## Overview of the Development of the 2022 Scoping Plan Update



FEBRUARY 2022

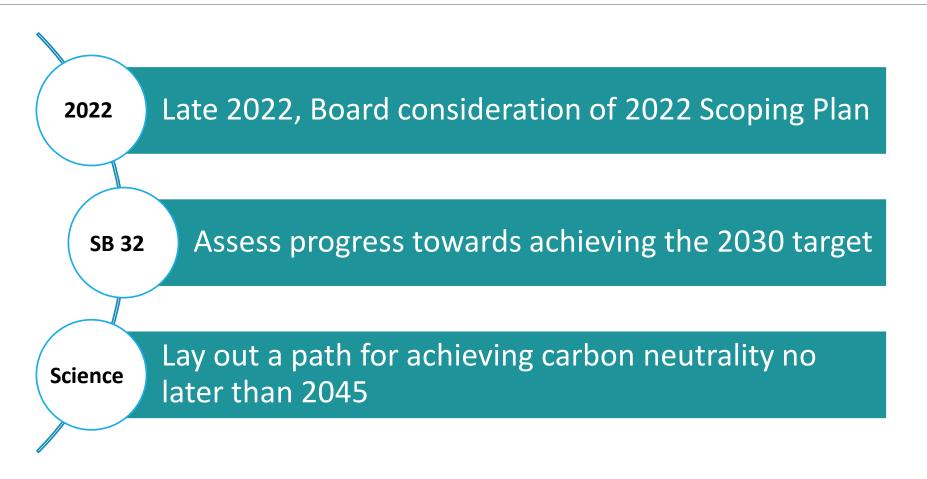
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## AB 32 Scoping Plan(s)

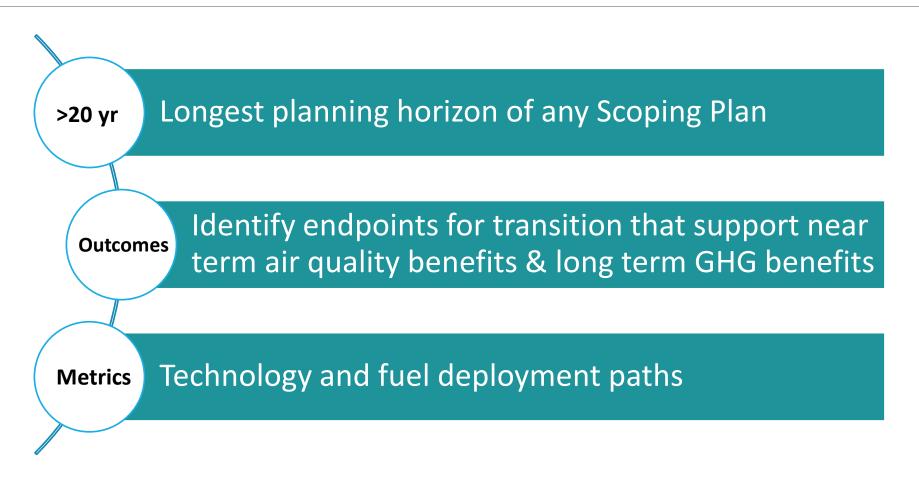


- Planning phase (underway now) framework for achieving targets and goals
- Implementation phase transform plan to action via action on regulations, programs, incentives, etc.
- Both critical to success

#### 2022 Scoping Plan Update: Key Objectives

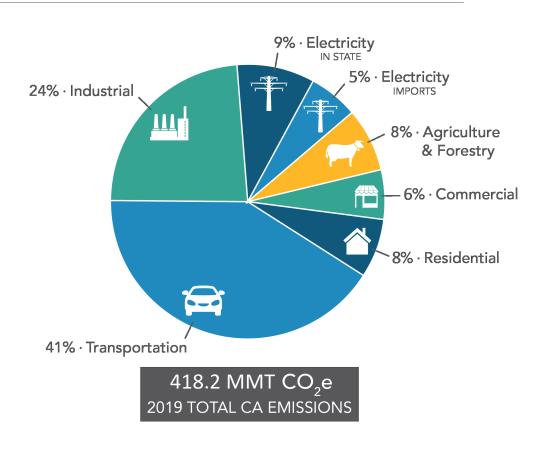


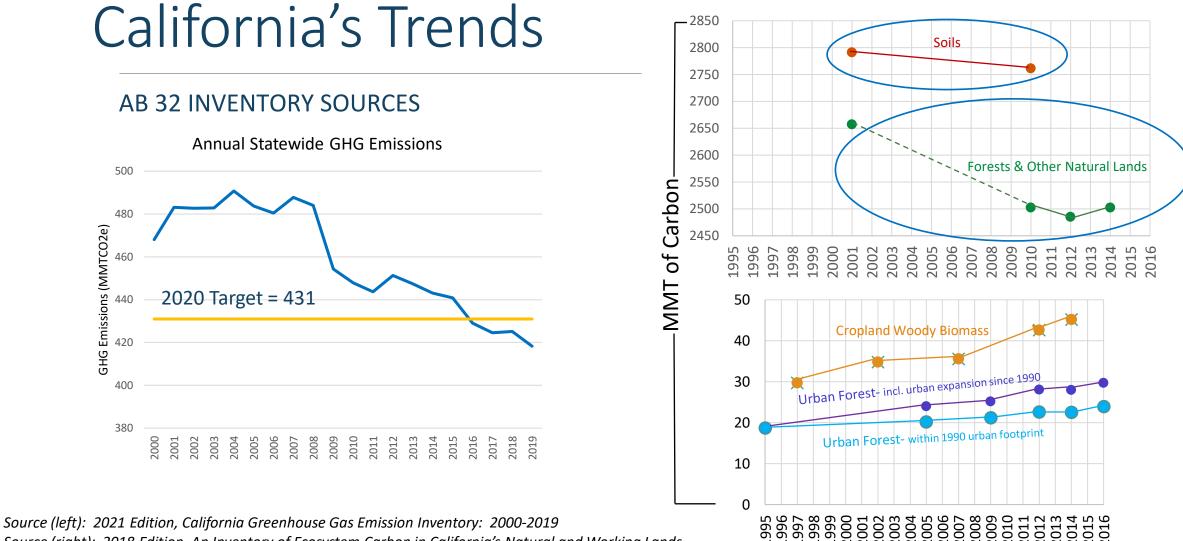
# 2022 Scoping Plan Update: Key Objectives, cont.



#### AB 32 & Scoping Plan Greenhouse Gases

- Greenhouse Gases included in statute: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), Nitrogen trifluoride\* (NF<sub>3</sub>)
- Focus on sources or categories of sources that contribute the most to statewide emissions
- AB 32 GHG Inventory includes all direct sources of emissions in the State and emissions associated with electricity consumed in-state
- AB 32 and SB 32 targets include all sources in the AB 32 GHG Inventory

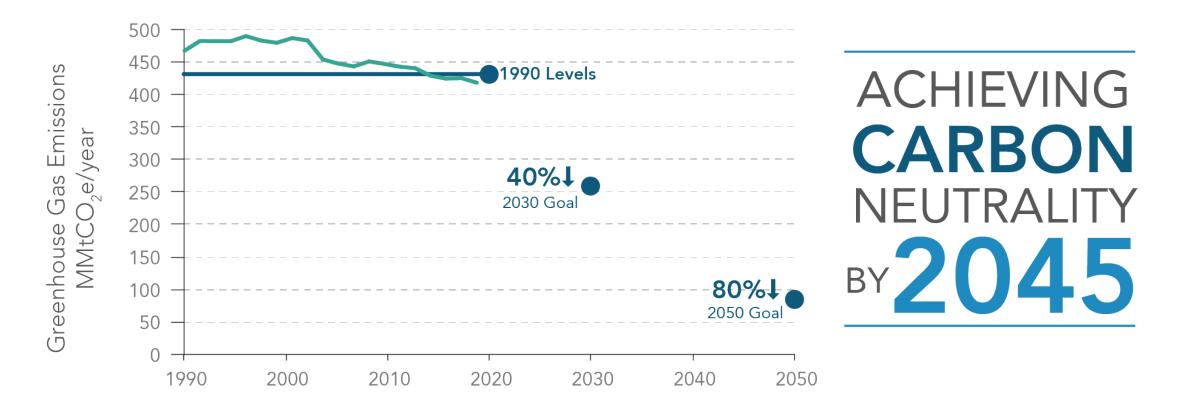




**NATURAL & WORKING LANDS** 

Source (right): 2018 Edition, An Inventory of Ecosystem Carbon in California's Natural and Working Lands

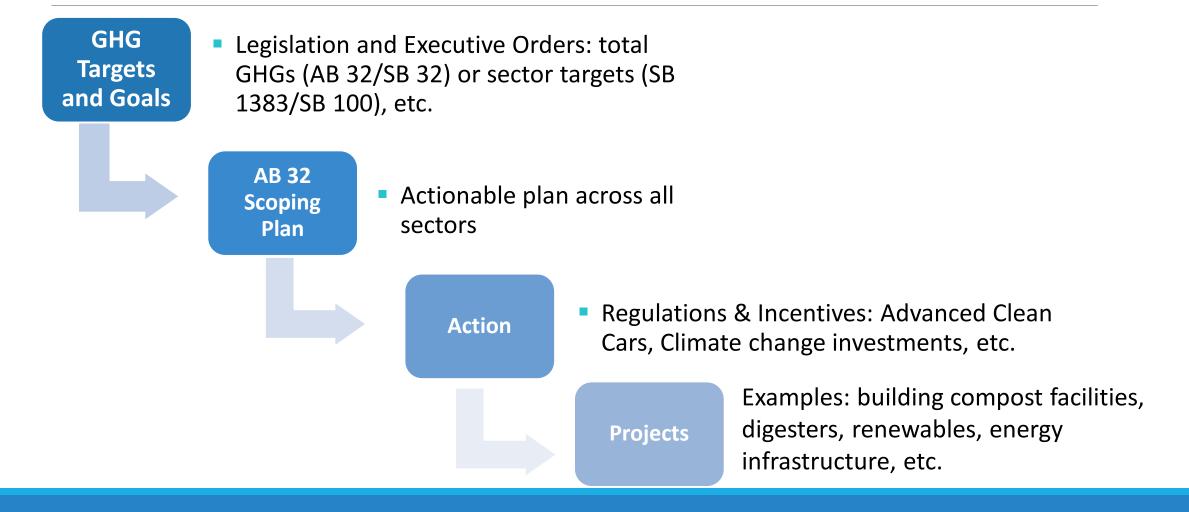
#### CA GHG Reduction Targets



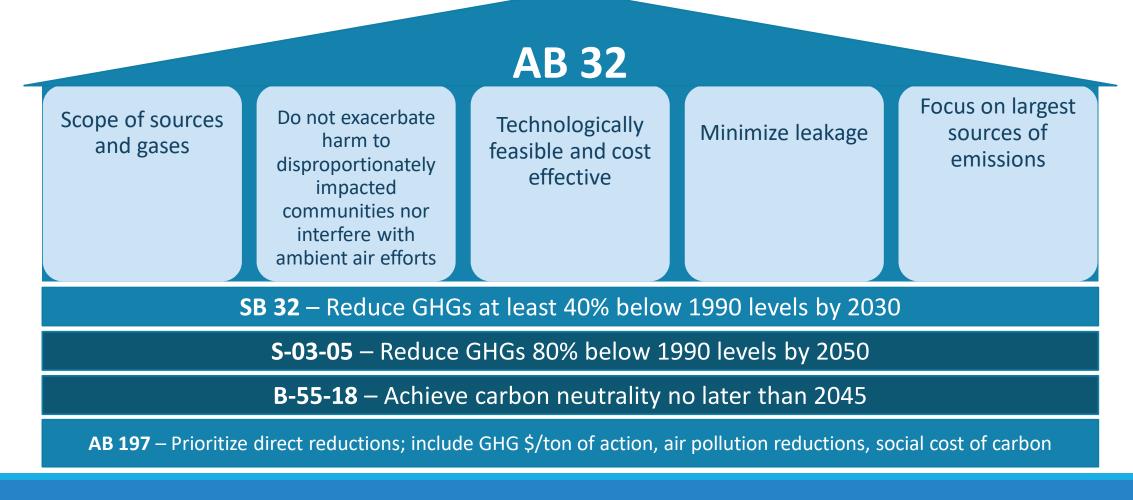
### AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan Statutory Requirements

- Scoping Plan(s) are action plans for CA to meet statewide GHG reduction targets
  - Scoping Plan(s) outline a suite of climate policies to address emissions across all sectors
  - Required to be updated at least every 5 years
  - 2017 SP (most recent) cost-effective and technologically feasible path to achieve the 2030 target
- Provide direct GHG emissions reductions and air quality benefits
- Minimize emissions "leakage" increase to non-CA GHG emissions
  - Ensure high-road jobs remain
- Facilitate sub-national and national collaboration
  - Develop exportable programs for partners to adopt
- Support cost-effective and flexible compliance

#### California's Climate Policy Framework



Climate Legislative and EO Direction for the 2022 Scoping Plan Update (1 of 3)



# Climate Legislative and EO Direction for the 2022 Scoping Plan Update (2 of 3)

#### Reduce SLCPs

- SB 1383 Reduce methane and HFCs 40% below 2013 levels by 2030
- Implement SLCP Strategy – dairy manure management and enteric strategies

#### Decarbonize Electricity

 SB 100 – 60% renewables by 2030 and 100% zerocarbon retail sales by 2045



- N-79-20 100% sales of LDVs are ZEVs by 2035 and by 2045 for MD/HD trucks
- SB 375 GHG targets for sustainable transportation to reduce emissions from driving



- AB 398 Legislative designed Cap-and-Trade Program through 2030
- SB 596 Net-zero GHGs from cement by 2045

Climate Legislative and EO Direction for the 2022 Scoping Plan Update (3 of 3)

#### **Incorporate NWL into State's climate goals**

- SB 1386 State agencies shall consider the conservation and management of NWL in meeting GHG emission reduction goals
- N-82-20 Goal of protecting 30% of California's lands and waters by 2030, and updating the target for the NWL sector in the 2022 Scoping Plan

#### **Carbon dioxide removal targets**

- SB 27 Establish NWL Climate Smart Strategy and CO<sub>2</sub> removal targets for 2030 and beyond
- AB 1504 Ensure rules governing commercial forest harvesting consider the annual sequestration target of 5 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e established in the 2008 Scoping Plan, in addition to other ecosystem co-benefits

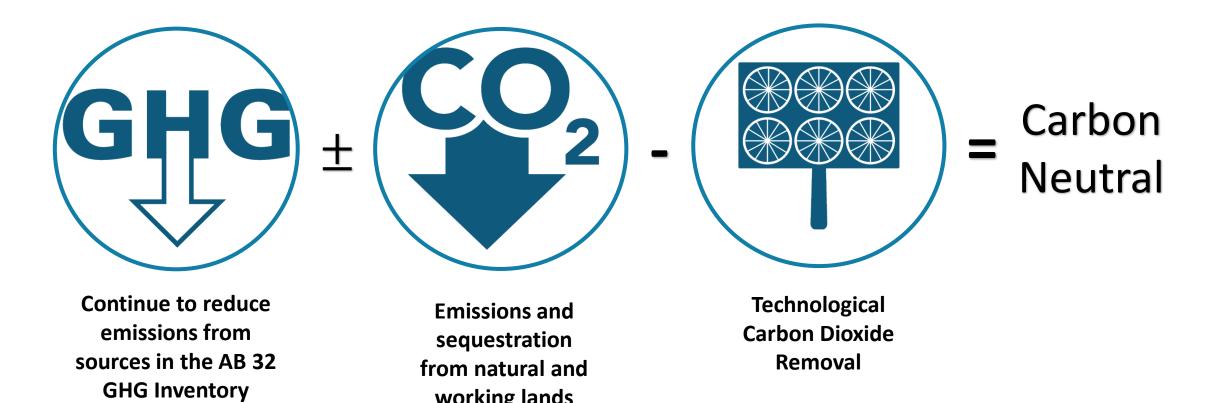
### State Multi-Agency Effort



List is not exhaustive

#### What Carbon Neutrality Means

working lands



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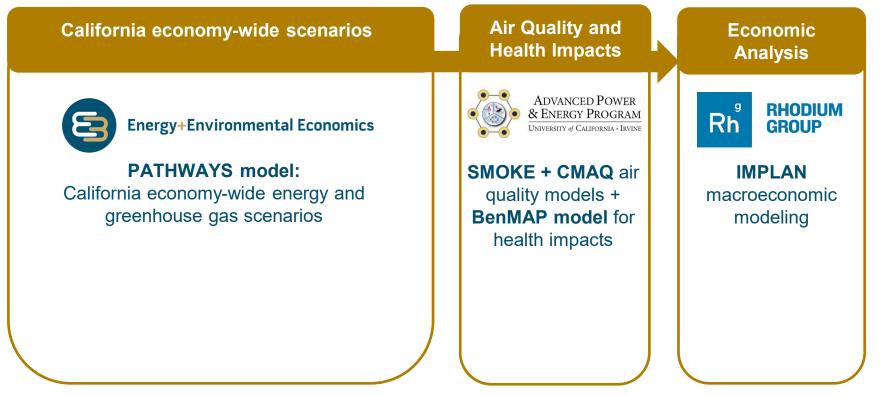
#### Progress to Date

- I1 Public Workshops with Interagency Coordination
- More than 400 written public comments from individuals, environmental justice organizations, industry groups, and others
- Numerous stakeholder meetings, including 2 Tribal-specific webinars
- 13 Environmental Justice Advisory Committee Meetings
- I Board Meeting Informational Update

### AB 32 Sources Modeling Scenarios

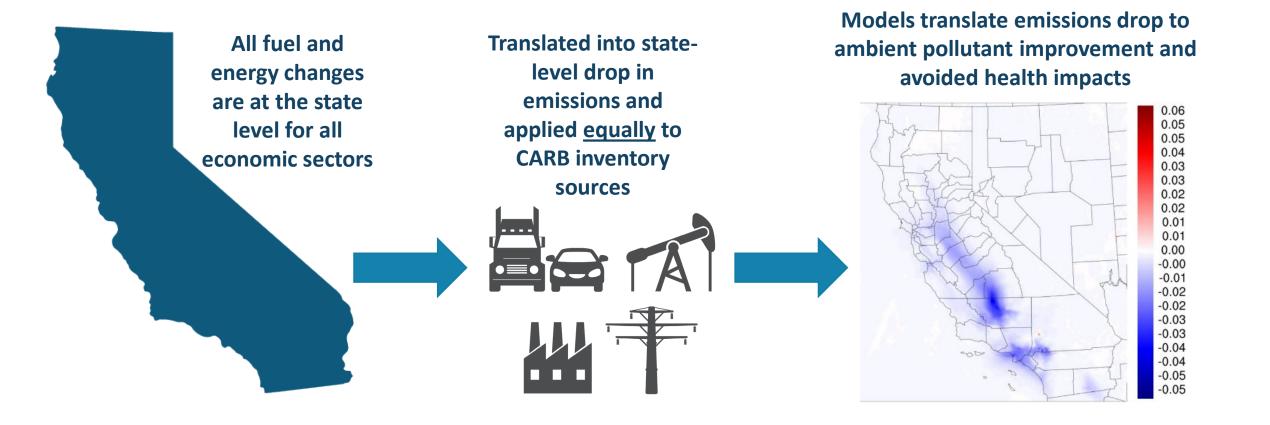
- All scenarios must at least:
  - be consistent with existing Legislative Mandates and Executive Orders
  - meet GHG goals
  - work in concert with existing and emerging air quality programs
  - deliver near-term air quality benefits, especially in heavily burdened communities
- By summer 2022, staff will propose a scenario to the Board based on:
  - Consistency with statutes and EOs
  - Consideration of public, EJ Advisory Committee, and public agency input
  - A balance of several factors including benefits, costs, leakage minimization, technological feasibility, direct emissions reductions in accordance with key statutes

#### Tools for AB 32 Sources Scenario Analyses



Source: E3. California PATHWAYS: A Tool to Examine Long-Term Greenhouse Gas Reduction Scenarios. August 17, 2021.

#### Scoping Plan Model Granularity



# Expanded Health Analyses for the 2022 Scoping Plan

- Quantitative outcomes
  - Reduced cases of mortality and morbidity
- Qualitative outcomes
  - Directional and scale of effects
  - Broader set of health outcomes
  - Health disparities
- Status quo versus action



### Overview: Key Health Analysis Elements

Analysis Type	2017 SP	2022 SP
Quantitative Analysis	# cases and value statewide PM	#cases and value state and local PM and Ozone
Health Overview	Literature review	Literature review
Qualitative Analysis	Not included	Included
Health Endpoints	3	Proposing 11
Physical Activity – Chronic Illness and Mortality	# cases; 2030 estimate	# of cases; Date of estimate TBD
Wildfire Analysis	Not included	#cases and value for selected years
Heat Mortality Analysis	Not included	Under review

#### AB 32 Sources Scenarios Overview

Alternative 1: Nearly complete phaseout of combustion, limited reliance on engineered carbon removal, restricted applications for biomass derived fuels 2035 Alternative 2: Use full suite of technology options, including engineered carbon removal 2035 Alternative 3: Use a broad portfolio of existing and emerging fossil fuel alternatives and alignment with statutes and Executive Orders 2045 Alternative 4: Use existing and emerging technologies, slower rate of clean technology and fuel deployment and consumer adoption 2045

#### AB 32 Sources Scenarios Comparison

#### SIMILARITIES

#### Drastic reductions in fossil fuel dependence, but some demand remains

Ambitious deployment of efficient and noncombustion technologies

Ambitious production and distribution of clean energy

Managed phasedown of fossil fuel as transitioning to clean energy

No scenario eliminates all emissions from AB 32 sources, SLCPs remain

Carbon dioxide removal of residual emissions

#### DIFFERENCES

Speed of transition to carbon neutrality goal

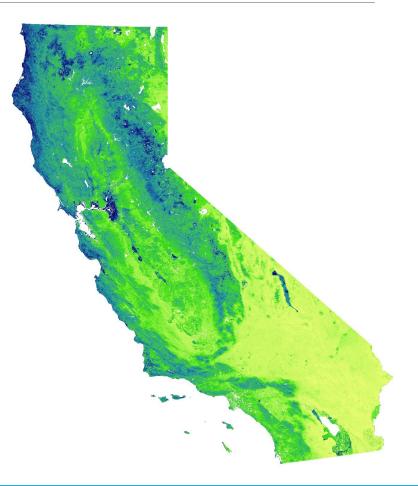
Amount of fossil fuel remaining by end of scenario

Constraints on technology and fuels deployed in certain sectors

Detailed PATHWAYS modeling assumptions available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/Revised\_2022SP\_ScenarioAssumptions\_15Dec.pdf

### NWL Scoping Plan History

- 2008 Scoping Plan
  - Forests only
  - 5MMT sequestration by 2030
- 2013 Scoping Plan
  - Natural and Working Lands
  - Forest Carbon Plan
- 2017 Scoping Plan
  - Reduce NWL emissions 15-20 MMT
  - NWL Climate Change Implementation Plan



## Designing NWL Scenarios

- Scenarios explore different visions for how California lands can be managed into the future, with an eye toward 2045 and beyond
- Scenarios set objectives and management strategies to reach those objectives
  - Each NWL type, ownership, and region have varying levels of management
- Developed in response to public comment, stakeholder outreach, and through state and federal government collaboration
- Factors to be weighed in staff proposed scenario for CARB Board consideration:
  - Identify trade-offs for balancing several factors including: ecosystem co-benefits, economic costs, technical feasibility

#### Tools for NWL Scenario Analysis

Model Projections of Ecological Impacts	Human Health Impacts	Economic Analysis
Portfolio of NWL models for carbon and other ecological outcomes from management:		
Forests, Shrublands, Grasslands: Regional Hydrological and Ecological Simulation System (RHESSys) Agriculture: Daycent, CARB derived model Settlements: CARB derived model, Defensible Space model Wetlands: CARB derived model Deserts and Other Lands: CARB derived model	Projected Forest, Shrubland, and Grassland Wildfire emissions + BenMAP model for health impacts	Cost estimates of management strategies, and health impacts

### NWL Models

NWL Categories							
Forests	Shrublands	Grasslands	Agriculture	Settlements	Wetlands	Deserts and other lands	

- Models project carbon stock and flux change over time
  - Under climate change
  - With different management practices based on NWL scenarios
- Additional ecological outcomes (e.g., wildfire activity, water dynamics) depending on NWL category

### Natural and Working Lands Carbon Alternatives

NWL Alternative 1: Prioritize maximizing short term carbon stock at 2045

NWL Alternative 2: Balanced mix of strategies from current commitments/plans

NWL Alternative 3: Prioritize restoration and climate resilience

NWL Alternative 4: Prioritize forest wildfire and other fuel reduction efforts

# Next Steps – Prior to Release of the Draft 2022 Scoping Plan Update



#### 2022 Scoping Plan Update Schedule

