

Supporting Information

Optimizing U.S. Transportation Mitigation Strategies: What We Learn from a Bottom-up Model

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Summary: 16 pages, 4 figures, and 6 tables.

Our study uses the EPA national MARKet ALlocation (MARKAL) technology database (1). The model documentation can be downloaded at <http://oaspub.epa.gov/eims/eimsapi.dispdetail?deid=150883>. The database that we used for this paper was subsequently modified by the International Resources Group for the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (2, 3) and incorporates a series of transportation updates, including the vehicle technology assumptions largely based on the 2007 Annual Energy Outlook (4), improved biomass resource supply curves and biofuel characterization (5-9), and the new ethanol requirement under the Energy Independence and Security Act.

This Supporting Information has two sections. Section S1 describes major assumptions in vehicle types, costs, efficiencies, and emission factors. Section S2 shows additional modeling results not shown in the paper, including projected CO₂ emission for all scenarios, cumulative CO₂ emission reductions, CO₂ mitigation costs, and the calculations for the transportation CO₂ emission mitigations from fuel CO₂ intensity reduction, vehicle efficiency improvement, and reduction in vehicle miles traveled.

Section S1. Key model assumptions

Vehicle costs, efficiency, and emissions

Table S1 lists the assumptions of the cost of light-duty passenger vehicles. The data sources include the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2006 (10) and the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2007 (4), with authors' modification based on literature reviews. Empty cells signify that the technologies are assumed to be unavailable for the given years.

Table S1. Cost of light-duty passenger vehicles (thousands of 2000 dollars)

Size	Type	Abbreviation	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Compact	Adv GSL	C.AGSL	19.76	20.68	20.92	21.12	21.27	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33	21.33
Compact	CNG	C.CNG	24.88	25.81	26.08	26.30	26.48	26.57	26.57	26.57	26.57	26.57
Compact	CNG Flex Fuel	C.CNGX	23.79	24.75	25.03	25.28	25.47	25.59	25.59	25.59	25.59	25.59
Compact	DSL HEV	C.DHEV		24.87	25.17	25.42	25.61	25.69	25.69	25.69	25.69	25.69
Compact	DSL	C.DSL	20.12	20.93	21.08	21.20	21.29	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32	21.32
Compact	Ethanol Flex Fuel	C.ETHX	19.48	20.67	20.86	21.07	21.20	21.23	21.23	21.23	21.23	21.23
Compact	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	C.FCH	68.18	60.50	53.84	49.08	44.94	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80
Compact	Conventional	C.GSL	18.93	19.85	20.09	20.29	20.44	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
Compact	HEV	C.HEV	22.05	22.11	21.96	21.89	21.96	21.97	21.97	21.97	21.97	21.97
Compact	LPG Flex Fuel	C.LPGX	23.27	24.16	24.47	24.71	24.89	24.97	24.97	24.97	24.97	24.97
Compact	PHEV	C.PHEV			29.75	28.34	26.99	27.07	27.07	27.07	27.07	27.07
Full Size	Adv GSL	F.AGSL	27.42	28.33	28.60	28.82	28.97	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03

Full Size	CNG	F.CNG	37.89	38.64	38.88	39.11	39.29	39.39	39.39	39.39	39.39	39.39
Full Size	CNG Flex Fuel	F.CNGX	36.98	37.67	37.95	38.21	38.41	38.51	38.51	38.51	38.51	38.51
Full Size	DSL HEV	F.DHEV			33.10	33.35	33.61	33.83	33.83	33.83	33.83	33.83
Full Size	DSL	F.DSL	26.62	29.15	29.32	29.44	29.50	29.51	29.51	29.51	29.51	29.51
Full Size	Ethanol	F.ETH	26.88	27.81	28.05	28.24	28.37	28.41	28.41	28.41	28.41	28.41
Full Size	Ethanol Flex Fuel	F.ETHX	25.15	27.84	28.11	28.33	28.48	28.53	28.53	28.53	28.53	28.53
Full Size	Fuel Cell - Gasoline	F.FCG		100.39	86.80	76.17	76.00	75.86	75.86	75.86	75.86	75.86
Full Size	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	F.FCH			63.91	60.41	55.51	51.78	51.78	51.78	51.78	51.78
Full Size	Conventional	F.GSL	26.59	27.51	27.77	27.99	28.14	28.20	28.20	28.20	28.20	28.20
Full Size	HEV	F.HEV	28.21	29.61	29.44	29.56	29.64	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67
Full Size	LPG Flex Fuel	F.LPGX	31.12	31.97	32.29	32.55	32.73	32.80	32.80	32.80	32.80	32.80
Full Size	Methanol Flex Fuel	F.MTHX	27.05	27.98	28.24	28.44	28.58	28.62	28.62	28.62	28.62	28.62
Full Size	PHEV	F.PHEV				38.00	36.19	36.27	36.27	36.27	36.27	36.27
SUV-Large	Adv GSL	LS.AGSL	35.19	36.40	36.70	36.99	37.21	37.29	37.29	37.29	37.29	37.29
SUV-Large	DSL HEV	LS.DHEV				43.40	43.54	43.65	43.65	43.65	43.65	43.65
SUV-Large	DSL	LS.DSL	35.30	36.38	36.61	36.85	37.07	37.18	37.18	37.18	37.18	37.18
SUV-Large	Ethanol Flex Fuel	LS.ETHX	34.23	35.45	35.73	36.01	36.20	36.28	36.28	36.28	36.28	36.28
SUV-Large	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	LS.FCH					73.90	68.09	68.09	68.09	68.09	68.09
SUV-Large	Conventional	LS.GSL	33.89	35.11	35.41	35.70	35.92	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
SUV-Large	HEV	LS.HEV	38.58	38.43	38.06	38.23	38.42	38.53	38.53	38.53	38.53	38.53
SUV-Large	PHEV	LS.PHEV					42.99	43.07	43.07	43.07	43.07	43.07
Minivan	Adv GSL	M.AGSL	24.28	25.40	25.66	25.94	26.18	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28
Minivan	CNG	M.CNG	27.86	28.96	29.23	29.52	29.79	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93
Minivan	CNG Flex Fuel	M.CNGX	27.07	28.17	28.44	28.73	29.02	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17
Minivan	DSL HEV	M.DHEV			34.22	34.36	34.51	34.61	34.61	34.61	34.61	34.61
Minivan	DSL	M.DSL	23.36	26.07	26.14	26.26	26.40	26.47	26.47	26.47	26.47	26.47
Minivan	Ethanol Flex Fuel	M.ETHX	24.50	25.27	25.51	25.75	25.95	26.01	26.01	26.01	26.01	26.01
Minivan	Fuel Cell - Gasoline	M.FCG			90.47	78.15	77.93	77.75	77.75	77.75	77.75	77.75
Minivan	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	M.FCH			72.83	65.41	59.18	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.45
Minivan	Conventional	M.GSL	22.99	24.11	24.37	24.64	24.88	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99
Minivan	HEV	M.HEV		32.50	28.45	27.96	27.92	27.84	27.84	27.84	27.84	27.84
Minivan	LPG	M.LPG	27.22	28.35	28.60	28.86	29.08	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18
Minivan	LPG Flex Fuel	M.LPGX	26.17	27.30	27.57	27.87	28.13	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25
Minivan	PHEV	M.PHEV					31.95	32.05	32.05	32.05	32.05	32.05
Mini Compact	Adv GSL	MC.AGSL	48.06	49.00	49.22	49.38	49.52	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56
Mini Compact	Electric	MC.ELC	64.92	65.08	63.63	63.65	63.61	63.60	63.60	63.60	63.60	63.60
Mini Compact	Conventional	MC.GSL	47.23	48.17	48.39	48.55	48.69	48.73	48.73	48.73	48.73	48.73
Mini Compact	HEV	MC.HEV	47.07	47.38	47.23	47.36	47.48	47.53	47.53	47.53	47.53	47.53

Pickup	Adv GSL	P.AGSL	24.26	25.49	25.79	26.07	26.26	26.31	26.31	26.31	26.31	26.31
Pickup	CNG	P.CNG	30.16	31.35	31.67	31.98	32.22	32.33	32.33	32.33	32.33	32.33
Pickup	CNG Flex Fuel	P.CNGX	29.38	30.61	30.92	31.24	31.50	31.60	31.60	31.60	31.60	31.60
Pickup	DSL	P.DSL	25.34	25.65	25.89	26.08	26.22	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28
Pickup	Ethanol Flex Fuel	P.ETHX	24.09	25.30	25.54	25.76	25.87	25.86	25.86	25.86	25.86	25.86
Pickup	Conventional	P.GSL	22.96	24.20	24.50	24.77	24.97	25.02	25.02	25.02	25.02	25.02
Pickup	HEV	P.HEV		29.62	29.02	28.42	28.32	28.11	28.11	28.11	28.11	28.11
Pickup	LPG	P.LPG	29.50	30.73	31.02	31.29	31.47	31.51	31.51	31.51	31.51	31.51
Pickup	LPG Flex Fuel	P.LPGX	28.46	29.71	30.03	30.34	30.57	30.65	30.65	30.65	30.65	30.65
Pickup	PHEV	P.PHEV					32.04	32.09	32.09	32.09	32.09	32.09
SUV-Small	Adv GSL	SS.AGSL	27.32	28.54	28.81	29.06	29.26	29.33	29.33	29.33	29.33	29.33
SUV-Small	DSL HEV	SS.DHEV				35.27	35.36	35.43	35.43	35.43	35.43	35.43
SUV-Small	DSL	SS.DSL	27.99	28.96	29.19	29.40	29.58	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67	29.67
SUV-Small	Electric	SS.ELC	51.53	51.55	49.82	49.89	49.85	49.82	49.82	49.82	49.82	49.82
SUV-Small	Ethanol Flex Fuel	SS.ETHX		27.49	27.78	28.04	28.25	28.32	28.32	28.32	28.32	28.32
SUV-Small	Fuel Cell - Gasoline	SS.FCG			87.27	75.78	75.59	75.44	75.44	75.44	75.44	75.44
SUV-Small	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	SS.FCH	89.72	78.71	69.88	62.96	57.17	52.76	52.76	52.76	52.76	52.76
SUV-Small	Conventional	SS.GSL	26.03	27.25	27.52	27.77	27.97	28.04	28.04	28.04	28.04	28.04
SUV-Small	HEV	SS.HEV		29.79	29.56	29.72	29.86	29.92	29.92	29.92	29.92	29.92
SUV-Small	PHEV	SS.PHEV					35.04	35.11	35.11	35.11	35.11	35.11

Adv GSL: advanced gasoline vehicles; HEV: hybrid electric vehicles; PHEV: plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. DSL: diesel vehicles; CNG: dedicated natural gas vehicles; LPG: liquefied petroleum gas vehicles

Table S2 lists the assumptions for light-duty passenger-vehicle efficiency (in miles per gallon). These unadjusted values will need to be adjusted for degradation factors, which convert the unadjusted fuel economy to actual “on the road” fuel economy that takes into account three factors: increases in city/highway driving, increasing congestion levels, and rising highway speeds. Sources for Table S2 include the AEO 2006 (10), the AEO 2007 (4), and the DOE’s Multi-Path Transportation Futures Study (11, 12), with authors’ modification based on literature reviews. Efficiency improvement after 2040 is 2% every 5 yrs. A cell with a value in Table S2 but no corresponding value in Table S1 signifies that the type of vehicle is not available for the given year. Table S3 shows the degradation factors after modification based on the NEMS Transportation Demand Module, Table 28 (13). Compared with the NEMS assumptions, the degradation factors are higher (indicating less degradation) in order to account for the more stringent requirement of the new CAFE standard on vehicle efficiency that may not be sufficiently reflected in Table S2.

Table S2. Efficiency of light-duty passenger vehicles (in miles per gasoline gallon equivalent, mpgge).

Size	Type	Abbrev.	Unadjusted							
			2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Compact	Adv GSL	C.AGSL	36.01	39.59	40.45	41.03	42.05	42.62	43.47	44.34
Compact	CNG	C.CNG	34.35	37.16	39.15	39.40	40.01	40.35	41.15	41.98
Compact	CNG Flex Fuel	C.CNGX	31.86	34.70	36.27	36.47	37.03	37.32	38.06	38.82
Compact	DSL HEV	C.DHEV		39.23	43.13	44.07	44.70	45.82	46.74	47.67
Compact	DSL	C.DSL	42.53	43.72	46.03	46.13	46.62	46.97	47.91	48.87
Compact	Ethanol Flex Fuel	C.ETHX	32.23	34.08	35.05	35.92	37.02	37.60	38.35	39.11
Compact	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	C.FCH	58.34	57.48	61.21	67.88	71.05	77.09	78.63	80.20
Compact	Conventional	C.GSL	31.31	34.42	35.17	35.68	36.57	37.06	37.80	38.56
Compact	HEV	C.HEV	45.72	46.44	51.43	54.92	57.40	62.11	63.35	64.61
Compact	LPG Flex Fuel	C.LPGX	31.70	34.00	35.83	36.25	37.03	37.45	38.20	38.96
Compact	PHEV	C.PHEV			73.53	77.21	81.07	85.12	86.82	88.56
Full Size	Adv GSL	F.AGSL	31.56	34.05	34.98	35.61	36.59	37.12	37.87	38.62
Full Size	CNG	F.CNG	28.47	29.78	31.70	32.16	32.91	33.37	34.04	34.72
Full Size	CNG Flex Fuel	F.CNGX	26.32	27.21	28.90	29.49	30.37	30.82	31.43	32.06
Full Size	DSL HEV	F.DHEV			47.58	47.62	48.17	48.64	49.61	50.60
Full Size	DSL	F.DSL	37.26	37.44	39.22	39.45	40.03	40.43	41.24	42.06
Full Size	Ethanol	F.ETH	28.86	31.26	33.07	33.64	34.52	35.02	35.72	36.44
Full Size	Ethanol Flex Fuel	F.ETHX	37.50	29.73	31.47	32.04	32.91	33.42	34.09	34.77
Full Size	Fuel Cell - Gasoline	F.FCG		40.42	43.19	46.22	48.37	52.52	53.57	54.64
Full Size	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	F.FCH			54.79	57.45	60.12	65.24	66.54	67.87
Full Size	Conventional	F.GSL	27.44	29.61	30.42	30.96	31.81	32.28	32.93	33.58
Full Size	HEV	F.HEV	40.09	39.63	43.66	46.73	48.99	53.12	54.18	55.26
Full Size	LPG Flex Fuel	F.LPGX	27.32	28.83	30.49	31.08	31.93	32.36	33.01	33.67
Full Size	Methanol Flex Fuel	F.MTHX	28.33	30.70	32.45	33.00	33.86	34.36	35.04	35.75
Full Size	PHEV	F.PHEV			79.10	79.10	83.05	87.20	88.95	90.73
SUV-Large	Adv GSL	LS.AGSL	22.65	24.49	25.71	26.50	27.53	28.22	28.79	29.36
SUV-Large	DSL HEV	LS.DHEV				35.15	35.66	36.30	37.03	37.77
SUV-Large	DSL	LS.DSL	25.72	27.05	27.85	28.22	29.01	29.53	30.13	30.73
SUV-Large	Ethanol Flex Fuel	LS.ETHX	19.28	20.99	22.15	22.84	23.72	24.33	24.81	25.31
SUV-Large	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	LS.FCH					39.31	42.69	43.55	44.42
SUV-Large	Conventional	LS.GSL	19.36	20.93	21.98	22.65	23.53	24.12	24.61	25.10
SUV-Large	HEV	LS.HEV	27.81	28.06	30.29	32.63	34.62	37.84	38.59	39.36
SUV-Large	PHEV	LS.PHEV			43.97	43.97	43.97	48.05	49.01	49.99
Minivan	Adv GSL	M.AGSL	30.04	32.18	33.56	34.27	35.47	36.26	36.99	37.73

Minivan	CNG	M.CNG	27.93	29.57	30.76	31.21	32.11	32.70	33.35	34.02
Minivan	CNG Flex Fuel	M.CNGX	25.33	27.01	28.27	28.74	29.61	30.19	30.79	31.40
Minivan	DSL HEV	M.DHEV			44.22	43.95	44.50	45.13	46.03	46.96
Minivan	DSL	M.DSL	34.87	36.07	36.75	36.95	37.70	38.24	39.01	39.79
Minivan	Ethanol Flex Fuel	M.ETHX	25.69	27.36	28.68	29.32	30.35	31.04	31.66	32.29
Minivan	Fuel Cell - Gasoline	M.FCG			36.95	39.39	41.20	44.74	45.63	46.54
Minivan	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	M.FCH			43.23	46.09	48.21	52.35	53.40	54.46
Minivan	Conventional	M.GSL	25.67	27.51	28.68	29.29	30.32	30.99	31.61	32.25
Minivan	HEV	M.HEV		38.10	42.97	45.62	47.94	52.27	53.31	54.38
Minivan	LPG	M.LPG	27.11	28.93	30.14	30.71	31.72	32.44	33.09	33.75
Minivan	LPG Flex Fuel	M.LPGX	25.99	27.77	29.00	29.54	30.53	31.17	31.79	32.43
Minivan	PHEV	M.PHEV			60.89	60.89	60.89	66.38	67.70	69.06
Mini Compact	Adv GSL	MC.AGSL	29.15	32.38	33.48	34.11	35.09	35.61	36.32	37.05
Mini Compact	Electric	MC.ELC	38.10	48.14	48.45	48.79	49.50	50.09	51.09	52.12
Mini Compact	Conventional	MC.GSL	25.35	28.16	29.11	29.66	30.51	30.97	31.59	32.22
Mini Compact	HEV	MC.HEV	35.83	36.69	40.50	43.49	45.76	49.71	50.71	51.72
Pickup	Adv GSL	P.AGSL	23.53	25.31	26.60	27.34	28.29	28.88	29.46	30.05
Pickup	CNG	P.CNG	20.70	21.93	22.78	23.28	24.01	24.39	24.88	25.38
Pickup	CNG Flex Fuel	P.CNGX	18.75	20.02	20.93	21.42	22.02	22.34	22.79	23.25
Pickup	DSL	P.DSL	25.75	27.86	28.58	28.90	29.54	29.95	30.55	31.16
Pickup	Ethanol Flex Fuel	P.ETHX	20.12	21.81	22.96	23.61	24.46	24.95	25.45	25.96
Pickup	Conventional	P.GSL	20.11	21.63	22.74	23.37	24.18	24.69	25.18	25.69
Pickup	HEV	P.HEV		0.00	32.42	36.56	38.47	41.91	42.75	43.60
Pickup	LPG	P.LPG	20.03	21.37	22.41	23.01	23.83	24.32	24.80	25.30
Pickup	LPG Flex Fuel	P.LPGX	19.29	20.66	21.64	22.19	22.91	23.33	23.80	24.28
Pickup	PHEV	P.PHEV			48.85	48.85	48.85	53.23	54.29	55.38
SUV-Small	Adv GSL	SS.AGSL	27.09	30.01	31.42	32.29	33.62	34.29	34.98	35.68
SUV-Small	DSL HEV	SS.DHEV				43.76	43.99	44.61	45.51	46.42
SUV-Small	DSL	SS.DSL	30.97	32.52	33.66	34.02	34.85	35.39	36.10	36.82
SUV-Small	Electric	SS.ELC	29.89	38.43	38.55	38.66	39.20	39.71	40.50	41.31
SUV-Small	Ethanol Flex Fuel	SS.ETHX		25.05	26.54	27.39	28.55	29.13	29.71	30.31
SUV-Small	Fuel Cell - Gasoline	SS.FCG			39.48	42.08	44.02	47.81	48.76	49.74
SUV-Small	Fuel Cell - Hydrogen	SS.FCH	42.96	43.25	46.20	49.24	51.51	55.94	57.06	58.20
SUV-Small	Conventional	SS.GSL	23.16	25.65	26.86	27.60	28.73	29.31	29.89	30.49
SUV-Small	HEV	SS.HEV		34.38	37.32	40.14	42.54	46.40	47.32	48.27
SUV-Small	PHEV	SS.PHEV			54.03	54.03	54.03	58.92	60.10	61.30

Table S3. Car and light-truck degradation factors.

Vehicle Type	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Car	0.877	0.880	0.923	0.926	0.929	0.932	0.932	0.932	0.932	0.932
Light Truck	0.851	0.852	0.892	0.894	0.895	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897

The CO₂ emissions of the vehicles (in gCO₂/mile) are based on the carbon content of the fuels (lbs CO₂/MMBtu) divided by the efficiency of the vehicles (which are converted to miles per MMBtu) and times a converting factor of 453.59 g/lb. CO₂ emission factors for key transportation fuels are listed in Table S4. The emission factor of blended gasoline will depend on the amount of biofuels blended in the gasoline and the CO₂ emission factors of biofuels.

Table S4. Carbon emission factors of transportation fuels. Source: (14)

Fuel	Emission coefficients (lbs CO ₂ /MMBtu)
Reformulated or low-sulfur gasoline	168.87
Low-sulfur diesel	173.96
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	149.74
Methane	158.83
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	130.71

Ethanol production costs, efficiency and emissions

Table S5 describes the production process for ethanol fuel including the characterization of the technologies (capital and operation and maintenance costs, efficiency, emissions), energy sources, feedstocks, and co-products. The technology described below represents a generic dry mill technology and a generic “cellulosic technology” that is based on the production process converting switchgrass to ethanol even though the cellulosic resources included in the database encompass a wider range of potential cellulosic resources including energy crops, agricultural residues, forestry residues, and urban wood/milling waste.

Table S5. Input assumptions for corn ethanol and cellulosic ethanol production costs, efficiencies, and emissions.

Corn (dry mill)	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Investment cost (2000\$/PJ/a)	16.8	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Variable O&M* (2000\$/PJ/a)	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199	-0.199
Emission coefficient** (Mil. Tonnes C/PJ)	-0.0059	-0.0067	-0.0069	-0.0070	-0.0071	-0.0072	-0.0073	-0.0074	-0.0075	-0.0076
Availability factor	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95

Energy carrier output (PJ): Ethanol	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Energy carrier input (PJ): Corn	1.74	1.70	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67
Energy carrier input (PJ): Natural gas	0.43	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33
Energy carrier input (PJ): electricity	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Residual capacity (PJ/a)	348	1248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellulosic	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Investment cost (2000\$/PJ/a)			56.2	56.2	56.2	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Variable O&M* (2000\$/PJ/a)			4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Emission coefficient** (Mil. Tonnes C/PJ)			-0.0146	-0.0147	-0.0148	-0.0149	-0.0150	-0.0150	-0.0151	-0.0152
Availability factor			0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Energy carrier output (PJ): Ethanol			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Energy carrier input (PJ): Herbaceous crops			1.83	1.83	1.83	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Energy carrier input (PJ): electricity			-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09

* O&M includes labor, chemical inputs, and coproduct credits, and excludes debt service, depreciation, electricity, natural gas, and biomass feedstocks.

** Emission coefficient ignores coproduct credits for exported electricity, assuming these are handled by "negative electricity." The emission factors do not explicitly account for the issue of induced land use conversion and large CO₂ emissions by some biofuel feedstock.

Most of the values for corn ethanol are extracted from GREET 1.7. We made many modifications in various places in order to be consistent with MARKAL's general modeling philosophy. These changes are briefly summarized below. The emission factors shown above do not include the full upstream energy or emissions for feedstock production but they include the two largest contributors: nitrogen fertilizer production and soil N₂O emissions from N fertilizer application. They also include emissions from corn and switchgrass soil carbon sequestration. Since MARKAL does not model animal feed markets, we incorporate the economic value and greenhouse gas benefits of coproduced distillers grains into the modeled corn ethanol biorefinery. We calculated corn ethanol costs and O&M costs net of coproduct sales from Shapouri, et al (15).

For thermal energy requirement (in natural gas, specifically) for corn production, we assumed a 2% reduction per time-step. Given the variety of ways to reduce energy demand (no-cook fermentation, cogeneration, improved insulation and heat recapture, substitution of biomass and biogas) this seems conservative as an average for the corn ethanol industry. We also assume an increasing conversion rate over time due to better enzymes, fractionation technology, and higher-starch corn varieties.

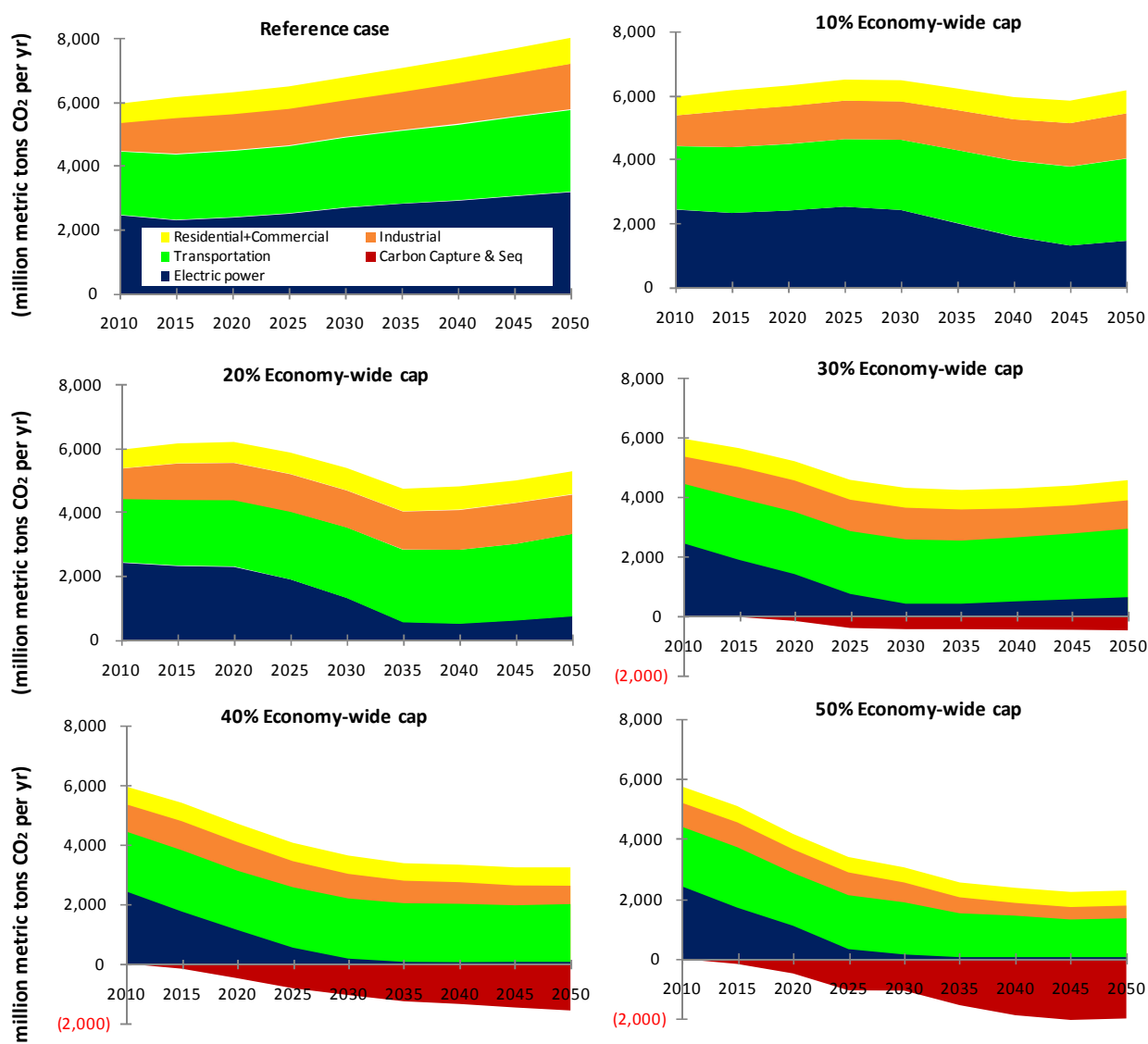
The technologies to produce cellulosic ethanol are still pre-commercial and are thus much

more difficult to project. While there are numerous studies exploring the issue, they vary with regards to the whether they are predicting near-term or long-term technologies. Given our objective of constructing a stylized characterization of ethanol production in MARKAL, we adopt values liberally from several studies (5-9, 16, 17) to create an amalgam of shifting technologies, performance, and costs over time to 2050.

Section S2. Additional Modeling Results

Projected emissions, emission reductions, and mitigation costs

Detailed descriptions of the scenarios can be found in Table 1 of the main text. Figure S1 shows projected CO₂ emissions between 2010 and 2050 for all the economy-wide cap scenarios (E scenarios) and economy-wide + transportation cap scenarios (E&T scenarios). The projected emission reductions in the transportation sector are comparable between 40%E (40% economy-wide cap) and 10%E&T (10% economy-wide cap + transportation cap). The projected transportation emission reduction for 50%E is between 20%E&T and 30%E&T.



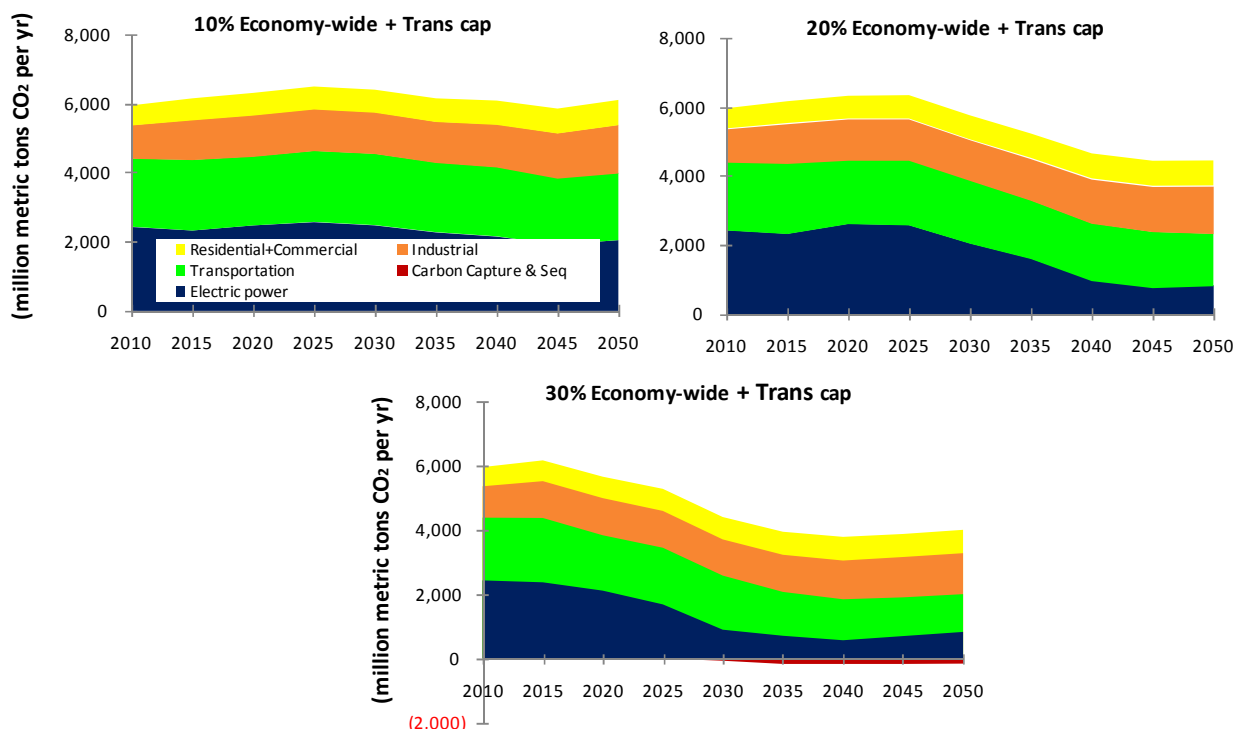


Figure S1. Projected CO₂ emissions by sector, 2010-2050.

Figure S2 shows the total CO₂ emission reductions and Figure S3 shows the marginal costs of emission reduction for the transportation sector. For comparison, the economy-wide marginal costs of CO₂ emission reduction for 30%E and 40%E are also shown. The total CO₂ emission reduction with no international offsets examined in the EIA's analysis of S. 2191 is 3030 million metric tons CO₂-equivalent in 2030 (18). This roughly corresponds to our 30%E scenario (2879 million metric tons CO₂ reduction) in 2030. The model estimates that the marginal CO₂ mitigation costs for the 30% economy-wide cap scenario (30%E) are \$70, \$126, and \$213 per metric ton CO₂ (in 2000 dollars) in 2030, 2040, and 2050 respectively. The interpretation of the marginal abatement costs presented here should be interpreted with great caution. As mentioned in the main text, the goal of this paper is not to analyze the cost impacts of a particular policy, but to inform policy design regarding the potential roles of transportation mitigation strategies and the importance of uncertainties. More importantly, the discussion about CO₂ mitigation and its costs should be accompanied by its benefits in avoided damages and increased welfare. Our studies do not attempt to quantify the benefits of CO₂ mitigation, which are often argued to be greater than its costs (19).

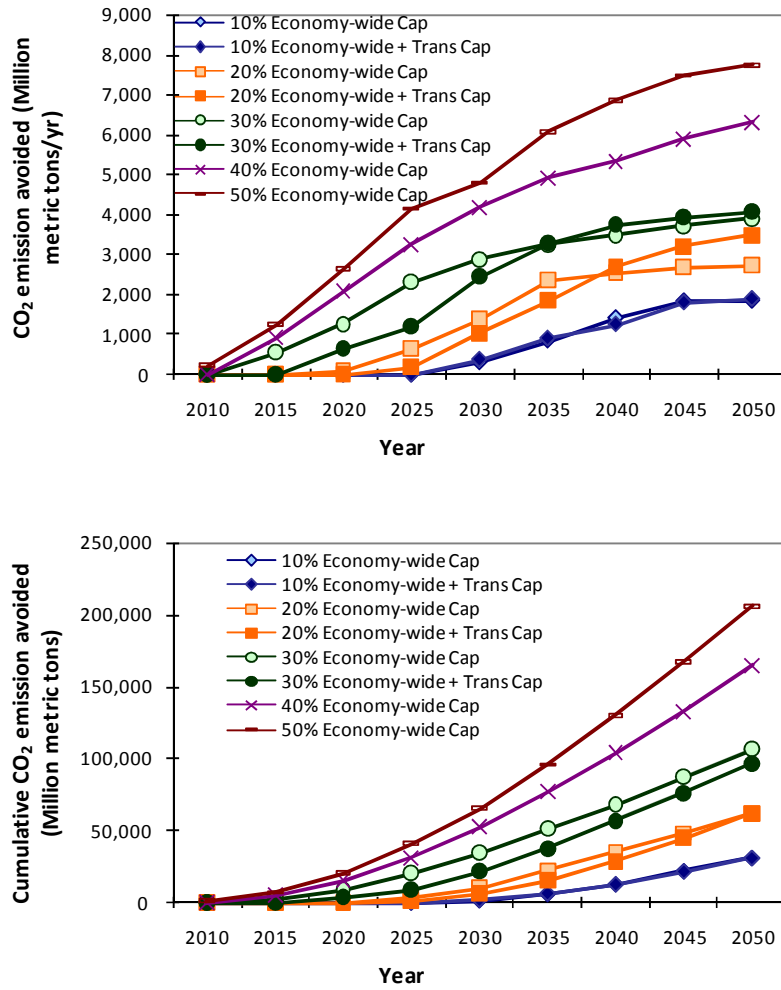


Figure S2. CO₂ emissions reduction per year (top) and total cumulative CO₂ emissions reduction (bottom).

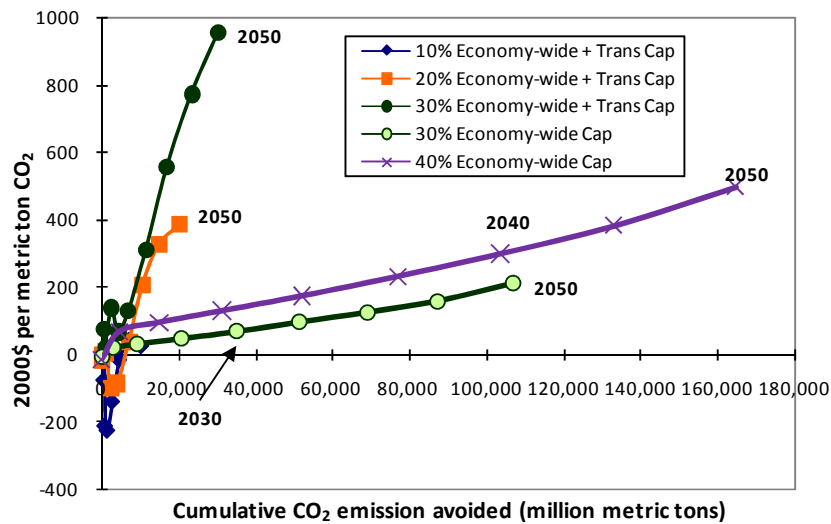


Figure S3. Marginal CO₂ mitigation costs for the transportation sector (10%-30% Economy-wide + transportation cap) and the economy-wide marginal CO₂ mitigation costs (30-40% Economy-wide cap).

Mitigation contribution from vehicle travel demand reduction, vehicle efficiency improvement, and fuel CO₂ intensity reduction

To isolate the amount of CO₂ emission reduction by a specific mitigation strategy within a dynamic model can be tricky because so many variables are changing at one time. We therefore devised a simple estimation that approximates the contribution of CO₂ emission mitigations from vehicle travel demand reduction, vehicle efficiency improvement, and fuel CO₂ intensity reduction. The calculation is shown in Table S6.

Table S6. Modelling results and methods to estimate CO₂ emission mitigations from vehicle travel demand reduction, vehicle efficiency improvement, and reduction in fuel CO₂ intensity.

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emissions from light-duty vehicles (million metric tons CO₂) Emission factors are based on fuel carbon content and not on a life cycle-based (with the exception of ethanol, per explanation in Section S1). Emissions from electricity use are accounted in the electric sector.									
Reference Case	1,078	1,072	1,062	1,105	1,198	1,229	1,237	1,296	1,392
10%E&T	1,075	1,087	908	932	953	888	855	763	758
20%E&T	1,071	1,068	834	843	810	659	617	557	400
30%E&T	1,066	1,042	775	772	714	384	279	175	118
50%E	1,071	1,066	823	828	795	505	423	255	247
Travel demand (billion VMT)									
Reference Case	2,799	3,125	3,474	3,839	4,227	4,565	4,930	5,324	5,750
10%E&T	2,799	3,125	3,422	3,839	4,227	4,565	4,930	5,324	5,750
20%E&T	2,799	3,125	3,422	3,839	4,227	4,565	4,930	5,324	5,750
30%E&T	2,799	3,125	3,370	3,839	4,227	4,565	4,930	5,324	5,750
50%E	2,799	3,125	3,370	3,839	4,227	4,565	4,930	5,324	5,750
Fuel use (trillion Btu)									
Reference Case	14,748	14,906	15,187	16,158	17,553	18,153	18,989	20,031	20,769
10%E&T	14,712	15,101	13,094	13,741	14,156	13,549	14,018	14,374	14,376
20%E&T	14,669	14,845	12,204	12,715	12,531	11,461	11,718	12,379	12,638
30%E&T	14,600	14,504	11,528	11,986	11,712	9,435	9,404	10,083	10,796
50%E	14,665	14,815	11,993	12,477	12,253	10,274	10,257	10,479	11,194
Fleet average efficiency (mpg)									
Reference Case	23.5	24.8	26.7	28.1	29.4	31.2	32.2	33	34.3
10%E&T	23.6	25.7	32.4	34.7	37	41.8	43.6	45.9	49.6
20%E&T	23.7	26.1	34.8	37.5	41.8	49.4	52.2	53.4	56.4
30%E&T	23.8	26.7	36.3	39.7	44.8	60	65	65.5	66.1
50%E	23.7	26.2	34.9	38.2	42.8	55.1	59.6	63	63.7

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Method to estimate the contributions of CO₂ emission mitigations (million metric tons CO₂) from VMT reduction, efficiency improvement and fuel CO₂ intensity reduction. Shaded areas are hypothetical emission changes if all other factors are held constant except the specified variable(s)									
<i>Reference Case</i>									
Hold emission constant	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078
Emission changes: VMT only	1,078	1,204	1,338	1,479	1,628	1,758	1,899	2,051	2,215
Emission changes: VMT & efficiency	1,078	1,141	1,181	1,237	1,302	1,327	1,388	1,464	1,518
Actual total emission changes	1,078	1,072	1,062	1,105	1,198	1,229	1,237	1,296	1,392
<i>10% Economy-wide + Trans Cap (10%E&T)</i>									
Emission changes: VMT only	1,078	1,204	1,318	1,479	1,628	1,758	1,899	2,051	2,215
Emission changes: VMT & efficiency	1,078	1,106	959	1,007	1,037	993	1,027	1,053	1,053
Emission mitigation: VMT	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emission mitigation: efficiency	0	34	201	230	265	334	361	411	465
Emission mitigation: fuel CO ₂ intensity	3	-50	-67	-57	-20	6	22	122	169
<i>20% Economy-wide + Trans Cap (20%E&T)</i>									
Emission changes: VMT only	1,078	1,204	1,318	1,479	1,628	1,758	1,899	2,051	2,215
Emission changes: VMT & efficiency	1,078	1,091	897	934	921	842	861	910	929
Emission mitigation: VMT	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emission mitigation: efficiency	0	50	264	302	382	485	527	554	589
Emission mitigation: fuel CO ₂ intensity	6	-46	-56	-40	6	85	94	184	403
<i>30% Economy-wide + Trans Cap (30%E&T)</i>									
Emission changes: VMT only	1,078	1,204	1,298	1,479	1,628	1,758	1,899	2,051	2,215
Emission changes: VMT & efficiency	1,078	1,071	851	885	865	696	694	744	797
Emission mitigation: VMT	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emission mitigation: efficiency	0	70	290	352	438	630	694	720	721
Emission mitigation: fuel CO ₂ intensity	12	-40	-43	-18	46	215	264	401	553
<i>50% Economy-wide Cap (50%E)</i>									
Emission changes: VMT only	1,078	1,204	1,298	1,479	1,628	1,758	1,899	2,051	2,215
Emission changes: VMT & efficiency	1,078	1,089	881	917	901	755	754	770	823
Emission mitigation: VMT	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emission mitigation: efficiency	0	52	259	319	402	572	634	694	695
Emission mitigation: fuel CO ₂ intensity	7	-45	-61	-42	1	152	181	347	450
Method to estimate emission mitigation (million metric tons CO₂/yr) from fuel CO₂ intensity reduction from ethanol fuels and others									
<i>Total ethanol fuels emissions</i>									
Reference case	-31	-58	-91	-126	-140	-156	-188	-195	-177
10% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	-31	-58	-86	-115	-124	-142	-178	-257	-272
20% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	-31	-58	-91	-120	-126	-151	-186	-262	-408
30% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	-31	-58	-91	-126	-144	-161	-212	-330	-456
50% Economy-wide Cap (50%E)	-31	-58	-86	-112	-108	-128	-155	-266	-345
<i>Emission mitigation from fuel CO₂ intensity reduction - ethanol fuels</i>									
10% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	0	0	-5	-12	-15	-14	-10	62	95
20% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	0	0	0	-6	-14	-5	-2	66	231
30% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	0	0	0	0	4	5	24	134	279
50% Economy-wide Cap (50%E)	0	0	-5	-14	-32	-28	-33	71	168
<i>Emission mitigation from fuel CO₂ intensity reduction - others</i>									
10% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	3	-50	-61	-45	-4	20	31	60	74
20% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	6	-46	-56	-34	20	90	96	118	171
30% Economy-wide + Trans Cap	12	-40	-43	-17	42	209	241	267	274
50% Economy-wide Cap (50%E)	7	-45	-55	-27	33	180	214	276	282

The average fuel CO₂ intensity (gCO₂/MJ) for passenger vehicles can be calculated by dividing the total passenger vehicle emissions (million metric tons CO₂) by the total fuel use (billion Btu) and then multiplying by a conversion factor of 947.817 Btu/MJ (Figure S4). With the exception of ethanol, fuel CO₂ intensity is calculated based on the carbon content of the fuels, shown in Table S4, and not on a life-cycle basis. For ethanol feedstocks, the considerable N₂O emissions are included as CO₂ equivalents because they can comprise a

sizeable share of the direct GHG effects of bioenergy crop production. The emission factors for corn ethanol and cellulosic ethanol are listed in Table S5. Note that our paper only considers two generic types of ethanol: corn ethanol and cellulosic ethanol. Many biofuel production pathways can contribute to significantly lower greenhouse gas emission reductions (20, 21), and this would be an important research area that needs to be incorporated into our future database. The emission accounting in our database adopts the sector-specific approach. Therefore emissions from electricity use for plug-in hybrid vehicles will be accounted for in the electric sector.

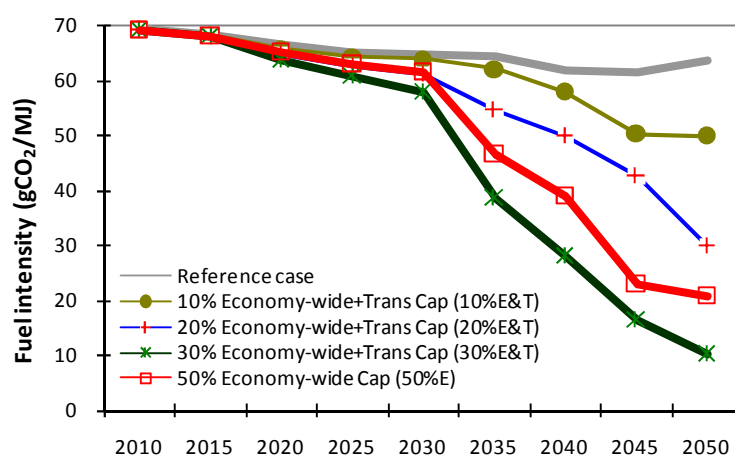


Figure S4. The average fuel CO₂ intensity for passenger vehicles by scenario. The emissions for the CO₂ intensity of the fuels are sector-specific and not life-cycle based.

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