



**Clean &
Prosperous**
INSTITUTE



Breakfast Plenary

Transportation Decarbonization

Kevin Tempest, CAPI R&D Scientist
June 23, 2022



Research Interest: *Carbon Reducing Investments*

GHG Reduction Explorer Modeling Tool (2016)

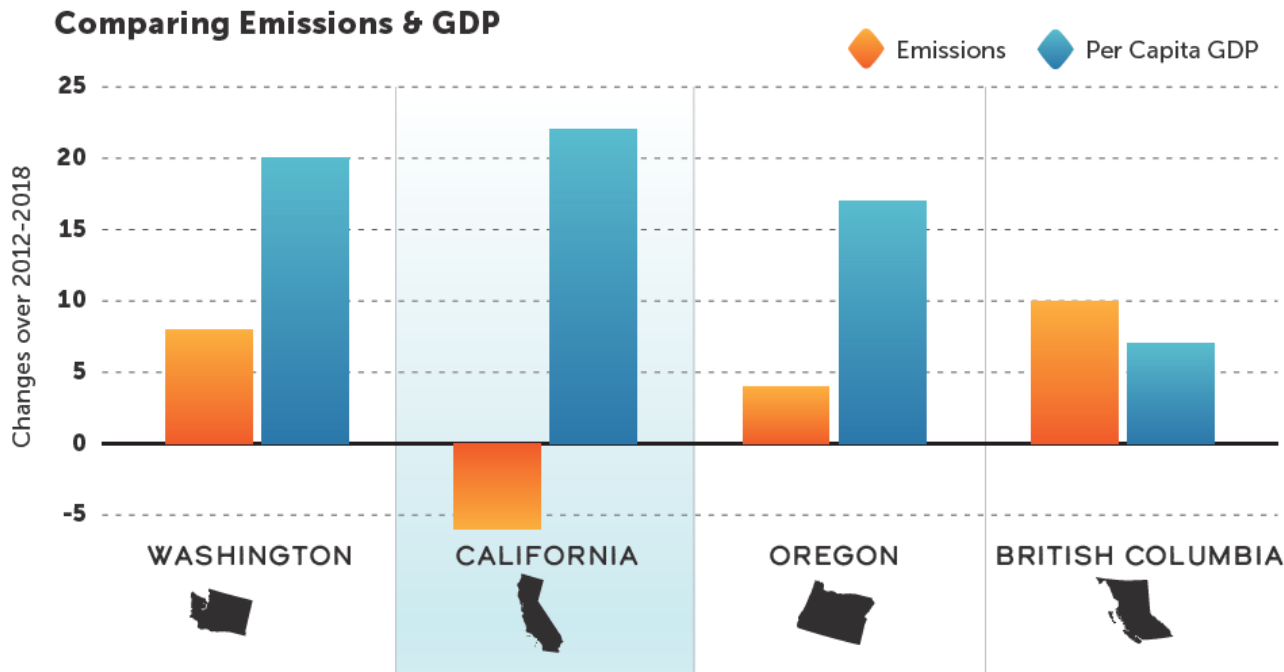
Building Back Better (2020 Report) – *Resilient Recovery Portfolio*



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Research Interest: *Lessons Learned from California*



Source: <https://www.cleanprosperouswa.com/cap-invest-works-heres-proof/>

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WASHINGTON'S DECISIVE DECADE

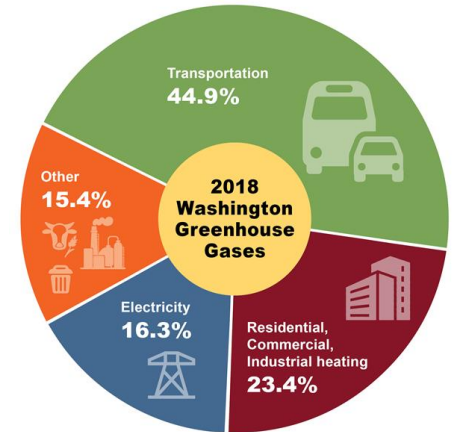
AN EMERGING ROADMAP FOR TRANSPORTATION DECARBONIZATION & CLEANER AIR

Decisive Decade: Transportation, GHGs, Air Quality

Washington's largest emitting sector, including 45% of GHGs, 22% of PM_{2.5}

\$3+ billion through 2030 via *Climate Commitment Act* and *Move Ahead WA Transportation Package* (\$5.2 billion over 16 years)

2021's paradigm setting *Climate-Environmental Justice Framework*





7 CASE STUDIES 6 CORE METRICS AN APPROACH

RESEARCH AIM: *To enhance our understanding of the potential of interventions to reduce pervasive sources of air pollution on our roads, in our ports, and across our waterways, that impact both local and global communities and our economic efficiency.*

7 CASE STUDIES



FERRY SYSTEM ELECTRIFICATION



SHORE POWER



DRAYAGE TRUCKS



MOTOR COACHES (Heavy-Duty Vehicles)



PASSENGER VEHICLES



CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE



CARGO-HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Core Evaluation Metrics

Average Public Health Benefits Multiplier (\$/tCO_{2e} emitted)

Cumulative Avoided Emissions (million metric tons CO_{2e})

NPV Public Health and Climate Benefits (\$, M)

NPV costs (\$, M)

NPV Abatement Cost (\$/tCO_{2e})

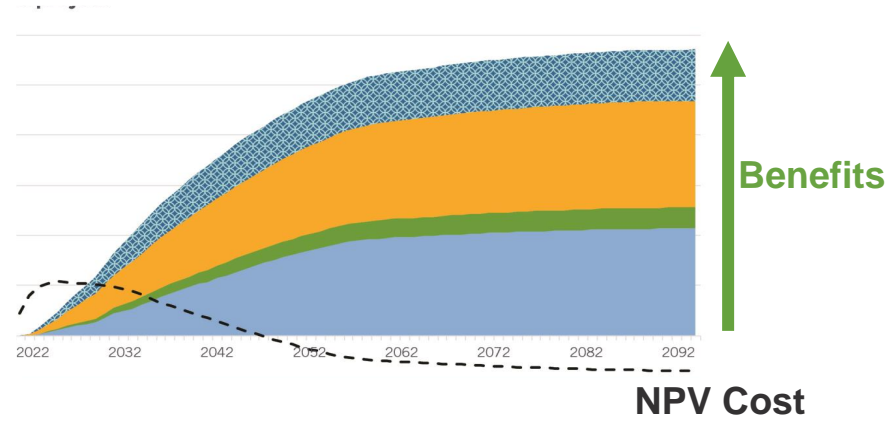
NPV CFS Credit potential (\$, M)

COMPARING ALL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS A CORE SET OF METRICS, INCLUDING THOSE FEATURED THROUGHOUT THIS REPORT, IS A CRITICAL STEP TO MATCHING AVAILABLE FUNDING WITH PRIORITY OUTCOMES.

Range of Outcomes

Range of Outcomes

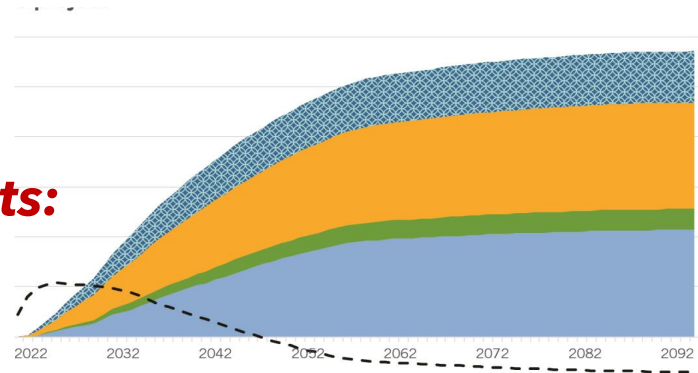
\$ savings, additional benefits



Range of Outcomes

\$ savings, additional benefits

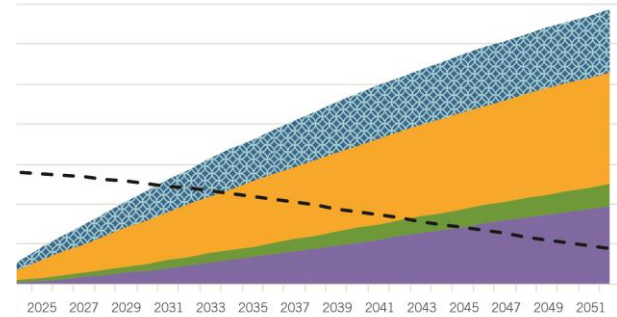
***widely variable public health benefits:
engine type/vintage matters!***



Range of Outcomes

\$ savings, additional benefits

Net Benefits > Net Costs

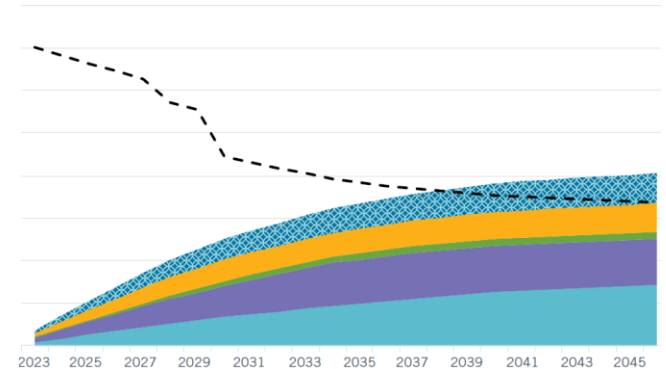


Range of Outcomes

\$ savings, additional benefits

Net Benefits > Net Costs

Net Costs > Net Benefits, other role to play (such as market readiness)



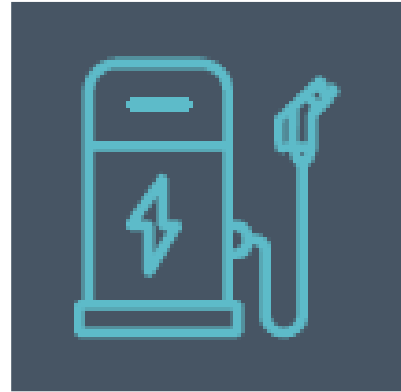
Range of Outcomes

\$ savings, additional benefits

Net Benefits > Net Costs

Net Costs > Net Benefits, other role to play (e.g. market readiness)

Investment needed, direct benefits not readily quantifiable





FERRY SYSTEM ELECTRIFICATION

Timeframe

75 years

Public Health Benefits

\$280 / tCO₂e emitted

Cumulative

Avoided Emissions

4.4 million tCO₂e

Cumulative

Public Health and
Climate Benefits, NPV

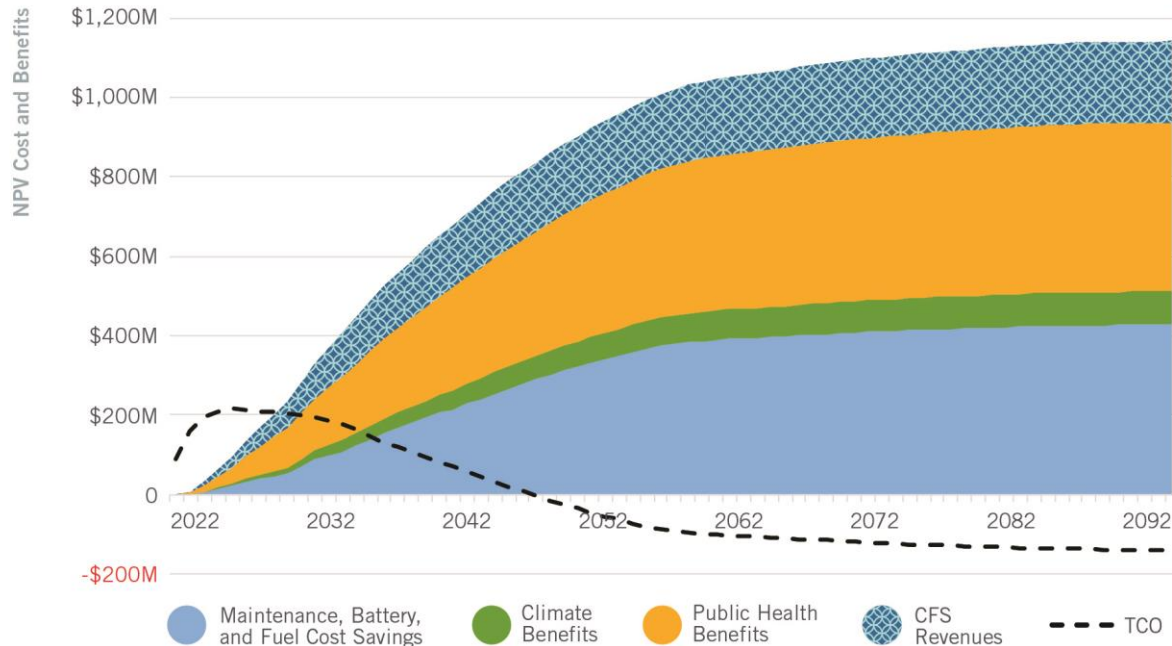
\$510 million

Total Costs, NPV

-\$140 million

Abatement Cost, NPV

-\$90 / tCO₂e





CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Preliminary Needs Assessment

STATE ENERGY STRATEGY FORECAST

1 MILLION EVS BY 2030

2.3 MILLION EVS BY 2035

Needs Assessment in other states:

California: 7 vehicles per Level 2, 200 vehicles per DC fast-charger

Oregon: 21 vehicles per L2, 71 vehicles per DC fast-charger

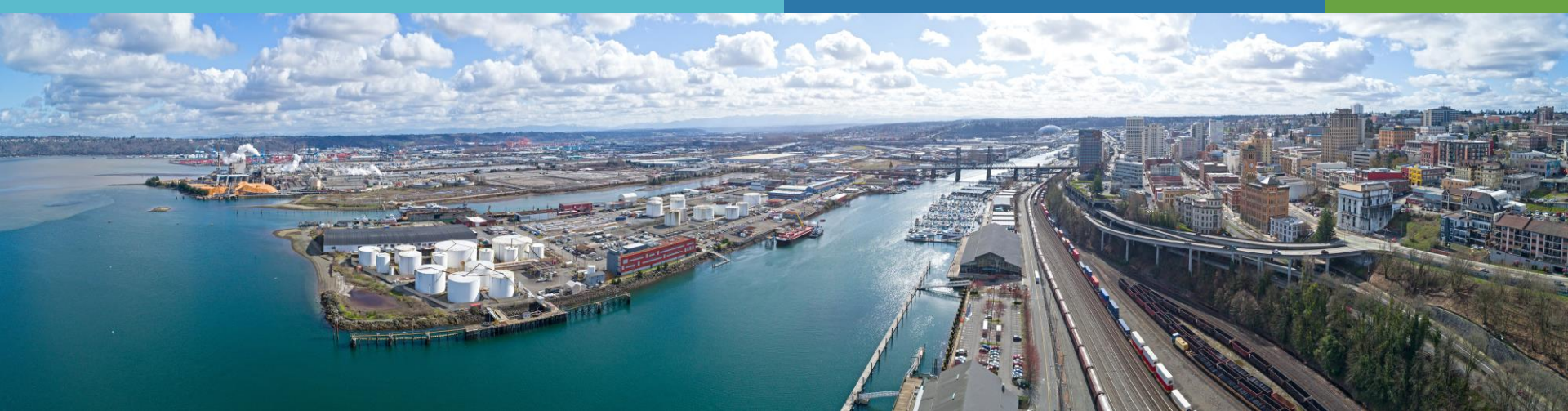


CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Preliminary Needs Assessment

Estimated LDV public
charging investment needs

\$1.1 BILLION
to **\$4.2 BILLION**
BY 2035



Needs exist, scalable to available investment.

An approach, *not a portfolio*. Investment priorities matter and each intervention has unique characteristics.

Wide variability in air-quality co-benefits based on technology and age.