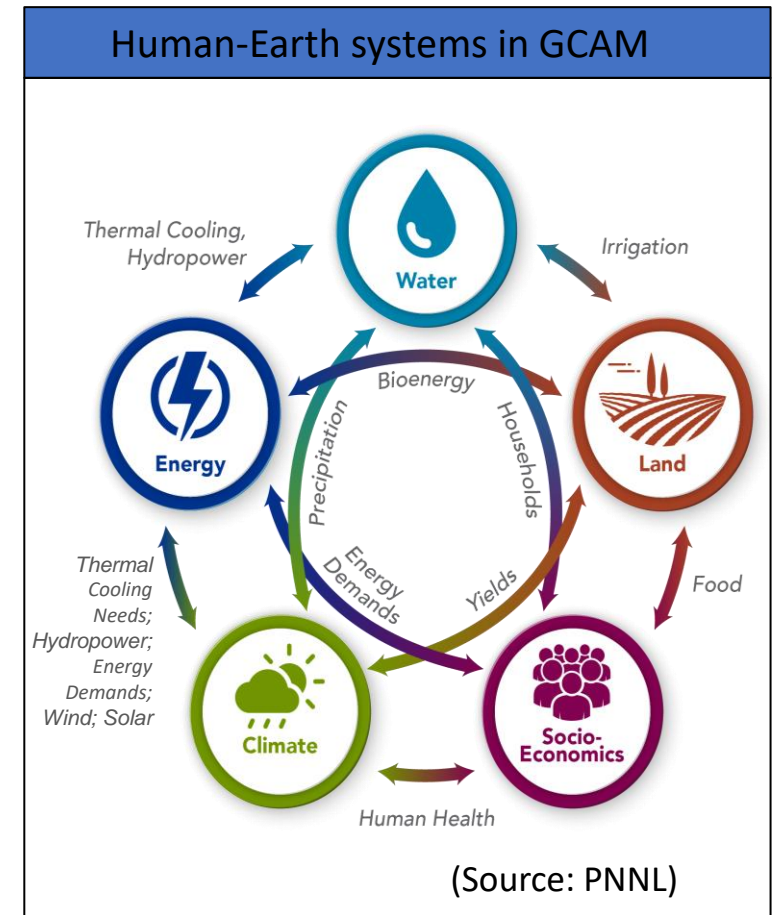
# Research Questions

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- Decomposition analysis helps us address the following questions:
  - What are the factors driving of GHG emissions for each state?
  - Can we develop insights into the most effective state-specific emission reduction strategies?

# Approach

- The **Global Change Analysis Model (GCAM-USA)** allows users to:
  - specify GHG emission reduction targets
  - identify cost-effective strategies for achieving emission reduction targets
- Application of decomposition approaches, theoretically rooted in the Kaya Identity (Kaya & Keiichi, 1997), can then:
  - identify state-specific factors driving emissions
  - provide insights into the most cost-effective emission reduction measures



# Methodology

Step 1  
Scenario  
Design

**Reference** : No climate action

**Decarbonization** : Net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emission constraint by 2050 (from the EMF37 study)

Step 2  
GCAM  
Modeling

**GCAM-USA** simulates the scenarios.

From the results, we extract the following state-level data from 2020 to 2050 as below:

- (a) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by technology,
- (b) Inputs by technology,
- (c) Outputs by technology,
- (d) Population by state,
- (e) GDP per capita by state

Step 3  
Kaya  
Identity  
Analysis

**Decomposition analysis** breaks down the factors of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

$$C^t = \sum_i^n P^t * \frac{G^t}{P^t} * \frac{E_i^t}{G^t} * \frac{E_o^t}{E_i^t} * \frac{C_i^t}{E_o^t}$$

Population
Energy Intensity
Carbon Intensity

GDP per capita
Energy Efficiency

$C^t$ : total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in a particular year,  $t$

$P^t$ : total population in the  $t$  year

$G^t$ : GDP by state in the  $t$  year

$E_i^t$ : energy consumption of energy technology  $i$  in the  $t$  year

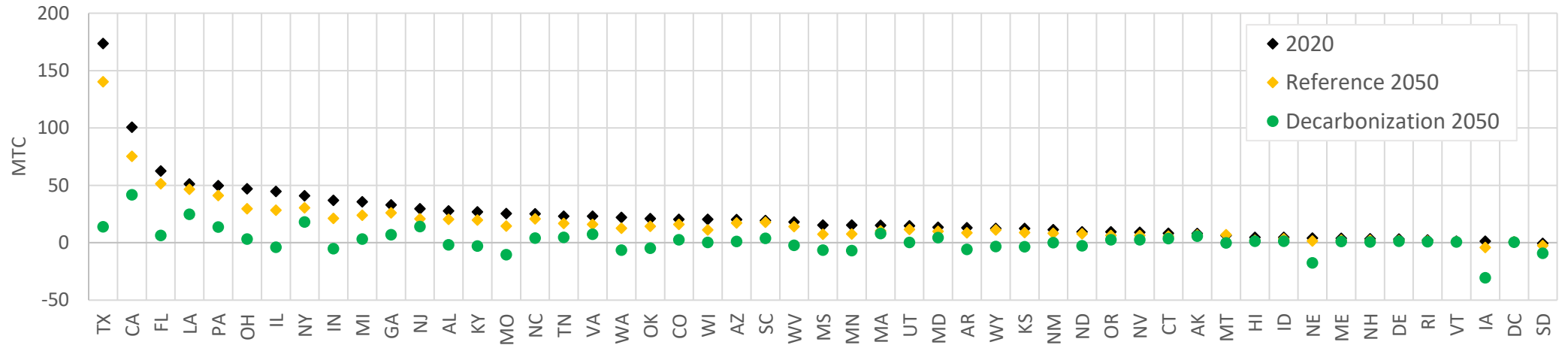
$E_o^t$ : energy service outputs of energy technology  $i$  in the  $t$  year

$C_i^t$ : carbon emissions of energy technology  $i$  in the  $t$  year

# Results

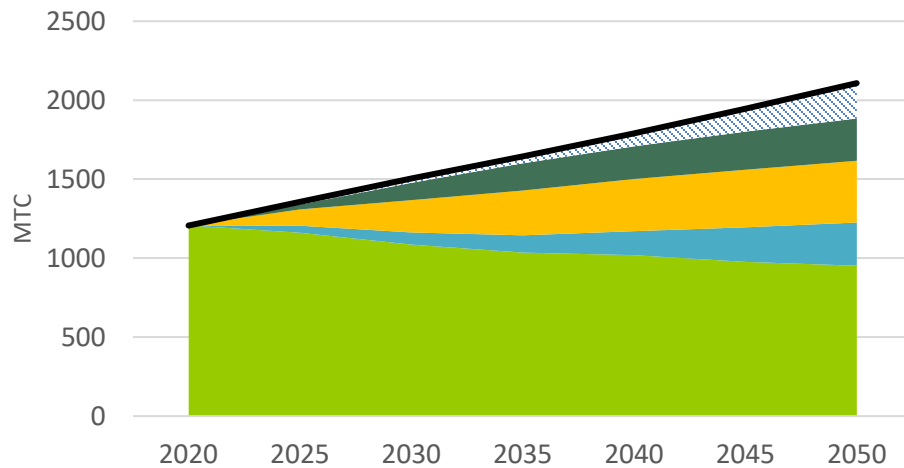
Projecting CO<sub>2</sub> inventory into the future by scenario

### CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Changes between 2020 and 2050 in Two Scenarios

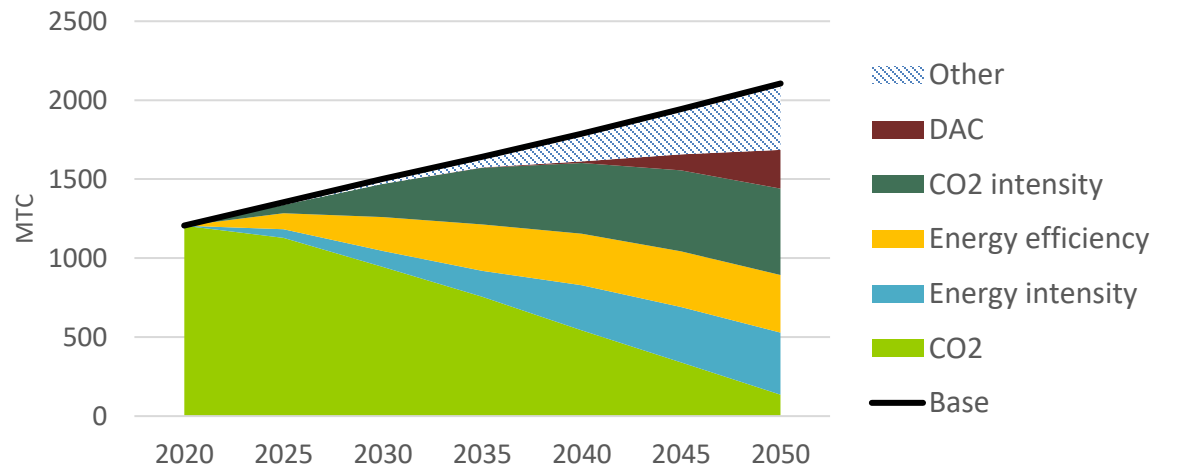


Characterizing CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction wedges over time

### Reference, National

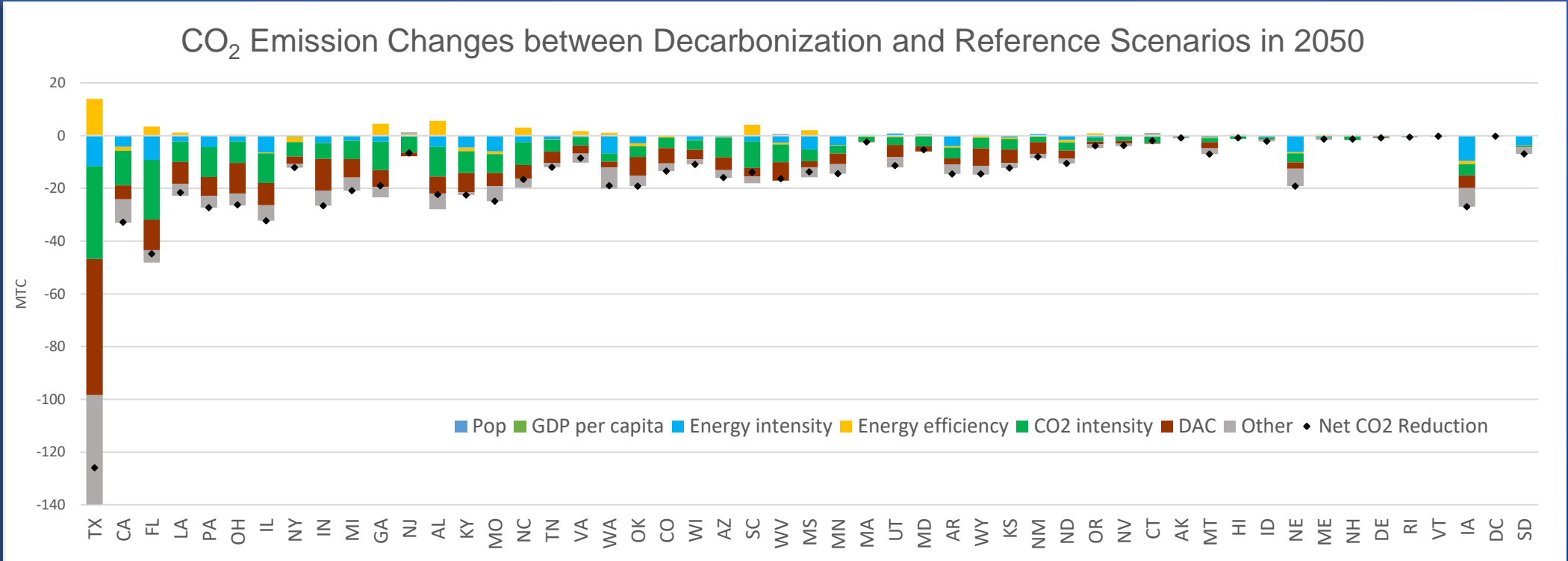


### Decarbonization, National



# Results

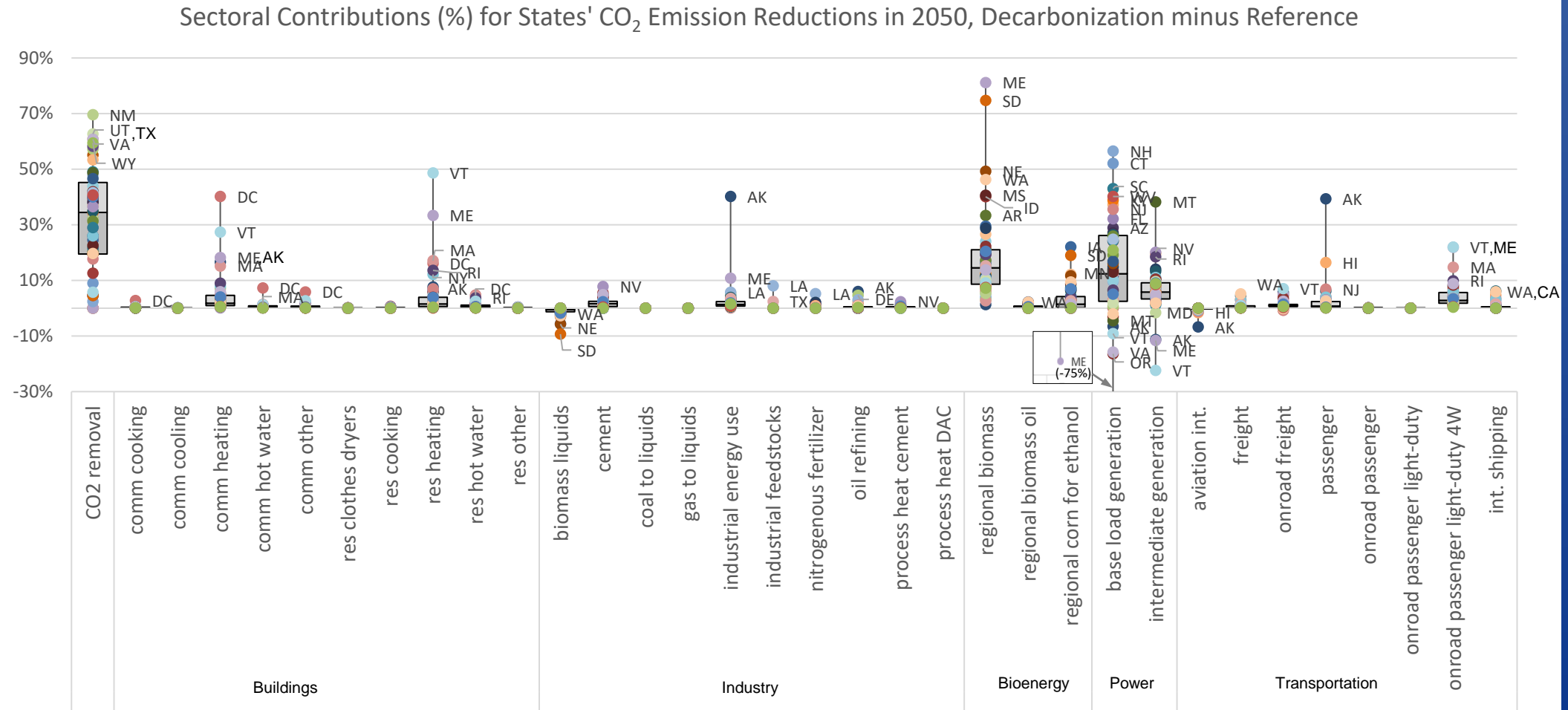
Comparing similarities and differences of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction strategies across states



- Some states (e.g. TX, FL) would have relatively greater potential for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, due to improved CO<sub>2</sub> intensity and energy intensity and the use of DAC.
- States (e.g. NE, IA) with biomass resources would have greater potential for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction.

# Results

## Identifying mitigation contributors by end-use sector



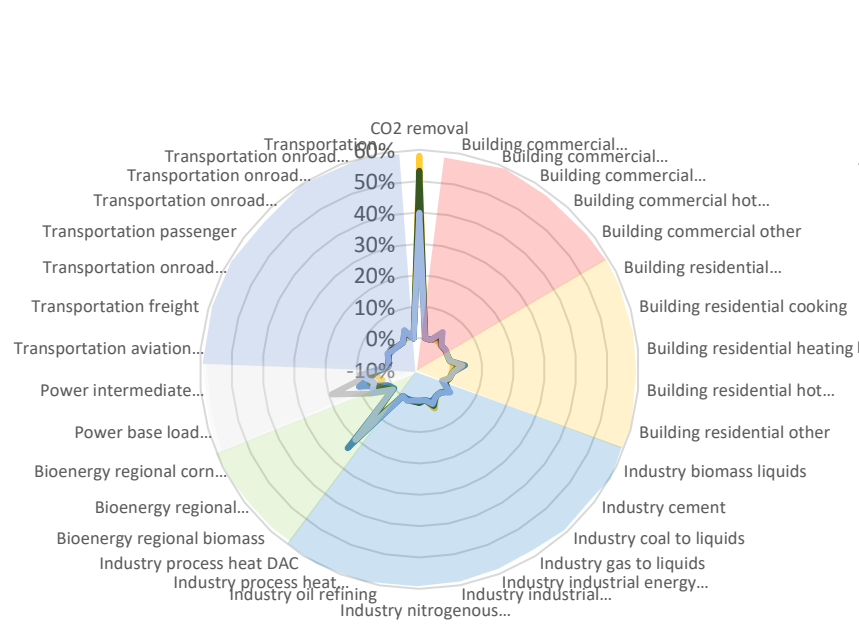
- Outlier states can establish effective and efficient CO<sub>2</sub> reduction strategies from the sectors.
- Despite the net-zero constraints, the power sector, biomass liquids industry, and international aviation industry in some states are still expected to increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



# Results

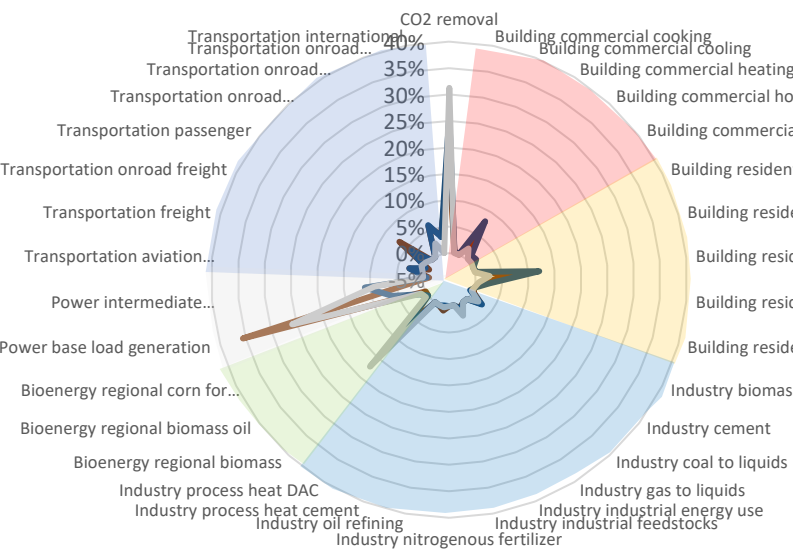
## East North Central

IL IN MI OH WI



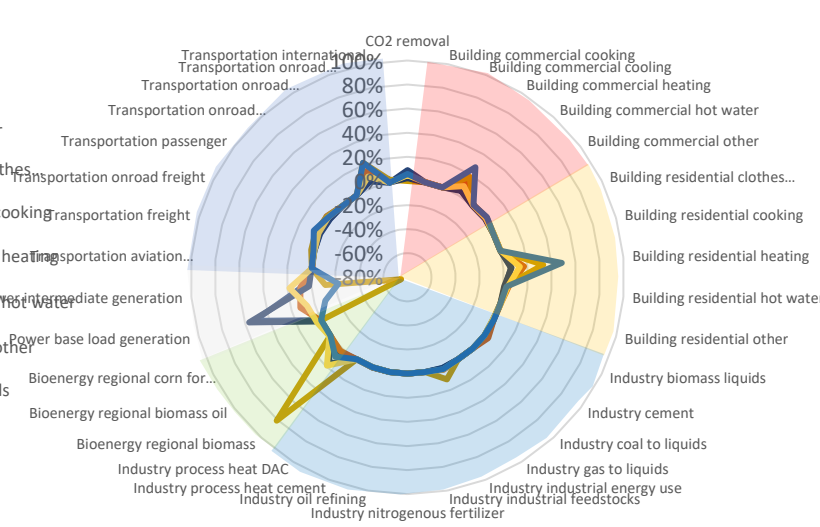
## Middle Atlantic

NJ NY PA



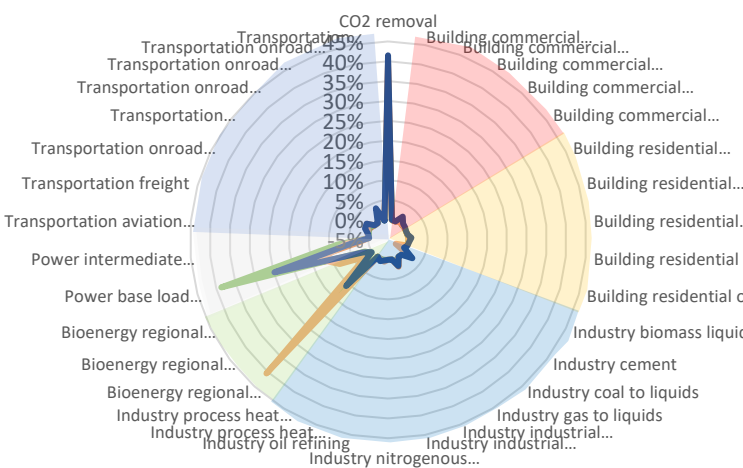
## New England

CT MA ME NH RI VT



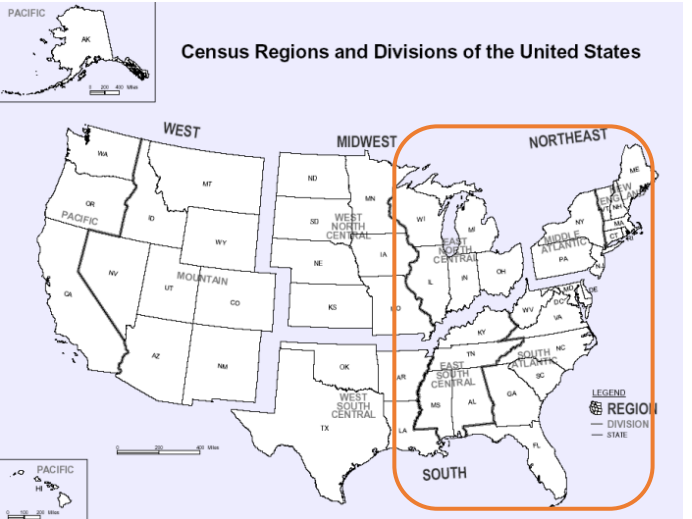
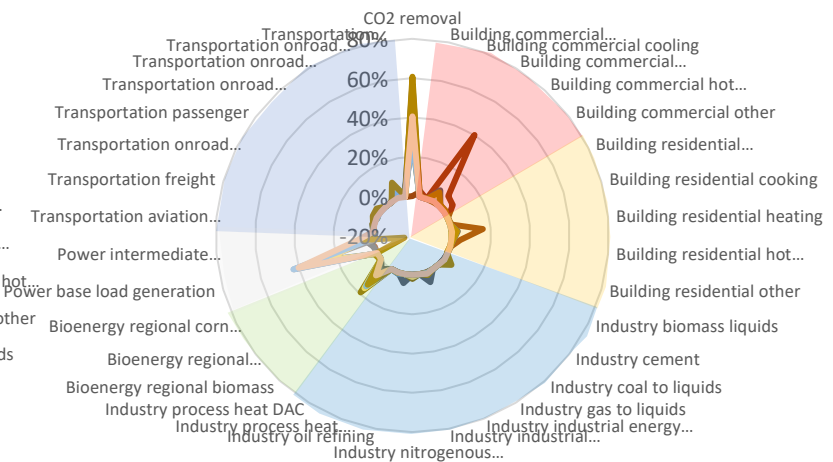
## East South Central

AL KY MS TN



## South Atlantic

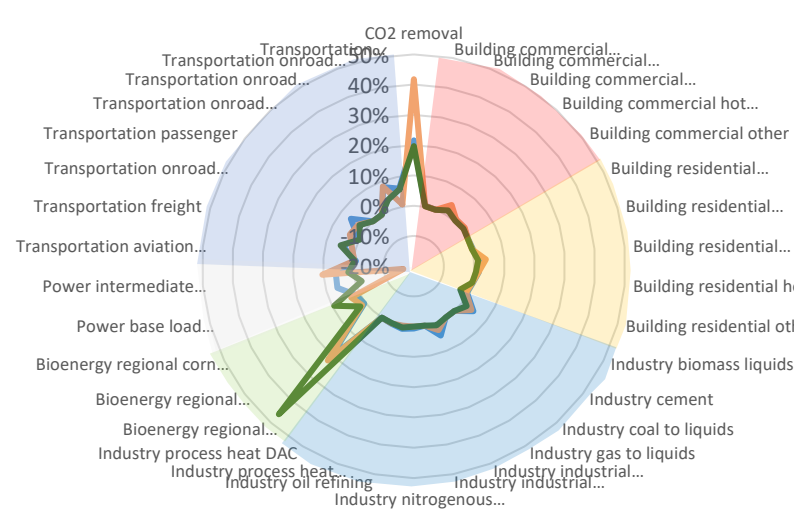
DC DE FL GA MD NC SC VA WV



# Results

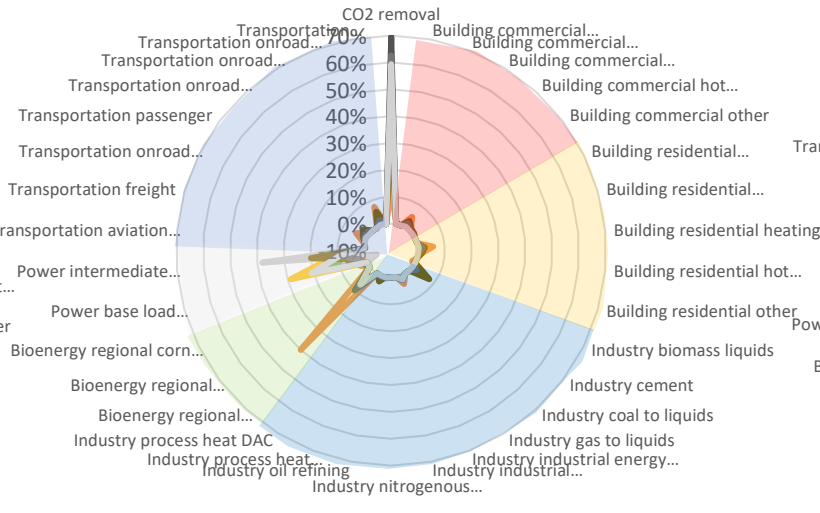
## Pacific

— CA — OR — WA



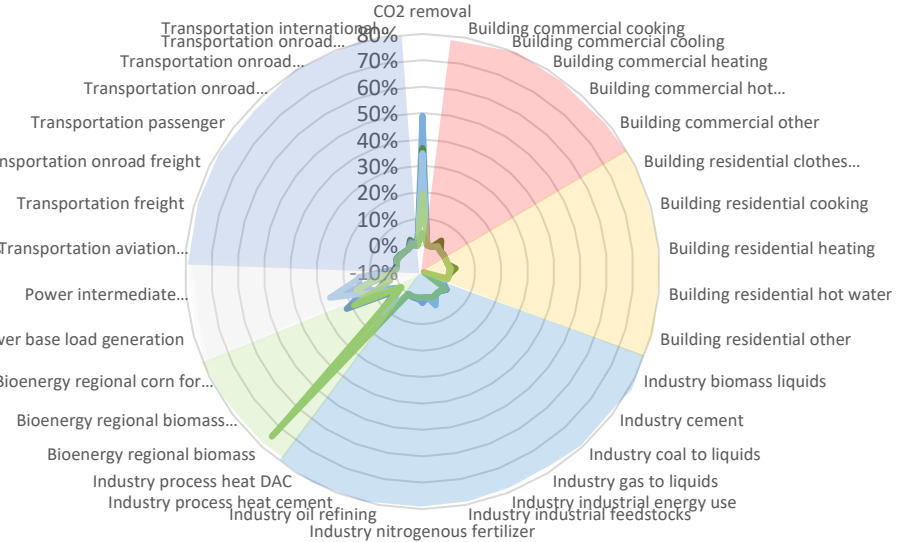
## Mountain

— AZ — CO — ID — MT — NM — NV — UT — WY



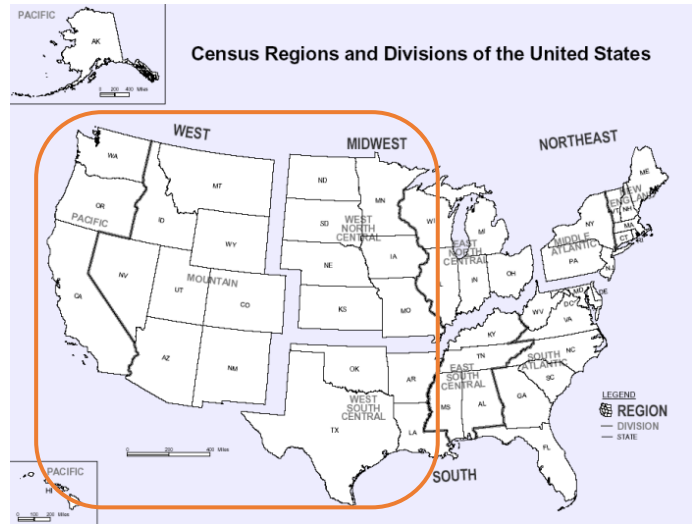
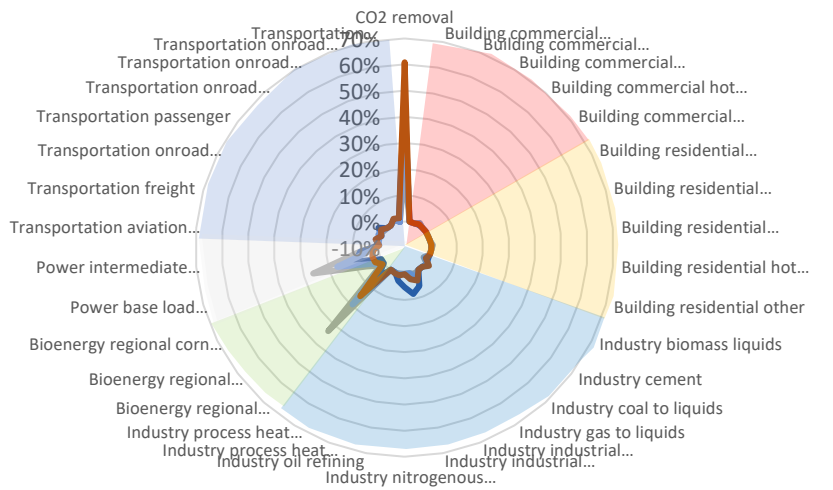
## West North Central

— IA — KS — MN — MO — ND — NE — SD



## West South Central

— AR — LA — OK — TX



# Conclusions

- GCAM-USA selected a unique mix of measures in each state, although there were regional similarities.
- Each of 50 states would establish different mitigation strategies based on their existing economic and industrial foundations, as well as their energy production and demand structures.
- Strategic similarities to achieve decarbonization are observed among states based on geographic, natural, and industrial conditions. For example, Pacific states such as CA and WA would likely to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from CO<sub>2</sub> removal, regional biomass and transportation sector while New England states such as MA and VT would likely to reduce from commercial and residential buildings and power sector.
- Some measures were adopted in nearly all states, including decarbonization of electricity and application of CO<sub>2</sub> removal technologies.

# Thank you!

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# Disclaimer

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# Results

Identifying mitigation contributors by end-use sector

## State Contributions (%) in Each Sector for States' CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reductions in 2050

