Draft 2022 Scoping Plan

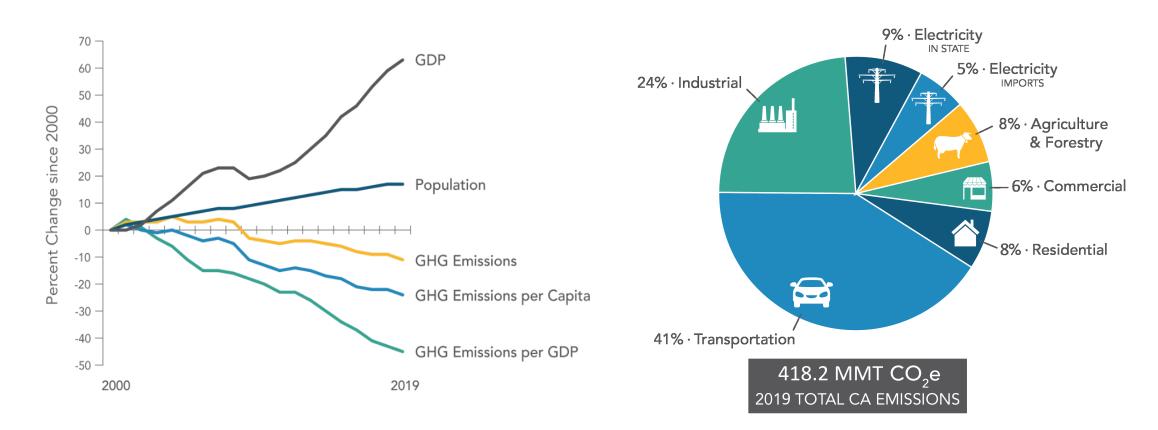


A DISCUSSION WITH WASHINGTON STATE

JUNE 2022

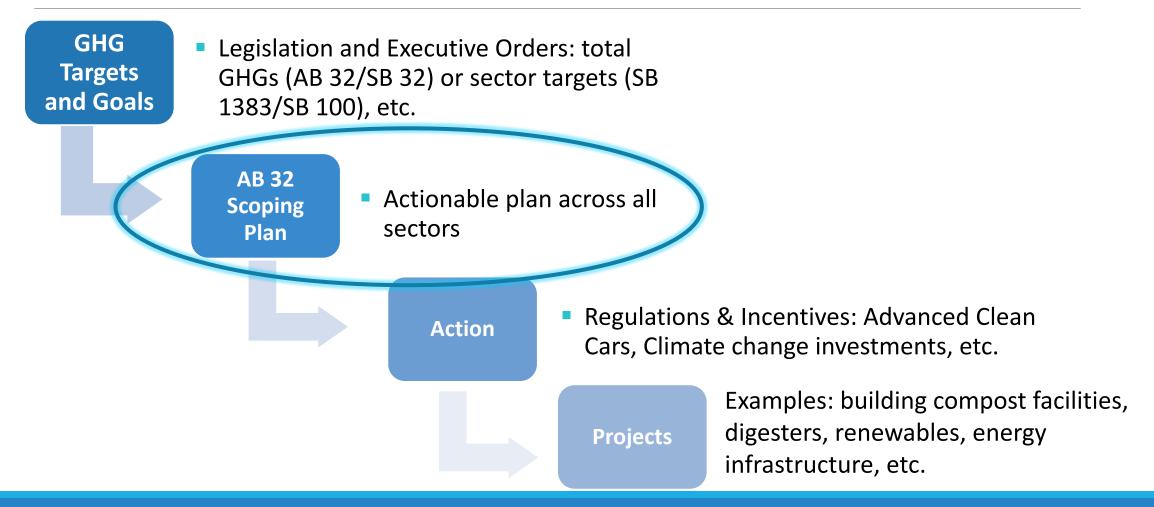
CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

California's GHG Trends



Source: 2021 Edition, California Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory: 2000-2019

California's Climate Policy Framework



2017 Scoping Plan Portfolio

40% below 1990 levels by 2030 (incentives, regs, carbon pricing)



Double building efficiency



60% renewable power

natural gas, and electricity



More clean, renewable fuels



Slash potent "super-pollutants" from dairies, landfills and refrigerants

Cap emissions from transportation, industry,



Cleaner zero or near-zero emission cars, trucks, and buses



Walkable/bikeable communities with transit



Cleaner freight and goods movement



Invest in communities to reduce emissions

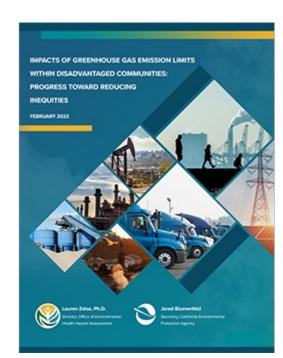


Protect and manage natural and working lands



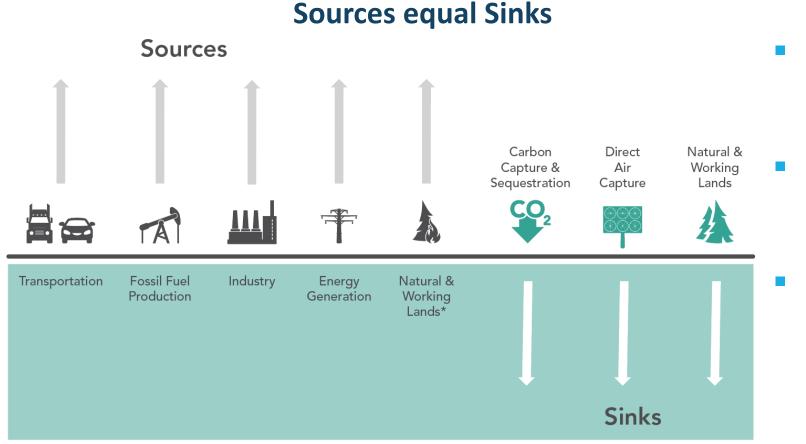
Climate Mitigation and Racial Equity

- Actions must protect public health and address opportunity gaps
- Residents in heavily burdened communities must be first to benefit from climate action
- Carbon pricing funds must be reinvested to benefit burdened communities
- >50% of Cap-and-Trade Revenue reinvested to provide benefits



"The greatest beneficiaries of reduced emissions from both HDVs and facilities subject to the Cap-and-Trade Program have been in communities of color and in disadvantaged communities in California, as identified by CalEnviroScreen (CES). This has reduced the emission gap between communities with high and low CES scores, but a wide gap still remains."

Science-based Target: Achieve Carbon Neutrality (CO₂e) Mid-Century

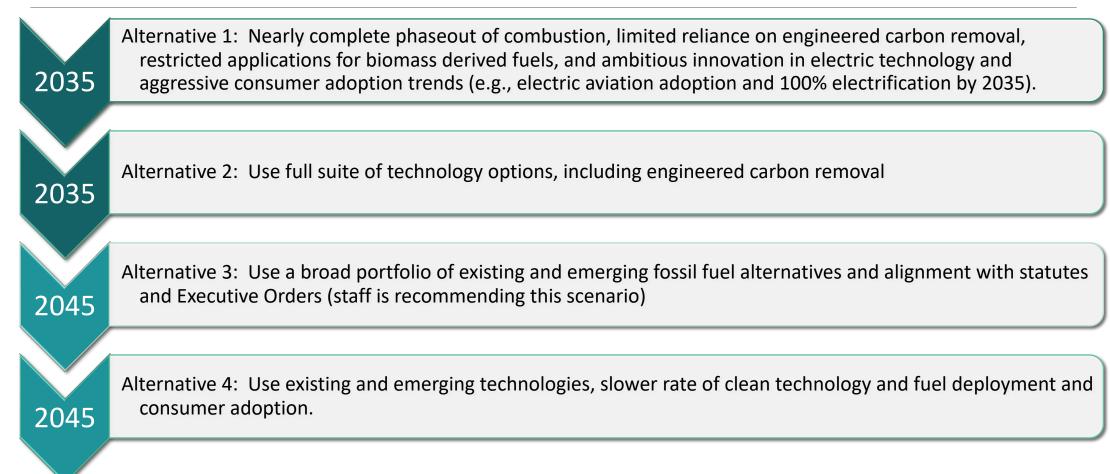


- Include NWL emission sources and sinks
 - Prioritize minimizing emissions from sources

Maximize sinks

*Natural and working land emissions come from wildfires, disease, land and ag management practices, and others

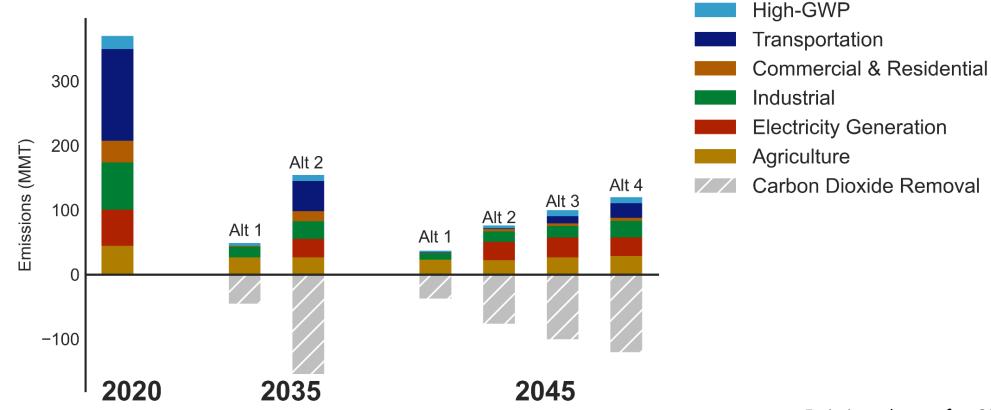
AB 32 Sources Scenarios Overview



Key Metrics

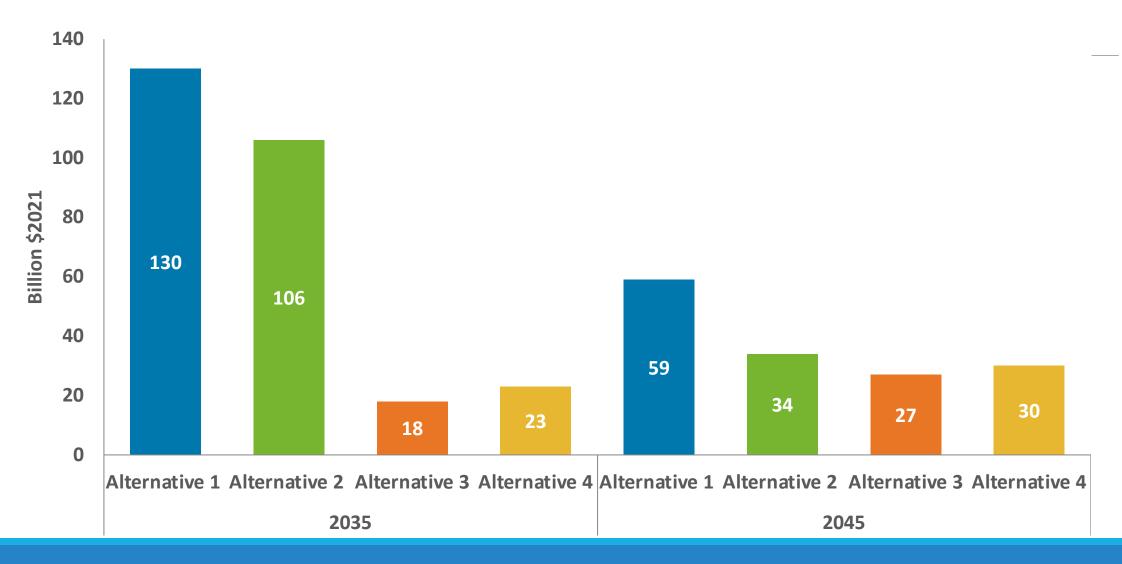
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Annual Build Rates Historic Max Builds: Solar: 2.7GW Battery: 0.3GW	Solar: 10GW Battery: 5GW	Solar: 5GW Battery: 3GW	Solar: 7GW Battery: 2GW	Solar: 6GW Battery: 2GW
Vehicle Early Retirements US-wide Cash for Clunkers \$3B and 690k vehicles	LDV: 16M 5-16 yr. old MHDV: 1.4M 5-16 yr. old	LDV: 0 MHDV: 0.6M 10-20 yr. old		
Residential Early Retirements	7M electric homes. Appliances 5-16 yr old			
Hydrogen Demand & Electrolysis Need Total CA Capacity: 83GW	Percent 2020 US: 19% Solar: 47GW	Percent 2020 US: 18% Solar: 44GW	Percent 2020 US: 17% Solar: 41GW	Percent 2020 US: 13% Solar: 31GW
Petroleum Refining Remaining	2035: 0% 2045: 0%	2035: 25% 2045: 8%	2035: 33% 2045: 13%	2035: 39% 2045: 18%
Total CCS Needs Industrial & Refining	2035: <1MMT 2045: <1MMT	2035: 8MMT 2045: 2.4MMT	2035: 10MMT 2045: 4MMT	2035: 11MMT 2045: 5MMT
Residual Emissions Current global DAC 0.01 MT/year	2035: 30MMT 2045: 22MMT	2035: 123MMT 2045: 60MMT	2035: 0MMT 2045: 80MMT	2035: 0MMT 2045: 99MMT

Scenario Emissions Modeling



Direct Cost by Scenario, 2035 and 2045

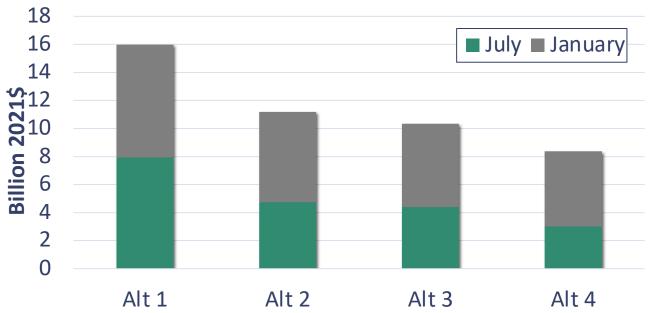
Costs from PATHWAYS in a single year compared to California economy that is expected to grow from \$3.2 trillion in 2021 to \$5.1 trillion in 2045.



Health Impact Results

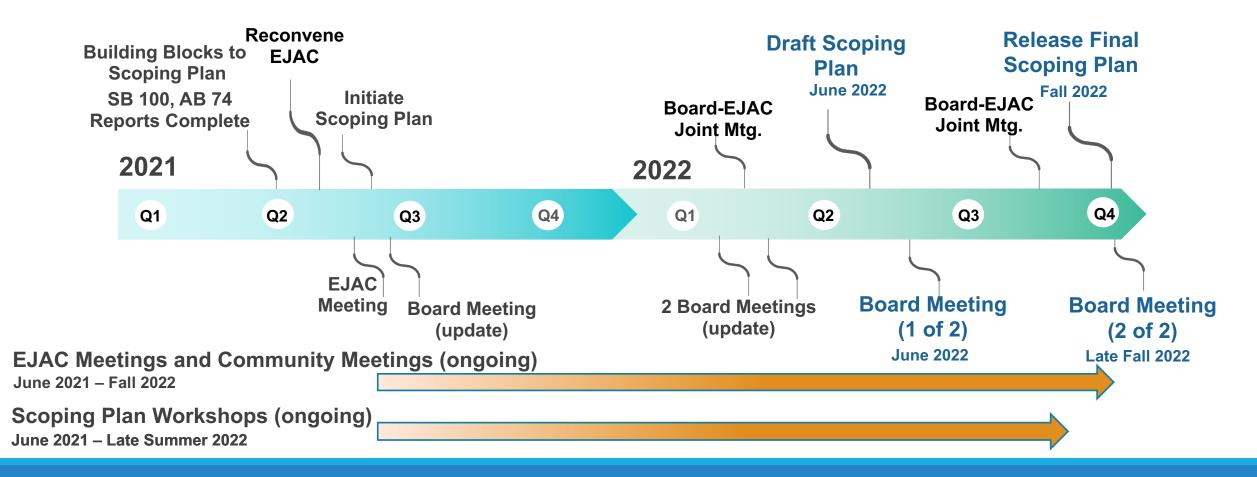
The implementation of the Scoping Plan scenarios achieves notable public health benefits relative to the Reference Scenario

 Total combined benefits range from \$8.3 billion in Alt 4 to \$15.9 billion in Alt 1 in Improvements in winter PM_{2.5} provide significant benefits



Total Health Benefits in July and January 2045*

2022 Scoping Plan Update Schedule



Thank You

