

## Question Report

Report Generated: 1/26/2023 12:28

Topic	Webinar ID	Actual Start Time	Actual Duration (minutes)	# Question
2023 California Environmental Assembly	882 7179 2953	1/26/2023 8:22	240	82

## Question Details

#	Question	Asker Name	Asker Email	Answer Question Time	Answered Time	Answer		
1	Doesn't the California Public Trust require attention and timely action concerning greenhouse gases?	Michael Warburton	'-	1/26/2023 9:12				
2	I have seen elsewhere methane warming power is 30x stronger than CO2. Please comment on how it's 84x.	Ed Sharman	'-	To add to Ken's explanation: Methane has a lifetime of ~12 years (after which it reacts to form CO2, smog, and other intermediary gases). The 84x is the potency of methane over 20 years. This aligns best with methane's lifetime. The ~30x is the potency of methane over 100 years, which vastly understates its impact over methane's atmospheric lifetime.	1/26/2023 9:13	1/26/2023 9:25	Deborah Gordon	dgordon@rmi.org
9	As your slide shows, enteric fermentation and manure are 30% of California's methane emissions, so why isn't support and encouragement for plant-based diets listed as part of the solutions?	Anonymous Attendee		1/26/2023 9:22				
11	Concentrated animal feeding operations are a major source of water pollution. Will the changes proposed to deal with methane emissions have incidental effects that help or hurt in water pollution control?	Andy Sawyer	'-	1/26/2023 9:24				
15	Will these slides be made available?	Keiko Mertz	'-	Yes, they should be posted in the next few days.	1/26/2023 9:36	1/26/2023 9:37	PCL Foundation	pcladmin@pcl.org
19	How large a component of methane emission is flaring at oil refineries compared to landfill emissions? Is there an effective way to deal with flaring or is it too intermittent?	Doug Carstens	'-	In California, landfill methane emissions are much higher than refinery methane emissions (however there are of course other reasons to address co-emitted pollutants at refineries). Globally, flaring is a significant issue - particularly from oil & gas production. Measurement studies show 2 problems: 1) on average, flaring is generally lossier than expected due to inefficient combustion and unlit flares, 2) in some regions, routine and unnecessary flaring is occurring rather than infrequent flaring (for safety reasons). There are some common-sense engineering and policy solutions for flaring.	1/26/2023 9:40	1/26/2023 9:54	Riley Duren	riley@carbonmapper.org
20	Why should California Lawyers dominate outlier activity in the practice of law?	Michael Warburton	'-	1/26/2023 9:41				

21 So far the talks have focused on anthropogenic sources of methane. What's the global contribution of other sources such as volcanoes and decaying permafrost (that can't be controlled).

Jeffrey Gilman '- For CO2, emissions from volcanoes are miniscule compared to anthropogenic emissions. For methane, about half of the global budget is due to natural sources such as wetlands and half is due to anthropogenic sources like we're discussing here. Decaying permafrost is a worrisome source of increased methane emissions because as the planet warms we could see a runaway effect (warmer planet = melting permafrost = more methane = warmer planet). The only knob we have to prevent that outcome is to stabilize anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions ASAP and minimize warming. 1/26/2023 9:41 1/26/2023 10:00 Riley Duren  
riley@carbonmapper.org

33 The proposed policy on certifying natural gas products sounds promising. However it reminds me of our special gasoline blend, which was blamed in part for the record-high gasoline prices last summer and fall. I also just experienced the highest ever natural gas prices on my last PG&E bill. Do you think the Legislature has the political will to enact a natural gas certification policy at this time? Jeffrey Gilman '- 1/26/2023 10:15

37 Thank you! Doug Carstens '- 1/26/2023 10:27