Carbon Policy Assessment Tool

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AAPA Energy and Environment Meeting



Presentation Overview

- Carbon Policy Assessment Tool
 - Problem & need
 - Objective and intended outcome
 - Development Process
 - Carbon Policy Assessment Tool
 - Structure
 - Demonstration



Problem – Myriad of Policy Proposals Create Uncertainty

Carbon Public Policy Proposals:

- 2009 U.S. Cap and Trade proposal American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES)
- 2013 Oregon Carbon Tax Study SB 306
- 2015 Oregon Clean Fuel Program SB 324
- 2015 City of Portland Fossil Fuel Resolution No. 37168
- 2015 Establish GHG limits, registration, and reporting
- 2016 Establish GHG limits and create carbon market mechanism LC 48
- 2016 Oregon study of a market approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions
 SB 38



Objective & Intended Outcome

Public policy carbon proposals

RESOLUTION No.

37168 As Amended

Oppose expansion of infrastructure whose primary purpose is transporting or storing fossil fuels in or through Portland or adjacent waterways (Resolution)

WHEREAS, the rapid development of fossil fuel resources in the western U.S. and Canada has resulted in numerous facility and infrastructure projects proposed to transport coal, diluted bitumen, natural gas, propane or other fossil fuels through the West Coast; and

WHEREAS, fossil fuels pose risks to safety, health, and livability, including mobility of people, other freight, and other commercial vehicles; and

WHEREAS, fossil fuel infrastructure poses considerable risks in the event of a major earthquake; and

WHEREAS, the extraction and combustion of fossil fuels are significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions and major contributors to climate change and pollution; and

WHEREAS, coal contains toxic heavy metals, including mercury, arsenic and lead, and exposure to these toxic heavy metals is linked to cancer, birth defects and other health problems; and

WHEREAS, transportation of coal using open top rail cars results in significant volumes of materials escaping during transit, exposing communities to toxic heavy metals in coal dust and particulates at levels potentially harmful to adjacent communities, workers, wildlife and nature; and

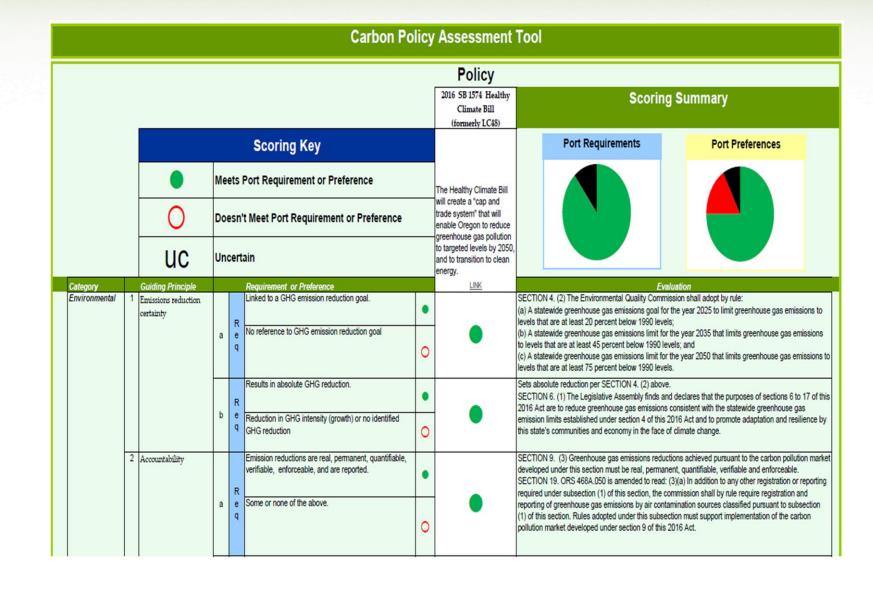
WHEREAS, crude oil, including oil derived from the Bakken shale reservoir, is known to be volatile, highly flammable and to contain elevated levels of benzene, a potent carcinogen;

WHEREAS, extraction of fossil fuels through fracking and tar sands processing, which has become widespread throughout the Western United States and Canada, has damaging impacts to human and environmental health and fracking increases the potential for earthquakes; and

WHEREAS, transporting crude oil, coal and other fossil fuels into Oregon involves traversing challenging mountain passes, areas laced with significant earthquake faults and numerous older unsafe bridges lacking appropriate infrastructure maintenance or upgrades, significantly increasing the risks of serious accidents; and

WHEREAS, given the record of crude oil and coal or other fossil fuel transport accidents, such as Lac Mégantic in 2013, the 1999 Bellingham pipeline leak or a coal train derailment, an event could have catastrophic effects if it occurred in any of Oregon's populated areas; and

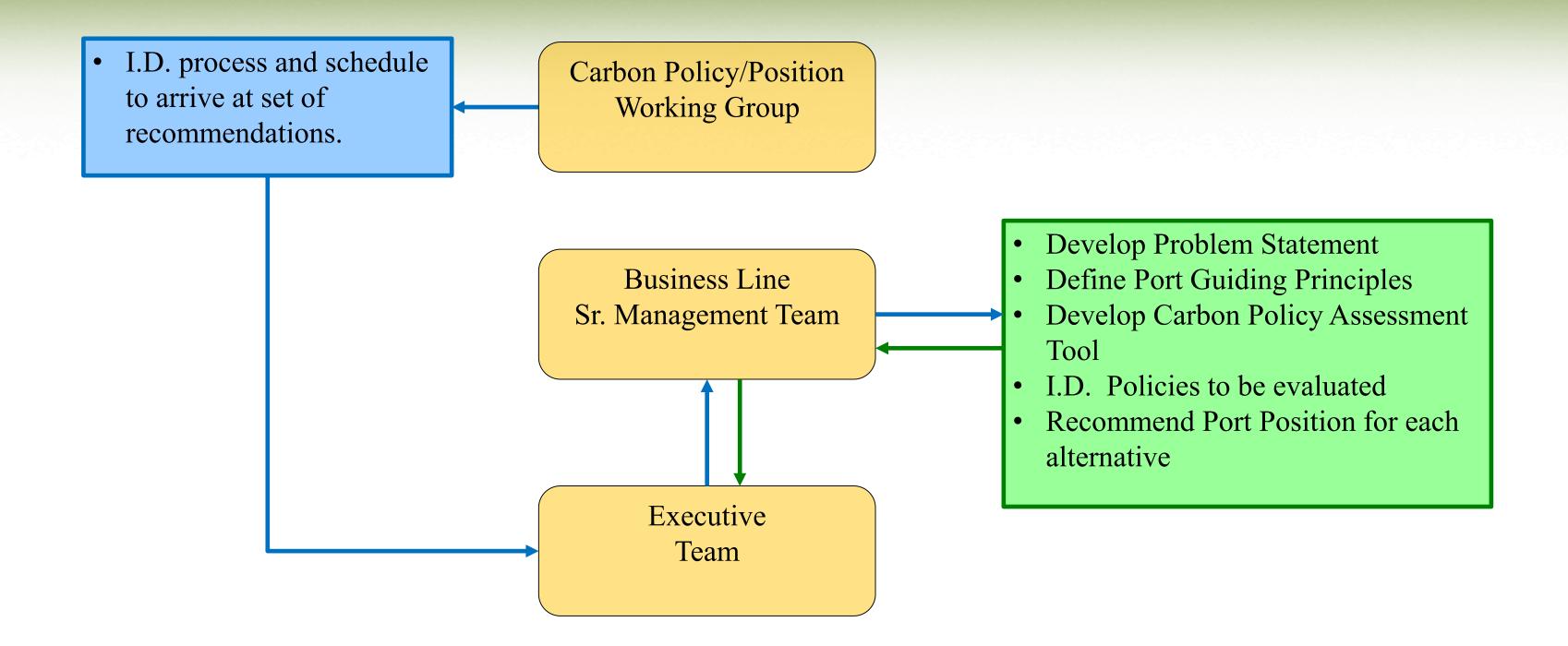
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Policy assessment tool



Development Process





Development Process

Problem Statement:

General concerns over greenhouse gas emissions and resultant climate change have given rise to a myriad of proposals for action at the international, federal, state, and local level, creating uncertainty for the Port and its current and prospective customers. While the Port has a very successful record on voluntary emission reductions from Port-owned sources, emissions from the movement of goods and people attributable to Port facilities are much larger and therefore are of greater concern to stakeholders and the public.

There are two aspects of the climate change problem facing the Port:

- Public Policies (Regulation): There is a need to develop a position on what role the Port should play in the development of public policies that could affect the operations of the Port and Port stakeholders. With respect to emerging public policy, the Port has significant concerns and needs to adopt a clear policy message.
- Port Policies (Beyond-Regulation): There is a need for internal guidance on how to address remaining Portowned emissions that the Port is unable to reduce and emissions associated with tenants, transportation providers, and cargos

Efforts already underway by local governments and others to promote regulatory approaches, and the need to be prepared for the next legislative session, underscore the urgency in addressing the public policy issue first.

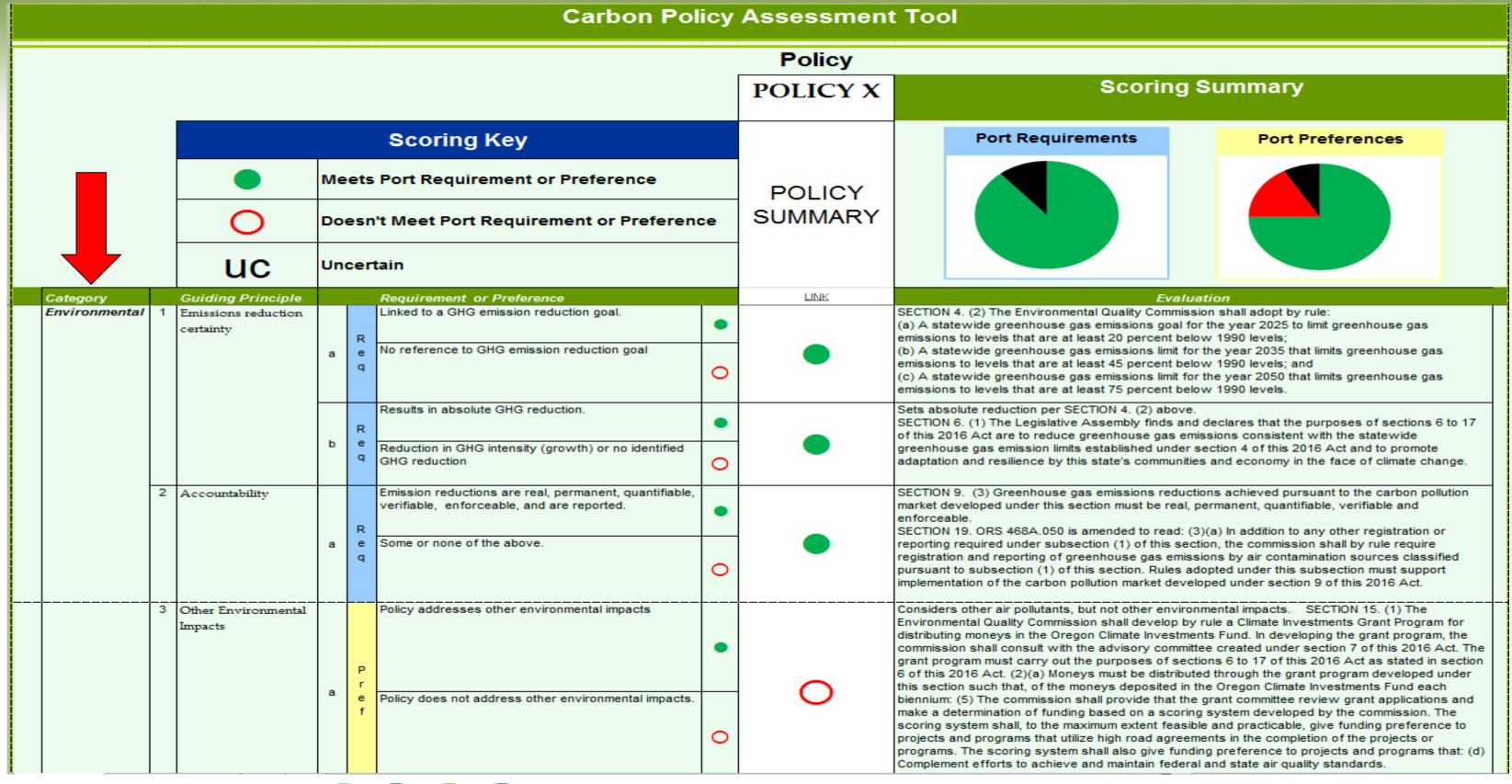


Development Process

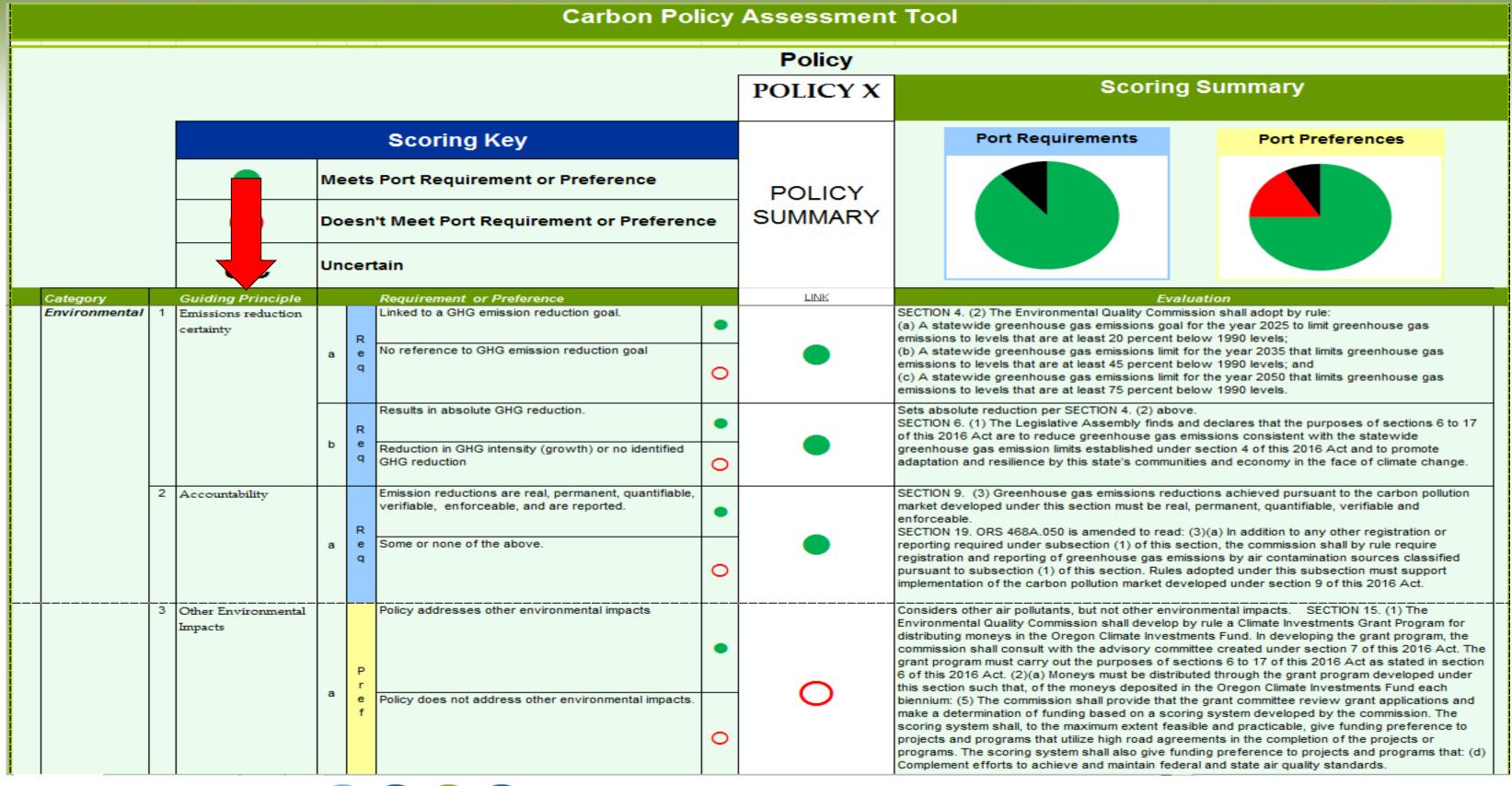
Guiding Principles Development:

Category	Guiding principles							
	Emissions reduction certainty							
Environmental	Accountability							
Environmental	Other environmental impacts							
	Alignment with Port environmental policies							
	Social equity							
Social	Partnerships							
	Leadership							
	Regulatory certainty							
Economic	Economic impacts are predictable							
	Regulation at the broadest level							
Operations	Non-financial impacts to operations (e.g. building codes, land use, zoning)							
	Financial impacts to operations							
Strategic Plan	Aligns with Port Strategic Plan							

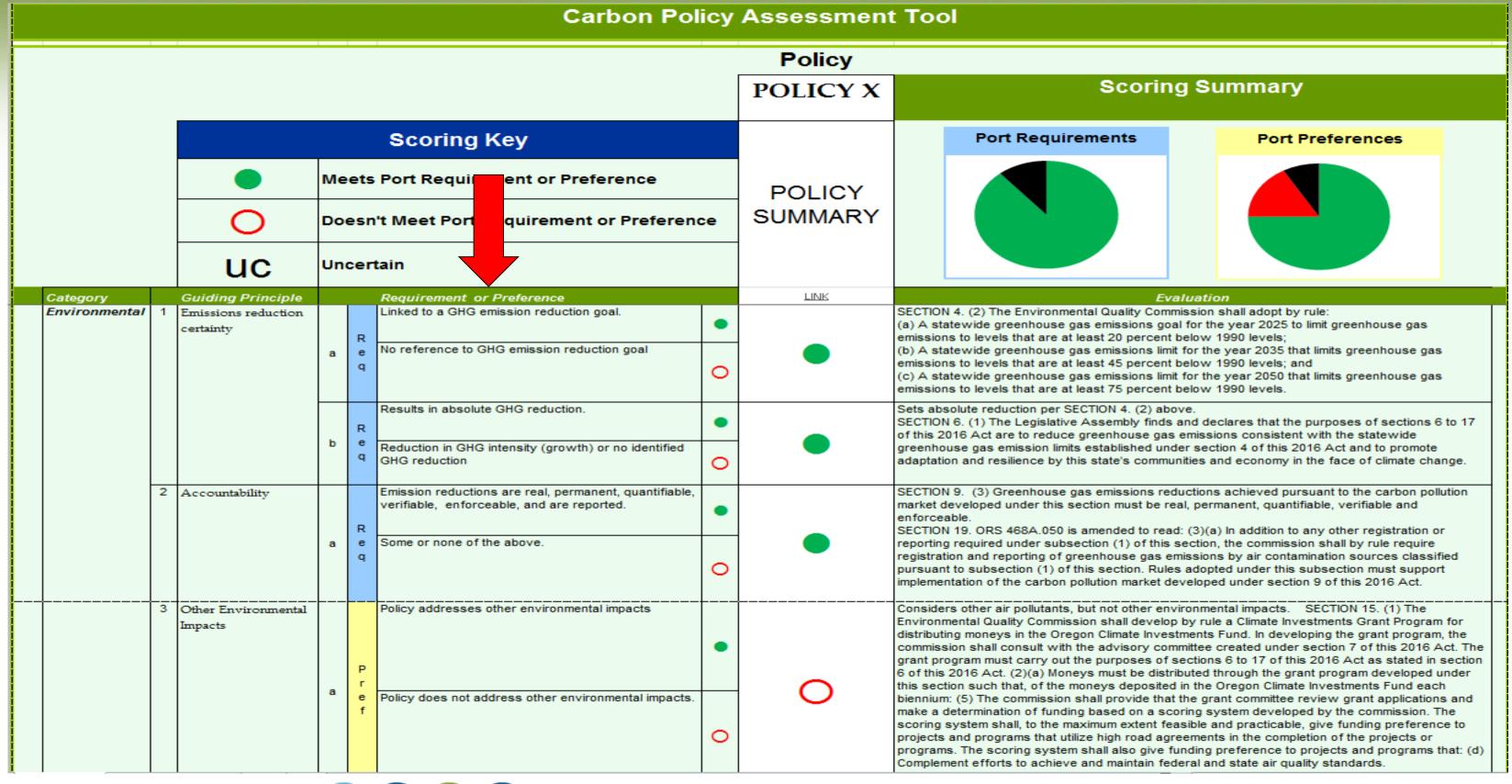














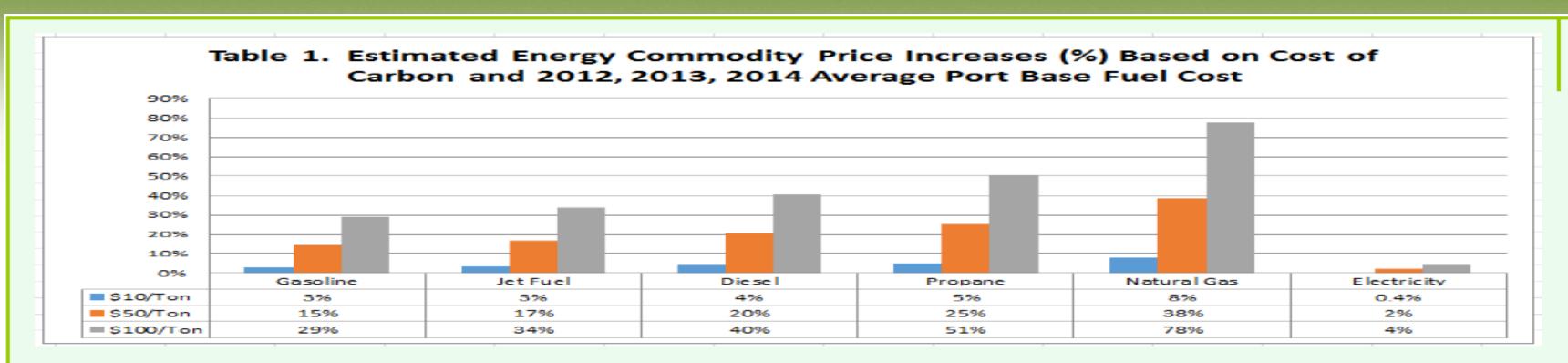


Table 2. Port Baseline Energy Costs and Cost Increases (\$USD) by Business Line Based on Price per Ton of Carbon																		
	Average			Aviati	on		Corporate (Incl. Navigation)				Marine & Industrial Properties				Port-Wide			
	Base Fuel Cost		Cost Increase			e		Cost Increase				Cost Increase				Cost Increase		e
			Base Cost	\$10/T	\$50/T	\$100/T	Base	\$10/T	\$50/T	\$100/T	Base	\$10 / T	\$50/T	\$100/T	Base	\$10/T	\$50/T	\$100/T
Diesel	\$2.47	/gallon	\$136,299	\$6,205	\$31,027	\$62,055	\$1,568,109	\$50,930	\$254,650	\$509,300	\$22,961	\$1,037	\$5,183	\$10,366	\$1,727,369	\$58,172	\$290,861	\$581,721
Gasoline	\$3.10	/gallon	\$230,921	\$6,734	\$33,669	\$67,338	\$54,115	\$1,608	\$8,039	\$16,078	\$45,886	\$1,368	\$6,839	\$13,678	\$330,922	\$9,709	\$48,546	\$97,093
Jet Fuel	\$2.98	/gallon	\$9,607	\$323	\$1,614	\$3,228	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0	\$0	\$9,607	\$323	\$1,614	\$3,228
Propane	\$1.09	/gallon	\$3,380	\$171	\$839	\$1,708	\$511	\$26	\$127	\$258	\$861	\$44	\$214	\$435	\$4,751	\$240	\$1,179	\$2,402
Natural Gas	\$0.62	/therm	\$999,684	\$96,392	\$477,944	\$963,922	\$4,012	\$347	\$1,720	\$3,470	\$20,812	\$1,800	\$8,925	\$17,999	\$1,024,508	\$98,539	\$488,590	\$985,391
Electricity	\$0.07	/kWh	\$2,967,427	\$11,540	\$61,821	\$123,643	\$810,951	\$3,154	\$16,895	\$33,790	\$354,521	\$1,379	\$7,386	\$14,772	\$4,132,898	\$16,072	\$86,102	\$172,204
Total			\$4,347,317	\$121,365	\$606,915	\$1,221,893	\$2,437,697	\$56,064	\$281,431	\$562,896	\$445,041	\$5,626	\$28,546	\$57,250	\$7,230,055	\$183,056	\$916,892	\$1,842,039
% Increase				2.8%	14.0%	28.1%		2.3%	11.5%	23.1%		1.3%	6.4%	12.9%		2.5%	12.7%	25.5%



Carbon Policy Assessment Tool Demonstration

					,	Assessment							
						Policy							
					POLICY X	Scoring Summary							
				Scoring Key				Port Requirements	Port Preferences				
	•	Mee	ets I	Port Requirement or Preference		POLICY SUMMARY							
	0	Doe	sn'	t Meet Port Requirement or Preference	;								
	uc	Unc	erta	ain									
Category (Guiding Principle			Requirement or Preference		LINK	Evaluation						
Environmenta 1 E	Ernissions reduction certainty		вl	Linked to a GHG emission reduction goal.	•		(a) A st	ON 4. (2) The Environmental Quality Cor	mmission shall adopt by rule: al for the year 2025 to limit greenhouse gas				
		a	e q	No reference to GHG emission reduction goal	0		emissio (c) A st	ons to levels that are at least 45 percent	it for the year 2050 that limits greenhouse gas				
			R e	Results in absolute GHG reduction.	•		SECTION Of this 2	2016 Act are to reduce greenhouse gas	and declares that the purposes of sections 6 to 17 emissions consistent with the statewide				
			q	Reduction in GHG intensity (growth) or no identified GHG reduction	0				nder section 4 of this 2016 Act and to promote nunities and economy in the face of climate change.				
2 A	Accountability		B	Emission reductions are real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, enforceable, and are reported.	•		market enforce	developed under this section must be reable.	ductions achieved pursuant to the carbon pollution eal, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable and SECTION 19, ORS				
		a	e q	Some or none of the above.	0		subsec greenho this sec	to any other registration or reporting required under is hall by rule require registration and reporting of on sources classified pursuant to subsection (1) of tion must support implementation of the carbon this 2016 Act.					
1 1.	Other Environmental Impacts		P	Policy addresses other environmental impacts	•		Enviror distribu commi: The gra section	nmental Quality Commission shall deve Iting moneys in the Oregon Climate Inve ission shall consult with the advisory co ant program must carry out the purpose: n 6 of this 2016 Act. (2)(a) Moneys must	r environmental impacts. SECTION 15. (1) The evelop by rule a Climate Investments Grant Program for nestments Fund. In developing the grant program, the committee created under section 7 of this 2016 Act. as stated in ust be distributed through the grant program developed				
		a		Policy does not address other environmental impacts.	0		each bi applica commi: funding the pro	iennium: (5) The commission shall provi tions and make a determination of fund ission. The scoring system shall, to the preference to projects and programs th jects or programs. The scoring system	posited in the Oregon Climate Investments Fund ide that the grant committee review grant ling based on a scoring system developed by the maximum extent feasible and practicable, give hat utilize high road agreements in the completion o shall also give funding preference to projects and ieve and maintain federal and state air quality				
e	Alignment with Port environmental	a	7	In alignment with Commission Environmental policy. Facilitates environmental stewardship.	•			UMMARY: Whereas it is the intent of th ouse gas emissions through legally bind	ne Legislative Assembly to obtain reductions in ding market-based mechanisms;				
P	policies	3	f	Does not align with Commission Environmental policy	0		011						
		ь	7	In alignment with Air Quality policy. Improves air quality through reducing emissions. Does not align with Air Quality policy	•		See 1A	above					



Port of Portland Air Quality and Climate Initiatives

