

Equitable Decarbonization Priorities 2020-2030

Cement and Industrial Heat

Objectives	Fully decarbonize cement production in California and imports
	Decarbonize industrial heat
	 Encourage wide-spread adoption of thermal batteries
Accomplishments	2021: Passage of SB 596 requiring CARB to develop industry-specific plan to fully
to date	decarbonize by 2045
	2022: Modeling shows costs/benefits of a dedicated calciner combined with thermal
	battery and local renewables (view report)
	2023: Analysis demonstrates how thermal batteries are economical when powered by
	local renewables and how they can provide grid services (view report)
Next Steps	Evaluate market size, local air quality benefits, local renewables, and benefits to
	disadvantaged communities for replacing natural gas-based commercial heating with
	thermal batteries
	 Work with CARB to develop meaningful SB 596 regulations by the end of 2023
Success factors	 25% reduction in emissions per unit of cement
by 2030	 1st production dedicated calciner with carbon sequestration
	 25% reduction in emissions from industrial heating
Sequestration	
Objectives	Create a regulatory structure to ensure a safe and competitive environment for
	permanent, underground sequestration of CO ₂ from cement process emissions,
	DAC, and waste biomass
	 Resolve ambiguities of pore space ownership and establish a fair method for
	unitization
Accomplishments	2022: Passage of SB 905: Establishes a process and deadlines for state agencies to
to date	create a regulatory framework and policies
Next Steps	 Research unitization/governing agreements for pore
	space ownership in other states
	 Contribute to the development of fair compensation
	policies for landowners
	 Conduct stakeholder outreach and engagement
	 Prepare for California Natural Resources Agency/DOC public meetings and
	listening sessions
Success factors	Robust and safe system of sequestration sites for non-fossil energy source of CO ₂ fully
by 2030	operational

CO₂ Truck, Rail, & Barge Transport

Objectives	Optimize the transport of CO ₂ by truck, rail, and barge to minimize negative impacts and
	reduce cost, and maximize the volume of CO ₂ delivered per unit
Accomplishments	2023: LLNL produced a report identifying costs and possible optimizations 2023:
to date	Researched rail costs in California
Next Steps	Identify possible participants and funding to build containers capable of transporting CO ₂
	at ambient temperature and super-critical state
Success factors	Ability to deliver CO ₂ in super-critical state by zero-emission trucks, rail, and barge
by 2030	

Public Sequestration Authority	
Objectives	Enable Public Sequestration Authority (PSA) to develop and oversee sequestration
	sites that are operated in the public interest by public agencies that prioritize:
	 safety and air quality concerns
	 the lowest cost of sequestering CO₂ from non-fossil energy sources
	 robust MRV throughout the injection, post-injection, and post-site closure
	 a structure that can be a competitor to the established fossil fuel companies for
	sequestration services
Accomplishments	Initial outreach to stakeholders underway; concept included in the CLEE/LBL DAC Hub
to date	DOE proposal
Next Steps	Work with stakeholders to develop a concept paper describing the benefits,
	requirements, and models for a PSA (2023)
Success factors	PSAs exist and create a competitive environment for sequestration focused on societal
by 2030	benefits

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DAC Projects

Objectives	 Address the need to reduce legacy emissions with direct air capture Work with communities to design DAC projects in California that are community- informed and community-supported Support the development of a competitive, cost-effective, and community-supported environment for DAC projects Assist in the development of a community benefits plan that brings real benefits to communities
Next Steps	Continue stakeholder engagement, listening sessions, and information sharing with communities
Success factors by 2030	Multiple community-supported DAC hubs operating in California with a minimum capacity of 10 MMT/year

Sustainable Biomass Management BECCS/BiCRS

Objectives	 Develop sustainable and equitable options to manage California's significant waste biomass from agriculture and forest residues Design policy options to ensure that local air quality, water, and land impacts are minimized when waste biomass is processed and converted to energy with carbon capture
Accomplishments	2022: Outreach, engagement, and information sharing with community groups and
to date	California companies developing conversion facilities
Next Steps	Document the biomass conversion technologies that can economically do waste
	conversion while providing meaningful local benefits with minimal local impact
Success factors by 2030	At least 10 MMT CO ₂ E/year are sustainably captured and sequestered

Regenerative Agriculture

Objectives	 Create demand for agricultural products created using regenerative agricultural techniques Define meaningful and easy-to-measure metrics Demonstrate that regenerative practices create farms that are more resilient to extreme weather events, make more efficient use of water, and produce higher margins for farmers through lower input costs and enhanced air quality benefits
Accomplishments	2022: <u>Funded research to examine the effectiveness of California's Healthy Soils initiative</u>
to date	in reaching smaller communities
Next Steps	Build a team of NGO and university researchers to define overall project plan (2023)
Success factors	10% of all California farms and 10% of all California farmland is either fully regenerative or
by 2030	meaningfully in process