

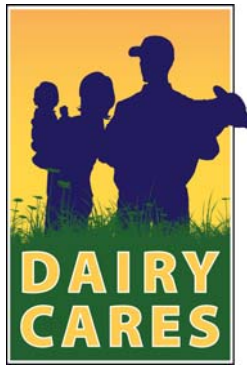
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**Dairy Cares Comments on the November 18th, 2019 SB 100 Technical Workshop**

*Additional submitted attachment is included below.*



## Dairy Cares Comments on the November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019 SB 100 Technical Workshop

19-SB-100

December 2, 2019

Dairy Cares<sup>1</sup> is pleased to provide these comments in response to the California Air Resources Board's ("ARBs") presentation by Ryan Schauland titled, "Options for Defining Eligibility Resources under SB 100." The ARB has taken its initial steps to propose a loosely defined framework for determining what should count as eligible renewable energy sources for meeting the State's SB 100 mandate (Resource Scenario 1: "RPS+"). Option 2 would exclude resource types that combust fuel, specifically naming biomass or biomethane as among those resource types not allow by definition (Resource Scenario 2: "No Combustion"). Dairy Cares encourages the Joint Agencies to rely on Option 1 in Mr. Schauland's presentation.<sup>2</sup>

In implementing the substantive statutory requirements of SB 100, the ARB should consider other statutory requirements for the RPS and Short-Lived Climate Pollutant laws ("SLCP," and SB 1383). Blanket exclusions of biomethane resources that "combust" would discourage the types of resources the State has already contemplated to facilitate the SLCP reductions targets of SB 1383. These laws set aggressive 40% reduction requirements by 2030. A blanket exclusion would remove needed flexibility in managing the various ratepayer costs of meeting SB 1383 and in achieving the RPS. Load Serving Entities ("LSEs") and municipalities will rebate costs of compliance with all laws including SB 100, SB 1383, and SB 350. The Joint Agencies should not adopt a 100% policy that takes options off the table for LSEs in meeting all of their statutory and regulatory obligations. In many cases, utilities and the CPUC have authorized and ratebased the costs of combusting RPS eligible fuels. Exclusion of these sources, many of which are net emission reducers, would be at odds with the RPS and CPUC approval of various RPS-related programs that meet the goals of both SB 1383 and SB 350. The CPUC approved, BioMAT program is one such example. SB 100 must now be layered on top of existing regulatory constructs. Dairy Cares is surprised the Joint Agencies would recommend an option that narrows the definition of "RPS eligibility."

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<sup>1</sup> Formed in 2001, Dairy Cares ([www.dairycares.com](http://www.dairycares.com)) is a coalition of California's dairy producer and processor organizations, including the state's largest trade associations representing dairy farmers (*California Dairy Campaign, California Farm Bureau Federation, Milk Producers Council and Western United Dairymen*), other cattle ranchers (*California Cattlemen's Association*) and the largest milk processing companies and cooperatives (including *California Dairies, Inc., Dairy Farmers of America-Western Area Council, Hilmar Cheese Company, and Land O' Lakes, Inc.*), and others with a stake in the long-term environmental and economic sustainability of California dairies.

<sup>2</sup> See CEC SB 100 Webpage, *Presentation by Ryan Schauland, California Air Resources Board*, (Nov., 18 2019), Slide 5, available at: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/event/workshop/2019-11/sb-100-technical-workshop>.