



# **Agenda**

- US National Blueprint for Transportation Decarbonization
- Electric Vehicles
- Decarbonization of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles
- Decarbonization of Aviation Emissions
- Carbon



# Three Key Strategies

#### **Convenient**

















**Efficient** 









Clean



Improve Community Design and Land-use Planning

**Increase Options to Travel** More Efficiently

Transition to Zero Emission Vehicles and Fuels

Source: National Blueprint

# **Transition to Clean Options**

1 icon represents limited long-term opportunity 2 icons represents large long-term opportunity 3 icons represents greatest long-term opportunity	BATTERY/ELECTRIC	(a) HYDROGEN	SUSTAINABLE LIQUID FUELS
Light Duty Vehicles (49%)*		-	TBD
Medium, Short-Haul Heavy Trucks & Buses (~14%)		<b>©</b>	
Long-Haul Heavy Trucks (~7%)		000	
Off-road (10%)		<b>©</b>	动
Rail (2%)		<b>@ @</b>	
Maritime (3%)		<b>© ©</b> '	
Aviation (11%)		<b>©</b>	
Pipelines (4%)		TBD	TBD
Additional Opportunities	Stationary battery use     Grid support (managed EV charging)	Heavy industries     Grid support     Feedstock for chemicals and fuels	Decarbonize plastics/chemicals     Bio-products
RD&D Priorities	National battery strategy     Charging infrastructure     Grid integration     Battery recycling	Electrolyzer costs     Fuel cell durability and cost     Clean hydrogen infrastructure	Multiple cost-effective drop-in sustainable fuels     Reduce ethanol carbon intensity     Bioenergy scale-up

<sup>\*</sup> All emissions shares are for 2019

Source: National Blueprint

<sup>1</sup> Includes hydrogen for ammonia and methanol



# **Light-Duty Vehicles**

- Largest contributor to transportation GHG emissions (49% of all emissions)
- Federal GHG emissions reduction goals:
  - Achieve 50% of new vehicle sales being zero-emission by 2030
  - Ensure new internal combustion engine vehicles are as efficient as possible
  - Deploy 500,000 EV chargers by 2030
  - Ensure 100% of federal fleet procurement is zero-emission by 2027

# **Key Issues in EV Development and Deployment**

- Commercially Successful Siting of EV Charging Infrastructure
  - Range anxiety impact
  - Regulatory and permitting considerations
  - The best way in which to monetize charging infrastructure
  - The best type of contractual protections in infrastructure licensing or site host agreements
- Battery and EV Component Supply Sourcing and Recycling
  - Government funding impact
  - Tax credit eligibility impact
  - Existing uncertainty absent Treasury and IRS guidance
- EV Infrastructure and Interconnected Utility Data Protection and Cybersecurity
  - Status of DoT standards?
  - Intersection with existing emphasis on hacking entry points

# **Key Issues in EV Development and Deployment**

- Public Funding Opportunities for EV Infrastructure or Component Manufacturing, Development, and Installation
  - Status of NEVI funding disbursement
- Vehicle-to-Grid Market Access, Monetization, and Regulatory Implications
  - Bidirectional charging enables EV customers or fleet owners to utilize V2G capabilities,
     which can facilitate market access
  - Impact on utility planning; role of V2G capability to serve as effective virtual power plant
- EV Tax Credit Eligibility and Access
  - IRA revisions to Section 30D and Section 45 of IRC
  - Inherent friction between Administration goals and tax credit eligibility provisions



# **Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest contributor to transportation GHG emissions (21% of all emissions)
- Federal GHG emissions reduction goals:
  - 30% of new vehicle sales to be zero-emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040
  - Ensure 100% of federal fleet procurement is zero-emission by 2035
- Near-term actions:
  - RD&D for lower-cost and higher energy density batteries and fuel cell applications
  - Incorporation of hydrogen and sustainable fuels
  - Support build-out of interoperable EV charging and refueling infrastructure

# **Opportunities in MHDV Industry**

- DOE Funding Opportunity for RD&D of Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies
  - \$47 million available
  - Areas of focus:
    - R&D of hydrogen carriers
    - Onboard storage systems for liquid hydrogen
    - Liquid hydrogen transfer and vehicular fueling technologies to enable highflow transfers
    - Development of membrane electrode assemblies

# **Opportunities in MHDV Industry**

- Expected DOE Funding Opportunity for RD&D and Manufacturing of Hydrogen Technologies
  - Up to \$750 million in funding expected
  - Areas of focus:
    - Increase manufacturing capacity for proton exchange membrane fuel cells designed for heavy-duty vehicle applications
    - Support RD&D for stable and high-volume supply chain of proton exchange membrane fuel cell materials and components



## **Aviation Emissions**

- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest contributor to transportation GHG emissions (11% of all emissions)
- Federal GHG emissions reduction goals:
  - Reduce aviation emissions by 20% by 2030
  - Achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050
  - Catalyze the production of at least three billion gallons of sustainable aviation fuel per year by 2030 and ~35 billion gallons by 2050, enough to supply the entire sector
- Near-term actions:
  - Demonstrating aircraft technologies that achieve a 30% improvement in fuel efficiency and reducing aviation emissions by 20%

## **Sustainable Aviation Fuels**

- DOE Sustainable Aviation Fuel Grand Challenge
- DOE: \$118 million in funding to accelerate domestic production of sustainable biofuels
- Section 40B Tax Credit
  - Applies to fuel sold or used after December 31, 2022
  - Potential credit for qualifying mixtures of SAF of \$1.25/gallon credit, with increase to up to \$1.75/gallon if certain requirements related to the production and the lifecycle GHG emissions rating of the fuel are met

## **SAF Transactions: Contractual Considerations**

#### Contractual issues for consideration:

- What specifications will apply to the SAF?
- Where and how will the SAF be delivered?
- Who bears the risk of loss?
- When does title to the SAF pass to the buyer?
- What happens if there is a quantity shortage or quality defect?



## **Carbon Offsets**

- Carbon offset: an instrument that represents a permanent reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or increase in carbon removal or storage that is used to compensate for emissions that occur elsewhere
- Voluntary carbon markets
  - Continuing to scale
  - Standards under development
- Regulation over the voluntary carbon markets is forthcoming
  - CFTC regulation
  - Proposed SEC climate-related disclosures

## **Carbon Offset Transactions: Contractual Considerations**

#### Contractual issues for consideration:

- What standard applies to the carbon offsets?
- How will the carbon offsets be verified?
- Do the carbon offsets reflect the permanent removal or reduction in GHG emissions?
- Have the carbon offsets been double counted?



# **Biography**



**Levi McAllister**Washington, D.C.
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Levi McAllister, head of the firm's Electric Vehicles (EV) Working Group and Energy Commodity Trading and Compliance Working Group, helps energy companies navigate the quickly evolving regulatory and investment environment for both conventional and emerging energy technologies. As more sectors look to creative solutions to mitigate the effects of climate change, Levi guides clients seeking to reduce their carbon footprints and take advantage of new and evolving energy storage and infrastructure assets, while also advising on energy commodity trading and the deployment of EVs and EV infrastructure in US markets. He is a member of the National Native American Bar Association and a frequent public speaker on energy issues.

# **Biography**



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Pamela T. Wu represents companies in the energy industry in a broad range of matters involving rates, market rules and regulation, and energy commodity trading before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). She advises clients seeking to reduce their carbon footprint through new infrastructure assets, clean energy technologies, and transacting carbon credits and carbon offsets. Pam is an active member of the firm's Energy Commodity Trading and Compliance Working Group, Hydrogen Working Group, Electric Vehicles Working Group, and Renewables Working Group.

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