

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3015

To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to primarily consider, and to separately report, the domestic benefits of any rule that addresses emissions of carbon dioxide from any existing source, new source, modified source, or reconstructed source that is an electric utility generating unit, in any such rule, and in the regulatory impact analysis for such rule, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 2015

Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BARR, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LONG, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to primarily consider, and to separately report, the domestic benefits of any rule that addresses emissions of carbon dioxide from any existing source, new source, modified source, or reconstructed source that is an electric utility generating unit, in any such rule, and in the regulatory impact analysis for such rule, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “The EPA Regulatory
3 Domestic Benefit Act of 2014”.

4 **SEC. 2. RULES ADDRESSING CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS**
5 **FROM ELECTRIC UTILITY GENERATING**
6 **UNITS.**

7 (a) CONSIDERATION OF DOMESTIC BENEFITS.—The
8 Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
9 may not issue, implement, or enforce any proposed or final
10 rule addressing emissions of carbon dioxide from any new
11 source, existing source, modified source, or reconstructed
12 source that is an electric utility generating unit unless the
13 Administrator in such rule, and in the regulatory impact
14 analysis for such rule—

15 (1) includes an analysis and an estimate of any
16 domestic benefits of such rule that are associated
17 with the carbon dioxide emission reductions pro-
18 jected to occur under such rule;

19 (2) reports domestic benefits separately from
20 any analysis or estimate of the global benefits of
21 such rules;

22 (3) primarily considers the domestic benefits of
23 such rule as opposed to the global benefits of such
24 rule; and

25 (4) includes an estimate of the difference be-
26 tween monetized benefits and costs of such rule that

1 is based on analyses and estimates of domestic bene-
2 fits and domestic costs.

3 (b) NULLIFICATION OF PROPOSED RULES.—The fol-
4 lowing rules of the Environmental Protection Agency shall
5 have no force or effect and shall be treated as if such rules
6 had never been issued:

7 (1) The proposed rule entitled “Standards of
8 Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From
9 New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating
10 Units” published at 79 Fed. Reg. 1430 (January 8,
11 2014).

12 (2) The proposed rule entitled “Carbon Pollu-
13 tion Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary
14 Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units” pub-
15 lished at 79 Fed. Reg. 34830 (June 18, 2014).

16 (3) The proposed rule entitled “Carbon Pollu-
17 tion Standards for Modified and Reconstructed Sta-
18 tionary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units”
19 published at 79 Fed. Reg. 34960 (June 18, 2014).

20 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

21 (1) EXISTING SOURCE.—The term “existing
22 source” has the meaning given such term in section
23 111(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411(a)).

1 (2) NEW SOURCE.—The term “new source” has
2 the meaning given such term in section 111(a) of
3 the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411(a)).

4 (3) MODIFIED SOURCE AND RECONSTRUCTED
5 SOURCE.—The terms “modified source” and “recon-
6 structed source” mean any stationary source the
7 modification or reconstruction of which causes such
8 source to be treated as a new source for purposes of
9 section 111 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411).

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