How Valid is the U.S. EPA Palm Oil NODA? International Sustainable Palm Conference Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia September 10-11, 2012

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# **OVERVIEW**

#### •RFS LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

#### •EPA PROCESS

# •FACTUAL ISSUES

# •LEGAL ISSUES

### •PROGNOSIS

# **RFS LEGAL REQUIREMEMTS**

**•U.S. ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT OF 2007** 

•RENEWABLE FUEL: 20% DECREASE IN LIFECYCLE GHG EMISSIONS OVER 2005 BASELINE

•BIOMASS BASED DIESEL:50 % DECREASE IN LIFECYCLE GHG EMISSIONS

•GHG CALCULATION MUST INCLUDE LAND USE CHANGE

•CURRENT US MARKET ECONOMICS REQUIRE BIOMASS-BASED DIESEL CERTIFICATION FOR PALM BASED FUELS



#### •NODA PROCESS IS UNUSUAL

#### **•DIRECT FINAL RULE IF PALM FUELS ADDED TO RFS**

# •WHAT ACTION IF PALM FUELS NOT CERTIFIED?

# •JUDICIAL REVIEW OF EPA DECISION

# **NODA FACTUAL ISSUES**

- LUC and other models not available for replication
- Future development: EPA satellite data inaccurate, model unable to quantify expansion into new areas, no credit for land use laws in producing countries
- Peat emissions: EPA used the highest value for peat emissions neglecting a vast body of literature supporting much lower values;
- Methane capture: EPA did not take into account the current and future methane control programs in the producing countries;

# **OPPOSING ARGUMENTS**

# •EXPANSION ON PEAT LANDS

**•PEAT EMISSION FACTOR** 

•ALL LUC ELEMENTS

**•TIME HORIZON** 



•PROCEDURES

•FACTUAL BASIS

•SCIENTIFIC UNCERTAINTY

•CREDIT FOR LAND USE AND METHANE CAPTURE LAWS



# **•NO DECISION UNTIL AFTER US ELECTION**

# **•TECHNICAL ISSUES WILL RULE THE DAY**