

2018 Pennsylvania Climate Action Plan Updates (Appendix Slides)

June 26, 2018

Prepared for the Climate Change Advisory Committee Meeting

Cassie Bhat (ICF) Wendy Jaglom (ICF) Bill Prindle (ICF)



Disclaimer



- Draft results for each mitigation action and strategy presented in these slides are a work in progress. The draft results are based on the set of assumptions presented to the CCAC on June 26, 2018.
- The modeling team is intending that the DEP and the CCAC will comment on and give feedback to the modeling team on assumptions and the related draft results.
- Draft results presented in these slides focus on key metrics for which we are seeking CCAC feedback.
- The draft results presented in these slides may be tweaked or adjusted based on feedback from DEP and the CCAC, and then will be used as inputs into the REMI model for a macroeconomic analysis.





BAU and Goal Emissions



• Goals used for modeling purposes consist of a 28% reduction below 2005 levels by 2025, and an 80% reduction below 2005 levels by 2050.



Draft Mitigation Action Modeling and Strategy Results



Actions:

- Increase Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards (AEPS) Tier 1 targets, and further increase in-state generation and use of renewables
 - Goal-related GHG Reductions (below BAU): 5.4 MMTCO2e (2025); 12.5 MMTCO2e (2050)
 - Utility-scale renewable generation (above BAU): 11,121 GWh (2025); 29,598 GWh (2050)
 - NPV: -\$5,981 million
 - Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: \$20 per MTCO2e
 - Results are driven by utility-scale solar and wind 25% Tier 1 requirement by 2030, 30% by 2050
 - 6% Tier 1 solar carve-out from 2030 onwards



Actions:

 Increase Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards (AEPS) Tier 1 targets, and further increase in-state generation and use of renewables



- NPV: -\$5,981 million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: \$20 per MTCO2e
- Results are driven by utility-scale solar and wind 25% Tier 1 requirement by 2030, 30% by 2050
- 6% Tier 1 solar carve-out from 2030 onwards





Actions:

Support nuclear generation



- NPV: -\$1,697 million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: \$9 / MTCO2e



Actions:

Limit carbon emissions through a power sector cap & trade program



- 30% reduction in power sector GHG Emissions from 2020 to 2030
- NPV: -\$2,009 million
- Carbon Price: \$1 / MTCO2e (2025); \$1 / MTCO2e (2050)





Strategy: Promote clean, distributed generation resources

Actions:

 Incentivize and encourage CHP for large campuses, hospitals, infrastructure, mass transit, and industry



NPV: \$3,787 Million





Strategy: Promote clean, distributed generation resources

Actions:

Invest in and promote building-scale solar



- NPV: \$560 million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: -\$99/MTCO2e





Strategy: Reduce upstream impacts of energy production

Actions:

- Promote policies and practices to reduce methane emissions across natural gas systems
 - In progress, working with DEP to develop assumptions and results



Strategy: Promote the production and use of alternative fuels

Actions:

Increase Capture of coal mine methane



- NPV: \$78 Million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: -\$2 /MTCO2e



Strategy: Promote the production and use of alternative fuels

Actions:



Ag waste, landfill gas, wastewater gas

- NPV: \$931 Million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: -\$90/MTCO2e



10,000



Strategy: Increase end use energy efficiency

Actions:

• Update residential and commercial building codes



-\$1,972/MTCO2e (Commercial)



•

Strategy: Increase end use energy efficiency

Actions:

 Expand Act 129 to include more eligible measures, increase targets, increase or eliminate cost caps



- NPV: \$8,962 Million (Residential); -\$423 Million (Commercial)
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: -\$243/MTCO2e (Residential); \$20/MTCO2e (Commercial)





Strategy: Increase end use energy efficiency

Actions:



Create similar program to Act 129 for natural gas

- NPV: \$2,825 Million (Residential); \$1,152 Million (Commercial)
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: -\$98/MTCO2e (Residential); -\$92/MTCO2e (Commercial)



٧.

Strategy: Increase end use energy efficiency

Actions:

Expand energy assessments and provide more trainings for the industrial sector





Strategy: Promote sustainable transportation planning and practices

Actions:

Reduce VMT for SOVs



- NPV: \$14,259 Million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: -\$340/MTCO2e



Strategy: Promote sustainable transportation planning and practices

Actions:

 Provide a strategic plan and incentives for increasing EV use for lightduty vehicles



- NPV: -\$29,189 Million (positive \$17,500 Million with Bloomberg EV cost projections)
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: \$124/MTCO2e
- 31% EV penetration by 2033, 88% by 2050.



Strategy: Promote sustainable transportation planning and practices

Actions:

 Promote clean public transportation (Support electrification of municipal bus fleets)



- NPV: -\$533 Million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: \$1,022/MTCO2e





Strategy: Promote agricultural best practices

Actions:

 Implement and provide training for no-till farming practices, especially those that sequester carbon in soils and plants



Fuel Savings (BBtu)



- NPV: -\$23 Million
- Cost-per-ton of GHG Emission Reductions: \$3/MTCO2e





CAP Emission Reductions



 Goals used for modeling purposes consist of a 28% reduction below 2005 levels by 2025, and an 80% reduction below 2005 levels by 2050.



Interim GHG Modeling Results

Goals Used for Modeling

- 28% below 2005 levels by 2025
- 80% below 2005 levels by 2050
- Draft results show short-term goal is achievable; long term goal will require more ambitious actions to achieve
 - 27% below 2005 levels by 2025 (Upstream Oil/Gas action is pending; reductions expected to increase)
 - 46% below 2005 levels by 2050

- Short term: Grid decarbonization strategy drives the greatest reductions by 2025
 - Grid decarbonization (22 MMTCO2e in 2025)
 - Energy Efficiency (5.9 MMTCO2e in 2025)
- Long term: Transportation strategy provides significant reductions
 - Grid decarbonization (36 MMTCO2e in 2050)
 - Transportation (23 MMTCO2e in 2050)
- Grid decarbonization significantly increases the GHG reductions from electrification of the transport sector



Thank You

Cassie Bhat, Manager Cassie.Bhat@icf.com, (202) 791-8868

Wendy Jaglom, Manager Wendy.Jaglom@icf.com, (303) 728-6311

Bill Prindle, Senior Vice President William.Prindle@icf.com, (202) 862-1179

