

# AB 32 Scoping Plan Process – GHG Modeling Presentation for EJ Advisory Committee



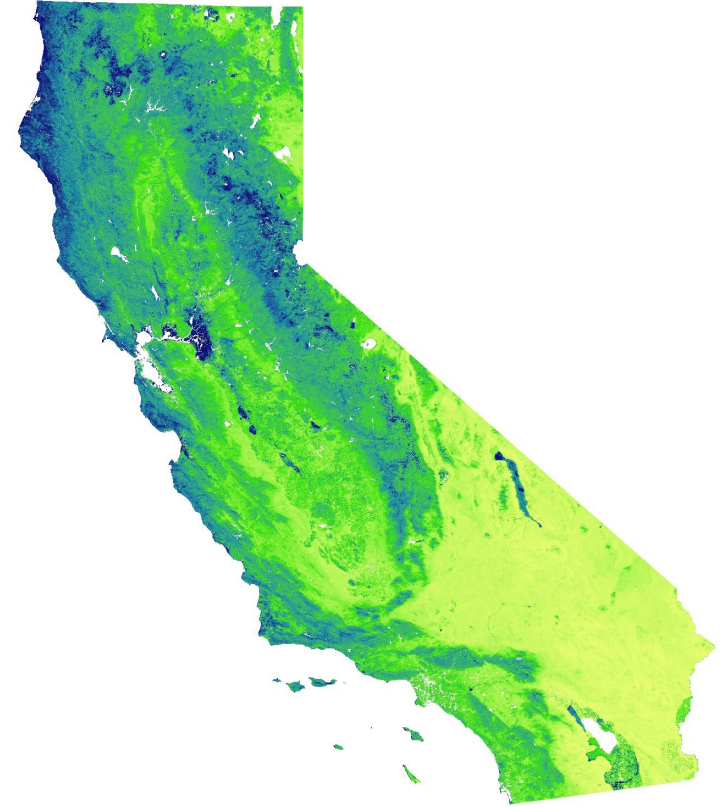
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AUGUST 2021

# Agenda for Today

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- Describe GHG modeling approach for the Scoping Plan - what is PATHWAYS and how does it work?



# Before We Start – GHG Modeling Notes

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- GHG modeling is an important step in the Scoping Plan, it informs:
  - Path of California's future GHG emissions and fuel use both in the absence of action and under various scenarios
  - Subsequent analyses on public health and economic impacts
- Modeling does not identify mechanisms (e.g. specific regulations)
- CARB has not yet conducted any modeling for this Scoping Plan

# California PATHWAYS: A Tool to Examine Long-Term Greenhouse Gas Reduction Scenarios

California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan

08/03/2021

Confidential and Deliberative Draft



Energy+Environmental Economics

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## + Scoping Plan 2022

## + The California PATHWAYS model

- Inputs & Outputs
- Example Inputs & Outputs: 2017 Scoping Plan

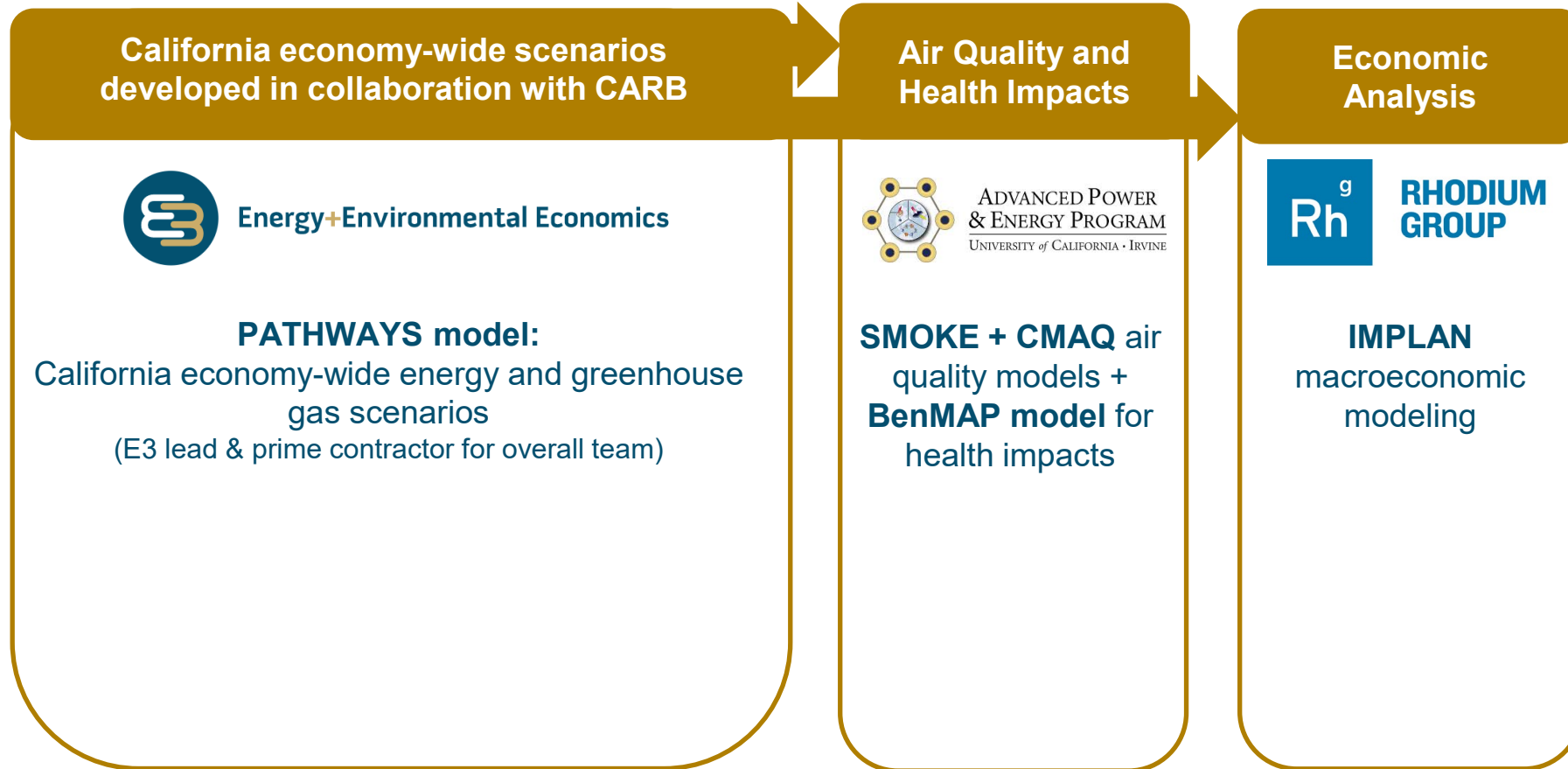


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## Scoping Plan 2022



# Scoping Plan 2022





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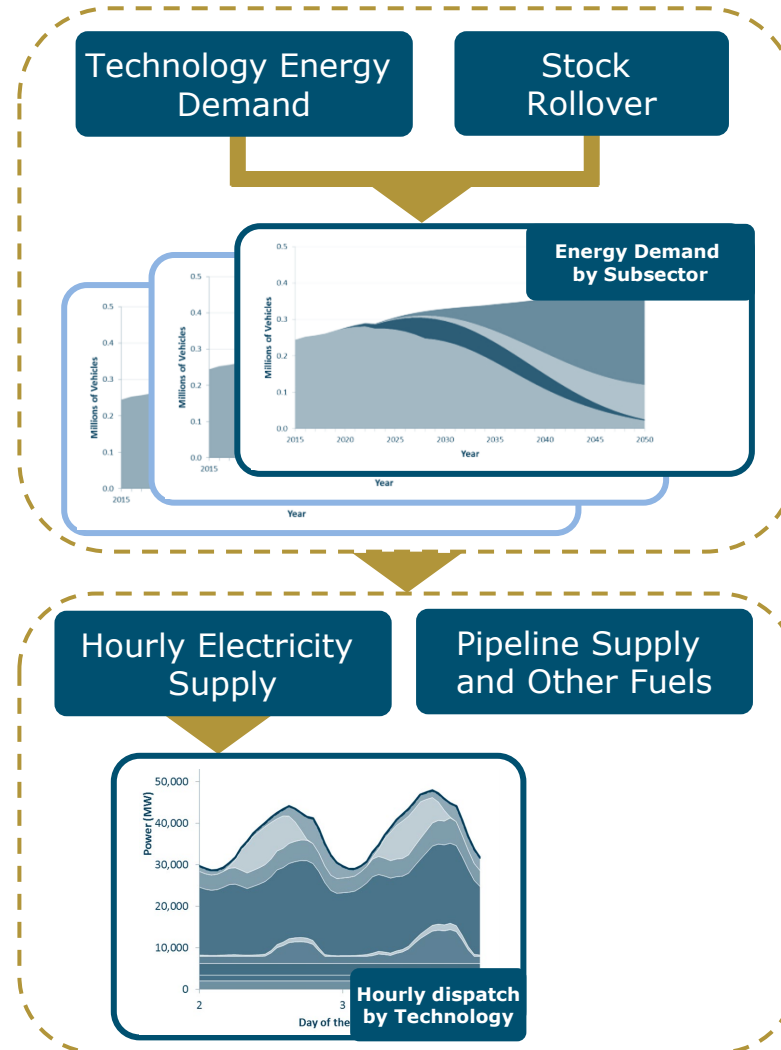
## About the California PATHWAYS Model



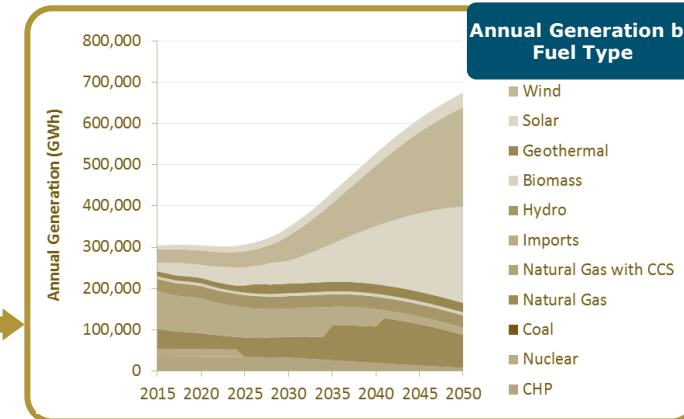
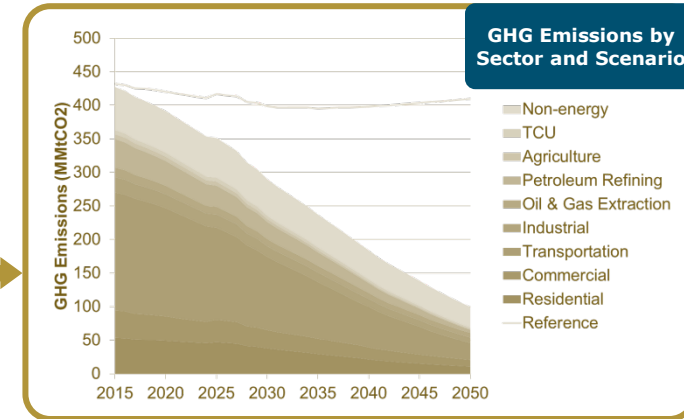


# What is PATHWAYS?

- + PATHWAYS is a transparent and in-depth approach to economy-wide emissions accounting
- + Bottom-up, user-defined, non-optimized scenarios test “what if” questions
- + Economy-wide model captures interactions between sectors & path-dependencies
- + Annual time steps for infrastructure-based accounting simulates realistic stock roll over
- + Tracks capital investments and fuel costs over time



## Sample Outputs:





## PATHWAYS does:

- + Compare input-driven technology adoption scenarios

## Included in model:

- + Physical accounting of energy flows within all sectors of the economy
- + Cost accounting, including energy infrastructure and fuel costs
- + GHG accounting

## PATHWAYS does not:

- + Optimize for lowest cost solutions

## Not included in model:

- + Structural/macroeconomic impacts
- + Societal cost impacts (avoided damages)
- + Criteria and toxics pollutants
- + Geographic granularity (CA-wide)
- + Policy design modeling



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## Data Inputs and Outputs



# All Inputs and Outputs Tracked by: Sector, Subsector, Technology, and Fuel

| Residential   | Commercial   | Transportation  | Industrial  | Agriculture   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <b>16</b> subsectors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Heating</li> <li>• Air Conditioning</li> <li>• Cooking</li> </ul> | <b>9</b> subsectors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refrigeration</li> <li>• Ventilation</li> <li>• Office Equipment</li> </ul> | <b>9</b> modes of transport, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cars, Trucks, Buses</li> <li>• Passenger Rail</li> <li>• Aviation</li> </ul> | <b>7</b> subsectors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conventional boiler use</li> <li>• Machine drive</li> <li>• Process heating</li> </ul> | <b>7</b> subsectors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Motors</li> <li>• Refrigeration</li> </ul> |

| Petroleum refining  | Oil & gas extraction  | Water Demand   | Non-Energy GHGs   | Forestry & LUC   |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector-Level Energy Demand Only</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector-Level Energy Demand Only</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy use from procurement, treatment, conveyance and wastewater-treatment of water</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector-Level GHGs Only, with reduction measures by GHG type consistent with CARB inventory categories</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not currently explicitly modeled</li> </ul> |

| Electricity   | CHP   | Pipeline Gas   | Liquid fuels  | Other fossil fuels   |   |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uranium</li> <li>• Hydro</li> <li>• Coal</li> <li>• Geothermal</li> <li>• Wind</li> <li>• Solar PV</li> <li>• Solar thermal</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Gas</li> <li>• Biomass</li> <li>• Biogas</li> <li>• Specified imports</li> <li>• Unspecified imports</li> <li>• CCS</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste heat</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Gas</li> <li>• Hydrogen</li> <li>• Power to Gas</li> <li>• Biogas</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diesel</li> <li>• Gasoline</li> <li>• Biodiesel</li> <li>• Bio-gasoline</li> <li>• Hydrogen</li> <li>• Kerosene-Jet Fuel</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coke</li> <li>• Refinery and Process Gas</li> <li>• Fuel Oil</li> <li>• Kerosene</li> <li>• LPG</li> </ul> |



# Model Inputs and Outputs

## Raw Data Inputs (Constants)

Technology costs, Average number of people per household, Population...



## Scenario Input Assumptions (Selected by Users)

Percent of annual clean energy, Sales of zero-emission vehicles, Phase down of refinery operations, Electric appliance sales...



## Calculated Outputs

Greenhouse gas emissions, Energy demand, Energy supply, Technology stocks & sales, & Cost

# Thank You

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