



The urgency of reducing methane

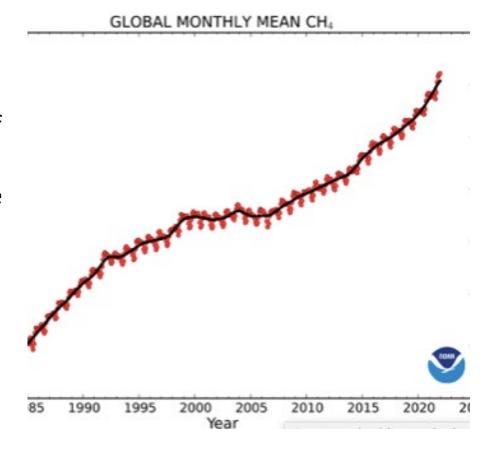






Reducing methane slows warming quickly, giving us time to reduce CO₂

- Methane causes 30% of warming.
- Over 20 years, methane causes 80 times more warming than CO₂
- It is short-lived
- Still increasing rapidly







California's problem with dairies and methane



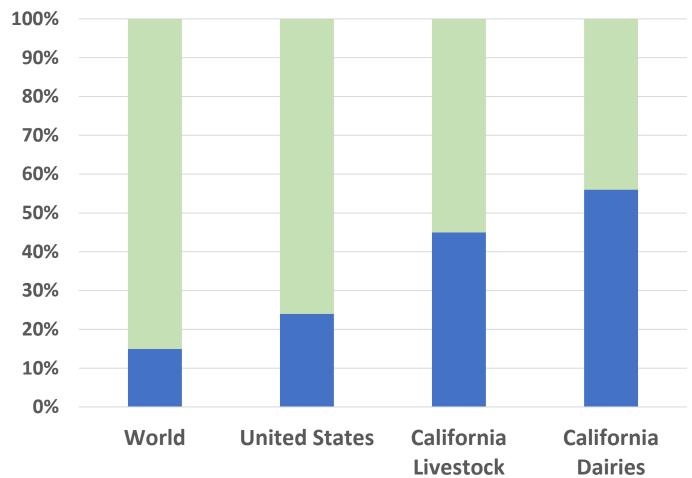




Enteric fermentation (burps) is similar for each cow.
Methane emissions from manure varies widely.



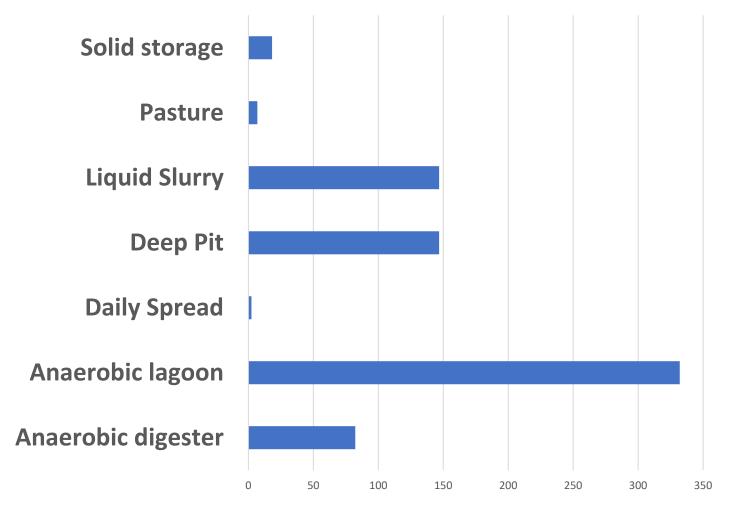
Percentage of Livestock Methane from Manure Management (BLUE) and Enteric (GREEN)





Non-enteric methane emissions largely result from manure management methods

Emission factor (kg CH4 per dairy cow per year)







There are multiple methods that can reduce methane emissions from manure



California relies primarily on capturing methane in dairy digesters.





But there are a number of alternative manure management methods. Two Examples:







Vermifiltration





SB 1383 from 2016 requires us to reduce livestock and dairy methane by 40% in 2030.

GOAL

Reduce dairy and livestock methane emissions by 9 MMT CO_2e .

STATUS

NOT ON TRACK

CARB claims we are on pace to cut 5.0 MMT CO_2e by end of 2026.





Is CARB's incentivesbased strategy plausible? First issue: Is it based on solid data?

- California Emissions Inventory does not match numbers in the Denial of our petition
- CARB is counting new projects; losses are uncounted
- Research shows CARB undercounts methane emissions
- Even if every dairy farm had a digester, only 25% of farm-based methane would be reduced.





Why should CARB use its regulatory power?

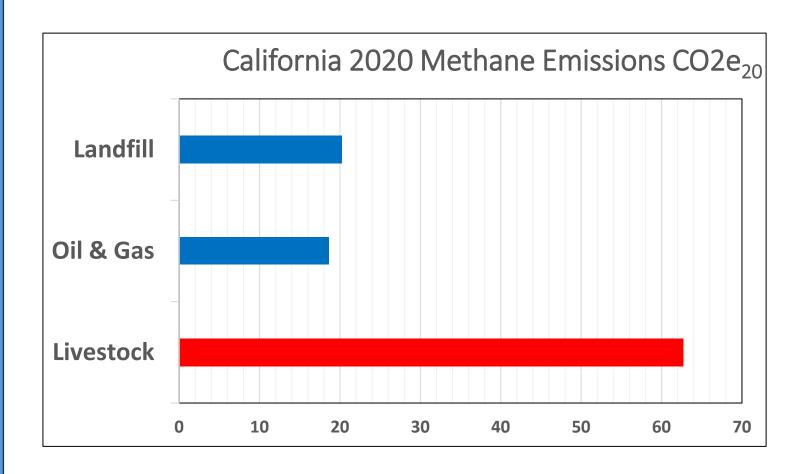






California regulates oil/gas facilities and landfills.

Dairy and livestock emit three times the methane but are *not regulated*.







It's the law:
SB 1383 (2016)
requires a 40%
reduction in livestock
methane by 2030

- Baseline year 2013 was near-peak emissions
- Prioritized incentives
- Regulations could be adopted promptly, effective as soon as 2024
- Regulation of enteric methane has more conditions
- No regulations have been workshopped or adopted





Dairies are a social justice issue

The San Joaquin Valley is one of the most polluted regions in the United States.

- Methane contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone
- Dairies contribute 21% of the ozone in the SJV.
- Excess nitrogen, in the form of **ammonia**, is the source of much of the air and water pollution in the SJV.
- Ammonia as a gas contributes to generation of PM2.5; pollutes ground water and surface water; and contributes to N₂O emissions.
- Hydrogen sulfide causes noxious odors and is dangerous to health.
- Regulating manure management must form the backbone of attempts to address these problems.





Regulation eliminates "Avoided Emissions" distortions in the Low Carbon Fuel Standard

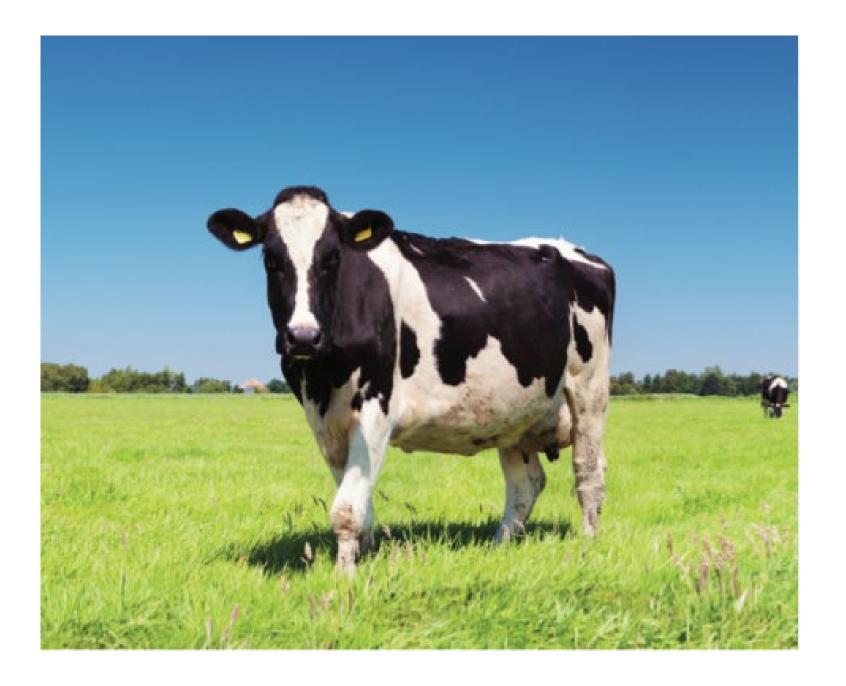
- In the absence of regulation, "avoided emissions" is voluntarily captured methane
- Captured digester methane capture is overvalued by the LCFS...
- ...which encourages biomethane internal combustion vehicles when we need EVs
- Avoided emissions crediting produces added profits for the largest dairies, supporting industry concentration





First step:
Measure
and report
farm-level
emissions







CARB has
Full authority
to measure
and monitor
livestock
methane

SB 1383: "Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the state board to acquire planning and baseline information, including requiring the monitoring and reporting of emissions."





Quoting
EJAC
consultant
Prof.
Michael
Wara

Key Finding: ARB urgently needs to improve methane emission measurements

- Evaluate progress toward reduction goals
- Are reductions promised by grant recipients real?
- Need farm level data about herd size and manure handling
- Bring regulatory options into focus



