MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ZOOM PLATFORM

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM

1001 I STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2025 9:06 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS: Liane Randolph, Chair John Balmes, MD Hector De La Torre John Eisenhut Dean Florez(Remote) Eric Guerra Lynda Hopkins Patricia Lock Dawson (Remote) Dawn Ortiz-Legg Tania Pacheco-Werner, PhD Cliff Rechtschaffen Susan Shaheen, PhD Diane Takvorian STAFF: Steve Cliff, PhD, Executive Officer Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Freight & Toxics Shannon Dilley, Chief Counsel Chanell Fletcher, Deputy Executive Officer, Environmental Justice Christopher Grundler, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile

Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations

Sources and Incentives

STAFF:

Femi Olaluwoye, Deputy Executive Officer, Southern California Headquarters and Mobile Source Compliance

Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change and Research

Courtney Smith, Principal Deputy Executive Officer

Paul Arneja, Air Resources Supervisor, In-Use Control Measures Section, Mobile Source Control Division (MSCD)

Tony Brasil, Chief, Transportation and Clean Technology Branch, MSCD

Michelle Buffington, Division Chief, MSCD

Sonya Collier, PhD, Research Planning and Climate Action Section, Research Division(RD)

Rhead Enion, Assistant Chief Counsel, Legal Office

Michael FitzGibbon, Branch Chief, Atmospheric Science and Climate Strategies Branch, RD

Chris Franceschi, Air Resources Supervisor, In-Use Control Measures Section, MSCD

Brandon Kline, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

Toshihiro Kuwayama, PhD, Branch Chief, Policy, Planning, and Administrative Branch, RD

Dillon Miner, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Industrial Strategies Division

Nehzat Motallebi, PhD, Lands and Climate Science Section, RD

Molly Munz, Air Pollution Specialist, In-Use Control Measures Section, MSCD

Claudia Nagy, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

Lucina Negrete, Assistant Division Chief, MSCD

STAFF:

Sarah Pittiglio, PhD, Section Lead, Research Planning and Climate Action Section, RD

Elizabeth Scheehle, Division Chief, RD

ALSO PRESENT:

Randa AbuShaban, Orange County Sanitation District
Susie Berlin, Northern California Power Agency
Drew Bessinger, City of Cloves Councilmember
Sean Bigley, City of Roseville
Nick Blair, Association of California Water Agencies
Thomas Bradley, PhD, Colorado State University
Maurissa Brown, Greenlining Institute

Anthony Budicin, Eastern Municipal Water District Greg Bundesen, Sacramento Suburban Water District Kimberly Burr

Justin Caporusso, Mountain Counties Water Resources Association

Nick Chiappe, California Trucking Association

Ellis Chiu, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Damon Conklin, League of California Cities

Casey Dunn, Southern California Edison

Mary Elise Conzelmann, Citrus Heights Water District

Elisabeth de Jong, Southern California Public Power

Authority

ALSO PRESENT:

Sarah Deslauriers, California Association of Sanitation Agencies

Syrus Devers, De Luz Community Services District

Evan Edgar, California Compost Coalition

Sean Edgar, Clean Fleets

Joshua Elliott, Renaissance Philanthropy

Noam Elroi, CR&R Environmental Services

Raul Fletes, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Harmony Gates, TRC Clean Transportation Solutions

Tom Greene, Rancho California Water District

Andy Haussler, City of Clovis

Danae Hernandez-Cortes, PhD, Arizona State University

Moses Huerta

Kasha Hunt, California Bus Association

Greg Hurner

Steve Jepsen, Clean Water SoCal

Ryan Kenny, Clean Energy

Alex Kozak, Reflective

Karen Lange, California Animal Welfare Association

Katherine Larson, Sacramento Municipal Utility District

Julia Levin, Bioenergy Association of California

Bill Magavern, Coalition for Clean Air

Jason Maruca, Burbank Water and Power

ALSO PRESENT:

Sakereh Maskal, Pesticide Action & Agroecology Network, Californians for Pesticide Reform

Noelle Mattock, City of Roseville

John McNamara, CR&R Environmental Services

Matt Miyasato, PhD, First Element Fuel

Gracyna Mohabir, California Environmental Voter

Mark Neuburger, California State Association of Counties

Warisa Niizawa, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Peter Okurowski, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

Antonio Ortega, Imperial Irrigation District

Edward Parson, University of California, Los Angeles

Tony Pastore, Terra Verde Energy

Curtis Paxton, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

Julie Pullen

Priscilla Quiroz, California Municipal Utilities Association

Jesus Martinez Ramirez, Santa Clarita Valley Water

Laura Renger, California Electric Transportation Coalition

Nicole Rice, California Renewable Transportation Alliance

Laura Rodarte, Placer County Water Agency

David Rothbart, Clean Water SoCal

Nicholas Schneider, Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

ALSO PRESENT:

Jake Schwartz, Chesapeake Climate Action Network
Craig Segall

Mikhael Skvarla, California Hydrogen Coalition
Muriel Strand

Joe Sturges, Inland Empire Utilities Agency Claire Sullivan, California Public Policy Group

Anthony Tannehill, California Special Districts Association

Kimberly Thorner, Olivenhain Municipal Water District
Alison Torres, Clean Water SoCal
Charles Watson, West Valley Water District

Sam Wilson, Union of Concerned Scientists

Damon Wyckoff, Calaveras County Water District

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Good morning, everyone.

The September 25th, 2025 public meeting of the California

Air Resources Board will come to order. Board Clerk, will

you please call the roll.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Here.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. De La Torre.

Mr. Eisenhut.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Here.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez.

BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Senator Florez here.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Gloria.

Mr. Guerra.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Here.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Hopkins.

17 BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Present.

18 BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Assemblymember Jackson?

Mr. Kracov.

20 Ms. Ortiz-Legg.

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Here.

22 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Kracov is not on

23 | the Board anymore. I wonder if you have an old --

BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: That's no excuse for

25 missing the meeting.

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(Laughter.)
1
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Ortiz-Legg.
2
             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Here.
 3
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner.
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER:
 5
                                          Here.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen.
 6
             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN:
7
                                          Here.
8
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen.
9
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Here.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Stern?
10
             Ms. Takvorian.
11
             Chair Randolph.
12
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here.
13
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, we have a
14
15
    quorum.
16
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Excellent. Thank you very much.
             BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Hi.
17
                                             Excuse me.
   think you do have an old list I am no Kracov.
18
19
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, sorry, Mayor.
             BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Hi. My name didn't
20
    get called and I think I'm probably Gideon Kracov on that
21
    list. So I am here.
2.2
23
             BOARD CLERK MOORE: Yes. I apologize. I'm sorry
   for that.
24
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you, Mayor
25
```

Lock Dawson. Okay. We will start with our housekeeping items before get started. We conducting today's meeting in person, as well as offering remote options for public participation both by phone and in Zoom. Anyone who wishes to testify in person should fill out a request-to-speak card available in the foyer outside the Board room. Please turn it into Board assistant prior to the commencement of the item. If you are participating remotely, you will raise your hand in Zoom or dial pound two, if calling in by phone. The clerk will provide further details regarding how public participation will work in a moment.

2.2

For safety reasons, please note the emergency exit to the rear of the room through the foyer. In the event of a fire alarm, we required to evacuate this room immediately and go down the stairs to the lobby and out of the building. When the "All Clear" signal is given, we will return to the auditorium and resume the meeting.

A closed captioning feature is available for those of you joining us in the Zoom environment. In order to turn on subtitles, please look for a button labeled "CC" at the bottom of the Zoom window as shown in the example on the screen now. I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone to speak clearly and from a quiet location, whether you are joining us in Zoom or

calling in by phone.

1.3

2.2

Interpretation services will be provided today in Spanish for both in-person and Zoom attendees. If you are joining us using Zoom, there is a button labeled "Interpretation" on the Zoom screen. Click on that interpretation button and select Spanish to hear the meeting in Spanish. If you are joining us here in person and would like to listen to the meeting in Spanish, please speak to a Board assistant and they will provide you with further instructions. I want to remind all of our commenters to speak slowly and pause intermittently to allow the interpreters the opportunity to accurately interpret your comments.

THE INTERPRETER: Good morning, Madam Chair and Board members. This message will be provided in Spanish.

(Interpreter translated in Spanish).

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

I will now ask the Board Clerk to provide more details regarding public participation.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

Good morning, everyone. I will provide additional information on public participation for today's meeting.

We will first call in-person commenters who have

turned in a request-to-speak card and then call commenters who are joining us remotely. If you are joining us remotely and wish to make a verbal comment, you must be using Zoom webinar or calling in by phone. If you are watching in the webcast, but you wish to comment remotely, please register for the Zoom webinar or call in.

Information for both can be found on the public agenda today's meeting.

2.2

To make a verbal comment, we'll be using the raise hand feature in Zoom. If you wish to speak on a Board item please virtually raise your hand as soon as the item has begun to let us know you wish to speak. If you are using a computer a tablet, there is a raise hand button and if you are calling in on the telephone, please dial pound two to raise your hand.

When the comment period begins, the order of commenters is determined by who raises their hand first. We will call each commenter by name and will activate each commenter's audio when it's their turn to speak. For those calling in, we will identify you by the last three digits of your phone number. We will announce the next three or so commenters in the queue, so you're ready to testify when we come to you. Please note, your testimony will not appear by video. For all commenters, please state your name for the record before you speak. This is

especially important for those calling in by phone.

2.2

Each commenter will have a time limit of two minutes, although this may change at the Chair's discretion. During public testimony, you will see a timer on the screen. For those calling in by phone, we will let you know when you have 30 seconds left and when your time is up. For anyone giving verbal comments today in Spanish, please indicate so at the beginning of your testimony and our interpreter will assist you. During your comment, please follow any instructions the interpreter provides. Please note, your time will be doubled if you require Spanish interpretation.

If you have any additional remarks regarding other topics, please sign up to speak during the open public comment period, which will take place at the conclusion of this meeting. To submit written comments, please visit CARB's "Comment on Board Items" box on the public agenda on our website for links to submit your comment. Written comments will be accepted until the Chair closes the record.

If you experience any technical difficulties, please call (805)772-2715 so an IT person can assist.

Thank you. I'll turn the microphone back to Chair Randolph.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you very much.

For our first agenda item, we have five proposed research contracts on our consent calendar today. I will ask the Executive Officer to give a brief summary for each contract, then we will hear from the public and then we will vote on each contract.

2.2

If you are here with us in the room and wish to comment on all or one of these research contracts, please fill out a request to speak card as soon as possible and submit it to a Board assistant. If you are joining us remotely and wish to comment, please click the "Raise Hand" button or dial pound two now. We will call on both in-person and remote commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

The first item is a contract with UC Berkeley that must comply with Board approval requirements in Government Code section 1091. Therefore, Board Member Shaheen will abstain for the -- from the vote on the first item only, because she is affiliated with UC Berkeley.

Board Member Shaheen is free to vote on the remaining four contracts.

Dr. Cliff, would you please summarize these items.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair Randolph and good morning. Our first proposed research contract is with UC Berkeley, as you mentioned, title,

"Laboratory and Community Evaluation of Advanced Portable Air Cleaners and HVAC filters for Indoor Gas Pollutants." This study will evaluate the effectiveness and costs of different air cleaning technologies at removing odor causing chemicals, VOCs and nitrogen dioxide from indoor air spaces. The results can support efforts to protect residents, who are experiencing poor indoor air quality. Indoor air quality can be influenced by both indoor sources, such as appliances, and outdoor sources, such as wildfires.

1.3

2.2

Our second proposed research contract is with UC Irvine, titled, "Improving Estimates of CO2 and Methane Emissions from Southern California Coastal Wetlands and Biogenic VOC Emission Estimates from All California Landscapes." The objective of this study is to measure carbon dioxide, methane and soil carbon rate changes in Southern California coastal wetlands. It will also measure biogenic volatile organic compound emissions to improve vegetation emission factors. The results can be used to support future Scoping Plan and Natural and Working Lands carbon inventory updates and inform the State Implementation Plan.

Our third proposed research contract is with UC Davis titled, "Accelerated Evaluation of Ambient PM2.5 in Regions Affected by the 2024 National Ambient Air Quality

Standards Update." This project will expand CARB's high resolution PM2.5 measurement efforts using advanced Aerosol Chemical Speciation Monitors in the nonattainment areas throughout California to address the Environmental Protection Agency's new annual PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards criteria -- the criteria of nine microgram per cubic meter. The results can be used to support the State Implementation Plans to guide targeted mitigation strategies.

1.3

2.2

Our fourth proposed research contract is with UC Davis titled, "Assessing Long-Term Health Effects of Wildfire Smoke Exposure: Insights from an Established Birth Cohort Study." This project will leverage existing data and the associated biospecimens to investigate the long term health impacts associated with wildfire-related pollutants. The project will also explore differences by sociodemographic and neighborhood factors to evaluate wildfire-related health disparities. The results can be used to enhance CARB's health analyses, support the evaluation of wildfire risk reduction programs and inform public health messaging.

Our fifth and final proposed research contract is with UC Riverside titled, "Improving Commercial Cooking Emissions Estimates in California." This project will update the restaurant activity data to improve particulate

matter PM2.5 nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds emissions estimates. The study will conduct laboratory controlled studies to update and expand emission factors from various cooking devices for different cooking processes. The results can be used to refine emissions estimates from commercial cooking operations in California.

That concludes my summaries of the proposed research contracts.

Thank you.

1.3

2.2

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. We will now hear from the public who raised their hand to speak on this item. At the beginning of your comment, please state the research contract on which you are commenting. Will the Board Clerk please call the commenters.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Yes. Thank you.

We will call on one Zoom Commenter today. We currently have one Zoom commenter with his hand -- with their hand raised. I apologize in advance if I mispronounce your name.

Kimberly Burr. I have --

KIMBERLY BURR: Yes.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: I'm sorry. Yes. Can you please start your comment.

KIMBERLY BURR: Thank you so much. Good morning

everyone. I'm just curious about study number four that has to do with the smoke. I've been reading some studies that show that the smoke -- the CO2 related to forest fires is not as significant as some would think, and that there's a lot of emissions associated with logging, hauling, burning biomass, burning piles. And so, I would love to see that study just kind of do a comparison and look at the literature that's out there already and by independent scientists that speak to the short-term impacts of wildfire smoke, the relative significance of the CO2 that's associated with wildfires, and then what's the emissions associated with the -- you know, kind of the big State programs for thinning, prescribed burns, et cetera. Thank you very much.

2.2

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you. That concludes our commenters for the research contract items -- or for this item.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you.

I will now close the record on these agenda items and we will go through each of these contracts. Do I have a motion and a second to approve the proposed research contract with UC Berkeley titled, "Laboratory and Community Evaluation of Advanced Portable Air Cleaners and HVAC Filters for Indoor Gas Pollutants," and have staff proceed with executing this contract? Please note Board

1	Member Shaheen has abstained from this item.
2	BOARD MEMBER BALMES: I'll move.
3	BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Second.
4	CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right, a motion. Second.
5	Board Clerk, will you please call the roll.
6	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
7	BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
8	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Eisenhut?
9	BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
10	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
11	Senator Florez?
12	Senator Florez?
13	Mayor Gloria?
14	Mr. Guerra?
15	BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra aye.
16	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Hopkins?
17	BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.
18	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mrs. Lock Dawson?
19	BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Aye.
20	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
21	BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yes.
22	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
23	BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
24	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
25	BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
1
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
2
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
 3
   passes.
 4
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. Do I have a motion
5
    and a second to approve the proposed research contract
6
    with UC Irvine titled, "Improving Estimates of CO2 and CH4
7
8
    Emissions from Southern California Coastal Wetlands and
9
   BVOC Emission Estimates from All California Landscapes,"
    and you have staff proceed with executing this contract?
10
             BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: So moved.
11
             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Second.
12
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Mr. Eisenhut.
13
             Board Clerk will you please call the roll.
14
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
15
16
             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Eisenhut?
17
             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
18
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
19
20
             Mr. Guerra?
             BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Aye.
21
             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Aye.
22
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Hopkins?
23
             BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.
24
25
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Lock Dawson?
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BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Aye.
1
2
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG:
 3
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
 5
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
 6
             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.
7
8
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen?
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
9
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
11
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
12
13
   passes.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.
14
             Do I have a motion and a second to approve the
15
16
   proposed research contract with UC Davis titled,
    "Accelerated Evaluation of Ambient PM2.5 in Regions
17
   Affected by the 2024 National Ambient Air Quality
18
    Standards Update," and have staff proceed with executing
19
20
   this contract?
             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: So moved.
21
             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Second.
2.2
23
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: We have a motion and a second.
             Board Clerk, would you please call the roll.
24
25
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
```

1	BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
2	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. De La Torre?
3	Mr. Eisenhut?
4	BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
5	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
6	BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez aye
7	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mayor Gloria?
8	Mr. Guerra?
9	BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Aye.
10	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Hopkins?
11	BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.
12	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Lock Dawson?
13	BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Aye.
14	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
15	BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Aye.
16	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
17	BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
18	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
19	BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.
20	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen?
21	BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
22	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
23	CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
24	BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
25	passes.

```
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.
1
             Do I have a motion and a second to approve the
2
 3
   proposed research contract with UC Davis titled,
    "Assessing Long-Term Health Effects of Wildfire Smoke
    Exposure: Insights from an Established Birth Cohort
5
    Study," and have staff proceed with executing this report.
6
             BOARD MEMBER BALMES:
                                   So moved.
7
8
             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Second.
9
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. I have a motion and
    a second. Board Clerk would you please call the roll.
10
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
11
             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
12
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Eisenhut?
1.3
             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
14
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
15
16
             BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Guerra?
17
             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Aye.
18
19
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Hopkins?
20
             BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Lock Dawson?
21
             BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Mayor Lock Dawson aye.
22
23
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Apologies. Mayor Lock
24
    Dawson.
25
             Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
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BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yes.
1
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
2
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
 3
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.
 5
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
 6
7
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
8
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
9
   passes.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So we have -- okay.
10
   Lastly, Do I have a motion and second to approve the
11
   proposed research contract with UC Riverside titled,
12
    "Improving Commercial Cooking Emissions Estimates in
13
    California," and have staff proceed with executing this
14
15
    contract.
16
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Move to approve.
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Second.
17
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. I have a motion and
18
   a second. Board Clerk, will you please call the roll.
19
20
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
21
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Eisenhut?
2.2
23
             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
24
             Senator Florez?
25
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BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez aye.
1
2
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Hopkins?
             BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS:
                                    Yes.
 3
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mayor Lock Dawson?
             BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Aye.
 5
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
 6
             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG:
7
                                      Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
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             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen?
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             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Did we miss Board Member Guerra.
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Yeah. Guerra aye.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH:
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                              Okay.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Apologies.
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             Chair Randolph.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Aye.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
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   passes.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you very much.
             Okay. The next item on the agenda is Item number
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   25-6-6, public meeting to consider two proposed new member
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for the California Air Resources Board Research Screening Committee.

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If you would like to comment on staff's proposal as posted on CARB's website, please raise your hand in Zoom or dial pound two now. When we get to the public comment portion of this item, we will call on in-person commenters who have submitted a request-to-speak card followed by those who have virtually raised their hand.

Dr. Cliff, would you please introduce the item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair

Randolph.

The Research Screening Committee is a body of up to 11 members with diverse expertise who provide scientific peer review for CARB's Research Program.

Today, staff ask the Board to consider the two proposed new RSC members, Dr. Thomas Bradley of Colorado State

University and Dr. Danae Hernandez-Cortes of Arizona State

University. They would fill current vacancies and expand the expertise in the RSC. Dr. Bradley an Dr.

Hernandez-Cortes were selected through a public nomination and application process, which began with public outreach in December of 2024. Staff reviewed all submissions and top candidates were interviewed in May of this year.

Dr. Thomas Bradley demonstrated expertise in transportation systems and vehicle technology. And Dr.

Danae Hernandez-Cortes demonstrated experience in environmental justice and community-based research. If appointed, they will help the RSC continue to uphold the scientific rigor of CARB funded research that supports and informs the goals and priorities of this agency. Their expertise complements the existing expertise on the RSC and deepens the RSC's ability to provide meaningful feedback on vehicle technology, climate change, community-based research, and environmental justice.

Staff is in the process of recruiting for other expertise on the RSC as existing members come to the end of their terms. I will now ask Dr. Bradley and Dr. Hernandez-Cortes to introduce themselves.

Dr. Bradley.

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Is Dr. Bradley online?

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Give -- one moment, please.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thanks.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Okay. Dr. Bradley, I have promoted you to panelist. Can you please unmute and begin?

DR. THOMAS BRADLEY: I'm hopeful. Thank you and good morning. My name is Tom Bradley. I serve as the Woodward Professor and Department Head for the Department of Systems Engineering here at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Colorado. I'm honored to be able to be

considered to join the Research Screening Committee. And I have a background that I think will serve the interest and needs of the stakeholders for this research program.

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I'm a graduate of the College of Engineering at the University of California at Davis and the School of Mechanical Engineering at Georgia Tech. I've worked in the automotive and the utility industries, where I have performed automotive engineering and analysis of transportation electrification systems, grid integration and biofuels assessment. Sense 2008, I have worked here at Colorado State University my research and teaching have really sought to advance knowledge around transportation electrification and sustainable transportation in general.

I've worked with Colorado's sort of ecosystem of advanced transportation research and policymaking, and I think have been able to make minor contributions, productive contributions to the state policy around hydrogen fuel transportation, low-carbon fuels, public transit and much more. So I'm really hoping that the opportunity to participate in the Research Screening Committee can be that I will -- you know, that I will be able to really support and identify research that can generate durable knowledge for CARB's local and global stakeholders.

Thanks so much for the opportunity to speak to my

work, and to, I think, my hopes for engagement with CARB.

I'll be honored to participate in the Research Screening

Committee. Thanks.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you very much.

And, Dr. Hernandez-Cortes, are you on?

DR. DANAE HERNANDEZ-CORTES: Hello. Good

q. Thank you so much. My name is Danae

Hernandez-Cortes and I'm an assistant professor in the School for the Future of Innovation in Society and the School of Sustainability at Arizona State University here in Tempe.

My interdisciplinary work investigates questions of environmental justice from a quantitative perspective and it also uses community engagement that's to evaluate communities' perspectives of different environmental and energy policies. My contributions to this body include expertise in both quantitative and community-based research methods, as well as experience evaluating research developed by federal agencies, which I hope makes me a good candidate to serve in the Research Screening Committee.

I previously served in the EPA Science Advisory
Board in Environmental Justice Science and Analysis Review
Panel, which was charged to evaluate the review of revised
technical guidance for assessing environmental justice in

regulatory analysis. And as part of the Panel, I 1 contributed in reviewing the technical guidance and 2 provided expertise in environmental justice analysis as 3 well as community research methods. I am hoping that this 4 opportunity to participate in the Research Screening 5 Committee will allow me to identify relevant research that 6 evaluates different priorities set by CARB. And I'm 7 8 hopefully that my experience both as a researcher and as a peer reviewer at the federal level will allow me to 9 provide good expertise in those matters. 10 Thank you. 11 12

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you, Dr. Bradley and Dr. Hernandez-Cortes.

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Board clerk, have any witnesses signed up to testify on this item?

BOARD CLERK MOORE: There are no current people signed up to testify for this item.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. I will now close the record on this agenda item. Board members, do you have any questions?

Seeing none, the Board has before them resolution number 25-7. Do I have a motion and a second?

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: So moved.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Second.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. We have a motion and

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a second. Clerk, will you please call the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Eisenhut?
             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
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             Senator Florez?
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             Mr. Guerra?
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Aye.
             BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Florez aye. Thank you.
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             Ms. Hopkins?
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             Ms. Hopkins?
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             BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mayor Lock Dawson?
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             BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Aye.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Ortiz-Legg?
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             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG:
                                      Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
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             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
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             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen?
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion passes.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you and thank you Drs. Bradley and Hernandez-Cortes for being willing to serve in this capacity. We really very much appreciate it.

Okay. The next item on the agenda is item number 25-6-7, the proposed Five-Year Strategic Research Plan for 2025 to 2030.

If you are here with us in the room and wish to comment on this item, please fill out a request-to-speak card as soon as possible and submit it to a Board assistant. If you are joining us remotely and wish to comment on this item, please click the raise hand button or dial pound two now. We will first call on in-person commenters followed by any remote commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

For nearly 60 years, CARB has helped clear California's skies with science-driven policies that have fueled major breakthroughs in clean technology and pollution reduction.

Investing in robust evidence-based research is especially important in this moment as science is being politicized and attacked when it supports action to hold

polluters accountable and to minimize threats to public health and the environment. Peer-reviewed and expert-verified science provides the foundation for transparent, accountable and forward-looking decisions, and supports policies that can adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions, while pursuing long-term goals.

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The Research Program guides CARB's air quality planning efforts providing the scientific foundation for regulatory decision-making and supporting efforts to meet federal air quality standards and State climate targets, while identifying ways to close health and opportunity gaps across communities. The Program also facilitates important collaborations with other research funding organizations. CARB's Research Program is committed to remaining responsive to emerging topics to address the Agency's evolving goals and legislative mandates and priorities with scientifically-rigorous research.

Dr. Cliff, would you please introduce the item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair

Randolph. Today, staff will present the proposed

Five-Year Strategic Research Plan for 2025 through 2030.

This five-year plan is a key tool for public engagement and internal coordination across CARB programs to pursue timely research that supports CARB's mission, vision, and

roadmap for protecting public health and the environment. Staff will also share how the agency has leveraged research to push back on efforts to undermine climate science at the national level.

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CARB is committed to supporting policymaking with robust data-driven research. This approach is increasingly important as a growing body of scientific evidence highlights the significant human and economic costs of inaction on air pollution and climate change. The research initiatives in the five-year plan were developed in an open public process and in consultation with community-based organizations. This process included public virtual workshops, in-person workshops, and other public engagement opportunities.

The proposed research priorities outlined in this five-year plan support CARB's regulatory priorities related to health, environmental justice, air pollution, and climate change. Future research will also consider how inaction on pollution and climate will impact public health, the environment and the economy. In addition to supporting California policy, CARB's research can inform other states and jurisdictions.

With a limited research budget to support the Agency's long-term goals, CARB focuses on holistic projects that leverage partnerships and collaboration with

other research entities to make our budget go farther.

CARB remains committed to maintaining a comprehensive and strategic research program that identifies emerging vulnerabilities, informs cost-effective interventions, and supports decision-makers.

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CARB continues to prioritize research that can identify and help address health and opportunity gaps across communities. This strengthen CARB's programs and ensures that policies benefit all Californians.

If approved by the Board, this proposed five-year plan will guide the selection of research projects for funding over the next five years. Approval by the Board will also delegate authority to the Executive Officer to approve the contracts proposed under the five-year plan.

For this item, we're going to have two staff presenting, and I'm now going to hand it over to Elizabeth Scheehle of the Research Division to begin.

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: Thank you, Dr. Cliff and good morning Chair Randolph and members of the Board.

(Slide presentation).

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: I'm Elizabeth Scheehle. I'm head of -- Chief of the Research Division. I'm here with my staff to speak on the importance of

robust science and reliable data and to present the proposed Five-Year Strategic Research Plan. At CARB, science is our foundation. It is how we protect people, safeguard the environment and build healthier future for California.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: History has taught us that real progress doesn't come from guesswork or shortcuts. It comes from rigorous, transparent, peer-reviewed science, whether we're talking about air pollution, climate change, or technological innovation. For nearly 60 years, CARB has relied on that science to clear our skies, reduce harmful emissions and support major breakthroughs in clean technology and fuels. And the results speak for themselves. Cleaner air and steady reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are proof that when science-based evidence guides policy, California can make responsible decisions that shape the air we breathe and the climate we pass on to the next generation.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: Today, science remains as the foundation of our progress in protecting public health, guiding informed decisions, and helping us achieve healthier communities. That same foundation gives us confidence in addressing one of our most urgent

challenges, climate change. The scientific consensus on the relationship between human activities and global temperature rise is clear and supported by evidence from hundreds of scientists worldwide. This body of evidence shows not only the scale of the challenge, but also the solutions. Cutting emissions from the transportation sector, for example, is essential to achieve the State's climate goals and to continue demonstrating that advancing clean vehicle standards not only benefits climate, but also helps to protect public health and a more resilient economy.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: The urgency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is evidence from -- evident from the consequences of climate change already being experienced in this state. The wildfires that devastated Los Angeles earlier this year are already estimated to have caused tens of billions in property losses and hundreds of billions in total damages and economic loss. They claimed more than two dozen lives, displaced ten of thousands of residents, and now rank among the costliest natural disasters in U.S. history.

Each event serves as a reminder that the growing costs of inaction and a need for a more united path to fight climate change globally to strengthen protections,

accelerate innovation and safeguard communities, the very people who depend on us to get this right.

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RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: CARB recently filed public comments debunking the study by the U.S. Department of Energy that is being used by the U.S. EPA to eliminate federal climate programs. In line with hundreds of other scientists, research studies and robust data, we reinforced the strength of science by highlighting that climate change impacts both public health and the economy; that reducing greenhouse gases delivers significant co-benefits; that addressing climate-related risks is increasingly urgent; and that the scientific -- global scientific consensus on climate impacts remains strong. We will continue to press forward with rigorous science and remain committed to advancing research that guides real-world solutions.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: Our Research Program is central to that mission and the proposed Five-Year Strategic Research Plan is a key tool for shaping California's future on air quality and climate. The Plan includes CARB's research priorities that advance robust, evidence-based science that allows our decisions to remain transparent, accountable and forward-looking.

It also provides the flexibility to adapt to changing environmental Challenges and economic conditions, while staying focused on the State's long-term climate goals -- or long-term goals. With reliable data and rigorous analysis, policymaking becomes proactive, resilient against misinformation and more effective at addressing the complex challenges that affect public health, environment and the economy.

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I will now turn the presentation over to Dr.

Sonya Collier who will present on the proposed Five-Year

Strategic Research Plan.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Thank you, Division Chief Scheehle.

The Legislature recognized this need for robust science to support policy and establish CARB's Research Program in 1971 to provide the scientific foundation for effective air pollution control.

The Research Program follows a structured annual research planning process to identify and fund research aligned with CARB's mission and emerging needs. This process incorporates community engagement, internal expertise, and collaboration with academic institutions, government agencies and non-governmental organizations to prioritize research that delivers actionable data,

addresses air quality and climate challenges, and evaluates the consequences of inaction.

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With an annual budget of four to eight million dollars, approximately five to 12 projects are selected each year. This enables the funding of external research contracts, where proposals and draft final reports are reviewed by an independent advisory body of experts called Research Screening Committee. CARB also performs in-house research and collaborates on research with other agencies and institutions. Research results from these efforts in turn inform CARB's programs and policies.

In previous years, CARB put out yearly strategic plans. We moved toward multi-year plans and the Board approved the delegation of authority to the Executive Officer to approve annual research contracts. Our first multi-year strategic plan was the triennial plan covering the years 2021 through 2024. This year, we're publishing a five-year plan covering 2025 through 2030 and asking for approval to renew the Executive Officer's delegated authority to approve contracts for the life of the proposed Five-Year Strategic Research Plan.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: CARB's Research Program plays an important role in shaping California's air quality and climate policies by identifying emerging vulnerabilities.

Research informs emission inventories, models, and measurement methods that can support cost-effective interventions. It also advances innovative strategies to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and evaluates the health and environmental benefits of mitigation efforts.

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Research results support decision-makers in navigating complex decisions, incorporating environmental, economic and public health priorities. While focused on California, CARB's research provides valuable insights for other regions confronting similar challenges. CARB's research projects have often led to big impacts or grown into major programs. A few examples of these impactful efforts will be shared next.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Based on over a decade of a research, remote sensing was shown to be highly effective at identifying concentrated methane plumes. Many of those methane plumes were leaks that could be quickly fixed. In response to this research, the Legislature allocated \$105 million in 2022 for the State to acquire satellite-based remote sensing of methane plumes and work with communities. CARB is now getting near daily observations in California of methane plumes and immediately notifying operators to take action leading to methane reductions.

The California Oil and Gas Methane Regulation has been updated to mandate action and is taken by operators, and similar regulatory action is being considered for other sectors. California is actively working with other jurisdictions to expand the use of satellite data.

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In October, we will be presenting an update to the Board on this policy, so -- or on this topic, so stay tuned.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Starting in 2013, CARB partnered with research institutions, industry partners and federal, State and local governments to investigate the technological feasibility of achieving a 90 percent NOx reduction of heavy-duty engine emissions. This consisted of a \$6 million investment by CARB and included significant staff time across various programs. Diesel engines use selective catalytic reduction technology for NOx control, which, when combined with advanced emission control technologies and strategies, had the potential to achieve our goal of low NOx demonstration.

Due to the complexity of engine and emission control technologies, successfully demonstrating low NOx emissions from then diesel engines was an enormous challenge. After investigating multiple NOx technology pathways, we successfully demonstrated that it is feasible

to significantly reduce NOx emissions without imposing fuel and other emission penalties.

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This successful demonstration led to the development of a low-NOx standard, which was one of the core components of the Omnibus Regulation, which the Board adopted in 2020. Our low NOx work also helped provide the technical justification for a national engine emissions control program. The U.S. EPA adopted a low NOx rule in 2022 to substantially reduce NOx emissions from heavy-duty engines, which is similar to our Omnibus Regulation.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Those were just two examples, both of which are featured in this proposed five-year plan, which I will focus on more next.

The five-year plan has various key roles in the Research Program. It is an outreach tool that helps interested parties understand the type of research CARB funds and their connection to CARB programs. It also fosters collaboration, to identify future research priorities that align with other research funding institutions. We use these plans to leverage funds and resources to ensure that our research dollars go further than our budget alone.

It helps the public understand the research we fund and its evolution over time by summarizing past and

current research and highlighting impactful research projects. It lays out a strategy for meeting Program needs by connecting remaining research gaps and future policy goals. And finally, it guides CARB in the selection of research projects for funding during each fiscal year. Note that not all priorities listed in the five-year plan will result in funded projects due to budget limitations, and the fact that CARB leverages results and studies funded by other agencies.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Each fiscal year, CARB has approximately four to eight million dollars available for external research resulting in the funding of about five to 12 contracts a year. CARB also performs in-house research by collecting and analyzing data, developing and running models, and writing high-impact, peer-reviewed journal articles. CARB provides co-funding for larger research projects to leverage external funds and Research Program staff leverage internal monitoring equipment to conduct studies or collaborate with existing efforts.

The five-year plan contains high level policy-relevant research priorities, which will be leveraged at the beginning of each annual research planning cycle. Each planning cycle will begin with an internal review to select the most timely research

priorities. This will enable Research Program staff to create a list of approximately 15 proposed research priorities that have the potential to become feasible and impactful research concepts. CARB will then share the list with the public and collect comments on the priorities.

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CARB will use the public input, as well as internal input, to inform the selection of a short list. Once approved, CARB Research Program staff will focus on developing top priorities into full project concepts and preparing them for solicitation, Research Screening Committee review, and contract development.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: The proposed Five-Year

Strategic Research Plan was created using three parallel processes. An internal process incorporated extensive internal discussions to identify program needs and research gaps. Starting in early 2024, a public process incorporated public meetings and surveys to collect input from the general public, community-based organizations and academic partners. In addition, CARB collaborated with seven community-based organizations to develop research questions informed by community and environmental justice needs. CARB met with the community-based organization partners to develop and refine research questions and then

co-hosted regional in-person roundtables to get the on-the-ground community perspective and refined priorities. CARB Research Program staff then leveraged input from all three processes to draft future research priorities and incorporate them throughout the proposed five-year plan.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Over the past four years, the Research Division has incorporated environmental justice and community engagement into our research planning and research projects. This slide provides an example of how we've leveraged new tools, like the community engagement model, the racial equity lens, and community-informed research to incorporate community needs into robust research projects.

CARB was made aware of community health concerns related to increasing dust in the Salton Sea through AB 617 community meetings in the Eastern Coachella Valley. In response, CARB collaborated with UC San Diego to research dust composition exposures and health impacts in the Salton Sea. As the project development progressed, CARB's engagement tools were leveraged to further understand community health concerns and incorporate them into the project.

With funding from the U.S. EPA, CARB contracted

with UC Riverside to co-develop and co-host a series of community webinars to discuss existing research and emerging community and scientific research needs. The community webinars included a Planning Committee with two tribes, five community-based organizations, and two universities. Four online forums were held in 2022, and together the researchers and communities identified five major priorities, one of which included developing a better understanding of the environmental and health impacts from dust and dust mitigation efforts.

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As part of our efforts to develop the five-year plan, we pilot tested, the CARB -- the CARB Community Engagement Model and partnered with seven community-based organizations, including two from the Imperial Valley. We co-hosted a series of community meetings, including one in Bombay Beach with United for Justice. There, we worked with community members to identify and prioritize their research needs. Concerns about playa dust and health impacts emerged as a top priority. Outcomes from these processes added to the community-informed development of the Salton Sea Dust Project.

As the scope of work was being developed and refined, staff and management used CARB's racial equity lens to understand who would be impacted by this research, which communities should be engaged and how, and ways to

ensure the research supports CARB's mission. Together, these approaches inform the community-engaged research project, "Dust on the Horizon," led by UC San Diego and UC Riverside in partnership with Los Amigos de la Comunidad.

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Together, they will: measure the dust and chemicals in the dust, determine how much dust residents are inhaling, and whether chemicals in the dust may cause health problems; estimate the potential for health effects based on existing health data; predict how climate change might affect the amount of dust coming from the Salton Sea; and suggest actions that might reduce the dust or health problems.

This example demonstrates some of the many ways that the Research Division has changed, both our research planning and our projects to address Board Resolution 20-33, pilot test and incorporate CARB-wide tools, like the racial equity lens and the Community Engagement Model, and weave community needs into our projects to produce robust and defensible research that supports CARB's mission.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Next, I will provide a high-level summary of the research priorities proposed in the five-year plan for each area of research we cover in our program.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

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DR. SONYA COLLIER: CARB's health research plays an important role in advancing understanding of the health impacts of air pollution and climate change, calculating the benefits of pollution reductions and understanding the co-benefits of carbon reduction policies. Health research also provides valuable information that can be used to develop outreach materials to share tools and provide guidance to communities on health protective measures.

In response to wildfire events, health research is developing a deeper understanding of the short-term impacts of wildfire smoke exposure and planning to expand work on understanding long-term impacts. Our research is studying the impacts of multiple climate stressors on communities including smoke, air pollution, and heat. We have developed community-engaged research to study benefits of climate change mitigations, such as heat reduction strategies in vulnerable communities.

CARB's research informs the health analysis used to calculate quantitative and qualitative health benefits of air quality rules and programs. A key priority is examining how socioeconomic factors influence air pollution exposure, health impacts, and disparities. Cumulative impacts continues to be a priority, including studying the impacts of air pollution, combined with

community stressors in vulnerable communities.

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Expanding research on the impacts of climate change and wildfire smoke; studying indoor pollution sources, exposures, and mitigation strategies; expanding health analysis work to study more pollutants and health outcomes at State, regional and smaller scales; expanding our understanding of the impacts of air toxics; and continuing to study community-level exposures and health disparities.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: CARB's ambient air quality research supports California's efforts to attain the health-based California and National Ambient Air Quality Standards set under State and federal law respectively. California developed State Implementation Plans to meet those mandated standards. Research in this area aims to support understanding of directly emitted pollutants such as PM2.5, ammonia, volatile organic compounds, and air toxics, as well as the atmospheric conditions that lead to the formation of additional harmful pollutants like ozone and secondary organic aerosols.

Advanced measurement techniques, laboratory experiments, intensive field campaigns, and long-term monitoring are leveraged to identify major sources of PM2.5 and inform air quality forecasting models. Other

key priorities include: investigating the sources of volatile organic compounds, especially air toxics from industrial, agricultural, and transportation sectors, and assessing their impacts on air quality, public health, and the environment.

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Future studies will also examine how changing meteorological patterns and land management practices influence air quality, especially as climate change drives more extreme heat, wildfire smoke, and related stressors. The findings are expected to inform the State Implementation Plan strategies and help address air quality disparities. As many other states face similar challenges in meeting current and previous air quality standards, CARB will prioritize sharing findings to support broader national efforts.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: CARB's climate research priorities support the Scoping Plan and inform strategies to achieve California's statutory greenhouse gas emission reduction goals while assessing the consequences of inaction. These efforts generate scientific insights that can guide climate actions in other states. Key focus areas include quantifying carbon sequestration potential in natural and working lands, such as coastal wetlands, forests, and agricultural soils; and evaluating

sustainable land management practices and emission reduction technologies in agriculture.

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Other priorities include research on short-lived climate pollutants, such as methane from dairies, ultra-low-global warming potential refrigerants, and the impacts of wildfires on carbon storage and land management.

CARB also emphasizes assessing the health, environmental, and economic impacts of inaction on climate change, especially cross different communities and evaluating the co-benefits of integrated air quality and climate strategies across diverse populations.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: CARB's mobile sources research priorities focus on supporting emissions characterization across all vehicle types with an emphasis on high-emitting vehicles and malfunctioning vehicles. This includes deploying advanced sensors for and data analysis to monitor emissions from legacy vehicles and assess the effectiveness of both current and future regulations.

As zero-emission vehicles become more prevalent, research is expected to focus on improving zero-emission vehicle efficiency, optimizing operational characteristics to support broader adoption, and leveraging vehicle

batteries to support grid stability. The scientific findings can offer valuable insights to California and other states pursuing cleaner transportation. Research also targets emission reductions from off-road vehicles and accelerating zero-emission vehicle adoption in that sector.

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A growing focus is on non-exhaust emissions, such as brake, tire, and wheel wear to better understand their air quality and public health impacts. Remote sensing technologies will continue to play a key role in tracking fleet emissions and informing to regulatory programs.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: CARB's sustainable transportation, housing, and community research will continue to support the development of sustainable, inclusive, and accessible communities. Key research areas include strategies to increase access to sustainable transportation, housing, and key destinations for people of all incomes, reduce transportation-related emissions, and advance the decarbonization of buildings and transportation systems.

The primary focus is promoting high-occupancy transportation and fostering more walkable, bikeable, and transit-accessible communities.

Future research priorities include understanding

how the use of low-carbon materials affects housing costs and development. CARB is also expected to work on identifying tools, metrics, and policy coordination strategies to help accelerate sustainable and resilient community growth and the infrastructure that is needed.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

DR. SONYA COLLIER: Board approval of the proposed Five-Year Strategic Research Plan will authorize staff to proceed with developing the research priorities outlined in the report into research projects over the next five years. Approval by the Board will also renew the delegation of authority to the Executive Officer to approve contracts for fiscal years 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, and 2030 to 2031. Staff will provide regular updates to the Board on key research priorities similar to the presentation you will hear next month on methane satellites.

Thank you so much for your attention. That's the end of the presentation.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you, Dr.

Collier. We will now hear from the public who signed up
to speak on this item, Either by submitting a
request-to-speak card or a raised hand in Zoom.

I will ask the Boar Clerk to begin calling the public commenters.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you, Chair Randolph. We currently have two public commenters to speak in person and four public commenters to speak on Zoom. We will first be calling on in-person public commenters. In advance, I apologize if I mispronounce your name and I would like to remind all commenters to please speak slowly and clearly for our interpreters and court reporter.

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As a reminder, if you have comments not related to the item, please save those remarks for the open public comment at the end of this meeting.

The first in-person commenter is Julia Levin.

JULIA LEVIN: Thank you. Good morning. Julia
Levin with the Bioenergy Association of California. I
want to start by thanking and acknowledging you, Chair
Randolph. I was very sorry to see the announcement about
your retirement, much as it's very much deserved. You
have been an amazing public servant over several decades.
I had the privilege of working with you at the Resources
Agency in your service at the PUC, and here at the Air
Board. You have shown incredible decency, and integrity,
attention to science and to the law, and you will be
missed. So thank you.

Speaking of attention to science, I am also here on behalf of the Bioenergy Association of California in strong support of the Air Board's proposed Research Plan.

Climate research is absolutely critical. There's no way we can meet our goals without a strong underpinning of science. And especially with the federal government walking way from climate change, this Board's emphasis on climate change research is all the more important. So we strongly support the agenda.

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But two comments on the proposed priorities.

We're really happy to see the increased focus on wildfire emissions. Obviously, wildfire is a huge source of climate and air pollution, just staggeringly so, but we urge you also to focus on planned burning, whether it's pile burning of forest waste or open burning of agricultural waste. Those are also large sources of climate and air pollution. They need to be included when we talk about emissions from fires.

The second area is methane reduction. While the ongoing methane monitoring is critical, we urge to connect that to policies to better capture and beneficially use biomethane. To use landfills as an example, between the amount of methane leakage and the amount that is flared, it's equivalent to billion gallons of gasoline a year. We could be putting all that biomethane to beneficial use to replace diesel in near-zero emission natural gas trucks or to replace fossil fuels in hard-to-electrify end uses.

So, we urge you to move forward with the

research, but also put the research into action. And methane, particularly in solid waste sector and also the dairy and other sectors, is a huge opportunity.

Thank you again. And again, Chair Randolph, thank you personally.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you.

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Our next public commenter in -- for in-person is Evan Edgar.

EVAN EDGAR: Chair and Board members, my name is Evan Edgar. I'm an engineer for the California Compost Coalition, plus I'm a Board member of the Bioenergy Association of California and support the comments of Julia today.

I'm here to support climate research as part of the soil organic comp -- soil organic carbon for natural and working lands. Right now, there is a protocol at Climate Action Reserve for soil enrichment 2.0. It's not really cutting it. It needs some more research, so hopefully you can include that in your future research. What is working is the ecological restoration of rangelands under Verra. And we're doing the research right now with a project right here in Sacramento County. And as a whole, soil has three times more potential than forest as a carbon sink. And California Compost Coalition supports big soil and not big oil.

I've got to recognize Board Member Guerra today, because the City of Sacramento last week supported a 15-year contract to collect green waste in their RNG, which is a city new RNG station to take it to a compost facility where we got a 15-year contract to actually restore ecological restoration rangelands at Van Vleck Ranch. Now, this is a project that is high integrity, nature based, voluntary carbon credits in our backyard, where we reduce VMTs. And right now, the science there is actually exceeding default modeling. So there's a lot of good science we're doing in the last three and a half years to show that the soil carbon is increasing.

On climate research we feel that with AB 1207, the Irwin bill, that was chaptered this last week, that there's an opportunity for climate change and market-based climate mechanisms. And over the last couple of years the Climate Offset Protocol Task Force needs to have more protocols so we can go to four percent to six percent within 1207. We feel that -- and part of the Scoping Plan that endorses this, we need more protocols in a regulatory marketplace. So we support 1207 in order to bring natural based solutions to the regulatory protocols.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

We currently have four commenters with their

hands raised in Zoom. I apologize in advance if I mispronounce your name. I would like to remind all commenters to please speak slowly and clearly for our interpreters and court reporter.

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Our first Commenter is Jake Schwartz followed by Alex Kozak, and Sakereh Maskal. Jake, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

My name is Jake Schwartz and I'm here with CCAN, an national climate advocacy nonprofit that's worked for decades to combat the climate crisis. Given California is already such a leader in the environmental movement, I want to clarify that your research plan includes work on climate intervention strategies as an option, specifically the concept of solar radiation management, which has grown almost exponentially as a focus of academic and political attention just in the last six months.

However, despite the need for more research, not less, this year alone, bills banning such research have been proposed in over 70 percent of states, and passed in three, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida. While politicians attack this novel research, scientists around the country and the world continue to fight to better understand what is possible. Criminalization of this research with proposed punishments, including five years

in prison, have a potential chilling effect on the exploration of our world.

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While this topic is now being openly discussed in the halls of state capitols, Congress, and foreign capitals in over a dozen countries. The time for there to be a leader and a guardian of climate intervention research in the United States is now. With a difficult political landscape in state capitals, and many states still playing catch up in their climate mitigation goals, there's no obvious answer for who that champion would be, unless it is CARB. It would be more than a missed opportunity, but rather a structural setback to the climate movement, if CARB passed on the opportunity to help lead this field.

By making California the counter to Tennessee,
Louisiana, and Florida, and by making California the place
where innovation that could potentially save the world is
supported, instead of a place where university researchers
are arrested, CARB could place the State a the helm of
this burgeoning field. CCAN urges CARB to note that
climate intervention strategies, including sunlight
reflection can be studied under its plan. By fighting for
at its inception, CARB has the ability to ensure that the
course of this work is equitable and built alongside a
governance structure.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Our next commenter is Alex Kozak. I've activated your microphone. Please unmute and you may begin.

ALEX KOZAK: Thank you. My name is Alex Kozak and I'm here representing a California based NGO -- climate NGO, a not for profit, called Reflective. Our mission at Reflective is to accelerate research into sunlight reflection methods that are deliberate interventions into the earth's radiation budget that would increase the amount of sunlight reflected off the atmosphere.

Our organization is focused on supporting research into primarily stratospheric aerosol injection that would mimic the cooling effect of volcanic eruptions by introducing sulfur into the atmosphere. So, given the negative impacts of overshooting the Paris targets for an extended period, we think it's imperative to be researching the efficacy and impacts of these methods now, so that they could create more time for decarbonization.

There are a lot of scientific uncertainties. So we are not advocating for deployment, but we do believe the policymakers will need access to credible evidence and a really strong understanding of these methods and their impacts grounded in science and probably a lot sooner that we might prefer otherwise.

So given that -- given that CARB is moving to a five-year research cycle and the very rapidly increasing interest in these topics, we're just encouraging you to give yourself the flexibility to study these topics and sunlight reflection in particular and SAI in this cycle. So we think it would helpful for CARB, in particular, to study the impacts in California of a temperature overshoot in the coming decades and then compare it sort of apples to apples, with various scenarios that deploy sunlight reflection methods.

So that's it. Thank you and we're happy to advise in more detail in the future.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

2.2

Next commenter is Sakereh Maskal. I've activated your microphone. Please unmute and you may begin.

SAKEREH MASKAL: Hi. Can you hear me?
BOARD CLERK MOORE: Yes.

SAKEREH MASKAL: Oh, thank you. Thank you. My name is Sakereh Maskal. And I'm the policy and advocacy leader for Pesticide Action and Agroecology Network, also speaking on behalf of Californians for Pesticide Reform. We wanted to thank CARB for emphasizing the impacts of environmental toxicants on communities disproportionately exposed to harmful air pollution and for committing to researching the impacts of pesticides on GHG emissions.

The importance of these issues cannot be understated and we're excited to follow the development of these endeavors. However, we do see places where the strategic plan could be strengthened as it relates to pesticides. First, while we're happy to see CARB analyzing GHG emissions from fumigant pesticides, we think the design of scientific studies must be carefully considered, and that the proper control for a study analyzing GHG emissions from fumigant pesticides, for example, is not follow agricultural land, but rather agricultural operations that do not use fumigant pesticides.

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This will allow us to see true difference in GHG emissions from an operation that uses fumigants versus non-fume practices, such as some agricultural operations in the Healthy Soils Program. We also encourage CARB to champion community-based, sustainable, regenerative agricultural, in all avenues, via CARB's website, webinars, social media, et cetera.

There's so many co-benefits associated with diverse climate-smart cropping systems, including more nutrient-dense food that will inevitably decrease chronic health conditions, better carbon sequestration, job creation, effective pest management, and the revitalization of our ecosystems versus the continual

degradation of all environmental media via harmful pesticides.

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The Department of Pesticide Regulation through their Sustainable Pest Management Roadmap has already committed to transitioning away from highly hazardous pesticides. So CARB should really be an ally in this work by funding research that highlights the numerous benefits of SPM-aligned agriculture.

Second, we encourage CARB to pay more attention to the formation of ozone and particulate matter from VOC-emitting pesticides. Thank you awe very much.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next three commenters are Kimberly Burr, Julie Pullen, and Hannah Safford.

Kimberly, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

KIMBERLY BURR: Thank you. Thank you again. I just wanted to thank staff for an incredible report and incredible work. I mean, it's exhaustive what you guys have done. And I think it's very important that you have covered so many important areas. The one area that I'm still kind of worried about is I'm a tree person, is that we have not really incorporated into the models yet the emissions associated with logging. And I know that there's been some work done on trying to study the

emissions from fires, but there hasn't been any study on the emissions from logging like the running of tractors all day, the running of chainsaw all day.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Kimberly, can you hold one moment. We're having some technical difficulty.

KIMBERLY BURR: Sure.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Sorry. You amy continue. I'm sorry.

begin. Anyway, my concern is that we incorporate in our models right away the emissions associated with the large scale logging that's going on. We've done a great job incorporating emissions from small vehicles, and cooking, and the like, but the logging is a very large-scale, high-impact activity, and we should be incorporating the emissions associated with that, like the all-day running of tractors, and hauling of trucks, trucks hauling trees, all-day use of chainsaws and chippers. There's a lot of emissions that I am very curious about and I hope that the Board is, so we can actually make the models accurate and reliable and some people can trust.

So, thank you for -- again for all your incredible work, and I support you guys, and hope that the models can be improved to accurately reflect some of these other emissions that are not being counted right now.

Thank you so much for all your work.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Julie Pullen. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

JULIE PULLEN: Hello. My name is Julie Pullen. I'm an independent earth systems scientist and I'm on the Board of Ocean Visions. And I wanted to add my voice to those in support of the inclusion of research on climate engineering and to research plan, in particular, for research on the full spectrum of potential ways to intervene to the (inaudible) of our climate, whether that includes methane removal, carbon dioxide removal and other forms that have been mentioned today like solar radiation management.

And I think the potential for California to really take a leading role here to benefit the health of their citizens -- our state's citizens as well as the full country is really a powerful stance to take in relation to advancing research.

So thank you for letting me share my views.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our last commenter on this item is Hannah Safford. I've I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

It looks hannah lowered her hand.

Hannah, are you there?

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Okay. It looks like we have two more commenters, one is Craig Segall. Craig, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and you may begin.

CRAIG SEGALL: Hi, there. Craig Segall, CARB alum just speaking for myself. Like the letter you received from the Federation for American Scientists and also the letter I put in the record this morning from a hundred scientists, including the former White House climate advisor, I think it's quite important that staff clarify today that this excellent plan includes the possibility of research into methods to address extreme heat, especially in the valley and other climate interventions, so everything from white roofs, to sunlight reflection, to ocean carbon removal.

These interact with every aspect of the core plan priorities from public health to air quality, as the FAS letter notes, but do I think it's worth clarifying, given the wave of attacks on the science, that it is critical California has room to research those matters. I think that's implicit in the plan. I think it would be useful to make it explicit, largely through discussion today, given the major attacks on the science across the waterfront, including attacks on this from the Hill from Representative Green and attacks. And as an early

commenter mentioned, 70 percent of the states deeply appreciate CARB's work.

And hello to everyone and congratulations, of course, to the Chair on a truly extraordinary run.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you. I'll try Hannah one more time. Hannah, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and you may begin.

Okay. We'll move to Joshua Elliott.

It looks like we have two more commenters.

Joshua Elliott, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

JOSHUA ELLIOTT: Thank you so much. So my name is Joshua Elliott. I'm the Chief Scientist of an organization called Renaissance Philanthropy that works on some of the hardest problems in science and technology trying to advance those problems for the social good. I also formerly was a program manager at DARPA in the U.S. government, a program with almost \$600 million in federal R&D spending on some of these topics.

I just want to advocate here in particular for CARB to think deeply about how -- about what the kinds of catastrophic risks and risk trends that we're seeing in the future as climate change evolves and we enter into this sort of nonlinear phase of climate change,

accelerated wildfires, you know, the policy crisis, whatever you want to call it, catastrophic risks and tipping points and evaluating what options we can do to try and advance the science, advance the R&D around those topics to try and mitigation those extreme risks, particularly for the most vulnerable populations in the world.

Thanks.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you. Our final commenter is Edward Parson. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

EDWARD PARSON: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the research plan. And I commend CARB for this really visionary research plan and want to highlight CARB's unique importance as a leading voice in comprehensive strategic research on climate and related environmental risks. I'm Edward Parson. I am a professor of law at the UC -- at UCLA School of Law and I'm the faculty director of the Emmett Institute for Climate Change and the Environment.

I would like to add my voice to those supporting the importance of CARB's research plan, including consideration of the potential climate emergencies related to tipping points and integrated effects, and also research on consideration of the entire suite of potential

options that might serve to mitigate those risks, even if not completely, and even in the context of the need for a complete strategic response that is international and covers all aspects from rapid cuts of emissions, to adaptation, to carbon dioxide removal.

And, yes, it is imperative to have more understanding, and insight, and broader research and other consultations on interventions of solar geoengineering or solar radiation modification that might serve as potentially -- potential complements and extinctions to the capability of other responses to reduce risks.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you. That concludes our commenters for this item.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Staff, are there any issues raised in the comments you want to address?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: No, Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. I will now close the record on this agenda item.

Board members, do you have any questions or comments?

Dr. Shaheen.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Thank you, Chair. I just wanted to just start out by thanking you, Elizabeth, and

Dr. Collier for celebrating and raising up the importance of research in air quality and climate. I am really impressed by how much you're doing with such a modest research budget. I really think four to eight million is a very small amount right now, in light of all the needs.

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So we heard from a lot of stakeholders and I took a lot of time last night to actually read the docket. And we got a lot of, I think, outstanding research ideas for us to consider in the five-year plan. We heard a lot of the same commenters here today that submitted comments, including looking at prioritization and measurements of agriculture nitrous oxide emissions, expanding our pesticide reform and agroecology research, a whole range of climate interventions strategies, including sunlight reflection, solar radiation management.

So I guess my question for you, right, is that as the challenges just get greater for us in the road ahead, how are we going to balance these near-term priorities with a emerging research needs while ensuring that we're being transparent about the selection process, stakeholder engagement, and all of that, again with a modest budget.

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: Thank you, Dr. Shaheen. And so we do have a modest budget and we do try to balance all the different priorities. Obviously, we have to have research that meets the needs of the agency

and can feed into regulatory processes, plans, and things like that. And in order to do that, we meet internally to understand what all those processes and work very closely with other groups. We also do have a public process every year where we ask for input on what priorities we're looking at that year. And we are also moving towards a process this year where we're starting a little bit earlier with the priorities that we're looking at. And for those that are more interest to the public, we'll have more opportunity to have public input on the statements of work as well.

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So those are some of the ways that we try to look at what is needed at CARB in terms of research and what some of those larger issues. But, of course, we're not going to be able to fund everything that we would like to, because we only have a fairly small budget to do that.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Yeah. Thank you for that, Elizabeth. I was curious with so many of these topics that were mentioned, many of which I'm not particularly familiar with, as a scientist myself. Are any of those ideas that were mentioned today things that you're looking at in terms of the five-year plan?

RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF SCHEEHLE: Yes. And many of -- many of those projects are ideas in terms of pesticides, and looking at prescribed burning, and things

like that, we do cover that within the five-year plan.

And we actually have some projects ongoing on that.

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: Dr. Shaheen,
I'll just jump in. The research plan, you know, it takes
quite awhile to go through the public process and the
internal process to develop. There are new things
emerging, especially as we see research efforts being
rolled back and closed up at the federal level. So we are
still getting a lot of incoming about priorities that are
getting dropped at the national level. And so we're are
trying to find ways to either keep those going, either
with partnerships with other organizations, or if we can
seed some of that work until large philanthropy can jump
in and help keep that research going.

So we're mindful of the needs here at home with our formal research plan. And we're also keeping an eye on how to keep the work going on a more broader level.

And some of the work that you heard today, such as the solar reflective emerging research, that is an area where I think there is a lot of interest. It is emerging.

There's a lot of misinformation. And so, as these things come up, we'll be taking a more detailed view as to how we can help, when is the right time to help, and how do we find that external philanthropy partnership to make sure that those continue to be funded.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Thanks so much for addressing the attack on research at the federal level. I really appreciate it and it just continues to shine a light on CARB and on the State of California, and the importance of independent thought and thinking, and just really hundred percent behind you all on this.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board member Guerra

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you, Chair. First, you know, I think on the overall concept a supporting science, I think that's -- one, I want to thank all the scientists that work for our agency and those who have continued to push this. And frankly, I think it's absurd that we have elected officials at the national level that are failing to recognize science. So, I think, one, it does require us, you know, know to engage our youth also more on the concept of, and the value of science, and the fun of science. And I'm now a Board member of the Museum of Science and Curiosity here in Sacramento. I encourage everyone to come and participate when you're visiting Sacramento. So, maybe increase the ticket sales for us, but that's a side plug.

But nonetheless, I think it's -- that -- in a serious note, I think that's an important point I wanted

to make sure that we highlighted. So I appreciate all of our staff who are out there advocating for that importance. And I just know myself that, you know, when I was entered in the profession of engineering and that -- how life-changing that was and how a pursuit to the values of the IEEE to improve the quality of life of people is important.

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To that point, you know, Sacramento, the region here, we entered into an important milestone, and that was to -- that we met our ozone attainment levels -- federal attainment levels for the first time. That was -- that was done because of science and it was a significant celebration. A lot of folks from diff -- were involved from industry, from community, from different parties were all engaged in it, understanding the impacts of ground level ozone.

And so, a few weeks ago, we all met to celebrate that accomplishment, but where we are still behind is in particulate matter. And we still faced a lot of that because of the challenges that we face with unrealistic or unviable alternatives to agricultural pile burning and the challenges that also we face here. So one, I think, you know, our history in California, one was built on agriculture. It's provided a large economy with us. But I feel like our focus here -- and when I see -- I looked

at the different pots of buckets here, I want to, you know, highlight the comments made by Julia here earlier about the importance of looking at better agricultural biomass utilization and our research in that, and those priorities. With the little bit of dollars that we do have, I strongly believe that our research dollars should move forward to advance and build, not only the improvements on air quality, but also at the same time advance and support our agricultural industry here, because the issues that happen up in Shasta County affect us here. And we know that through the work that the Sacramento Basinwide Pollution Control Council sees and manages.

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So I think, number one, addressing -- I think that however staff looks at this moving forward in which bucket it lands in, whether it's -- in which category I think addressing the viable agricultural residue carbon capture with a focus on beneficial use, because, yes, we could just say you can't burn at all, but then what happens in that what we've seen now unfortunately is entire orchards being ripped out. And then we are dealt with that massive fuel that's sitting out. So, I think, number one, on that.

And then -- and though when that fuel has to be burned, it ends up going through Colusa, Sacramento, and

sitting in this area, and been a -- it's been a challenge for us to meet those issues. So I think that our research should focus on the advancement of that agricultural closed loop system.

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Second, I want to also, you know, thank Mr. Edgar for his comments on how we advance the research on again biomass utilization through our organic waste diversion to support again soil -- restructuring to soil-beneficial uses in that context, because I've had a chance to see how unfortunate -- the unfortunate history of California mining had ripped out and basically left entire valleys of what was once fertile land now just pure clay and unable to use for agriculture. But through this new method of ensuring that we don't send our green waste to landfills and using it as a soil amendment, we're reclaiming back that land that was basically only left for star thistle to grow.

So I'd like to -- again that's a long way of saying that I want to make sure that the research that we're -- the limited dollars that we're using go to further advance that closed loop agricultural system that helps us address our air quality standards.

And I think sometimes, when I've looked at some of these, they could be myopic at points. So I want to -- I'd like to see if staff can respond on how we do that,

and particularly a concern of mine in this air basin is biomass utilization and how we advance that effort, so...

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Councilman.

So, I'll just start by saying that there are a lot of great ideas and we would certainly love to enhance the research budget. We bring items to the board each year with the goal of continuing to get as much funding as we can for research. And we want to remain flexible. You hear the word "leverage" a lot in this conversation, because that's, in fact, how we approach this. If we can put a little money into a project that gets something specific for CARB, maybe of a larger project, that can be a really effective way for us to get information and help get a project across the finish line. So we're definitely interested in expanding the role of our research and looking at these other opportunities.

I am aware, and I don't have a lot of information on it, but I believe the Governor recently signed SB 88, which would require some new work in this area, so it will be something that we're, you know, continuing to work on. And I know, through conversations that you and I have had of your continued interest here, I think to the extent that we can find other support and leverage our research dollars in such a way that we can advance the state of knowledge on beneficial uses of biomass that avoid

combustion and its -- and its health impacts -- associated health impacts is a really great use of our research dollars.

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I should also note, and I didn't stress this enough, although we did talk about this and elizabeth touched on it a bit, that the Research Plan is sort of our formal research plan, we do have contracts that are research and science-based that support all of our various regulatory efforts. So some of that is -- while it's coordinated with work that's going on in the Research Division, it's not always part of the Research Plan. So, there's other opportunities for doing research that don't necessarily fall directly into the Research Plan specifically.

Does staff have anything more to add about the specific question?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: Good morning. So the two things that are required in SB 88 that speak directly to some of the comments and requests that you're making, Councilman, are a report by January 2028 related to the use of forest and agricultural biomass, and that is to also account for wildfire risk and land management action. So really tying the nature-based side of what we need to accomplish there to help minimize some of those public health impacts from like PM and smoke impacts to

where do we take that material and then put it to beneficial use in broader economy. And then a year later, we are to publish a comprehensive statewide strategy to support things like carbon removal for biochar, soil amendment, those kinds of pieces.

Whereas, before we were trying to find a way to make sure that we could fund and do the work here, we now have legislation with resources dedicated to two specific (inaudible) staffing resources that we're requesting to help push this on a faster pace.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you. I appreciate that. And again, the advance figuring out how we do it in a where it advances our current strength in our agricultural economy I think that's a key thing, but I appreciate that. Thank you for your response.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

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BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Thank you so much to you all for just a fantastic strategic plan. I wanted to just start off talking about how within the priorities that you've already listed, we can incorporate really the -- understanding a little bit more our impact in this equitable transition. And this really comes from just over the years, the last two years specifically, really hearing from folks in the San Joaquin Valley who are sort

of, in a lot of respects, ground zero for our equitable energy transition kind of understanding some of the impacts of like, for example, large-scale energy projects, landfills for batteries, right? And also, in terms of the pesticides, right, because we've shifted some of that use, one of the things that we've -- I've been hearing is about small farmers mixing pesticides with unknown effects both -- you know, obviously it's a personal risk, but also the community risk.

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So I know that a lot of it is focused in the strategic plan specifically on the emission aspect. And I think that a second layer to the emission aspect is also, you know, what is -- what is being put in the air, right? And so, I think those are -- those are just a few opportunities.

I do think that, you know, while many of the divisions do work with the air districts on numerous research questions, I think some of the -- you know, because you specifically call out the NAAQS here and the challenges, I do think that, you know, working together and across, so that these researchers from these different universities can actually, you know, start with a baseline of those lessons learned that don't always get published by the air districts, but that they certainly have the on-the-ground experience around some of that.

So I would just encourage more collaboration on that end as well in terms of like the researchers that are -- that are contracted. And finally, I do appreciate the public's comments on really, you know, trying to highlight more on and focusing on the climate research. And I would say that I think that we know a lot already. We have a lot of evidence. I think what maybe we could encourage more of is public forums where, you know, the different State agencies, as well as researchers can really highlight for the public a more cohesive narrative about what we already know.

So really I do think that we already have a lot and I know that you -- you know, it's tough to prioritize everything. And so I do feel like that's one of the -- one of the pieces where why don't we start with what we have already and actually try to strategize around telling the story about what we already know in a more cohesive way. And however I can be a support of that, please let me know. So thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. Board Member Takvorian.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you, Chair. Thank you to the research team. I absolutely support the plan -- the five-year plan and I appreciate the enormous amount of work that has gone into it. I think it further

emphasizes the foundational role that science plays in CARB's rulemaking as well as our implementation of rules. Although I think the T-shirts are doing an excellent job of doing that as well. So if folks aren't seeing those on the wide shot, I hope you'll notice them. Appreciate that.

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I have watched our research arm over the years that I've been on the Board, but I have really appreciated the evidence of the science and data-driven response that we have had as a state as well as an agency to the federal assault on climate and air pollution regulation. So, I think speaking for myself, but I think many of us are appreciating you every day when we open the -- open the media. So appreciate that.

And also that over my time on the Board, the emphasis on the racial equity lens has really enlarged and I appreciated your discussion of that in the plan. It's long been an ignored area of data that impacts communities of color and low-income communities. And that's further supported in the five-year plan and I appreciate that continuance.

Also, I wanted to mention the appreciation for the real-world engagement that the Research team has. You mentioned with the Imperial 617 effort and I appreciated that as well as having been engaged in the one in the

Portside communities in San Diego. It really makes a difference I think with research capacity in forming the kinds of rule -- not just rulemaking, but planning that local communities can do as well.

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So, this may go along with what Dr.

Pacheco-Werner said, but I think the one area that feels lacking to me, and I'm not sure how we address it, and that is understanding, while there is limited capacity, I'd like to hear more about how CARB's research can be more effectively shared with local governments in their decision-making. I'm often seeing that the information that we have here at the State level is essentially missing at the local level.

And so, it's something that we bring up oftentimes when we talk about land use regulation and the impact that particular projects may have. And I'd love to think about with you and be able to move forward more effective ways of sharing that information with local government, so that they can use it more effectively in their permitting and decision-making. And I don't expect a two sentence -- you might have one. You may have a perfect solution, but I just want to put it out there as something that I hope we can work on further in the future. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Supervisor Ortiz-Legg.

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BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Thank you, Chair.

Thank you very much. It is really nice to see your

T-shirts. It's go science. I love that and really

appreciate all your work on this. It's not a very big

budget to do a lot of things. The one thing I wanted

to -- first off, I wanted to go along with comments from

Mayor Guerra on the biomass and again looking for

solutions for a lot of the material that is out there that

continues to provide us with opportunities in regards to

electricity generation in the long run. And I think that

there's some -- a lot of viable opportunities there, so,

you know, eventually like to hopefully see that.

What I wanted to just address quickly and that is not something that I know we can do right now, but just to put it out there, which is -- continues to be my concern in regards to the equitable transition to a low-carbon future. And, all of that, the one piece that I notice -- and it's not just within this agency, but it's a collaboration amongst the agencies. I think we're starting to see a little bit more in California amongst our regulatory agencies that look at power generation. But when we look at upstream generation and how we try to collaborate and strategically place it, in order to really get to those areas that was referred to, whether it's the

San Joaquin Valley, whether it's rural areas, that we really could be a help in saying, you know, we're working very hard towards that transition, but we can't do it without having that generation out there.

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And I think that mapping out things a little bit better would be something for, you know, in the future. Obviously, your plate is full right now. But again, I just wanted to post that comment in regards to that transition, whether it's transmission, distribution, energy sourcing, any of the things to really generate, because all of this is really hard to do without that clean energy generation.

So those are my comments and thank you for your work.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Supervisor. I will add that we have been very, very, very closely engaged with the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities

Commission on the SB 100 report, which is the document that will update the public on our progress towards the 100 percent retail sales of zero-emission energy. So we will -- so we, like I said, have been very closely engaged. And so I think that report will have an opportunity to really share with the public kind of where we are and what the challenges and opportunities that we are encountering throughout that process are.

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Rechtschaffen.

BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Thank you. I have a general comment and a specific comment. The general comment is to underscore what the Chair said, what Elizabeth said, what Board Member Takvorian just said, the importance of the research budget and the science investigation that CARB's done. One of the reasons that CARB standards have been so adorable and they've been replicated nationally and internationally, and that CARB has the extraordinary reputation that it has is that over decades air quality and climate regulations by this agency have been based on science before it was fashionable.

So that's a very important foundation on what we're -- on what we're building -- that we're building on. And, of course, as folks have said, this work is more important than ever, given the evisceration of research funding by the federal government and its war on science.

The specific comment concerns research into control measures for industrial sources. And I mentioned this in my briefing with staff. We -- industrial -- GHG emissions from industrial sources are the second largest source of our greenhouse gas emissions in this state. Apart from Cap-and-Trade, we don't have any direct regulation of industrial sources.

Last year, the Legislature passed SB 941, which directed us in the next Scoping Plan to look at -- and do a detailed analysis of industrial source emissions, sources where there are zero-emission controls and where there aren't ones. We know that the federal government has dramatically cut back funding to support commercialization and research into controls on industrial sources.

I think within the climate research prong of the proposed research budget there's room for looking at these control technologies and I hope that we're able to do that going forward.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Supervisor Hopkins.

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Thank you. My colleagues pretty much covered everything, but I do have one request, which is that next time you bring the awesome nerdy science shirts, you give us a heads-up, so that we can coordinate with all of you and stand up in support of science.

You know, and then just to add to my chorus of disgust over the current federal administration's dismissal of science. You know, it strikes me that so much of science is about questioning things and about honestly evolving forward and getting better with every

single study. And so scientists question other scientists, because they want to improve methodology, right, because they want to improve models.

And I just want to point out that that is very different than throwing out all of science and questioning the fundamental value of science, which is what's happening right now. And I think that unfortunately too often folks who don't understand a subject matter, don't honestly even understand the scientific method or scientific processes, capitalize on that uncertainty, and that sometimes disagreement within the scientific community. And I think that we need to draw a bright line between, you know, scientific small disagreements, right, when there is a consensus majority opinion and on just throwing out the entire discipline and essentially coming up with an alternate reality and alternate facts.

So thank you all so much for our T-shirts. It makes me really happy and next time I want to be part of the team, so give us a heads-up.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Dr. Balmes.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

And thank you, Supervisor Hopkins, for that vote for science and T-shirts. I would agree. I'd like one too.

As a scientist, I appreciate all my fellow Board

member comments, several of whom are also scientists. And I asked to go last, because, you know, I'm the longest serving current Board member, and I've worked closely with this Research Division almost that entire time. Matter of fact, I meet almost monthly with Elizabeth and Bonnie Holmes-Gen. You know, I'm mostly dealing with the public health part of the Research Program, but they run other things past me too.

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And I really appreciate the engagement of my fellow Board members. I mean, it's great. You all -- in addition to being angry about the evisceration of scientific work across the board, not just in terms of the environment, by the current administration, and a President who literally said that climate change mitigation was ruining western democracy, western civilization at the UN, to say that's an embarrassment is putting it mildly, but I -- this Board appreciates science and so I appreciate this Board for that.

And one problem I have with delegating research project approval to the Executive Officer -- and I'm not against that, but one concern I have is making sure that there's sufficient engagement with Board members who are really showing their interest in, you know, various aspects of the work that we, you know, could fund with our limited budget. So, I guess I would end by commending the

Research Division for trying hard to do the best they can to meet all the different needs that we have for research to advance our regulatory program. Every discussion I have with Elizabeth and Bonnie always focuses on what science would help advance the regulatory agenda of the agency.

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You know, obviously, a lot of other things were brought up here. So I would -- I would encourage the Executive Officer and colleagues to bring a discussion of research every year, even if we don't have to, you know, review every project, which I support the Executive Officer having that delegation.

So I want to thank the Research Division. I want to thank my fellow Board members and, yes, we have to save science.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. I just have a few comments repeating some of the comments of my colleagues. First, the community engagement efforts that the Research Program has undergone over the last several years have been, you know, truly amazing, very thoughtful, and careful, and effective, and I just really appreciate that work.

And I also just have to express my deep appreciation for the takedown on the DOE endangerment finding report, which was just appalling. And it's -- you

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know, it's a wonderful example of how we have all of this
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    expertise and articulating to the public the
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   misinformation, the problematic analysis, and, you know,
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    being really effective, clear about that work was
    impressive and important, and I very, very much
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    appreciate.
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             So with that, the Board has before them
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   Resolution number 25-8. Do I have a motion and a second?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: So moved.
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Second.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I have a motion and a
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    second. Clerk, will you please call the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes.
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. De La Torre?
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             BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Eisenhut?
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             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT:
                                     Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
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             Senator Florez?
             Councilman Guerra?
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH:
                                  Supervisor Hopkins?
             BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mayor Lock Dawson?
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BOARD MEMBER LOCK DAWSON: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Supervisor Ortiz-Legg?
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             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG:
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER:
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. Rechtschaffen?
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             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN:
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                                          Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen?
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Takvorian?
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
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   passes.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.
                                     Thank you.
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                    The last item on the agenda is Item number
    25-6-8 Proposed Amendments to the Advanced Clean Fleets
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    and Low Carbon Fuel Standard Regulations.
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             If you are here with us in the room and wish to
    comment on this item, please fill out a request-to-speak
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    card, as soon as possible, and submit it to a Board
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    assistant. If are joining us remotely and wish to comment
    on this item, please click the raise-hand button or dial
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    pound two now. We will first call on in-person commenters
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follow by any remote commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

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Air pollution is a silent killer that causes heart and lung diseases and cancer. Over the last 50 years, the State's clean air efforts have saved \$250 billion in health costs through reduced illness, including by reducing diesel related cancer risk by nearly 80 percent.

Although California's actions have dramatically improved air quality, vehicles in California are still the greatest contributor to criteria pollutants under State and federal law, including most fine particulate matter and ozone precursor emission. Vehicles also contribute to approximately half of statewide greenhouse gas emissions when accounting for transportation fuel production and delivery. The State's critical role in goods movement for the nation and its unique geography means continued progress on reducing vehicle emissions is required to meet State and federal standards.

The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation was adopted by the Board in April of 2023 in an effort to keep improving air quality for Californians. The Regulation set requirements for State and local government fleets, high priority fleets, and drayage fleets to reduce emissions with zero-emission technology everywhere

feasible, and establish a hundred percent zero-emission sales requirement on truck manufacturers starting in 2036.

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The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation was designed to deliver critical air quality and climate benefits, which are necessary to meet those federal air quality attainment standards and the State's air quality and climate targets.

In October of 2023, Assembly Bill 1594 was enacted, which requires CARB to amend the State and local government requirements of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation in response to concern from public agency utilities. The bill defines a public agency utility and makes some of the existing exemptions more accessible to them.

On August 26th, 2024, the Office of Administrative Law approved non-discretionary changes, which implemented portions of the bill on an expedited timeline.

Earlier this year, CARB withdrew its request for a waiver and authorization from the federal government for the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule, because it was clear that the U.S. EPA would not act on it before the change in Presidential administrations, and the incoming administration had indicated that it was not going to approve the request.

So today's item has three components. The first two are amendments to the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation to implement AB 1594 and to repeal the portions of the regulation pertaining to drayage trucks and high priority fleets. And the third component is a minor technical fix to the Low Carbon Fuel Standard that provides enhanced crediting support for hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles.

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Dr. Cliff, would you please introduce the item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair

Randolph. The Advance Clean Fleets Regulation consists of requirements that reduce tailpipe emissions by phasing in zero-emission medium— and heavy—duty vehicles. It is part of California's comprehensive strategy to reduce the transportation sector's outsized contribution to air pollution.

However, given the absence of a federal waiver or authorization, we are recommending that the high-priority fleets and drayage portions of the regulation be repealed to avoid confusion for these entities.

Despite the market uncertainty and disruption brought on by the federal government, California remains steadfast in its commitment to work with medium- and heavy-duty fleets to keep moving towards cleaner transportation, while also reducing harmful and costly air

pollution. In June, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-27-25, which directed our agency to maintain a list of fleets that voluntarily comply with the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation as one way we can continue working with fleets who are taking action to reducing their emissions.

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Before we discuss the proposed amendments to the State and local government fleets requirements, we also want to acknowledge the important work our public agency utilities do every day to maintain reliable services even in the face of increasingly -- increasing threats caused by climate change.

Earlier this year, the devastating wildfires, public utility agencies requested we take more time in this rulemaking to consider other flexibilities that go beyond the solutions identified in AB 1594.

The 45-day proposal includes the amendments to implement AB 1594, but staff has continued to work with State and local governments on additional changes to add more flexibility. These changes would be reflected in a 15-day package. Also, in the resolution that is being presented today, staff is emphasizing our continued commitment to continue to work with State and local governments to ensure that we're supporting their fleet electrification efforts and maintaining their ability to

respond to emergency situations.

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Lastly, we recommend approving a technical amendment to the Low Carbon Fuel Standard Regulation that provides stronger crediting support for ZEVs under the hydrogen fueling infrastructure provision.

I will now ask Molly Munz of the Mobile Source Control Division to begin the staff presentation, which explains these proposed amendments and further proposed modifications for State and local government fleets.

Molly.

(Slide presentation).

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Thank you, Dr. Cliff and good morning Chair Randolph and members of the Board.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: I'll start today's presentation by providing a background on the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. Then I'll briefly go over the proposed repeal, followed by a discussion on the State and local government fleet requirements and those proposed amendments. Lastly, I will discuss a minor technical fix to the Low Carbon Fuel Standard Regulation.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation was adopted by the Board two years

ago. The Regulation applies to medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. There are three separate fleet requirements.

One that applies to State and local government agency fleets, another that applies to high priority and federal fleets, and a third that applies to drayage trucks.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: The proposed amendments would repeal the requirements for the high priority and federal fleets, and drayage trucks. Earlier this year, CARB withdrew its request for a waiver from the federal government as it was clear the incoming administration was not likely to grant one. The repeal is necessary because keeping such elements in place may cause confusion and uncertainty for private fleets.

At last[SIC] month's Board hearing, we will be discussing the lost health benefits associated with recent federal actions and substantial emission reductions needed to meet ozone attainment in the South Coast and statewide. Also, at next month's Board hearing, we will provide an overview of the ZEV Forward dialogue sessions and recommendations made in response to Governor Newsom's Executive order N-27-25, and our next steps to make up the projected emission reductions that the Advanced Clean Fleets would have achieved, if it could have been enforced.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Now, I will provide background on the State and local government agency fleet requirements, which remain in effect.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: This slide shows the weight class composition of California's State and local government fleet. More than 50 percent of our fleet is in weight Class 2B to 3. Primarily, these vehicles are configured as pickup trucks, vans, and smaller service body trucks, as shown on the right side of the screen.

The other half of the fleet is comprised of weight Class 4 and up. Two very common vehicle configurations in the larger weight classes are dump trucks and larger service body trucks both shown on the left side of the screen.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Now, I will briefly discuss the current compliance requirements for the State and local government agencies. California's public fleets have two compliance options. The default compliance pathway is the ZEV purchase schedule. Under this path, half of all annual purchases must be zero-emission or near-zero emission vehicles. The

California map on the right side of the slide shows the designated low population counties in red. Fleets located in red areas and small fleets with 10 or less vehicles in the white parts of California are not required to purchase any ZEVs yet. The other compliance pathway is the ZEV milestone option. This schedule is based on meeting fleetwide ZEV targets by key deadlines, which are based on the suitability of the vehicles for electrification.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: I would like to follow up on part of the direction staff received from the Chair at least month's Board hearing. Over the last month, staff met with numerous groups including California Association of Sanitation Agencies and Clean Energy to discuss their request that the Advanced Clean Trucks and Advanced Clean Fleets count combustion vehicles that burn renewable natural gas as NZEV. As you know, ACF counts -- and ACT count NZEVs the same as ZEVs. Sorry. ACF counts NZEVs the same as ZEVs until the 2035 model year.

These -- the definition of an NZEV is a vehicle with both a combustion engine and a powertrain capable of operating for a minimum number of all-electric miles.

These vehicles are commonly known as plug-in hybrids.

Combustion vehicles, such as those only powered by renewable natural gas, or RNG, do not meet our NZEV

definition. Staff are not suggesting the Board make any changes to the NZEV definition for a few reasons.

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First, engines that combust natural gas or CNG engines sold today are no cleaner than diesel engines, and second, RNG and other renewable fuels are already supported by the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. Lastly, a key objective of the Advanced Clean Trucks and the Advanced Clean Fleets regulations are to achieve emission reductions beyond what can be achieved with conventional technologies.

Ultimately, staff concluded giving credit to combustion vehicles would result in lost emission benefits and would not meet the main objectives of Advanced Clean Trucks and Advanced Clean Fleets regulations. Staff are following Newsom's Executive Order N-27-25 and will continue to advance progress towards the deployment of clean air vehicles and technologies in the state, and are engaging stakeholders and concepts for future rulemakings.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Now, I will briefly touch on the exemptions listed on the slide, because we are proposing to make some improvements to them. Under the ZEV purchase exemption, a fleet can purchase a new combustion vehicle when a ZEV is not available in the configuration they need. And the daily

usage exemption will allow a fleet to purchase a new combustion vehicle when the fleet's demonstrated usage needs exceeds the battery capacity in the ZEV.

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Finally, the mutual aid assistance exemption allows up to 25 percent of the vehicle to remain as combustion provided the fleet has mutual aid agreements in place. Many public fleets use mutual aid agreements to aid other jurisdictions outside their service territory in response to emergency situations such as wildfires and earthquakes. To access this provision, a fleet must meet a minimum of 25 percent ZEV.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Now, I will transition from the background to why we are amending these requirements. Over the last year, staff have visited with fleets to discuss their concerns and see some of their operations. These photos on the slide are from our sight visits. Public agency utilities serve California's population and are essential to maintaining reliable water and electricity, as well as help to respond to disasters in an emergency capacity and provide mutual aid assistance in the State and nationwide.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Assembly Bill 1594 was passed by the Legislature and signed into

law two years ago. This bill requires changes to the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation to allow public agency utilities to replace their specialized vehicles without regard to the model year of the vehicle being replaced and gives these vehicles broader access to the daily use exemption. Last year, the public agency utilities requested we implement this bill as soon as possible. Staff used Section 100 of the Administrative Procedure Act to define a public agency utility and give those entities broader access to the daily usage exemption. The section 100 changes were effective starting in October of last year.

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[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Now, that you have a background on the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, I will go into our initial proposal that implements the remaining parts of AB 1594.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Staff's initial proposal required that we define a, "traditional utility specialized vehicle," and other criteria besides model year that can be used to determine a vehicle's end of life. Staff's proposal would allow a public agency to choose between relying on their predetermined replacement schedule or a replacement schedule provided in the

regulation. Staff also limited the daily use exemption flexibility to the traditional utility specialized vehicles to align with the legislative direction.

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Now, I will discuss some of the reasons why we are proposing additional changes beyond those envisioned when AB 1594 was passed two years ago.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: As mentioned earlier, over the course of this rulemaking, staff traveled all over California visiting public agency operations and listening to their concerns. Most of their concerns are about whether Class 4 and up battery-electric vehicles can meet the extreme work demands of their traditional vehicles. But there were many rural agencies that also expressed there is little opportunity for high speed charging and smaller volume manufacturers lack a service support network in their service territories.

After hearing their concerns, staff are proposing new changes that better align the ZEV purchase schedule with the ZEV market where it is today, while also recognizing the uncertainty caused by our Federal administration.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: The hundred percent ZEV purchase requirement was going to kick in by

2027 for all fleets. Staff proposed to delay the hundred percent ZEV purchase schedule until 2030, which will reduce the number of exemptions a fleet will need. This also means that small fleets and those located in low population counties can continue to wait until 2030 before they need to purchase any ZEVs at all.

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Another change, including -- is including extending the AB 1594 flexibilities to all fleets. This means allowing early access to exemptions and giving broader access to the daily use exemption for all vehicles, not just traditional utility specialized vehicles. These changes will better align the ZEV purchase schedule with the ZEV market and give more time and flexibility to fleets. On the next slide, I will discuss some additional adjustments that will make it easier for fleets to access exemptions.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Staff propose to give exemptions for vehicles that are stolen. And staff are proposing to redesign the exemption process to include fleet expansion rather than limiting exemptions to vehicle replacements. For the ZEV purchase exemption, we are adding additional criteria used to determine whether a vehicle is available as a ZEV. Our newly proposed criteria ensure that ZEV manufacturers are stable

and viable. For the daily use -- usage exemption, we propose fleets can use periodic records that are routinely collected, such as fueling logs and odometer readings, which would give these fleets access to the exemption without needing daily records. And finally, for the mutual aid provision, we propose to give fleets earlier access to the exemption and will postpone the mobile fueling criteria until 2030.

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Now, I'll briefly touch on some of the benefits of these amendments.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: The repeal provides necessary certainty to private fleets that they are not subject to the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. These amendments fully meet the requirements of AB 1594 and recognize that the landscape is different now than when we first adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation.

And even with these changes, this regulation still provides a strong signal that California is not backing down on our commitment to lead the nation in deploying ZEVs. Now, I will briefly discuss a minor technical fix to the Low Carbon Fuel Standard Regulation.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Staff is

proposing this Low Carbon Fuel Standard Regulation provision amendment to provide stronger support for medium duty ZEVs. The infrastructure credit provision helps to address the chicken and egg problem of consumers opting not to buy ZEVs, because there isn't enough fueling infrastructure and investors not opening new stations because there aren't enough ZEV drivers to use them.

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Staff propose to increase the per station capacity crediting factor within the light- and medium-duty hydrogen station provision with no net change to total credits available for hydrogen infrastructure. This minor technical fix will provide stronger support for buildout of hydrogen stations that can accommodate medium-duty ZEVs in line with Board Resolution 24-14.

Staff is suggesting this change now because we have received feedback that the existing provision would be fully utilized by light-duty stations only but would not support the cap -- larger capital costs of stations serving medium-duty vehicles. The proposal will enable fueling stations to meet the demands of medium-duty ZEVs.

This concludes staff's proposal.

[SLIDE CHANGE]

MSCD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MUNZ: Staff recommend you approve the resolution outlining this proposal, which includes adopting a technical fix to the

Low Carbon Fuel Standard infrastructure crediting provision, as well as the amendments to the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which were discussed in three parts:

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One, the proposed repeal which removes the requirements for private fleets; two, the amendments that implement AB 1594; and three, staff's newest proposal that gives more time and flexibility to State and local government fleets.

Staff plan to release the newest amendments for public comment later this year and will finalize the rulemaking package next year, so that the changes will be effective before January 1st, 2027 when the hundred percent sales were supposed to kick in. Our team continues to collaborate and identify opportunities to partner with public agencies, as we all work together to clean our air and meet our climate targets.

That concludes my presentation.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. We will now hear from the public who signed up to speak on this item, either by submitting a request-to-speak card or a raise hand in Zoom. I will note that we have a fair number of public comments, so we'll see how far we get before we need to take a lunch break, but we might need to have a lunch break in the middle. We'll see.

Okay. I'll ask the Board Clerk to begin calling

the public commenters.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you, Chair Randolph. We currently have 30 public commenters to speak in person and 24 public commenters to speak on Zoom, but we will first be calling on in-person.

The first public commenter to speak is Dr. Matt Miyasato

DR. MATT MIYASATO: Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Board. Madam Chair congratulations on your impending retirement. You will be missed, but it's well deserved. I'm Dr. Matt Miyasato, the Chief Public Policy Officer at First Element Fuel. First Element Fuel is a small Southern California based company, but we've grown to be the largest hydrogen station provider in the State of California, which, by default, makes us the largest in the U.S., North America, western hemisphere. We're not sure going on in China. That's why we won't say globally.

But be that as it may, we have 39 stations throughout the State of California, including the largest fast fill heavy-duty truck station at the Port of Oakland. That's part of the Norcal Zero Project, which this Board supported. We want to voice our strong support for staff's recommendation to remove the D rate on the light-and medium-duty hydrogen refueling infrastructure and capacity credit that you just heard at the End of the

presentation. That will allow us build stations of adequate size to support medium-duty trucks, as well as fuel cell pickup trucks, which are due to be commercialized at the end of the decade.

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We would also urge you to consider removing the one percent deficit cap on single applicants. After we build our next two hydrogen stations, we will exceed that cap and so will be disallowed from the HRI program. We didn't intend to be the market leader in hydrogen fueling stations. In fact, we'd love other people to join into the fray. It's just that that's the only thing we do. We build, design, and operate hydrogen fueling stations, and we put all of our energy, our engineering, and our focus into making our stations the best that they can be. And the fruit of the labor is now that we see our stations at over 92 percent availability.

And so we just ask you not to punish perseverance and success, and consider allowing us, if not removing that one percent deficit cap, at least let us grandfather in the stations that we already have California Energy Commission grants for, which is about another two dozen.

So we thank you for your consideration and we look forward to working with this Board as you move toward zero-carbon and zero-emission transportation. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you.

The next in-person commenter is Nick Blair.

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NICK BLAIR: Good morning -- still morning, Chair Randolph, fellow Board members. My name is Nick Blair, Senior Policy Advocate with the Association of California Water Agencies. We represent around 470 public water agencies throughout the state, which accounts for 90 percent of water delivered. Thank you for the opportunity to provide today on the proposed ACF resolution.

We are supportive of the resolution offered by staff today with the understanding that CARB will extend the current purchase requirements on State and local fleets out to 2030, and continue to work on additional changes to be seen in a future 15-day package to balance the goals of ACF with the real-world needs of public water agencies.

Extending the current purchase requirements until 2030 is a reasonable next step to provide flexibility to public fleets, while we continue to participate in dialogue with CARB staff and our coalition partners towards amending exemption pathways for situations where ZEVs are unavailable to meet public fleet needs. As stated in our written comments, we feel that there remain substantial work to be done beyond the 45-day changes to improve these exemption pathways, such as mutual aid, ZEV purchase and daily usage. We appreciate that CARB staff

sees the ongoing benefit of involving public water agencies in this process, and through regular dialogue and coming out on numerous site visits this year.

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Public water agencies need to be able to maintain the support for their wide range of operations and ensure available fleet of vehicles to provide reliable service to respond to emergencies of any scope. ACF needs to reflect the limited market availability of ZEVs and consider the heightened cost increases the public water agencies will face while other fleets have been removed from compliance for the time being.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to speak today. We look forward to the continued dialogue with CARB staff and the Board on this issue at the decision today.

And congratulations, Chair Randolph, on your soon-to-be retirement.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: The next in-person commenter -- I apologize if I pronounce your name wrong. Sarah Deslauriers.

SARAH DESLAURIERS: Good morning, Chair Randolph, Board members and staff. My name is Sarah Deslauriers. I serve as Director of Air, Climate, and Energy Programs at the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, representing more than 90 percent of the public sewered

population of California, responsible for cleaning what you flush and also recovering resources, including renewable natural gas.

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Since adopting ACF in Board Resolution 23-13,
CASA has remained engaged, supporting implementation where
possible, and the current amendment process. The
Resolution emphasized the critical need for coordination
across state agencies, air districts, and CASA for
securing multiple beneficial uses of wastewater RNG for
successful implementation of ACF without undermining SB
1383.

While we have met with staff, the level of coordination that we needed has not yet been established. In turn, sustainable uses for RNG have not been secured. A progress report by staff remains due to the Board by end of 2025. While proposed revisions to the resolution -- or in resolution 25-9 extend some flexibilities for vehicle purchases over the next four years, they do not support the RNG markets needed for us to justify investment in RNG to fuel available 24/7 mission-capable vehicles needed to meet current South Cost Air Quality Management District requirements, while working to demonstrate RNG to zero-emission technologies.

CASA is supported by 14 legislators - the letter is in your inbox - asks the Board is -- to direct staff to

amend the ACF Regulation to include a low-NOx RNG-fueled vehicle that meets 2027 certified engine standards as an NZEV option, which is supported by UC Riverside's scientifically rigorous research presented to South Coast AQMD last week and found that 95 percent of NOx emissions reductions between 2025 and 2045 for heavy-duty vehicles could come from replacing older vehicles with 2027 certified low-NOx vehicles running on diesel or compressed natural gas. Replaced CNR with RNG, you maximize methane and nitrous oxide emission reductions.

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Recall -- we just want to appreciate the opportunity to comment. We have others coming. We respectfully request the Board incorporate language in Resolution 25-9 similar to Resolution 23-13 and require the 15-day changes.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you. That concludes your time.

SARAH DESLAURIERS: Thank you and congratulations, Chair Randolph.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next commenter will be Steve Jepsen.

STEVE JEPSEN: Good morning, Chair Randolph.

Board, and staff. I'm Steve Jepsen with Clean Water

SoCal, a nonprofit representing 80 public wastewater

agencies serving 20 million people in Southern California.

These agencies treat wastewater and produce renewable biomethane. We worked closely with CASA and support the comments from CASA and our fellow essential public service stakeholders. It's unfortunate that in over two years, there's been no progress on the last paragraph of resolution 23-13, in which the Board recognized the implementation of food waste diversion and methane GHG reductions mandated by SB 1383 are critical to the State's climate goals, and that multiple, reliable uses of biomethane will be needed for implementation.

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The wastewater sector has sufficient already constructed digester capacity to accept all the food waste in the state. The wastewater sector can help the State reduce GHG emissions if multiple, reliable, long-term pathways for the generated biomethane are established.

Here, we are two years later with another chance. We ask the Board to follow up with the last paragraph of Resolution 23-13 by adding similar language today's resolution. We also ask that the upcoming 15-day changes and a report out from interagency work group be brought to the Board in a public meeting.

At a South Coast Air Quality Management District meeting earlier this month, a UC Riverside study was presented clearly showing heavy-duty RNG vehicles are significantly cleaner than diesel

Science. By adding a pathway for RNG heavy-duty vehicles to the ACF Regulations, we can achieve immediate affordable emission reductions and encourage food waste diversion projects, a classic circular economy and a bridge while reliable zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles are developed.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next speaker is Damon Wyckoff.

DAMON WYCKOFF: Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Board. My name is Damon Wyckoff. I'm the Director of Operation for the Calaveras County Water District. We're a small rural water utility about 70 miles southeast of here. If you've been to Arnold or if you've jumped frogs in Angels Camp, you've been to Calaveras County.

ACWA, other statewide agencies, and regional agencies like the Mountain Counties Water Resources Association, most of which highlight the need for more time before implementation to further ensure that the safe, reliable provision of water and sewer services doesn't turn into a competing interest with clean air.

The proposal before you today to delay the initiation of ACF compliance for small and low population

county fleets until 2030 is a very positive step towards ensuring future ACF Regulation success and long-term compliance. This also allows for the continued operational reliability for water and sewer systems in rural, isolated, and disadvantaged communities.

We ask that you add the extension of the same delay to our large fleet and urban colleagues to the amendment and then direct staff to continue working with California water and sewer districts to refine the amendments to the regulation, to provide a tangible opportunity for long-term ACF implementation success.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next speaker is Priscilla Ouiroz.

PRISCILLA QUIROZ: Good morning. My name is
Priscilla Quiroz and I'm here on behalf the California
Municipal Utilities Association, CMUA, representing 85
publicly owned electric, gas, water, and wastewater
utilities statewide. At the core, our members are focused
on providing reliable, affordable, and sustainable utility
services to our customers. We greatly appreciate the time
and effort staff have invested in meeting our members,
visiting facilities and engaging on ongoing conversations
over the last several months. We appreciate staff's
recommendation to extend the 50 percent ZEV purchase

requirement to 2030, which acknowledges current market realities and the proposal of 15-day changes to make further modifications to the regulatory language.

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However, this extension does not eliminate the need for exemptions even the next few years. The exemptions remain one of the most critical areas for improvement. While we are well intend -- while well-intended, as drafted they are -- they remain largely inaccessible to our members. We strongly encourage CARB to revise and simplify these provision.

In addition to comments that will be provided by our POU partners on ZEV purchase and mutual aid, I want to highlight daily usage exemption. This tool is essential as it acknowledges the demands of certain duty cycles and may not be met by the ZEVs available at the time of purchase. However, the exemption is currently too burdensome and the requirement to obtain comparison data from ZEVs and historical data limitations create significant barriers to access.

We urge CARB to streamline this process and remove unnecessary hurdles. Our members are committed to transitioning to zero-emission fleets, where the technology is available and economically feasible. But it is vital that the regulations do not compromise emergency response, public safety, or the reliability of essential

utility services.

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Overall, we're very supportive of the direction staff is suggesting, but substantial revisions are still needed to ensure the rule is workable for public agency. CMUA values the ongoing collaboration and looks forward to continue working closely with CARB leadership and staff. And thank you again for your time and thoughtful consideration.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Susie Berlin.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Before you started, I just want to -- two requests. One, for speakers, speak in closely to the mic. And then for staff, could we like do a little more volume on the microphone in the room, because we're having trouble hearing.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: It's all the way up?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Is it really?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, dear. Okay. So speak close into the mic, all of you commenters.

SUSIE BERLIN: Okay. Close into the mic.

All right. Good morning. My name is Susie
Berlin and I'm speaking today on behalf of the Northern
California Power Agency. NCPA is a joint powers agency
whose members include publicly-owned electric utilities
that serve nearly 700,000 electric consumers in Northern

and Central California.

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NCPA is very appreciative of the time that staff spent to visit members and to learn more about the essential functions the fleets need. We support the objectives of the ACF, but underscore the need for revisions. These comments are provided in the interests of facilitating the successful implementation of the ACF for the local, publicly-owned electric utility fleets, and the transition to all-EV fleets.

As reflected in Dr. Cliff's opening remarks, the staff presentation, and the proposed resolution, important additional changes are needed to achieve these objectives.

We support staff's recommendation to move the hundred percent compliance obligation to 2030. Given the changes in the EV market since the regulation was first implemented, that's going to be very important. But the exemptions that were adopted as part of the regulation are important and we need to ensure that the utilities are able to utilize them now. This is true even with the modified hundred percent timeline.

NCPA supports changes to the exemptions, and specifically I'll speak to the ZEV purchase exemption. When developing this criteria, NCPA urges CARB to recognize the core functions of the vehicles and the expertise of the utilities that develop them. This

includes the ability of the vehicles to carry necessary equipment and payloads, as well as towing capabilities. These were determined based on the utility's specific service territory needs and it is imperative that vehicles that do not meet these essential vehicle specifications be recognized as unavailable.

We appreciate all of the work that staff has done to get us to this point and we look forward to finalizing the regulation with the amendments that do, in fact, make it able for us to achieve these goals.

And thank you and good luck.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Elisabeth de Jong.

ELISABETH DE JONG: Thank you. My name is
Elisabeth de Jong. I'm here on behalf of the Southern
California Public Power Authority, or SCPPA, representing
12 local publicly owned electric utilities.

SCPPA is committed to supporting the ZEV transition and prioritizing ZEV purchases for our publicly -- public agency fleets wherever feasible. The ACF rule is a top priority for our members. That's why we sponsored AB 1594 highlighting the critical role utility vehicles play during emergencies, such as the unprecedented Southern California fires and wind storm in January.

It's essential that the final ACF Rule preserves

utilities' ability to respond to emergencies and maintain the grid. As written, the 45-day package does not meet POU needs. However, we're optimistic with the 15-day changes that that can result in a workable rule.

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We appreciate the proposal to delay the 100 percent ZEV purchase requirement to 2030 and support simplifying the rule with practical exemptions. In addition to comments from our POU partners on the ZEV purchase and daily usage exemptions, I want to highlight the mutual aid exemption. While well intentioned, it's needs adjustments including eligibility regardless of the current ZEV fleet size, optional up-front designation of exempt vehicles, flexibility on that 25 percent cap for fleets with demonstrated need, and as mentioned by staff, delaying or removing the mobile fueling proof requirement.

I want to thank CARB staff for their work on this, including several conversations with us to work through technical details. We look forward to continuing to work together to support the State's electrification goals, while ensuring public agencies can continue vital emergency and grid services.

Thank you for your time and consideration, and I wish you the best, Chair Randolph.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Justin Caporusso.

JUSTIN CAPORUSSO: Good morning, Chair, members

of the Board. Justin Caporusso, Executive Director for the Mountain Counties Water Resources Association representing more than 50 water agencies, counties, local governments across the Sierra Nevada watershed.

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As you know, 60 percent of California's developed water begins in the Sierra Nevada headwaters, making our members work essential, not only for local ratepayers, but for the millions of Californians who rely on this watershed for water supply.

First, I'd like to thank CARB staff for recognizing the challenges with implementing the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation and for acknowledging that not all municipal fleets are the same. That recognition is an important first step.

However, the amendments before you today do not go far enough. They simply delay rather than solve the very real challenges facing rural and geographically diverse water agencies. Our members must be able to respond to wildfires, atmospheric river events, PSPS outages, and other emergencies in rugged terrain with highly specialized fleets. Forcing premature transition jeopardizes both compliance and public safety.

This is ultimately an affordability and public safety issue. Many of our members serve rural communities with limited electric grid capacity and inadequate

charging infrastructure. The cost of compliance will fall on low-income customers who can least afford higher rates.

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California is not a one-size-fits-all state. We need solutions tailored to agencies operating at high hazard fire zones, across vast terrain, and under constant threats from inclement weather and recurring PSPS events. Our agencies are fully committed to advancing CARB's climate goals and will do what they can, when they can, with the resources they have, so long as does not come at the expense of public safety.

Mountain Counties Water looks forward to continued engagement with CARB to find workable solutions. The implications of these regulations reach far beyond our member agencies. They affect Californians who recreate in the Sierra Nevada and the millions who rely on its headwaters for the majority of the state's water supply.

Lastly, we encourage staff to bring back the 15 day amendments to the full Board. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Noelle Mattock.

NOELLE MATTOCK: Good morning, Chair Randolph and Board Members. I'm Noelle Mattock with the City of Roseville. Roseville is a full service city with a circular economy. My remarks today will focus on alignment, coordination, reliability, and affordability.

First aligning ACF with SB 1383. The 45-day amendments and the resolution before you do not accommodate utilities that deliver methane and GHG reductions today with wastewater derived RNG paired with low-NOx engines. We respectfully ask you to amend the resolution directing staff to explore 15-day modifications that create a practical interim pathway. This will better align ACF with SB 1383 and circular economy projects like ours, while advancing climate and air quality goals.

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Coordination. We encourage the Board to direct staff to amend Resolution 25-9 directing staff to convene and lead the interagency work group as outlined in resolution 23-13.

Third, we -- ensuring reliability for essential services. Cities like Roseville and utilities provide essential services 24/7, including during emergencies and natural disasters. Reliability and safety are nonnegotiable for us. Please ensure the ACF supports continuity of operations and timely response, while meeting environmental objectives.

Fourth, affordability and fairness. Public fleets are less than seven percent of California's medium-and heavy-duty fleet vehicles. Concentrating compliance on us shifts disproportionate costs on to our ratepayers to drive innovation in the ZEV market. We urge cost

effective pathways that protect customers and avoid stranding prior RNG investments. We respectfully request that the Board direct staff to amend the resolution requiring the forthcoming 15-day amendments be brought back to the full Board.

 $\,$ And I will say we support the comments of CMUA, CASA and ACWA.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you. That concludes your time.

NOELLE MATTOCK: Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Syrus Devers.

SYRUS DEVERS: Thank you. Syrus Devers here for the De Luz Community Service District. To be clear, we're not here on the specific amendments before you today, but to ask that you consider going forward that there might be a need to expand the exemptions to grant a full waiver where there is simply no feasible means to comply with ACF.

De Luz is an outlier. They are a community service district west of Temecula. They are 100 percent within the mountains of that area. They cover 33 square miles and have 81 square -- 81 miles of road and about 1,500 residents, which puts them in population density about the same as Humboldt County as a whole. So, being an outlier, they've been through this before. They

realize the regulatory process can't always meet the needs of them. They went through this with the organic waste diversion and CalRecycle. After a year, they were left with no opportunity but to seek legislation specific to them.

So they fear there's no way that they can ever comply with ACF, but they're not taking this for granted. In 2026 -- they're researching right now and in 2026, they're going to run a test with a ZEV in their district to see if it's feasible, to see if they compete -- keep people on the job long enough with a ZEV to make it viable.

Their request is that further consideration and evidence going forward reveals that there are some outliers that are just so extreme that they cannot comply, that you consider granting them a waiver alternative, if it's just not possible through the difficult regulatory process, which is arduous to grant them the indulgence that CalRecycle did as well. CalRecycle neither opposed nor supported, but participated in the process, kind of out of sympathy of their situation and we would ask the same of you.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Antonio Ortega.

ANTONIO ORTEGA: Good morning. My name is

Antonio Ortega and I am here today representing Imperial Irrigation District.

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First, I would like to thank you for listening to the concerns raised by public utilities about the challenges we face with ACF implementation. The amendments you will be discussing and hopefully adopting here today, as well as the future 15-day changes, are a welcome step in the right direction.

However, IID remains concerned the ACF could jeopardize our ability to restore essential power and water services by restricting the availability and utilization of vehicles in our fleet. Just in the past three weeks, our communities in Imperial and Riverside County, or the Coachella Valley, have been hit with two storm events that downed over 400 power poles and caused widespread outages. IID's crews worked around the clock to make repairs and restore service as quickly as possible, oftentimes with specialty vehicles and rugged and remote terrains facing challenging conditions.

IID's service area is vast at 6,000 square miles with limited to no EV charging infrastructure in place.

This is just one example of why ACF exemptions must accommodate the type of specialty vehicles utilities need to continue responding to emergency events out in the field. We do not have the luxury to learn on-the-job when

every minute counts.

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In closing, IID suggests further visions to the ACF that support a workable compliance mechanism in a manner that safeguards emergency response, service reliability, and ratepayer affordability. IID's written comments with more details have been submitted for the record and are available for your reference.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Nicholas Schneider.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Before you start, I

just -- Antonio was a staffer of mine in the building a

long time ago. He was a very good staffer. So thanks

for -- it's always interesting to see where your staff is

doing their thing. And, so it was great to see you,

Antonio.

NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER: Thank you. Good morning, Chair and members of the Board. My name is Nicholas Schneider. I'm the General Manager of Georgetown Divide Public Utility District. We're a small water district that serves the communities east of Folsom Lake in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. We are considered the headwaters of the state and have challenging terrain and a large service area that limits our ability to meet the goals of this regulation.

I do want to recognize the work that the CARB

staff has provided regarding the many challenges in implementing the Advanced Clean Fleet Regulation.

However, in meeting with them, they have asked us to engineer potential solutions to this regulation. Our issue is that what you have proposed today as amendments still leave a lot to be figured out into the future.

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However -- unfortunately, the solutions you are hoping, we can utilize to meet these regulations simply do not exist. Due to our terrain and emergency response requirements, I am not sure and alternative will be ever developed in the near future. Our terrain limits the ability for our districts to meet these goals.

Additionally, the fleet we operate is very specialized and alternatives, when developed, will present affordability Challenges.

Finally, due to our location, the power grid that serves our district is already stressed and we experience frequent outages. And if our district is required to meet these goals, this will further limit the -- when we must respond to emergencies or outages.

We are willing to outfit the District with zero-emission alternatives, but it would continue to ask for greater flexibility in doing so. Your amendments are good, but do not go far enough. Thank you for your time and consideration.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Nick Chiappe.

NICK CHIAPPE: Good morning, Chair and Board members. My name is Nick Chiappe and I'm here on behalf of the California Trucking Association.

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We appreciate the opportunity to comment and urge the Board to support the staff's recommendations. Going back even before when ACF was proposed, CTA has worked with CARB to try to reach policies that would encourage the use and adoption of zero-emission technologies where they made sense, but consistently stated that a one-size-fits-all approach would not meet the diverse needs of the trucking industry, from higher costs, limited infrastructure, longer refueling times, reduced payload from added battery weight and limited range.

Significant barriers continue to exist for a majority of commercial trucking use cases. However, there continue to be opportunities where this technology can be successfully applied and adopted. Fleet demand to adopt ZEVs is there, even without mandates, as we saw earlier this month when HVIP incentives were fully subscribed in one day. And, as predicted, we've seen much faster adoption of smaller use -- smaller class ZEVs that operate in limited ranges with the ability to return to home base for overnight charging.

In closing, we urge the Board to adopt staff's

recommendations and look forward to continuing working with the agency as CARB considers the future direction of its ZEVs programs. And with the remaining time, I want to congratulate the Chair on your retirement and I wish you the best.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Mary Elise Conzelmann.

MARY ELISE CONZELMANN: Hello. Thank you for having me. My name is Mary Elise Conzelmann. I'm the Principal Public Affairs Analyst for the Citrus Heights what district. We serve parts of Citrus Heights, Fair Oaks, Orangevale, Carmichael, and Roseville. We serve approximately 70,000 people, and 30 percent of that population is considered disadvantaged. We appreciate the staff's work on the ACF and support the goals of the regulation. However, like many other local utility districts throughout the State, we are concerned about threats to public safety and increased costs to ratepayers that are very likely to arise as a result of the current language in the ACF regulations.

At Citrus Heights Water, we would face the following challenges:

One, charging infrastructure and accessibility.

Right now, we lack sufficient charging stations at our

fleet yards and across the service area. Extended fueled operations leave little room for downtime to recharge, risking delayed response times. Many of our water mains in our service territory were installed in the '60s. The potential for main breaks is significant, and work to repair damage and restore service can easily take 16 hours or more. Many of the specialty vehicles needed to perform this work can't be electrified or their electric versions don't have the Capacity to operate for this amount of time.

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Second, vehicle availability. Limited zero-emission vehicle options meet our operational needs. Some units in our fleet accumulate very low mileage or serve unique vocational purposes, making full zero-emission vehicle replacement impractical. Many current zero-emission vehicles don't have the rage or power for 24/7 operations. As a consequence, the regulations could lead to service disruptions and slower response times. We feel that more work is needed to make compliance with ACF feasible for public agency utilities like Citrus Heights Water. We thank you for your work and encourage you to continue working with ACWA and its members on these exemptions. Thank you and congratulations to the Chair.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: This is note to all -- to

the public. Public comment sign-up has closed as of 11:53 a.m.

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But moving to the next commenter. We have Evan Edgar.

members. My name is Evan Edgar and we support the withdrawal from ACF and support all the comments from the public agencies, CASA, and from Roseville. I've been representing the private fleet for 30 years getting off diesel onto RNG. And by 2030, we're going to have a hundred percent RNG with a carbon negative fuel of 100.5 minus. We were on the way to doing this till ACF paused us, but now anaerobic digestion is back and we're building More facilities. We were plus 600 -- 600,000 metric tons of CO2 in 2020 would be carbon negative, minus 712 by 2030, 1.3 million tons. Biomethane in the transportation is forever.

On the public side on a 3,000 refuse fleet should be full withdrawal. Right now, they are carbon negative in 2024, the public fleet. And you're going to recarbonize them with Advanced Clean Fleet rule's battery electric. That's a carbon positive thing and you're disrupting the circular economy for a dirty, global, battery electric linear economy that just doesn't work to disrupt what's going on today, that's working, that's

affordable.

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Now, let's talk about affordability. The City of LA was paying 35 bucks a household per month for a three-car SB 1383 service to collect organics. It just went up to 60 bucks per household per month just for 1383 to -- in order to divert organics, and do biomethane, and support the RNG infrastructure. You did not bake in the rates for ZEVs.

Now, in order for the City of LA to capitalize on a residential ZEV programs, it will be \$480 million, \$480 million and will add 50 bucks per householder per month. So on affordability, we talk about gas, electricity. Let's talk garbage, because we're going from 30 to 35 to 60 with 1383 to over a hundred dollars per household per month to bake in ZEVs when we have an RNG system that's working today. Let's do RNG forever and hydrogen later.

So I support all the comments of CASA and Roseville. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next commenter is Laura Rodarte.

LAURA RODARTE: Good morning, Chair and members of the Board. My name is Laura Rodarte with Placer County Water Agency. We are a special district that serves 44,000 customers and wholesales to the cities of Roseville Lincoln. We also own and operate California's eighth

largest public power project, which provides clean hydroelectric energy to the grid and water supply for Placer County. We are not a low population county and are also an outlier like some other commenters mentioned today.

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Our multi-purpose hydroelectric project is located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, ranging in elevations from 1,500 feet to 6,000 feet, and over 50 winding canyon miles from the nearest civilization, let alone any other charging capabilities. Our project operates 24/7/365, and it takes approximately four hours roundtrip to access by vehicle. Our crews leave early in the morning to commute two hours to the project with all the tools, equipment, supplies they need for their daily tasks and do not return until the end of the workday. This includes towing any necessary heavy-duty vehicle equipment, such as excavators or loaders, and incremental weather, such as snow, ice, and freezing temperatures are normal constraints that they deal with.

After hours, call-outs and emergency response activities may require any number of vehicles or a variety of vehicles depending on how bad the situation is. Our employees can't be left stranded in bad weather, because their service trucks won't have enough charge to make it back to our yards. The reliability of our fleet is our

most basic necessity that we need to function as a utility.

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I'd like to thank CARB staff for recognizing the challenges of implementing the ACF Regulations and urge them to continue to incorporate flexibility with the However, the proposed amendments do not meet regulations. our needs and give us few options for compliance. would like to work with CARB staff on developing vehicle specifications that would quantify and qualify our specialized vehicles for exemptions. My agency has already made significant investments in electric vehicles and charging stations where it makes sense for us to do so, and we will continue to do that with the resources we have, but we just can't be com -- we can't compromise the safety of our employees or the public. Thank you and we support the comments of the other commenters.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Katherine Larson.

KATHERINE LARSON: Good morning or afternoon,

Board members. My name is Katherine Larson and I am with

SMUD. SMUD is a publicly owned electric utility that

serves the Sacramento region and we have an ambitious goal

to remove all emissions from our power supply by 2030.

Electrification plays a big part in how we get there.

SMUD continues to support the ACF's objectives, but we do have concerns today about our compliance path

even in the next few years. We've been deploying ZEV pickups within our fleet with great success. But once we get to heavier vehicles, service trucks, aerials, digger derricks, the options are extremely limited, and if they even exist. And where they do, prices are extremely high, double or triple what we're paying for ICE vehicles today.

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We're optimistic that with time, both vehicle offerings and pricing will improve. But until then, reasonable protections are essential for the rule. And currently, access to exemptions are quite restricted and there aren't affordability considerations.

We greatly appreciate staff taking the time to meet with us over the past few months and we appreciate the 15-day concepts. But those only partly respond to the challenges we're seeing with ZEV development for those heavier utility vehicles, which represent well over 50 percent of our annual purchases.

We, therefore, request 15-day changes also include specific transparent criteria like payload and aerial height to determine if a ZEV can meet a fleet's needs, the ability to switch between compliance options, some direct or indirect consideration of affordability, and we also suggest expanding NZEVs to include vehicles that use electric power take-off to perform work while stationary, like an aerial with an electric bucket. These

are readily available today, and, in fact, I think I saw one from SMUD's fleet on slide 12. They can deliver significant tailpipe emissions reductions because of the way they're used. They're at a much lower cost and we think they could really Resolve a lot of the near-term availability challenges that we're seeing.

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These concepts and other recommendations are in our comments. Thank you for the time and thank you Chair Randolph. The SMUD team wishes you the best.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Julia Levin.

JULIA LEVIN: Good afternoon. Again, Julia Levin with the Bioenergy Association of California. We strongly support the comments of the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, Calaveras County Water District. SMUD, and the many other public agencies that have testified about the need to expand the definition of near-zero emission vehicles and provide more options, particularly for public agencies and essential services.

I've testified in front of this Air Board for almost 30 years. And when the Air Board first adopted requirements for zero-emission vehicles, partial ZEVs, ultra low-emission vehicles, et cetera, it made sense in those days. But the science, back to the conversation earlier today, means we really need to shift these programs' vehicle and engine standards over to objective

performance-based standards based on life-cycle emissions. And if the Air Board were to do it, it would become very clear why ultra low or low NOx natural gas trucks that are running on low carbon or carbon negative biomethane would provide actually far greater benefits for air quality and the climate, than diesel trucks -- certainly than diesel trucks, which also emit toxic air contaminants and particulate matter.

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But particularly, when you look at SB 1383 and the opportunities to reduce methane and black carbon from organic waste and burning, back to another theme from the morning, there is nothing better we can do than put more low-emission natural gas trucks on the road that are running on biomethane.

So we urge you to go back to the drawing board on the definition of near-zero emission natural gas -- or near-zero emission trucks, and include low-NOx natural gas trucks with a requirement to partner them with biomethane, and more generally to go to more performance-based objective lifecycle based standards across the Board's vehicle and engine standards. Thank you.

BILL MAGAVERN: Good afternoon. Bill Magavern with the Coalition for Clean Air.

This situation is sadly similar to your meeting in June when you had to repeal the In-Use Locomotive

Standard. And here again, we're faced with the lack of waiver from the federal government and seeing most of Advanced Clean Fleets repealed. The difference here is that, of course, you can still enforce the provision for public fleets, which is what's getting all of the discussion. And we think that it is important for State and local government fleets to continue the progress to zero emissions, that it is our public entities that should be setting an example showing that it can be done, and helping to advance the technology.

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At the same time, we want to make sure that public agencies are not overburdened. I think the staff proposal in front of you strikes a balance that way. It does give more delays and more exemptions, which, you know, we don't love to see from a clean air perspective, but I think they do strike a balance, and urge you therefore not to do any additional delay or weakening beyond the proposal that is in front of you today.

Looking beyond today, I think the State needs to move forward to reduce toxic diesel exhaust on two fronts. Number one is to continue the progress towards zero-emission vehicles, which now are over 20 percent of the new trucks sold in the state. At the same time, we know that the majority of the trucks being sold are combustion vehicles. We want them to be as clean as

possible and to meet the Heavy-Duty Omnibus Standard, another standard that's being jeopardized by the federal government through the illegal congressional resolution.

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So while that's being litigated, let's see what we can do to get more of those omnibus-compliant trucks on the road.

And Chair Randolph, thank you for your excellent leadership over the years.

SEAN EDGAR: Chair and Board members, Sean Edgar the Director of Clean Fleets here in Sacramento. I'm going to be focusing my comments today on the written comment letter from Mr. John Kinsey filed on behalf of Western States Trucking Association, or WSTA. The -- Mr. Kinsey's letter points out a variety of inadequacies with the Initial Statement of Reasons, or ISOR, for this regulatory effort. And I'm going to share a few of those.

To quote from the letter, "The ISOR cost estimates are based on a prior assessment that was itself deeply flawed, i.e., the ACF Regulation's economic assessment. Yet, rather than addressing those flaws, the ISOR compounds them by failing to account for recent developments and current market conditions that have fundamentally altered the zero-emission industry landscape, including the rescission and waiver of withdrawal of various Clean Air Act waivers and increasing

cost of ZEVs."

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Just to point out a few of those discrepancies, the ISOR speaks out of both sides of its mouth. On the one hand, you're led to believe that ZEVs are cheaper to own and operate and that ZEV costs are declining. On the other hand, ICCT and other recent studies -- we filed a study from Ryder System that actually is contradictory to that. New information is, and I think Board Member De La Torre expressed some concerns about pricing -- of ZEV pricing in Europe and how they're so much cheaper in Europe and more expensive here, so you can't have it both ways. We can't have declining ZEV costs and at the same time make the total cost of ownership sound really good, but we know that ZEV costs are increasing significantly.

We also know that private fleets in the context of the ISOR, because of rates that businesses and consumers pay for service, my colleague mentioned the trash situation in LA about increasing rates there, businesses, as consumers, are going be paying increased rates. And then finally, we know that if the State and local government fleets find the regulation is too tight, then it's time to revisit that.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Anthony Tannehill.

ANTHONY TANNEHILL: Good morning, Chair and

members. I'm Anthony Tannehill with the California Special Districts Association. We represent over 1,000 independent special districts, which provide essential services, everything from fire protection, power, water, wastewater, parks, flood control, utilities, and more. And they have to do this in every topography, elevation, and climate that California has to offer.

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They do it during emergencies, extreme weather events, natural disasters, and power outages. Special districts support the State's air quality goals and are greatly encouraged by the direction that CARB is taking with these proposed amendments. But as noted in our letter, that we submitted to you, we respectfully submit these proposals must be broadened to protect the public. Exceptions must be more accessible recognizing the realities of the present market, cost availability, the functionality of these new vehicles, and the supporting infrastructure.

Districts must be able to ensure uninterrupted delivery of essential services in all conditions and terrains. Pre-purchase requirements of zero-emission vehicles must be removed as a prerequisite to any waiver or extension, whether for an infrastructure delay or mutual aid vehicles. The infrastructure must be in place before vehicles are purchased. And an emergency vehicle

is always an emergency vehicle.

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So we submit CARB must exclude those vehicles that respond to and support critical operations related to emergencies and disasters in austere conditions to protect the public, our frontline workers, and the communities they serve rely on vehicles capable of doing the job that the emergency dictates, even when the power is out.

And with that, I'll close -- and I want to thank you all for your work and effort and consideration on this project.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Charles Watson.

MR. WATSON: Good afternoon, Chair and members. Charles Watson on behalf of West Valley Water District. West Valley Water District provides safe and reliable drinking water to more than a hundred thousand residents across Rialto, Colton, Fontana, Bloomington, unincorporated San Bernardino County, and part of Jurupa Valley.

West Valley operates 76 vehicles including 64 medium- and heavy-duty utility trucks subject to the ACF Regulation. These vehicles have specific essential functions, including on-call response, valve operations, water quality sampling, as well as emergency response, which must be available 24/7 to protect public health and safety. Our fleet is dispatched daily for emergencies

often running 10 to 12 hours at a time and covering over 125 miles per day. In emergency situations, duty cycles approach a hundred percent requiring vehicles to stay in operation until the problem is solved.

Current zero-emission vehicle technology does not yet provide the operational range, rapid refueling and recharging, or charging infrastructure to meet these emergency demands. We echo the comments of CMUA, ACWA, and other water districts. We appreciate the proposed provisions for mutual aid in emergency vehicles and urge CARB to provide additional flexibility in these categories for public agencies like ours that have unique operational requirements and must prioritize Emergency response and public health. We look forward to continuing to work with staff.

Thank you.

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CASEY DUNN: Good afternoon Madam Chair and members. My name is Casey Dunn speaking on awe behalf of Southern California Edison today in strong support of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation and Low Carbon Fuel Standard program. With ongoing federal uncertainty, SCE appreciates the Board's continued leadership in advancing the electric transition. These programs are critical to accelerating California's transition to a cleaner more sustainable transportation sector.

These amendments strike a thoughtful balance between ambition and achievability, and we commend CARB staff for their extensive stakeholder engagement and technical rigor. We urge the Board to adopt these amendments and continue leading the nation in clean transportation policy.

And congratulations, Madam Chair.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Mandi Strella.

NOAM ELROI: Mandi was a backup in case I had to be in another meeting. So I'm Noam Elroi, next one up.

Sorry about that. Good afternoon, Chair and members. Noam Elroi on behalf of CR&R Environmental Services. First echoing the comments of Evan Edgar. We want to express support for the agenda item and the repeal of high priority fleets regulation and removal of local government requirements to contract with ACF-compliant companies, especially as it relates to waste fleets running on RNG from their own production anaerobic digestion.

CR&R has been a pioneer in the circular economy, investing nearly 200 million over the years into anaerobic digestion, and a fleet that can run on that anaerobic digestion. They're the first in-state RNG program to connect to the SoCal pipeline. Our source separation prevents landfill methane, complies with 1383, and gives

local jurisdictions that don't have good uses for other -- or products of organic materials a way to comply with procurement requirements.

We are carbon negative and these investments take -- they require penciling out over many, many years dependent on LCFS. And so to prevent rate increases for our members, we support this change. We can continue to run our fleets.

Thank you very much.

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MARK NEUBURGER: Good afternoon. Mark Neuburger on behalf of the California State Association of Counties, which represents all the 58 counties in the State.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed amendments to the Advanced Clean Fleet Regulatory language. We also want to thank staff for the proposed 15-day amendments and their time working on this comprehensive regulation package. Additionally, I want to associate and agree with the comments made by counties, cities, and other local government associations previously made.

CSAC is requesting CARB consider expanding the scope of the amendments to the Advanced Clean Fleets to help facilitate the successful implementation of these regulations. First, with the many challenges and a disrupted ZEV marketplace, we respectfully request CARB

remove the prohibition on requesting a waiver or extension before purchasing a ZEV. This necessary change will help local agencies avert the costly acquisition of unusable ZEVs before it's possible to install the infrastructure required to deploy them.

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Specifically, the requirement to show a purchase agreement for a vehicle that cannot be fueled or charged to an infrastructure delay to apply for the infrastructure delay exemption should be removed. The infrastructure needs to be in place before a vehicle should -- vehicle can be -- can be or should be purchased. Additionally, we're requesting an update to the mutual aid -- mutual aid exemption. We respectfully request that CARB update and expand the mutual aid vehicle -- emergency vehicle exemption to exclude from the regulations those vehicles that respond to you and support critical operations related to emergencies and disasters, often under austere conditions to continue to -- to allow counties to continue to protect our communities.

Our front-line workers and the communities they serve rely on vehicles that must able to do the job that the emergency dictates, even when the power is out. We respectfully request that CARB reevaluate the ZEV exemptions related to the purchase to more accurately reflect the actual needs of local agencies and the actual

availability of ZEVs analogous in performance to ICE vehicles. True availability of vehicles should be evaluated with criteria reflecting the history and solvency of the manufacturer's warranty, related parts and service availability.

Vehicles, including heavy equipment, need to be able and available in sufficient quantities from multiple reputable vehicle manufacturers to provide --

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you. That concludes your time.

MARK NEUBURGER: -- for services.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Jesus Martinez Ramirez.

JESUS MARTINEZ RAMIREZ: Good afternoon, Board members, staff and members of the public.

My name is Jesus Martinez Ramirez and I am the fleet and warehousing supervisor for Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency.

We support the comments of other public agencies and associations like ACWA. And while we appreciate the work that CARB staff has done with these amendments as well as the site visits they completed this year, including at our facility, as other staff highlighted, the amendments do not go far enough. While we have had some

success with deploying electric vehicles in our non-mission critical assignments, our experience with wildfires and local emergencies have demonstrated to us that ZEVs cannot operate effectively during emergencies.

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For example, in the recently wildfires, we had to evacuate our yard and lost access to our chargers. We also could not use our portable chargers to charge the vehicles because we had to use them to support the rest of our water infrastructures, including pumps and other facilities.

Public chargers are also ineffective, because they cannot accommodate the size of utility vehicles. And lastly, mobil recharging is not effective. For example, our propane vendor did not want to make deliveries during the fire, because they had concerns for the safety of their staff.

So, it is through these experiences that we ask CARB staff to -- and the board to expand the access to a mutual aid by removing barriers for entry, because the current market cannot support those limits as well as -- also just provide more effective ways to use the mutual aid provision.

And then last, today's resolution directs the Executive Director to make sure the regulation doesn't have an adverse impact to public services. So we just ask

CARB staff that you pro -- or the Board to provide greater or more detailed direction on what the means as it relates to emergency and costs. Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Karen Lange.

KAREN LANGE: Good afternoon, Chair and members. Thank you for having me this morning. Karen Lange on behalf of the California Animal Welfare Association. That is the association that represents all of the public and nonprofit Animal shelters, humane societies, and SPCAs in the state. Very much the first time I've ever been in front of you. Not usually our lane here.

They're very concerned about their ability to comply. I know there's a couple supervisors, and mayors, and city council members on the Board. I would observe that some cities and counties have their animal control agencies maybe under law enforcement umbrella so they could be exempt, but they are not all arranged that way. They all do respond during emergencies.

Certainly, in Sonoma County during the fires, the animal control agencies are responding and helping with evacuation, but they are not defined in statute as public safety, so they don't enjoy the exemptions that exist under the Board's rules here. And they would like to be treated that way, because oftentimes they're responding in a real big hurry and they have to drive long distances in

extreme temperatures, which you've heard about already this morning, and they would appreciate being treated that way and having the Board give the direction to staff to make those changes.

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Secondly, they have -- some of them have tried to move forward and purchase the Class B trucks. The manufacturers that make the animal housing units that sit in the Class B beds, nobody makes a housing unit that fits in EV that would be usable. So they don't have options for a safe way to house animals that may have to ride in the back of the truck for hours. Certainly, the Riverside staff understand the size of that county. They have nine shelters in Riverside County and they would have to drive a long time. They need to keep the animals cool and they need to keep the warm, and EVs may not last that long. I saw that there were some changes that might be helpful in that regard.

And finally, there is absolutely no way the animal shelters can increase their adoption fees to cover the cost of compliance. I know that the local government officials on here know shelters are overcrowded, shelters are underfunded. We receive no general fund support. So we'd ask you to take their concerns, which they've submitted in writing into your consideration when you come back with the changes.

Thank you.

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MIKHAEL SKVARLA: Hi. My name is Mikhael

Skvarla. I'm here on behalf of the California Hydrogen a

Coalition. I want to extend our appreciation to staff and
the Board for the technical fix to the Low Carbon Fuel

Standard with regard to hydrogen refueling and structure
credits for the light/medium duty stations. This was an
important fix that came from the resolution as we
discussed with you last fall. And so we're appreciative
that we're here today to support that change and to help
unlock additional funding from the private sector to allow
us to move, especially in face of the federal headwinds
that we're experiencing right now that have really stalled
things out on the zero-emission space.

To that end, I just wanted to extend our support.

And again, Chair Randolph, I really appreciate the years

of service and wish you the best retirement.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Nicole Rice.

NICOLE RICE: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and members. Nicole Rice with the California Renewable Transportation Alliance.

First, I wanted to address the staff presentation related to the expansion of the NZEV definition to include clean combustion as a compliance option. The amendments

that were offered by Clean Energy at the July 2025 Board meeting that was offered in support of CRTA focused on the performance standard of the 50 milligram NOx that was established under the Omnibus Regulation.

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Providing this compliance option would ensure that traditional diesel does not become the default option for combustion during this time of regulatory uncertainty and/or when zero-emission vehicles and trucks are not available. California's 50 milligram Omnibus NOx standard is currently the most stringent standard for NOx in the nation. And despite the current status of the regulation due to federal action, there are at least four engines that are certified to that standard that are available on the market today.

Furthermore, as it relates to RNG trucks, with the support of the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, truck -- natural gas trucks powered by RNG can provide substantial environmental and near-term emission reductions that can keep California on track to moving forward to achieve its emission reduction goals, which leads to greater public health outcomes sooner than later. And I align my comments with the economic and environmental arguments that have been made by those that have come before me.

So we urge CARB to not miss this opportunity to accelerate cleaner combustion options that have been

defined by your leadership through the Omnibus Regulation and provide greater certainty and flexibility to fleets today. Memorialize this option in an expanded NZEV definition.

Thank you and thank you, Chair Randolph, for your service.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph, that is the end of the in-person commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Let's go ahead and take a lunch break until 1:15 and we will be -- the Board will be meeting in closed session as authorized by Government Code section 11126(e) and as indicated in the public notice for today's meeting.

So we will reconvene at 1:15 and take the Zoom commenters. Thank you.

(Off record: 12:24 p.m.)

(Thereupon the meeting recessed into

closed session.)

19 (Thereupon a lunch break was taken.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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(Thereupon the meeting reconvened open session.)

(On record: 1:15 p.m.)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. So the Board has completed closed session. No reportable action taken.

We are now ready to resume the Board meeting with our remote commenters for Item number 26-6-8.

So Clerk, can you please begin calling the remote commenters?

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

We currently have -- well, we have 27 total commenters. I just want to remind everyone that comment signups closed at 11:53 a.m. Our first commenter is David Rothbart.

I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

DAVID ROTHBART: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board Members. I'm David Rothbart and I retired from the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts earlier this year. Based upon my 36 years of regulatory compliance experience with wastewater treatment plans, I would like to provide some recommendations on the proposed amendments to the ACF for your consideration.

First and foremost, the revised ACF will only regulate public fleets, which is less than seven percent

of the medium and heavy-duty on-road trucks in California. This amendment drastically reduces ZEV infrastructure needed to allow public fleets to be reliable. Due to the exclusion of private fleets, manufacturers will not have a robust market for these trucks. This means essentially public services will effectively become beta testers for heavy-duty ZEV trucks.

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Let me be clear, the public sector doesn't object to zero-emission technology, but those that are responsible for providing essential public services must have reliable and resilient trucks 24 hours a day, seven days a week. I'm recommending the Board look at this regulation pragmatically in ways to support essential public services. For example, biomethane will be generated by wastewater treatment plants as long as people flush their toilets. This nonfossil carbon-negative fuel should be used productively rather than wasted in flares.

Allowing low-NOx RNG trucks until a zero-emission technology for this biofuel becomes commercially available would at minimum reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide the reliability needed by the wastewater sector.

 $\,$ Please, direct staff to modify the NZEV definition as recommended by CASA.

In conclusion, everyone here today wants CARB to be successful in cleaning the air, so please don't

implement ZEV requirements on public fleets without considering the unintended consequences of such a narrow regulation. Thank you very much for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Our next commenter is Anthony Budicin followed by Drew Bessinger.

Anthony, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

ANTHONY BUDICIN: Hello, Chair Randolph, Board members, and CARB staff. My name is Anthony Budicin. I serve as the Director of Environmental and Regulatory Compliance for Eastern Municipal Water District, also known EMWD. EMWD is a water, wastewater, and recycled water agency in southwest Riverside County, serving nearly one million people. This includes operation of four wastewater treatment facilities treating about 46 million gallons per day of wastewater, which can produce renewable natural gas from wastewater streams.

and we support their comments today. We appreciate staff's efforts on AB 1594, but there are critical gaps in the Advanced Clean Fleet Regulations. Public fleets, which represent less than seven percent of California's medium— and heavy—duty vehicles are only the fleets required to transition to near — or to zero—emission

vehicles. Flexibility is imperative to ensure agencies like ours continue to provide reliable service during unforeseen events, including wildfires and Public Safety Power Shutoffs.

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During emergencies or power shutoffs, our crews deploy fleets of vactor trucks, dump trucks, cranes and service vehicles around the clock. Current, zero-emission vehicle options cannot meet these 24-hour emergency demands and charging downtime is not feasible when public health and environmental protection are at stake.

Including renewable natural gas as a flexible compliance option gives public agencies a practical tool to cut emissions and strengthen community resilience and has been scientifically demonstrated to be cleaner than diesel.

EMWD requests that the Board direct staff to amend the ACF to increase flexibility by cutting compliance pathway for an on-road low-NOx vehicle fueled by renewable natural gas either by further modifying the definition of zero -- near-zero emission vehicles to provide a third option or by adding a new definition, and also remove or extend the near-zero emission vehicle sunset until wastewater derived hydrogen becomes commercially viable.

On behalf of EMWD, we respectfully request that the Board direct staff to make these changes and I

appreciate your consideration.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Drew Bessinger, I have activated your mic.

Please unmute and you may begin.

DREW BESSINGER: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and members of the Board. Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Drew Bessinger, Clovis City Councilmember. Clovis is a city of 130,000 people bordering Fresno, our fifth largest city. Clovis has decided to retain control of its own public work functions like solid waste and transit, while others have privatized due to the cost concern over the ACF Regulations.

The ZEV industry does not currently provide viable, affordable, and sustainable heavy-duty vehicle options for many of our uses. Also, our current electrification infrastructure cannot accommodate this transition. While the proposed ZEV implementation delay until 2030 is very promising and we thank you, the HDVs we've tested were not suitable due to reduced load capacity and hourly range limitations.

The transition of over transit fleet will cost an estimated \$15 million and our solid waste fleet over \$27 million. This does not include the charger and power infrastructure concerns. Therefore, we respectfully ask

for three actions, a more flexible timeline past 2030 that reflects the ZEV HDV technology and charging infrastructure, creation of a more meaningful exemption process, when no specific specialized ZEV vehicle is available, and lastly, mandate State coordination with utility providers.

Remember that these costs are borne by the taxpayers and we appreciate your work on this. And congratulations, Chair Randolph.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Our next few commenters are Kasha Hunt, Maurissa Brown, Joe Sturges, and Curtis Paxton.

Kasha hunt, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

KASHA HUNT: Good afternoon, I'm Kasha Hunt with Nossaman here on behalf of the California Bus Association, or CBA. CBA is a nonprofit State trade association representing private bus and motorcoach fleet operators, vehicle manufacturers and suppliers. Our members provide critical transportation services including supporting education, recreation, emergency response, and defense activities within the state of California.

We're here in support of the repeal of sections 2014 and 2015 of Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. This repeal will reduce uncertainty for private flees.

However, we would like to emphasize that the more immediate and pressing issue facing the Bus Association is compliance with the Heavy-Duty Omnibus Rule. Due to this rule, we have been unable to purchase new engines or buses, which has severely impacted our operations. We respectfully request that CARB suspend its waiver for this rule until next year.

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Suspending the waiver would lift current restrictions on engine availability allowing us to purchase engines and buses necessary to meet our demands. At present, there is a shortage of commercially available engines that comply with this rule's requirements. As we prepare to accommodate an influx of visitors for major upcoming events, including the Olympics and the World Cup, our fleet is not in a position to meet the industry's needs.

Also, our customers generally require buses that are five years old or newer. Without access to compliant new engines, we cannot meet those expectations or fulfill contracts. Furthermore, new safety standards from the Department of Transportation cannot be met through retrofits. Compliance will require the purchase of new buses.

Given these constraints, we urge CARB to delay the waiver until next year to allow time for engine

availability to catch up with the regulatory requirements.

This is essential for both the continuity of operations

and safety of the public we serve.

Finally, this will also allow fleet operators to keep bus purchases, registrations, and sales in the state of California. We look forward to continuing to work with you. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Maurissa Brown, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

MAURISSA BROWN: Hello. My name is Maurissa
Brown and I'm representing the Greenlining Institute.
Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the
ACF Regulation. We understand the time and dedication
CARB staff brings to this process and we deeply appreciate your efforts.

Chair Randolph. Thank you so much for your leadership and service. Given the critical state budget conditions and reckless federal funding and policy attacks on zero-emission transportation investments, it is imperative that CARB continues to implement the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation with State and local government agencies.

For the first time in more than half a century of the Clean Air Act, Congress has attempted to take away

California's rights to choose clean vehicle standards that protect their citizens from dangerous air pollution, from the unprecedented and unlawful use of the Congressional Review Act to the decision to reconsider the 2009 endangerment finding and greenhouse gas vehicle standards, polluting industries are being let off the hook.

Protect our community -- protecting our community's health must be our number one priority. We need zero-emission transportation as of yesterday. We should not use public subsidies to fund methane burning trucks. California must maintain its momentum for healthy, equitable, zero-emission future. For this reason, we agree with the current regulation and the balance it strikes.

We encourage CARB to continue meeting with local governments through workshops and develop a central task force to elevate and address concerns. We encourage CARB to continue funding local community air monitoring across the state and invest in statewide and local Indirect Source Rules to ensure community air is improving. We encourage CARB to continue prioritizing AB 617 community emission reduction plan solutions to reduce Transportation pollution.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Joe Sturges, I have activated your mic.

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JOE STURGES: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Joe Sturges and I'm joining you remotely today on behalf of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, serving nearly one million residents in southwestern San Bernardino County. IEUA is also a member of CASA, CMUA, and ACWA and we support their comments today. Our essential services, namely wastewater treatment, recycled water production, and groundwater recharge depend on a reliable fleet. Our GapVax combo JetVac truck are mission critical for emergency response.

Just two examples. In the February 2024 and 2025 storms these trucks operated continuously to prevent sewer overflows. At present, there are no commercially available zero-emission alternatives that meet their operational capabilities and remote sites lack the charging infrastructure necessary to maintain interruption-free emergency response.

If forced to comply prematurely, utilities like ours would face untenable choices, violate mandates, or rely on diesel generators to power electric trucks, thereby undermining emissions goals. That is why we respectfully request CARB to delay ACF implementation for public agency fleets by at least five years, expand emergency exemptions to include mutual aid vehicles, as

IEUA alone has responded to six mutual aid events in the last three years.

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Establish a transparent appeals process and tie deadlines to demonstrated infrastructure readiness. We also support CASA's request to modify NZEV definition to include RNG fueled low-NOx vehicles. Wastewater agencies already produce renewable biomethane that can deliver immediate GHG and NOx reductions, while zero-emission options are developed.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak and for your thoughtful consideration of the public health and safety implications of these regulatory decisions.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Curtis Paxton. After Curtis, we will hear from Greg Bundesen, Ellis Chiu, Randa AbuShaban, and Kimberly Thorner.

Curtis, I've activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

CURTIS PAXTON: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph,
Board members, and staff. My name is Curtis Paxton. I'm
General Manager of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary
District in San Rafael which is in Marin County. The
District is a member of the California Association of
Sanitation Agencies, or CASA. We serve a population of
approximately 30,000 people by collecting and treating

wastewater and producing recycled water.

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We fully support the comments and requests made by Sarah Deslauriers of CASA, and Steve Jepsen of Clean Water SoCal, and the other comments and requests made by my other colleagues in the wastewater and other public sectors. Our District made investment into a heavy-duty vehicle that has been fueled by renewable non-fossil biomethane, or RNG, produced at our wastewater plant as well as the investment into the fueling infrastructure.

One request I would like to emphasize is for CARB to amend the ACF Regulation in an effort to increase flexibility for public agencies like ours that provide essential public services by further modifying the definition of NZEV, near-zero emission vehicles to provide an option of an on-road low-NOx vehicle fueled by non-fossil biomethane or hydrogen fuel.

I'd also encourage the Board members and staff to fully consider the UC Riverside study mentioned previously by Steve Jepsen. We look forward to working with staff to find multiple reliable uses for the renewable non-fossil biomethane produced at wastewater plants like ours.

Thank you for your time and for the opportunity to provide comments.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Greg Bundesen, I have activated your mic. Please

unmute and you may begin.

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GREG BUNDESEN: Great. Thank you everybody.

Thank you to the Board for this opportunity to comment.

My name is Greg Bundesen Conservation and Communications

Supervisor for Sacramento Suburban Water District serving

about 200,000 customers in the unincorporated suburbs east

of the City of Sacramento. I'm commenting today in

regards to the ACF Regulations compliance and concerns

about its feasibility for public water agencies.

First, I'd like to acknowledge that SSWD supports comments submitted on September 15th by the Association of California Water Agencies, of which we are a member agency. SSWD shares ACWA's concerns that the 45-day changes to -- do not go far enough to make compliance feasible for public water utilities as required by AB To maintain reliable service and respond to major foreseeable events like severe weather, wildfires, and natural disasters, exemptions to the regulations must be provided. SSWD encourages the Board to direct staff to continue collaborating with ACWA and its members to work toward adopting changes to ensure purchasing zero-emission vehicles meets a public agency's fleets needs without causing detrimental effects to operations, particularly responding to a public water emergency.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Ellis Chiu, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

ELLIS CHIU: Good morn -- good afternoon, Board members and staff. My name is Ellis Chiu and I'm representing the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the nation's largest municipal utility serving more than four million residents of Los Angeles businesses and visitors.

We thank CARB staff for their ongoing engagement with the POUs on this issue. As a provider of essential public service, we believe that ACF Rule, as currently proposed, does not allow for the effective evaluation and integration of ZEVs. This will impact our ability to provide safe and reliable water and power and perform time and life-critical restoration duties.

The recent wind-driven wildfires in the Pacific Palisades have highlighted the need for continuous duty vehicles to protect life, property, and worker safety.

Our crews worked around the clock directly with first responders, including police and fire departments.

We strongly recommend CARB provide additional flexibility under the mutual aid exemption to account for emergencies and mutual aid assistance. Further more, the changes and uncertainty in the vehicle market have made it

extremely difficult to purchase and replace vehicles with reliable counterparts to maintain our operations. While we appreciate CARB's efforts with the exemption provisions, they still do not consider a vehicle's unique specifications and job performance. We strongly recommend that additional criteria regarding vehicle performance and reliability be added.

LADWP remains committed to electrifying our fleet where feasible under the Los Angeles City Mayor's directive and our very own EV-first purchasing policy, which are consistent with the Governor's Executive Order.

We continue to evaluate ZEVs for effectiveness as they become available and look forward to continuing our collaboration with CARB to further modify the regulation and ensure a successful transition to ZEVs that are reliable and mission capable.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Randa AbuShaban. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

RANDA ABUSHABAN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph members of the Board, and CARB staff. My name is Randa AbuShaban with the Orange County Sanitation District, OC San. As an essential public service provider OC San serves a critical mission for 2.6 million residents in

North Central Orange County. That is to protect public health and the environment by providing effective wastewater collection treatment and recycling. We want to thank you Chair Randolph and Dr. Cliff for acknowledging on July 24th the criticality of wastewater derived biogas or RNG as a potential bridge in the pursuit of achieving immediate vehicle emission reductions.

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Above all, thank you, CARB staff, for your willingness to collaborate with CASA, in accordance with Resolution 23-13 in which CARB staff were directed to establish an interagency working group tasked with investigating zero-emission technology solutions while allowing for the continued use of renewable biogas and finding permanent diversified opportunities for its beneficial use. We look forward to the establishment of this interagency work group.

In agreement with Resolution 23-13 OC San is also vested in the successful implementation of SB 1383. As such, we support the need for multiple, reliable, and sustainable uses of wastewater derived biogas RNG. To that end, we ask CARB to reconsider and amend the ACF Regulation to include NZEV definition that allows for the use of low-NOx RNG-fueled vehicles. By the inclusion of the requested amendments, wastewater agencies can purchase vehicles powered by RNG and achieve the greenhouse gas NOx

emission reductions in the near term.

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Furthermore, wastewater agencies cannot risk any interruption in service to our communities, while complying with the proposed purchase exemptions. While we support CARB's inclusion of Class 8 vacuum trucks to the streamlined ZEV purchase exemption list, we request the addition of Class 4 through 7 vacuum trucks and Class 4 through 8 jet or combo vacuum trucks, which are all not available in ZEV configurations and frequently utilized by public agencies to maintain reliability of our resource collection systems, or to respond to emergencies, overflows and blocked --

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Next, we'll hear from Kimberly Thorner. After Kimberly, we'll hear from John McNamara, Jason Maruca, Laura Renger, and Claire Sullivan.

Kimberly, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and you may begin.

KIMBERLY THORNER: Good afternoon, Chair
Randolph, members of the Board. My name is Kimberly
Thorner. I'm the general manager of Olivenhain Municipal
Water District. We're a public agency that provides
water, wastewater, Parks and Rec, and hydroelectric
services in 48 square miles in San Diego County.

I want to convey to you how important the mutual

aid exemption modification being requested by both ACWA and CSDA are to public agencies across the state. Seventy-five percent of my service area is high risk on the new Cal Fire map. Fires have broken out seven times just in my tenure in my service area. When red flag events break out, power is shut down by SDG&E, sometimes for days. Simultaneous to this power shutoff, my water operators deploy throughout our service area. We manually operate our facilities. We keep the water flowing to customers and firefighters. We respond to emergencies side by side with our fire departments and other agencies. We must have vehicles that can respond immediately and for extended duration during these power outages and fires.

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Zero-emission vehicles cannot currently provide extended mutual aid and emergency response for days when the power is shut off. We cannot be limited by range, grid reliability or how many ZEVs are currently in our fleet. The mutual aid exemption changes requested by ACWA and CSDA are common sense requests in the real world operations of public agencies. You need water to fight fires even when the power is out and the faster we put out the fires, the better the impact on air quality. We hope you take our request into consideration. It will save lives.

I also want to thank the CARB staff who have

taken the time the past several months to meet with public agencies. We want to continue the conversation.

Thank you for the opportunity to hear our concerns today.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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We'll now hear from John McNamara. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

JOHN MCNAMARA: Yeah. Thank you. Good afternoon, Board and Chair. I appreciate the opportunity to make comments on the ACF. My name is John McNamara, Vice President at CR&R. We're a solid waste company in Southern California and we built the largest organic waste anaerobic digester plant in California in 2016. It's connected to the gas supply lines, the first one ever in the history of California to do that and we're located in the City of Perris in Riverside County, a disadvantaged community.

Our anaerobic digester treat over 300 tons per day of organic waste that would have otherwise gone to landfill and it creates one million gallons of RNG per year that we use in our solid waste vehicles. So it's a true circular economy. We are picking up the organic waste, we're treating it. We're putting it into -- the gas into our trucks and we're going back out to pick up that waste material.

It is a much cleaner fuel than diesel fuel and it's carbon neutral, and in some cases some of our colleagues are carbon negative. Our plant is a living and successful example of the circular economy and the ability to meet the State's regulations like Senate Bill 1383. This facility allows our customers to be in compliance with 1383 with the State's requirements for organic diversion and for procurement. So, we're in support of including RNG in your NZEV definitions, because it's already clean, already meeting the requirements, and we can -- we've already deployed it since 2016.

Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Laura Renger, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

LAURA RENGER: Thank you. This is Laura Renger from the California Electric Transportation Coalition.

We first want to congratulate Chair Randolph on your retirement. Although, you will be missed very much.

CalETC has long supported the ACF, which was established to accelerate the on-road truck fleet transition to zero-emission vehicles. While the original scope is now limited to only State and local public agencies, the ACF still presents an important opportunity to help support the development and deployment of medium-

and heavy-duty ZEVs. CalETC remains committed to working with CARB to ensure that the ACF can be successfully implemented and used as a model for other states.

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To do this, we suggest that CARB focuses its efforts on ZEV adoption, where it is technologically and economically feasible and does not compromise emergency response or the safety and reliability of essential utility services to Californians.

Public agency utilities must be able to purchase vehicles that can completely and reliably meet the fleet's essential functions and duty cycles, including those vehicles needed to maintain a safe and reliable electric grid.

While technology in the ZEV truck market is rapidly evolving, there are still gaps between the ability of specialized ZEV trucks to meet certain duty cycles and auxiliary functions required in the field and emergency response situations. The ACF needs to be flexible enough to account for fluctuations in the ZEV market and a wide variety of fleet configurations.

We support CARB staff's proposed 15-day changes to delay the hundred percent purchase requirement for public fleets in light of current market and federal regulatory issues. We also support expanding the AB 1594 provisions to all public agency fleets.

Lastly, CalETC recommends that CARB make additional 15-day changes as suggested by the public utilities. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Our next commenter if Claire Sullivan. After
Claire we will hear from Warisa Niizawa, Tom Greene, Tony
Pastore and Peter Okurowski.

Claire, I've activated you mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

CLAIRE SULLIVAN: Thank you. Good afternoon to the Board members and Chair. My name is Claire Sullivan here on behalf of cities of Thousands Oaks, Corona, Rancho Cucamonga, Bakersfield, Redwood City, and San Mateo. Our comments align with CASA, CMUA, CSDA, and the City of Roseville, as well as the letter from the Legislature dealing -- detailing the conflict between legislation and regulations.

Each of the cities I mentioned and others have made significant investments of public resources to uphold the SB 1383 mandate to divert methane emissions while also reducing reliance on fossil fuels. These innovations are important stepping stones to achieve California's clean energy goals. We request CARB modify the resolution to amend the definition of NZEV to provide a third option for an on-road low-NOx vehicle fueled by biomethane RNG or

hydrogen fuel and removing or at least extending the sunset for NZEVs.

We thank you so much for your leadership and your consideration and congratulations to Chair Randolph.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Warisa Niizawa, I have activated your mic.

Please unmute and you may begin.

WARISA NIIZAWA: Good afternoon Chair Randolph,
Board members and staff. I'm Warisa Niizawa with the Los
Angeles County Sanitation Districts. Our agency provides
reliable wastewater treatment services for 5.5 million
people and we treat about 400 million gallons of
wastewater per day. Biogas is an unavoidable byproduct of
wastewater treatment. It is also a valuable resource that
will always exist, so we'd rather use it to benefit the
environment rather than waste it by flaring.

Our agency currently operates a wastewater derived biogas-to-vehicle fueling station that provides RNG to the public. Although our agency strongly supports ZEVs. In fact, we are one of the early adopters of ZEV technology. However, current ZEV vehicles on the market have not been reliably proven to meet our operational needs.

The Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts are

committed to protecting public health and the environment. We support CASA's comments and respectfully urge you to direct staff to modify the definition of NZEV, near-zero emission vehicles, to include waste-derived RNG as a pathway until reliable options for ZEVs are commercially available.

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Thank you very much for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Tom Greene, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

TOM GREENE: Hello. My name is Tom green. I'm from Rancho California Water District. We serve about 150,000 customers in southwest Riverside County.

We are in agreement with the comments made by ACWA and CMUA, CASA, and the utilities also that have commented. Our water district had put in 15 Level II chargers so far, and allowed our employees to test them for a modest fee. From that, we've upgraded nine of those chargers. We also have solar panels for 12,000 megawatts and putting in a 3,000 megawatt hydroelectric generation system.

We ordered some electric trucks in 2022, but the manufacturer completely canceled the order due to technical difficulties and rising costs. This year, we look for service utility body electric vehicles, but

couldn't find any to fit our needs, so we purchased six medium-duty pickups that weren't needed at the time, but can be used as offsets to get the trucks that we need. These electric vehicles are coming in November. We believe there is a lot of work still needed by the -- by us and CARB to meet the requirements of AB 1594.

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We hope some of the proposed 15-day changes will come to fruition, including extending the 50/50 purchase offset rule to 2030 and not considering a vehicle feasible until the manufacturer has at least a few on the road with a proven track record, costs comparable somewhat to ICE vehicles, and a warranty repairs in our area.

There is lot of work needed to make the exemption work -- process workable. Public water systems must have the tools that are negli -- that are reliable to keep the clean drinking water flowing to our customers and to re --

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Tony Pastore.

Please unmute and you may begin.

TONY PASTORE: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, Board, staff, and attendees. Thank you for the opportunity to comment today. My name is Tony Pastore.

I'm a Senior Energy Advisor with Terra Verde Energy. We are independent energy advisors, who have supported more

than 170 California public agencies since 2010. We provide feasibility, planning, procurement, and optimization of energy facilities like solar, battery, and biogas microgrids, including EV charging infrastructure and ACF compliance planning.

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Terra Verde is a long-time member of ACWA and CASA and we support the comments expressed today by Mr. Blair, Ms. Deslauriers. Further, we support the comments of Mr. Jepsen, Mr. Wyckoff, Ms. Quiroz and other public agencies. Terra Verde has supported more than a dozen water and wastewater agencies with ACF compliance and EV charging infrastructure planning and implementation. ACF compliance can be a massive additional challenge for our already burdened agencies costing millions of dollars in fleet replacements and EV charging infrastructure as capital improvement projects.

The operational expense is also substantial, and as noted in earlier comments, may be significantly higher than forecast. We all know that the cost of electricity has doubled in most of California over the last five years alone, so fueling EVs is becoming more costly and should be a consideration of the Board.

Biomethane or biogas, as heavily commented on today, is a resource generated during anaerobic digestion at wastewater treatment plants and is also produced in

many landfills throughout the state. The best utilization of biogas as both a transportation fuel and as an on-site electricity generation fuel should also be thoughtfully considered as this is essentially a free fuel for some public agencies. And under SB 1383, California will produce even more biogas in the future.

Terra Verde continues to address California's aging grid by supporting public agencies, and --

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Our next commenter is Peter Okurowski. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

PETER OKUROWSKI: Thank you. Good afternoon.

I'm Peter Okurowski with the California Council for

Environmental and Economic Balance, or CCEEB.

First, we want to thank staff for working with our public agency utility members as they considered the AB 1594 amendments. And CCEEB supports the proposed amendments as well as the proposed 15-day changes. CCEEB also supports the Board allowing staff to make additional changes. And given the nuances of what will be addressed in the 15-day changes, CCEEB supports staff bringing these changes back before the Board for full Board adoption.

In addition, we reiterate our previous request that staff recognize the safety concerns associated with hauling hazardous materials with zero-emission and

near-zero emission trucks. And we request the removal of these trucks from the list of vehicles not eligible for mutual aid exemption when NZEV alternatives are present.

Finally, we support the use of RNG and NZEV vehicles. RNG is a carbon negative fuel that is readily available with a robust infrastructure network and can be an effective part of the climate strategy.

We also congratulate Madam Chair on her retirement. Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Damon Conklin. After Damon we'll hear from Alison T, Harmony Gates, Sam Wilson, and Raul Fletes.

Damon, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

DAMON CONKLIN: Thank you very much. Good afternoon, Madam Chair and members. Damon Conklin, League of California Cities. We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments to the proposed amendments to the ACF. While the current proposed amendments do not address many of our member concerns. We further support efforts to amend the ACF as there remain significant work ahead between CARB staff and stakeholders to address unresolved issues of availability, costs, and the issues of extensions and waiver process.

It was said earlier that -- by one of the speakers that local governments must lead by examples, and we are, but we cannot be expected to go it alone, especially given the federal administration's views of ZEVs and the continued uncertainty with current landscape impacting all these issues of availability, costs, and timelines. We are respectfully asking that the Board consider amending the ZEV purchase schedule by extending out that time period for purchase requirements. And then also, we would request that local municipalities be able to use long-term rentals of ZEVs, if they opt to do so. This helps offset time periods when renting and using a ZEV, while your infrastructure to refuel is being constructed. This helps with both compliancy and reducing requests and extensions for waivers.

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Local governments, specifically cities and counties and special districts are making significant progress with complying with the ACF, but still struggle and wish to work earnestly with CARB staff to make these necessary and many more adjustments to increase compliancy.

Thank you very much for your ongoing leadership and urgently meeting the state's transportation and climate goals, and we, too, thank the Chair Randolph for her service.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Alison T.

ALISON TORRES: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board members. My name is Alison Torres. I am the Air Quality Committee Chair for Clean Water SoCal.

Clean Water SoCal represents 80 public wastewater agencies in Southern California that manage wastewater for 20 million people and operate 24/7. The non-fossil Biomethane produced cannot be turned off and will be generated in perpetuity. Our members remain concerned that the ACF continues to impose regulatory uncertainty for the beneficial use of biomethane.

While we appreciated Board Resolution 23-13, no interagency workgroup has been established. A pathway for the use of biomethane is needed. The ACF now only regulates less than seven percent of the medium— and heavy—duty vehicles in California. This is not enough to sustain the ZEV market. Wastewater providers want to be a partner in SB 1383. However, regulatory and market certainty is imperative. Our members are unable to use the existing waste fleet provisions because they are extremely limiting. The exemptions and extensions in the ACF do not provide a pathway for biomethane and do not address the need for market certainty for capital

investments, especially if they're only year-to-year.

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Adding the use of wastewater biomethane will support the use of carbon negative fuel in low-NOx vehicles. It will lead to short-term emission reductions and will provide sustainable use while ZEV technologies mature. I request that the Board direct staff amend the ACF to increase flexibility by adding a compliance pathway for an on-road low-NOx vehicle fueled by biomethane either by modifying the definition of NZEV or by adding a new definition, and also remove or extend the sunset of NZEVs until zero-emission technologies are commercially available.

I ask the Board to direct staff to present the 15-day changes in a future hearing. And I respectfully ask the Board to add language to today's resolution to address these concerns. I support the comments made by CASA and I thank you for the opportunity to comment today.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Harmony Gates, I have activated your mic.

Harmony Gates.

Okay. We'll move on to Raul Fletes.

Oh, actually Sam Wilson. I'm sorry. Sam Wilson, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

SAM WILSON: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and

members of the Board. My name is Sam Wilson speaking on behalf of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Thanks for the opportunity to comment on the proposed amendments to ACF today.

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Back when CARB adopted ACF in 2023, it represented one of the most meaningful regulations ever adopted by the Board to address climate change, reduce statewide air pollution, and improve access to clean air and historically marginalized communities. Now, with the unfortunate need to repeal the high priority fleet and drayage truck provisions under the Rule, the State will lose a massive portion of the rule's anticipated benefits.

Even so, we do appreciate that staff have worked to retain a feasible SLG fleet requirement. Electrifying public fleets can provide crucial demand certainty, help derisk OEM production of ZEVs and accelerate economies of scale in the ZEV supply chain. However, the SLG portion of ACF alone cannot replace the emission reductions originally expected from the rule.

Without new measures, California faces both an air quality gap and the risk falling short of our climate targets. To close this gap, CARB and the State should pursue dedicated durable funding mechanisms to expand vehicle purchase incentives, infrastructure deployment on an accelerated timeline, particularly high-capacity

charging for drayage trucks around freight hubs, and the expansion of Indirect Source Rules and port container fees statewide.

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The technical record is clear, heavy-duty vehicle emissions remain one of the largest barriers to our state meeting federal ozone standards and addressing climate change and environmental injustices. State and local government fleets electrified alone is an essential step, but is not sufficient on its own. CARB has the regulatory authority, the market momentum and the moral imperative to move forward decisively and we look forward to working with you all and other agencies on this vital work.

In conclusion, thanks to staff and the Board for working to reduce pollution from the freight system and a special thanks to Chair Randolph for your collaborative leadership and meaningful service over the past five years.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Raul Fletes. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

RAUL FLETES: Good afternoon, Chair and Board members. My name is Raul Fletes. I work for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. I'm a senior manager.

As previously stated, you know, I'd like to

emphasize the fact that our vehicles and equipment are used for mutual aid benefits and support. And, you know, we work directly with first responders as many agencies have stated. But I'd like emphasize the fact that our fleet and the things that we do as directly involved with Cal OES and become a part of their scope of work that needs to happen.

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Our vehicle is essential to their needs in order to do what the function that they need to in order fight fires, water devastate -- issues that happen with atmospheric rivers or different events. It's imperative that -- you know, that that be communicated and instructive and CARB staff understand that that requires a specialized type of vehicle and equipment that's needed for that kind of duty and cycle. There's a reason for why first responders and policy need those type of vehicles. We are always embedded with them. And those are the only agencies that are allowed which is us utilities.

In addition to the scope of work that the

Department -- of LA Department of Water and Power does, we operate in three states, Nevada and Utah. And so the complexity of having a transverse size of area and scope, and everything is purchased here locally, is difficult.

That said, we still have a tremendous opportunity to be able to electrify certain areas and specific jobs,

but not all. And so, we are working and always trying to provide support to local and small agencies and groups that are trying to understand how to navigate the ZEV fleet as having so many in our fleet. We're first at seeing what the issues are and we ask that we have the opportunity to submit our specifications and the things that we need for our specific vehicles to do our work and tasks. It is very crucial and, you know, life saving to the people that need it in the City of Los Angeles and neighboring around us.

So thank you very much for your time.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Our next commenter is Sean Bigley. Sean Bigley will be followed by Andy Haussler, Gracyna Mohabir, and Ryan Kenny.

Sean Bigley, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

SEAN BIGLEY: Right. Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, and Board members. My name is Sean Bigley. I'm the Director of the Environment and Utilities Department for the City of Roseville. I want to thank your staff for recently visiting Roseville to see our circular economy in action, where we convert biosolids and high strength food waste into renewable natural gas fueling our low-NOx refuse fleet to achieve immediate GHG and NOx emission

reductions for our community today.

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Roseville launched this project in 2015 investing over \$20 million in local ratepayer funds and securing approximately \$7 million in grants in loan forgiveness.

That investment has allowed us to displace about 250,000 gallons of diesel annually with locally generated RNG.

Yet, when the ACF Rule was adopted in 2023 it foreclosed our ability to expand upon the success. Instead of letting us reach our full potential for emissions reductions with low-NOx RNG trucks, the Regulation forces us to cap the potential and hold on to diesel vehicles longer undermining projects by early adopters like Roseville.

It's important to remember State and local agency fleets represent less than seven percent of the medium fleet. Yet, because of these federal uncertainties, the small slice of the total is carrying the burden driving innovation in the zero-emissions market.

This is why Roseville supports CASA's request to modify the definition of NZEV to provide a third option, and on-road low-NOx vehicle fueled by biomethane RNG hydrogen fuel. We also support removing, or at least extending, the sunset for NZEVs while the wastewater sector demonstrates generation of low- and zero-emission technologies. We feel this is a bridge solution that

makes sense.

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Roseville remains committed to California's carbon neutrality goals. And I invite you all as CARB members to come out to Roseville to see firsthand how these projects like ours are delivering community-based solutions for cleaner air today and resilience in the face of climate change.

Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Andy Haussler, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and begin.

ANDY HAUSSLER: Thank you very much, Chair and members of the Board. My name is Andy Haussler, and I am with the City Manager for the City of Clovis, a community of 130,000 residents in the San Joaquin Valley.

We appreciate the California Air Resources
Board's commitment to clean air, which is especially
important to communities like ours in the San Joaquin
Valley. Our concern is not whether to transition to
zero-emission fleets, but how. Private fleets continue to
operate without mandates, and this creates an imbalance
undermining essential public services like solid waste
collection, and water, and wastewater services.

Operating costs will also fall directly on our community. We estimate ratepayers could see increases of

at least 20 percent for over the next three years. That level of cost escalation hurts families and small businesses that are already struggling -- that are already struggling in today's economy. We respectfully urge CARB to consider a path that allows cities to succeed in this transition. That means realistic timelines are to reflect by actual technology readiness. We appreciate the delay that's been discussed, meaningful exemptions for specialized equipment, State mandated utility coordination on installation of infrastructure, changes to the mutual aid exemption to not have thresholds, and financial support that protects our residents.

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We share CARB's long-term vision for clean and sustainable fleets. But without these adjustments, the regulation risks reducing not strengthening public services and emergency response in our community.

Thank you for your leadership and for the opportunity to provide these comments.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Our next commenter is Gracyna Mohabir. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

GRACYNA MOHABIR: Thank you. Good afternoon,
Chair and Board members. Thank you for the opportunity to
comment today on the proposed amendments to the ACF
Regulation. Gracyna Mohabir with California Environmental

Voters.

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We understand that some of the key changes to provisions of ACF are brought before the Board today as prudent and necessary, somewhat difficult decisions, and this is because of federal attacks on our regulatory authority looking at what makes sense moving forward and what we can still reasonably achieve.

With this proposal, I just want to thank staff for their hard work on striking the right balance. I also want to echo the comments made earlier in the day by my colleagues from Coalition for Clean Air and by the -- from the Greenlining Institute that as we forge ahead, CARB's ongoing leadership in maintaining momentum with the ZEV transition is paramount. The continued action on State and local government-owned fleets will continue to display California's leadership on the zero-emission transition and will continue to send the right signals to the market.

And, as we move forward, I also want to urge the Board to look ahead at solutions that will help us stay the course in absence of emissions reductions that the original rule, as written, would have achieved. Continued focus on incentives and infrastructure buildout is key, but also we should be setting our sights on tools like a statewide Indirect Source Rule, as well as supporting these at the local level, which can help us address

emissions at a significant scale. Thank you for your time and thank you, Chair Randolph, for your years of leadership.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

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Ryan Kenny. I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

RYAN KENNY: Thank you. I'm Ryan Kenny with Clean Energy. Our company and our industry wants to continue to work with CARB to deploy the cleanest combustion engines on the roads that are -- that cut criteria and climate emissions now. We also respectfully disagree that diesels are at least as clean as CNG trucks.

The UC Riverside in-use study demonstrates a substantial difference in emissions -- emission outcomes. And while that study looked at engines prior to Omnibus, the industry continues to deliver the cleanest engines ahead of our diesel counterparts. We remain committed to lead on clean congestion technologies to help CARB and other -- and the State meet its clean air and climate goals, but we need CARB to send a signal necessary to deliver certainty to fleets. And I'll repeat that again, we need CARB to send a signal to send certainty to fleets.

Inclusion under the NZEV definition would help achieve this confidence at no cost. It also would have helped the rule, as there are no hybrid electric trucks on

the market that can meet and deliver a 40-mile all-electric requirement. Hence, the inclusion of the cleanest engines would tell all fleets to buy clean -- cleaner trucks, not the dirtiest diesels to meet their fleet needs.

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

Jason Maruca, I have activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

JASON MARUCA: Good afternoon, Chair and Board members. My name is Jason Maruca and I'm representing Burbank Water and Power, which is a publicly owned utility in the City of Burbank.

Burbank Water and Power is committed to transitioning our fleet to ZEV vehicles. We installed our first public charger in 2011 and our council has set local goals for ZEV purchases. I would like to thank CARB staff for the outreach they have done on the Advanced Clean Fleet Rule. We were able to meet with CARB staff and describe our challenges with implementing the rules on our medium— to heavy—duty specialty vehicles. While we appreciate the work that has been done to adjust the rule, the 45-day regulation package still needs work. We need a regulation that allows utilities to respond to emergencies, maintain reliability, and respond to mutual

aid requests.

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We appreciate the proposed delay of the 100 percent ZEV purchase requirement. However, we need rules that are straightforward and easy to apply. We would like to see improvements in the ZEV purchase exemption, mutual aid exemption, and daily use exemption.

We appreciate CARB staff and leadership meeting with us and the broader utility industry. We strongly encourage the Board to continue working with the utilities to ensure that we have a rule that allows us to respond to emergencies and maintain reliability.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Thank you.

I'll try Harmony Gates again. Harmony, I've activated your mic. Please unmute and you may begin.

HARMONY GATES: Hello. Hopefully, you can hear me.

BOARD CLERK MOORE: Yes.

HARMONY GATES: Okay. Thank you. I am Harmony
Gates with TRC Clean Transportation Solutions. I just had
a couple questions that I understand you might not be able
to answer, but I wanted to call out.

I see that the goal is to delay the 20 -- the hundred percent purchase to 2030. I want to make sure that's for all public fleets, even though the emphasis

said it was for small and low population counties. And then moving the zero-emission milestone schedule into the public fleet State and local government section. I'm wondering if there will be any consideration for delaying the schedule since the purchase schedule will be delayed and whether or not the switch to zero-emission milestone will have any additional time compared to the 2030 original deadline to make that switch. So those are just questions I wanted to pose to CARB for the upcoming process of finalizing the amendments.

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BOARD CLERK MOORE: Okay. Thank you.

That concludes our Zoom commenters. I'll pass the microphone back to Chair Randolph.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. Staff, are there any issues raise in the comments you want to address before I close the record?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yes, Chair. I just wanted to say a couple of things. One, with regard to the mutual aid provisions, I know we've heard a lot of discussion about that issue and the amount of zero-emission vehicles that would need to be in an -- in a regulated entity's fleet before they could take advantage of those provisions. That's, as proposed, 25 percent. But we have been working to lower that number. So while we haven't fully landed that yet, there's some more work

that we have to do. I just wanted to make clear that it would not be at that higher level, and, you know, we're looking at something lower.

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And then also, we understand for small fleets that there's the potential that that becomes even more difficult. So a small fleet would be 10 or fewer that, you know, it might be difficult to meet a certain percentage with such a small fleet. So we're also looking at that issue and how to resolve that as well.

And I can also address the question about the natural gas trucks, if that's useful. Okay. So with regard to this issue over is natural gas cleaner than diesel? So the study that has been discussed quite a bit, this is a study that we worked with many others on funding, was intended to look at both diesel and natural gas in the -- using the old standards. So those are the old 200 milligram standards.

At the time that those 200 milligram standards were in place, we had an optional low-NOx standard, which is a 20 milligram standard. Today, under the Omnibus Regulation, the requirements are 50 milligrams NOx, but it's on completely different test -- like a completely different test cycle. So we have a low load cycle. We have these kind of different tests that we do for the -- for the vehicles. So you can't directly compare the 50

milligram and the 20 milligram, because they're just kind of apples and oranges.

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So this isn't a case where we're trying to say that natural as isn't clean or that those trucks that were certified to that optional low-NOx standard at 20 milligrams wasn't, you know, a big lift. We understand that it was. But the new requirements with different duty cycles and durability requirements really mean that that test isn't fully applicable to the certification standards that are in place today under Omnibus Regulation.

So I can see where this is a situation where stakeholders and staff are kind of talking past one another, because we say, well, they're both the same, because they're both meeting the Omnibus standard for 50 milligram. Now, there is an optional low-NOx standard in the Omnibus Regulation, but nobody has certified to that yet. So that isn't applicable. As it stands today, they would both be meeting the letter of the law, which is that, you know, 50 milligram standard.

Obviously, the illegal resolutions that we've talked about kind of make all of this a little more difficult to talk through, but I'm not going to get into all of those nuances. I just wanted to explain why that -- the study that folks talk about isn't exactly the same as those certification standards today.

It's also true that in the initial phase of the study, there were some issues that arose, where in-use emissions were actually much higher than the certification standards. That's something that we tried to resolve with the Omnibus Standards when we brought those to the Board a few years ago, by making those standards more applicable to how engines were certified, so that the in-use weren't wildly different. Both diesel and natural gas had higher in-use emissions, so that was also true.

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And the kind of more recent part of that that has been cited, it is the case that the results are much better than were originally part of that study back when we took the Omnibus Regulation to the Board.

Nevertheless, it is still the case that they're both certifying to the same emission standards. So when we're talking about low NOx today, in fact, low NOx is just the omnibus 50 milligram requirement, which both diesel and natural gas would need to meet to be certified to those requirements. So hopefully that helps kind of explain why there's a little difference in how we talk about those issues.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. All right. I'm going to do the official record closing process and then we'll get into Board discussion.

Okay. I will now close the record on this agenda

item. However, if it is determined that additional conforming modifications are appropriate, the record will be reopened and a 15-day Notice of Public Availability will be issued. If the record is reopened for a 15-day comment period, the public may submit written comments on the proposed changes, which will be considered and responded to in the final statement of reasons for the regulation. Written or oral comments received after this hearing date but before a 15-day notice is issued will not be accepted as a part of the official record on this agenda item.

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The Executive Officer may present the regulation to the Board for further consideration, if warranted, and if not, the Executive Officer shall take final action to adopt the regulation after addressing all appropriate conforming modifications.

Okay. I just wanted to ask a few quick questions, before I turn it over to my colleagues. So, it sounds like you -- there is still some conversation about the question of the mutual aid exemption and sort of, you know, what the options are there.

Well, actually, I'm going to back up for a second. So just to be clear, the resolution we have in front of us adopts the 45-day changes that were presented in the staff presentation and additionally direct the

Executive Officer to extend the 50 percent ZEV purchase schedule until 2030, and that there was a question about does that apply to all fleets?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yes.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. That applies to all fleets. Allow small fleets and those located in designated counties, the low population counties that were on the map in the presentation, to continue to wait until 2030 before they need to purchase ZEVs at all, and extending the AB 1594 flexibilities to all State and local government fleets.

Okay. So that's what's in the resolution currently.

In addition, the -- there's been a lot of requests for staff to engage further with the regulated community to look at other potential flexibilities or opportunities for clarification. And so the mutual aid is an example of that. I did hear some comments -- and this is consistent with what I heard in Fresno when we did our Executive Order public meeting. I still hear a lot of concern sort of about kind of the paperwork for the exemptions. And, you know, are there -- we're addressing I think some of that in the 1594 changes, but I guess I'm -- are there some opportunities for a little increased flexibility just in terms of how often you have to file

paperwork for the infrastructure exemption or other exemption. So can you just talk about that a little bit?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah. We're -- we are trying to streamline that. I think it's important to recognize that in the cases where exemptions have been provided already, it was -- it was important to give those exemptions, because they needed it at the time. We have also seen cases where we've denied exemptions, because it wasn't actually right. There wasn't a requirement quite yet. But I understand that fleets want to -- want to know, well, do I really have to do this, you know, a few years from now?

Part of the challenge, especially with regard to are there vehicles that are available is -- is that, you know, things might come on the market and then all of a sudden, boom, it's available. So we're also looking at that particular issue, so that availability has some consideration for whether or not it's actually available. Has it -- has it -- is it on the market, is it, you know, fully publicly accessible, has it been around for some period of time?

So trying to also make that so it's a little bit less like a, nope, we found one over here. There's a picture of it on a website. That sort of issue wouldn't apply anymore to that availability. So those are the

types of areas where we're trying to streamline exemptions and make it a little easier to access.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you.

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So, the -- basically, there is -- you know, there's an opportunity for some further discussion, but recognizing that, for instance, having a different sort of NZEV definition is a little more challenging, given that that is a definition that exists in a completely different regulation, which is the Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation, and is sort of incorporated here.

So, I think that's a -- that's, you know, not something that could be redefined in the 15-day, is that correct?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah, that's correct. The NZEV definition is also included in ACT and it does point back I think as far back as the phase one GHG standard.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. And then lastly, before I turn it over to my colleagues, there was some discussion and modification we made when we originally adopted ACF for vehicles that were owned by agencies that were producing their RNG and using the RNG to fuel vehicles, and we had some -- an extension of time that for vehicles that were in their fleet at -- I think at the time the regulation went into effect or shortly thereafter. Given

sort of the fact that we're adjusting timelines in other ways, do you think it would be a useful conversation in the 15-day conversation about whether or not those timelines should be tweaked?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah. That's certainly an issue we can look at. And I think, you know, we understand especially, you know, when we met with CASA, you know, that they're trying to figure out ways to use their fuel in productive ways. And so I think we can continue to look at that issue and see whether some additional flexibilities make sense there.

I want to note that there are other opportunities for that natural gas. So it isn't just the case that it has to go into combustion trucks. We just proposed this week, and, in fact, I believe today started the comment period on amendments that the Board will hear in November, which would allow book and claim for linear generators. Book and claim under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. Book and claim is already eligible for fuel cells. So there is an opportunity to use that natural gas in other ways to fuel zero-emission trucks, so it doesn't only have to go to combustion.

Nevertheless, it's also true that there aren't vehicles that meet the needs of many of these fleets. So, those vehicles would already be exempt. So to provide a

little more clarity there and not have, you know, the kind of fits and starts, if there's a way to address that issue, where maybe there's a little more lead time, for example, for those captive fleets if they're using the cleanest available technology. So I don't think that can be the 50-milligram standard. That would need to be like an optional low-NOx standard.

Then it would truly be cleaner than anything else and it would be using the renewable natural gas that's produced at the facility itself for its own active fleet.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. All right. My colleagues, who would like to -- Mr. Eisenhut.

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BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Okay. There's a danger here. First, I'd like some clarity -- and this is -- I think -- I heard a couple of our speakers refer to a UCR study that equated emissions from diesel fleets and natural gas fleets. And I didn't hear any more texture to that, but it didn't exactly resonate. And I'd like to the event -- to the staff's ability to add some clarity for me, if you're aware of that -- of that study.

But, in response to the overarching conversation, first of all, I support the action. To me, this is -there is a -- or the proposed action. There is -- almost always, we have a consistency when we deal separately with climate and with criterion pollutants and air quality.

And it's not clear to me that that's the case in this conversation. And as we -- as we address some possible items that are worthy of discussion as a carve-out for returned conversation with the Board, and I would -- I would respectfully ask that as we have this discussion, my interest would be in reaching agreement with the Executive Officer that we return for discussion, but not necessarily to amend the action.

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I'd like us to acknowledge that we're sending a signal for future adoption. And if we do make adjustments toward the use of natural gas in fleets, that we send a clear signal that we're not recommending to fleet owners and operators that they make an investment that's going to carry into future years where that action -- where we're going to hear about 10 years from now, well, you said we should do this. I don't want our -- any possible mixed signal that -- I don't want a possible mixed signal to be sent as a result of options that we create.

I hope that's clear enough. Anyway. I'm getting a nod, so I'm okay. Those are my comments. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thanks. Would you like us to address the study a little more?

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah. So -- and I appreciate that question. And one of the ways that it

sounded like you were framing this is that sometimes there's a conflating between climate and air quality in terms of what's considered clean. And here, I just wanted to note that under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard there is crediting that is provided and the benefits from a climate perspective are essentially accounted for in the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.

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So that's, in part, our concern about trying to call natural gas combustion NZEV, because it's not truly getting any climate benefit, and because, you know, we're already accounting for that benefit somewhere else. It's getting those credits. So I thought that was an important distinction.

With regard to the air quality implications, I'm hoping that Paul can maybe address the -- a little more what that Riverside study looked at and a bit about the outcomes.

MSCD AIR RESOURCES SUPERVISOR ARNEJA: Sure. So this -- there are a number of UC Riverside studies. I think we're familiar with this one. But I think in general that this has been looking at both emissions of a number of trucks tested recently, both natural gas and diesel, built to the old pre-2024 standard. So, most of the 0.2 standard and a few at the -- at the time, optional low-NOx standard of 0.02. So these are older trucks. The

newer trucks are, as Steve mentioned, certified to a lot cleaner standard, more robust testing methods. And I think it shows that the emissions are more, but there's a lot of variation that some vehicles do end up going above the standard in certain use cases.

So, I think we recognize that there are -vehicles are going to be cleaner with the newer standards
and cleaner technology is a part of that. So I think
there's a place for the combustion and -- yeah. Thank
you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

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BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Thank you, Chair. Thank you to staff and thank you to everyone that's engaged in this process so far. I really see all of your comments, whether -- you know, the RNG comments, the near-ZEV comments as not the end of this conversation, but really the beginning, because I do think that there are more spaces where we can be discussing this, and certainly the ongoing partnerships around 1383, and, you know, how we can be more robust in those partnerships, and continue to have those conversations, along with other things that are happening at the State level around other things, like hydrogen.

So, I do see that this is -- this is just the

beginning of this conversation. I do really want to continue to discuss how we ensure that we continue to use that natural gas in a smart way. And I think that for now the amendments, as I see them, are appropriate for what we're trying to do today, and definitely committing to continuing the conversation.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member Guerra.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you, Chair. First, I will say that as part of the resolutions, I think the -that we should move forward on obviously repealing the ACF drayage, repealing the ACF high priority and federal fleet requirement, and then amending the LCFS regulations as proposed there.

However, when it comes to the ACF State and local government requirements, I feel that it's important that after our discussion depending if the majority of the Board sees fit, that those issues come back to the Board and not given authority for the Executive Officer to have the final say. I do think that it's important that we provide a lot of clarity. And for those of my colleagues who do not sit on a local governing authority, I will say that one of the most important things that municipalities need is clear clarity, especially, you know, when it comes

to -- I'm very proud of our Legal Division here, and particularly the enforcement arm. None of us want to be on the other side of the enforcement arm either as well, but we want to be in a point where we know where there is no -- where we can reduce that ambiguity.

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So I feel that there were too many unanswered questions and differences between what I heard from our local government partners and staff at the local government level and what I hear from our State staff at that level.

But I do appreciate -- I do want to first acknowledge that I appreciate the response that I have heard through this entire process is that the CARB staff has done meaningful outreach and work to engage folks, and that it could be characterized as a positive engagement and step forward. Even the 11th hour amendments were recognized but also characterized as still unworkable and unclear.

And to that point, I want to bring up the point that many of our municipalities -- and I'll bring up SMUD for example. I mean SMUD is a -- has a reputation for being a leader on the environment when it comes to energy, when it comes to helping us in charging out -- charging infrastructure. They're also our primary sponsor also for the Museum of Science and Curiosity, so they also want to

get more engineers. There's a -- there's a piece of that too, but they're true believers, both the Board and the staff.

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And when I meet -- met with them -- and this is to our CARB staff here that I want to say that they felt that what was proposed in the resolution was completely unworkable. I've never heard that from our SMUD staff before. I've -- they've told me that's a challenge. We might have to try something different, Councilmember, but I've never heard actually the terms like this is completely unworkable.

So, to me, that brings a lot of concern. So I think a couple things here on the ACF piece. One, increased flexibility on the mutual aid and emergency response exemptions I think must be clarified before we take action. And I don't want to sit here on the dais and go through and that -- and I've -- you know, whether we need a valve truck, or a CCTV truck, or traffic control truck, or go through those level of exemptions and discuss that. I think, you know, we don't want to make that level of sausage at the dais. But I do think that that issue needs to be resolved at a finer point with the staff folks.

And I even bring that to think there was a component -- a comment here made about do we -- we don't

want to pit also air quality with water quality. And I'll bring Sac Sewer for example, who has taken the bold move of saying we're going to start moving away from just biomethane capture to burn for electricity and we're going to hydrogen. And they are going to be producing hydrogen with their biomethane to avoid and try to transition away from that. And they're looking at their fleets and then -- and using their light-duty fleets to go electrify.

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But even they have said that this -- that this language in the resolution as proposed is unworkable. Because of the complexity and that, you know, they have to make planning decisions based on clarity of what they have to purchase on their -- through their fleets and capital improvement plan.

So to that point, I think -- I think whatever we can do, Chair, to approve what we need to on those first three components of the resolution or if the less -- the resolution is drafted to come back and have final action on what the ACF requirements on for State and local governments. But I think this Board needs to be able to be at that level to where we feel comfortable that the folks who are maintaining the public health when the -- when we can't deliver reliable power, those who need that power for help, it's a problem. In Sacramento, when we have major floods, we need to have those sewer trucks

ready to make sure that the sewage doesn't come out and is impacting the community. And so, accessibility to vehicles and making sure that that's important, I think is critical.

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Now, let's move on, I think, to the question about updating the near-zero emission vehicle definition. Thank you, Dr. Cliff, for at least discussion -- discussing what the conflict is that could be with where the definition lies. I do think that we should revisit that, whether it's through the ACT, or in this Rule by creating a new category, or a new NZV 2. -- near-zero emission vehicle 2.0 or another classification to be able to look at that, because one of the examples that SMUD pointed out is they have vehicles that have electric takeoff, but are also ICE engines.

And by the use of them, they reduce their emissions, because they're not using a diesel generator to man most of their -- the time that that vehicle is in usage, but it wouldn't qualify under this exemption. So I'm con -- again, those are areas where it's a near-zero emission vehicle that wouldn't qualify, at least under their current review, but it delivers significant air quality benefits.

The last piece I'll go to on the question of zero -- near -- NZEV and natural gas. You know, many

localities have moved -- began to move away from diesel trucks, and I think that's great. And, in fact, you know, the alternative has been natural gas vehicles for those particular purposes. And so, whether the staff is talking past each other or not with the advocates, I think I appreciate that comment. The reality is local governments have made this investment. And I do see natural gas -- renewable natural gas as a transitional fuel to hydrogen and looking at hydrogen as a -- as a -- and solution.

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So, what I would hate to do is create a scenario where the investments that local governments have made on RNG for the purposes of improving our air quality, particularly in Sacramento where we met recently, are ground level ozone requirements. And those become say quote/unquote stranded assets that have a 30-year, you know, lifespan, and -- but could be retrofitted in the future for something that's -- that could improve our air quality.

So I do see that there is a role for that and I think that we -- as we collect natural gas from our sewer districts and biomethane from those areas, that we'll look at how we -- how we take advantage of that in the best and maximum way. Roseville is a good example here that I think that they've been using a way to capture their biomethane and not burn immediately, and actually use it

in their fleets to be able to do something productive.

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So I think that warrants more discussion on how we actually look at RNG. And I think it was four hearings ago, I asked the question where were we on Resolution 23-13 on the issue of biomethane. And we haven't -- we haven't come back to that. And it's an important factor, because when we look at biomethane, it's an important tool for us to consider when we look at biomass utilization on other aspects.

So all of this is interconnected. So I would --I would -- I'd feel very uncomfortable if the Board today moved forward with the resolution as is without this level of clarity that local governments make. And I'll make the finer point, because most cities and counties that manage these -- the -- either the JPAs or our in-house services are going through a unique time of structural deficits. mean, I hear things like Santa Monica looking at insolvency and other cities. And so there is no general fund dollars that are available to cover the cost of new regulation. So the only option will be a Prop 218 or Prop 26 rate restructuring to cover the costs of this regulation, and that means increases to ratepayers. most of the times when we look at increases to ratepayers, it is a regressive fee that affects those -- the most among us.

So I would -- I would -- I'll stop there, Madam Chair, and say that I do feel that we should move forward with the -- those three components of the drayage, the priority and federal fleet requirements, and the LCFS, but we need to either, you know, pump the brakes a little bit and come back with certainty and clarity for local governments on the ACF State requirements and regulations.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So I have a process questions, which is, you know, we have the 40 -- typically, you have the 45-day notice. You have discussion, and if there's amendments to that, then you have the option for the 15-day comment period. That assumes that the whole package goes together, right? Like you do the 45-day and you do the 15-day, and it all goes to OAL, and it moves forward.

I think what staff was trying to do was to give State and local fleets more flexibility and more clarity, and -- you know, and doing it all in this rulemaking. I don't believe it's an option to have sort of two separate things, but maybe I'll have our attorneys answer that question.

CHIEF COUNSEL DILLEY: Yeah. So what complicates things here is that there's two aspects. There's the stuff you were just talking about and then there's also the repeal portion, which is also one of our -- you know,

the requirements that we had agreed to in a settlement. And so, they would have to go together. We wouldn't be able to submit this to the Office of Administrative Law piecemeal, and so you would have to wait to that future Board meeting.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: So the two choices would be to move forward with the 45-day and the 15-day with some direction, recognizing that we can't resolve all the detailed issues, or, you know, a tweak to that might be move forward with the 45-day and the 15-day, get as far as we can in terms of discussions with local fleets about what would be helpful, and the goal is to have those provisions in place by January 1st, 2027.

At that point after that, there could be additional discussions. We might have more clarity on sort of where the landscape of all of our regulations are at that time. But, of course, that would mean that we would really only resolve the issues that we've identified as part of this conversation and it wouldn't be as broad as you are requesting.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Chair Randolph.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: So, I think maybe -- oh, sorry.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Sorry, Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes, Dr. Cliff.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: If I may, one of the --

and this is a little bit us burdened with all of this, you know, historical knowledge, but the Board did direct us to come back in 2028 with a Clean Truck Regulation. Clean -- I think that's what it's called -- I don't know. Lot's of different acronyms, which was essentially phase two of the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule. So that is already in the works and we need to bring that back to be consistent with our State SIP strategy.

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So that -- what I'm -- what I'm suggesting here is that if we were able to move forward with this regulation, which would include the repeal, clean up and give us many of those flexibilities as we can, it would actually give more benefit than if we were to wait, because if we wait, they're regulated without all these flexibilities that we're proposing to do, and -- and then in 2028, we could continue to look at the market and address additional issues prior to that 2030 100 percent requirement kicking in.

So there's still an opportunity. It isn't as much certainty in time of course, but it does allow us more time to continue to work with stakeholders, while finalizing those things that are already on our plate for the, you know, 15-day that are included in the proposed resolution.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Can I ask one more historical

question. I don't have the ACF Resolution in front of me. Didn't we also do sort of a check-in conversation in '27, I want to say? Was it '28?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: I believe '28.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: It was '28. Okay. So this would be consistent, because we talked about what a new, you know, looking at existing fleets and things like that might be, but I think what I'm asking about is more of we also discussed like a basic check-in. Like, how is the market doing? Okay. Michelle is nodding, so I'm going to -- yeah. Okay. Good. Good. Good.

So why don't we sort of put a pin in that. Let's hear from some other Board members, but I just want to make sure folks understand kind of we don't have unlimited flexibility in how we address these concerns that we're going to be talking about.

Okay. So I am going to go to Board Member Ortiz-Legg.

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Thank you, Madam Chair.

So, one of the things that -- first off, I just want to say thank you to everybody that came out today. I mean, I think that over -- time and time again, we've heard that people want to do the best they possibly can with what we have to work with. And particularly, this category, when you're talking public agencies, if we have,

as it was well stated, a certain amount of constraints on us, mostly money being one of them, but two, is what's available as far as product? And the fact is that every day, 24/7, we heard it, power and water has to be delivered. That's all there is to it.

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And I just want to recognize people's input and also staff. I really see that you really worked close with stakeholders to try to get a better understanding of their needs. I think that the one thing I'm not -- I don't understand exactly is that why we had to lump this together, but I know that's another answer, and more importantly is here we are right now.

And I just want to note that I had a chance to have a conversation with Assemblyman Garcia regarding 1594 and the intention there. And the intention has always been and still exists that to provide public agencies the flexibility beyond what the private sector was given initially, but that public agencies in particular have this really critical mission that they have to do. And his concern was that when people are delivering services in 125 degree heat, that their lives are at stake, and that they could not have it. And we had so many examples come in in our emails regarding whether it's -- whether it's floods, whether it's the rains that came with the

floods, whether it's the cold weather, whether it's the hot weather. All -- time and time again, what's required is that vactor trucks, dump trucks, service trucks, pickup trucks, tanker trucks, construction equipment that's necessary in order to help people survive is just too much part of this package that is not really clearly identified.

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And I think that it's going to be really important for us to get -- it's going to be important for me particularly, again as an elected official, to make sure that we're looking for that public safety. So, I'm really, you know, hoping that we can come to some agreement, because the second option is not a proposal that I could support at this time. I think that it's really important for us to understand what we're talking about here.

And I believe that Commissioner Garcia really put it out very well. Member Garcia put it out very well in the -- in the statements here, but -- and I also -- as far as Councilmember Guerra talking about this is really important.

One of the things that I also think is critical is that when we talk about the definitions, we really can't wait till '28 to have a conversation more. We kind of got to work through this. And I think that it's going

to be really important for us to talk about the fact that this composition of the market is only seven percent. And so we're not talking about, you know, millions and millions of cars. We're talking about a finite amount of agencies that are faced with this conundrum of trying to do what's best, but most importantly deliver these essential services.

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So when it comes back to the RNG conversation, you know, referring to the Riverside study, there's a couple of Riverside studies. And for those of us that are new, I think it's really important to have better clarification on that and try to understand where that would fit in, because I do think that there's a really -the real need to continue to reduce NOx, and emissions, and all of that, but yet doing it in a way that again we talked about bridge technologies. And -- you know, and I understand as far as staff's looking at the Governor's statements in June about we're going full speed ahead, but I also notice that he noted where feasible, where feasible. And with affordability being the issue of the day, that that's really where this comes back to us looking at how to be more creative and how working harder at trying to find solutions.

So, I think that the Cummins people are in the audience, and if they would be able to address some of the

NOx and difference of the studies, that would be interesting to me. I don't know if other Board members would like to hear that, but I think that there's some clarifications on that. You know, I don't -- there's not a hybrid NZEV at this point, so I don't know what would be cleaner. And so those are the kinds of things that are kind of going back and forth in my head in regards to how to really help these agencies, which I'm part of, and I have to make decisions and go home and face constituents about, about what it's going to take. And, you know, the dollars that we take and put into these things take away from the roads, take away from the infrastructure, take away from other things that are being required of us. And as was well said, mandates are not covered in general And so this is -- this is very serious business for us. And so I'm going to stop there, but you kind of hear where I'm at.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. Okay. Board member Rechtschaffen.

BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Steve, I just want to - maybe it's the lawyer in me - to asking you leading questions, but I just want to clarify a couple things that -- in your dialogue with the Chair.

So, I agree with you we should go forward now, so

that the exemptions can benefit local and State governments now rather than waiting. What I heard in our discussion is you're continuing to talk to agencies about the mutual aid exemption. You also said that you're talking to sanitation districts and others about the exemption being applicable to them, if they use RNG produced in their own facility in their fleet, even if they didn't have that in place when the rule was adopted.

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Are there other flexibilities that you're working on that could be captured within the 15-day period before the amendments go into place. And then I have a related question, which is in the resolution, there's a resolved that says, directs you to utilize the exemption criteria to ensure that the regulation has no adverse effect on essential public services and to consult with local government agencies to resolve their concerns. Does that -- are you interpreting that to give you the authority to -- once the amendments are adopted, to continue working on tweaking the exemption process to make it more useful and helpful.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yes. Lots of questions. So, the last one absolutely want to continue to work with the State and local government fleets on the exemption process. Staff is -- you know, we're -- we don't -- we don't run fleets, so we need to work with

these entities to really understand the issues that they're facing. And I think that real collaborative approach helps us do so. So that would continued.

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With regard to the various pieces of this, the big flexibility that wasn't in your list there is our proposal to delay the 100 percent until 2030. As law is today, this regulation — so if we were to wait, this regulation would require — it already requires 50 percent purchases today. It would require 100 percent ZEV purchases in 2027. So, we're proposing to delay that until 2030 for all of the fleets that are regulated by this. So that gives sufficient time to continue to work on it, do our updates, look at issues going forward, while still immediately providing that relief, which is the certainty that you won't have to be at a hundred percent purchases in 2027.

I also want to add that the kind of bigger picture piece here is the requirement is for purchases not for your fleet composition. The fleet composition requirement is a piece of that mutual aid exemption, and that's one that we're discussing separately. But in terms of the vehicles that you already have in your fleet, you can keep those in your fleet. They don't have to leave. So, for the situations where there isn't a vehicle available, that would be exempt. For situations where

there isn't availability of infrastructure to power the vehicles, then there's some flexibilities and extensions there.

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And for situations where you need a vehicle that's in your fleet that just meets a very specific duty cycle that isn't very normal, but might be in an emergent situation, that vehicle can still be in your fleet. And, in fact, for any of the new vehicles that you can buy that would be exempt, you could also buy natural gas trucks. Those would not be excluded.

So, the application of this rule only is for those vehicles that are covered in your fleet 50 percent today and then a hundred percent as the current rule states it in 2027 would have to be zero emissions, and we're proposing to then push that out. A couple of other things that I think are also helpful the note. With regard to the question about affordability, this Board has also directed us in adopting the Low Carbon Fuel Standard to provide a clean fuel reward for medium— and heavy—duty vehicles only, excluding the light—duty with a little carve—out for zero—emission motorcycles.

So, that particular provision in the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, we're planning -- we're working through that now. That should be set up very soon. That's going to be available to these fleets as well. We also have the

HVIP Program and they would be eligible for incentives under HVIP as I understand it. There's also a lot of allowance value that's provided under the Cap-and-Invest Program. It's close to \$2 billion when you look at the 2023 amounts that go to the utilities. So, there's a significant amount of value that the State is providing as part of its package of regulations, and frankly from this Board, that can also help with some of the zero-emission vehicle purchases.

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BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Okay. Thank you. Just to step back, I'm -- I was glad to hear so many public agencies here today come and express support for our goals and our transition to ZEVs, also hear there -you know, their concerns and stress points. The point was made that we're only dealing with seven or eight percent of fleets, but that's a hundred thousand or so vehicles. That's a very big deal, because we are such a big player in the market. We have so many local and State government fleets. And I think it's very important in this current market that we move forward to advance our ZEV goals, which remain unchanged. We need to continue to provide a push strategy to help the ZEV market grow in the mediumand heavy-duty sector, because we don't -- precisely because the rest of the ACF is being repealed. And as other folks said, it is important for us to show

government leadership. We should lead by example. That's a very important element of our -- of our strategy.

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I'm heartened by how much progress has been made talking to public utility agencies and other public entities over the course of this year. I spoke at the Northern California Power Association[SIC] in early January. And I became involved in some of the discussions with the agencies over concerns about this rule. And you heard today there's been a lot of progress, a lot of movement by staff, a lot of flexibilities. And there's a -- you heard a commitment from Steve that there's going to be continued attention to the real world, affordability, and market trends.

And so I think we have made a lot of progress.

I'm not going to comment too much on the question of a definition of NZEVs, because it's not before us right now.

I do want to say one or two things though. I can't help myself. I think it's important -- or maybe I'm thinking about it this way, that there's sort of two separate problems. One concern is just the ability of public agencies to meet the goals of ACF. And that's critical, and we can't ignore the vital needs that they play. But we can approach that through flexibility, through exemptions, through delays in the rules being implemented, and for adjustments, depending on where the market is and

what vehicles are available, and if there are vehicles that meet the duty cycles of these critically important fleets.

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Separately, we have the question of how do we deal our short-lived climate pollutants and what are our strategies for capturing methane under 1383 and other programs. And it may be that there's some tweaking needed to some of our rules to help in that area, but it also may be that there are many -- there are other strategies that are better suited to promoting biomethane capture and utilization in the state. So I think it's important that we think of those separately.

And I really want to underscore what Board Member Eisenhut said, which is that we should not be sending signals for investment that will result in stranded assets in 10 or 20 years, because we need to continue on the road to electrification, and we don't want to hard -- financially strapped entities spending money on infrastructure that won't be useful down the road. So I'm sure we'll have more discussion about these issues down the road, but I -- those are some preliminary thoughts.

Otherwise, I'm strongly supportive of the proposal.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I think those are -- those are some great points.

Dr. Balmes.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

And I would also like to thank all the folks that
testified today, and the staff who's worked hard with
those stakeholders. You know, this is a tremendous amount
of work here. So I'm not, in any way, trying to denigrate
that work.

I will agree with something that Dr. -- Dr. -that Mr. Eisenhut said early on, that overall I'm
supportive of what we're trying to do here. And I
actually only have two things that I want to bring up.
The first one is easy, and it's maybe because my son's
partner works at an animal control agency. I thought that
was compelling little testimony, if we could add animal
control agencies that aren't covered under the law
enforcement provision. I just -- I throw that out
there -- you know, throwing something out from the dais,
you know, I may be missing something, but I would like
staff to consider that.

And then, the Chair brought up the RNG pathway that we talked about. I forget which year it was. Mr. Kracov I think was the one who created that paragraph. And I still like the concept of the wastewater agencies being able to use their RNG that they generate for their own trucks. It just seems like a relatively efficient use

of that RNG.

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And I liked Dr. Cliff's comment, if we go that route, that they'd really have to meet the low NOx -- the ultra low NOx standard. So those are the two things that I wanted to bring up. Overall, I'm supportive of what we're trying to do, and especially supportive of more conversation, which seems like everybody wants. But I understand how we can't separate the amendment. I don't know if that's --

CHAIR RANDOLPH: The 45-day and the 15-day.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yeah.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. And, you know, I mean -- and I think to the Executive Officer's point, you know, I think if the stakeholders that had commented, you know, about the 15-day proceedings separately had known that that would have meant they would have been giving up the certainty of the 2030 and all the other things, you know, they might have -- you know, might not -- they might not agree that splitting it makes sense.

So, I just -- I kind -- I agree with Dr. Cliff's point that there's some really important things that would be done as part of the 15-day and there's an opportunity

to do more along the lines of what we discussed. So I do think that this would be a lot of movement. And I'm not sure its -- it would be a good idea to table the whole thing in -- you know, in a desire to get to full and complete certainty.

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I'm going to push back a little bit on the animal control thing. I feel like I -- you know, law enforcement -- the law enforcement exemption is pretty broad. So, I don't know if there's something that, you know, staff could spend some time talking with those fleets and those folks and understanding exactly sort of what their needs are, but I feel like that's a conversation that would be useful to have in the 15-day thing. I don't want to necessarily throw out a complete exemption at this point.

Okay. So, I have Supervisor Hopkins and then Dr. Shaheen.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: All right. I'm going to start out a bit in the weeds and understand if you don't have precise numbers on some of these questions. But I was really trying to dive into the cost on local governments, partly because as a result of HR 1 many of us are facing, in some cases, hundreds of millions of dollars of federal funding at risk. And so it's definitely a precarious time for local governments. And so, I was

looking at the Statement of Reasons on page 129, Figure 14 and Table 24, and page 140, Table 31. And from there, I was able to glean kind of aggregate costs that was on page 140, and then the cost per infrastructure cost per vehicle, and the cost per port or charger around 129.

And so what I was wondering is like do we actually have the total world of how many SLG vehicles by class currently operate in the state of California and how many charging stations and mobile fueling stations would be needed to attain the goals that we have and fulfill the regulation that we have before us today?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: We --

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: I heard you say a hundred thousand roughly that you mentioned -- that you -- no, that you mentioned as a -- as just the numb -- for the number of sort of the world. And I don't know if that's like --

BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: That's what staff has told me.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: -- the sort of -- BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: They can confirm that.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Board Member Rechtschaffen, do you have these numbers?

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(Laughter).

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: So, yes, the total fleet is about 100,000. We certainly have information about what vehicles and what class. To the point about the fueling infrastructure, I don't think we're going to have complete information on that. We will have some and, you know, we won't necessarily have plans. Typically, if we're getting that information from the State and local government fleet, then we'll have some more information about it.

The publicly available chargers we do know about. That, you know was announced yesterday by the Governor at a little over 201,000 charging ports that are publicly available. That's for, you know, light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles. But if they're held in private fleets, it's difficult to know -- not that it's private, but that it's behind a fence so to speak and not available to the public, we won't necessarily have eyes on that.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: And then may -- my follow-up question, which actually exactly gets at the point of the 200,000, you know, chargers, is that distribution is not always equitable and it certainly tends to be concentrated honestly in wealthier municipalities with higher density populations.

And so I was kind of curious if there was any

analysis about possible outlier agencies who might sort of experience a disproportionate cost burden compared to others. And I do know that we sort of, you know, blocked out the smaller counties. But, for instance, we're a very rural county. We're not in that classification, because we do have, you know, some metro urban centers, even though we also have, you know, towns of 20 people in our -- in our mix.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah, that's right. When you look at the map, Sonoma County is not on -- is not listed, or -- you know, on the slides was not one of the red counties. There are many counties that do meet that classification. But I don't know, maybe staff can address this issue a little more, you know, in terms of how that analysis was done to determine which counties, you know, would be considered in that kind of rural or small county.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Also, just small -- you know, next time -- I did mention this to staff during the briefing. Maybe don't put them in red. You know, purple, green, orange, pretty much any other color maybe to shade the map at this point in time.

MSCD AIR RESOURCES SUPERVISOR ARNEJA: Yeah, we'll take the color comment back. As far as which counties were selected, we -- it was based on older

regulations the public agency utility rollback in 2004, I think. And that was based on essentially which populations had lower -- just low population, also trying to avoid just counties standing by themselves or counties surrounded by other counties, just make it contiguous. So we're really focused on the areas of the state with the lowest population, which is where that -- the boundaries for that were set.

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: And then the other question is the number of exemptions applied for and issued since the rule first went into effect in January of 2024.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: This is Tony Brasil. I mean, I'd have to
look up the number. When we do the meetings with
industry, we typically publish those. I'd have to go back
and look, but we've gotten on the order of exemption
requests for roughly about a hundred vehicles. About a
quarter of those were generally approved. Most -- or more
than half, we found that the fleets were actually
complying or ahead of the rule and didn't actually need
the exemptions. Some was a paperwork issue. And I think
to speak to some of the comments about simplifying the
process.

As we've learned, some of the paperwork

discrepancies or issues that have -- we've encountered, we're looking to eliminate those with some of the amendments that we're looking to do to simplify the process as well.

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Great. And then my last major question is it's sort of more of a situation, right? So, my experience is that in 2019 during the Kincade fire, we evacuated a couple hundred thousand people and it was probably, I don't know, half a million acres. It was like half of our county's land mass. It was huge. And I think that one of the challenges that we see in local governments is that we are not first responders, so we don't get that kind of, you know, classification, that emergency exemption for those types of vehicles, but we are the second responders. And actually, you can't repopulate mandatory evacuation zones until all of our second responders go in and do their work. And these are in very rural, far flung areas with no charging infrastructure, and also no power typically during a wildfire event.

And so, like all of the departments that we have just in Sonoma County that have to go in and sort of approve everything in order for folks to move back into their homes after a mandatory evacuation, yes, it's animal services, it's public infrastructure, regional parks, our

permitting and resource management department, public health and ag commissioner, and they typically use, you know, pickup trucks and vans for that work. And so, I saw that exclusion of pickup trucks and vans from two of the exemptions. And I'm just curious, like for that scenario what would be the exemption pathway for those second responder vehicles? How could we access an exemption pathway?

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MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: I mean, so the -- okay. So whether the vehicle is -- wouldn't be available, but wouldn't likely apply because vans and pickups are widely available in zero-emission, there is a -- the daily usage provision that if they're -- the way that they operate the vehicles goes beyond what can be done in a single charge, then they would get the exemption, even if they can find other solutions to continue -- sorry. And then I think in the one you're -- the list you're referring to is in the mutual aid provision, it's pretty widespread that the fleet can in essence use a provision for any vehicle they wanted to improve their resiliency ability and minimum quarantee a quarter of their trucks would be effectively exempt from going to the ZEV requirement, which matters more once you're getting closer to that hundred percent time frame. In that particular case, there was a -- it

would apply to everything except for pickups and vans.

And I think semi-truck was the -- is the language that's in their currently, so that one wouldn't necessarily be available.

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: And that was the challenge that I was seeing was that the two exemption pathways that seemed feasible exempted the pickups and the vans, and so --

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: Yeah. And just to make sure we are talking the same language, because a lot of people will confuse it is, if it doesn't have a pickup bed on the back, it's not a pickup, even though the front looks the same. So if it's a service body vehicle, and those other kinds of vehicles, those would not be excluded from that particular option, just the standard pickup beds kind of truck.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: So what would our exemption pathway be to make sure that our employees can kind of reach those far-flung areas.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: Well, the daily usage sounds like it would probably be the most applicable one.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: What -- so it -- but even if though the sort of standard daily usage --

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

CHIEF BRASIL: The daily --

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: -- the average daily. So that's my question, I guess, around the daily usage is it like --

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: The daily use --

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: It would be extreme for an emergency event, right? But they might not actually drive it that much on a regular basis.

MSCD AR RESOURCES SUPERVISOR ARNEJA: The one thing we can --

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: Let me -- let me share. So that daily usage exemption allows a public agency to look back five years of history to find when they had the highest use. And so they can --

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: But our fire was in 2019. We had one in 2020 also, but it -- I don't know if -- yeah.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: And I think one of the improvements we're looking to make there is again a number of fleets, like, well, we don't have daily information, but we do have periodic, weekly, every few days kind of information. So we're looking to make the modifications to that section,

so that they can use the records that they already have from maintenance or fueling records.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Oh, our county actually tracks us and the speed at which we drive, so ask me how I know that.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: So I'm sure we have that data. You know, finally just from a big picture, I want to say that I really applaud staff and the work that you are doing, I think, to try to make these exemptions more accessible and address the concerns that we have heard from stakeholders. I also want to say thank you so much to the stakeholders for coming out and being really, I think, articulate, and thoughtful, and pointed, and data driven in all of the comments that I heard.

You know, I support moving forward with all of this. And I also have apprehension over it not coming back to the Board. And so I had a couple of process questions kind of following up on the Chair's, you know, questions and exchange with Dr. Cliff, which is, you know, I was wondering, because there's this language here in the resolution and it talks about, you know, the Executive Officer may present, you know, modifications to the Board. And I'm wondering if we could change that to like "shall" at a future meeting, so that there is an actual sort of

report out of what happened, and any -- if further direction is needed, it could be given at that point in time or alternatively might there be an opportunity to like have a few different Board members who are lia -- you know, liaisons for this process following it more closely.

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And I'm guessing that some of us who are in the local government world might raise our hands to be part of the process, because I don't want to -- I don't want to break this thing. I think that there's so much good in this regulation. And yet, I also don't want it to kind of go into black box and then, you know, a couple months from now, I'm still getting phone calls from local governments who are panicking about how to keep their communities safe in the future or dealing with the ramifications of HR 1.

So just a couple of thoughts on process, if there is a way to increase that kind of Board oversight.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: I think the idea of coming back with a presentation after the 15-day changes, walk through what was finally resolved, and then have a timeline for next steps, right, because there's a few next steps that need to happen, right? One is the -- I was very sympathetic to the stakeholders who have been frustrated that the 1383 larger conversation has not moved forward.

So, some next steps on that and then next steps on this question of, you know, what is our post-2026 kind

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of heavy-duty -- medium- and heavy-duty rulemaking going
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    to look like, right? Because we're already thinking about
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    the light-duty and what the next step is going to be.
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    had a thing in the resolution about a 2028 check-in.
    Maybe we bump that up a little bit to 2027. But, if
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    there's a presentation to the Board after the larger
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    issues are resolved, then Board can provide feedback at
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    that time on what things that they think staff should
   pursue. Does that make sense?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I think that's a great
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    idea.
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             Okay.
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Can I -- can I just
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    clarify on that?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah.
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: With regard to the
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    direction to finalize this regulation as it's presented in
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    the proposed resolution, that would not necessarily mean
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    coming back for the Board to vote again on these
    amendments the way it's proposed and I just want to make
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    sure I understand. Are you suggesting this is
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    informational to get --
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Right.
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: -- feedback or is it,
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CHAIR RANDOLPH: No, it would not be another vote, because I think we understand the procedural challenges. It would be a this is -- this is the work we did with the local governments. These are the changes that ended up landing, and -- but with an opportunity for the Board to provide direction on next steps, because we don't want a situation where the presentation is done and then there's no sort of space for, "And these are some things we want staff to consider." So I want to make sure that that is a piece of it. But my understanding, and Supervisor Hopkins can correct me if I'm wrong is like we understand that there would not be a vote on the 15-day changes. You got that?

Okay. Dr. Shaheen.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: All right. Okay.

There -- yeah. I totally am on.

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I know it's the end of a long day, and I have really enjoyed this conversation. And I echo my colleagues on the Board and Dr. -- not doctor, but Board Member Hopkins on just applauding everyone for how much everyone has leaned into this, because this is -- this is complicated, right? We're facing a lot of headwinds. We're really aware of that. The Board has been talking about this for a long time, cost, feasibility,

affordability, and that was before the election change in November. So, I really appreciate how hard everybody is working, and all of the stakeholder comments, the meetings that I had. And I heard wonderful things about the CARB staff and how CARB went into the field and really got a handle on what use cases were like, what the duty cycles were. And I think that just shows a lot of tenacity and a desire to really understand how to move this forward in a way that does balance fairness with our environmental goals, which we really do need to keep moving forward, but we also cannot burden people with infeasible purchases.

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So, one of the things that I just wanted to bring us back to, Dr. Cliff, you mentioned this to me when you and I were chatting about this, and you also mentioned it, is just the creative use of RNG, right? Like, can we look at linear generators? And can we use that to create electricity that could be used in these trucks, right?

I think that's the kind of thinking science brings, right? And so, I just want to applaud that. And I also want to be recognizing that, you know, we had LCFS in November of 2024 and we were talking about the need to start phasing out of RNG for transportation, and thinking about displacing fossil gas in stationary sources, where that may also be part of the conversation that we have to face. It is 2025 and 2040 is only 15 years away. So I

like the idea of the innovation and the creativity. So those are some high level remarks.

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Tony, you and I did talk about the 2028 check-in. That's why I was like, yes, I know there's a 2028 check-in, because, as your automotive member, I'm constantly reading, watching, everything about the markets in China, in Europe here in the U.S. I've got a lot of concerns about the tariff costs, supply costs, infrastructure, all of that. And you might want to kill me, but I've just been thinking like could we set up some kind of a metric-based trigger where, instead of waiting till 2028, we had something where you could trigger -- you know, it just sets off a model that says so many variables are going in the wrong direction or a lot of variables are going in the right direction.

So, I have a couple more questions, but Tony, I don't know, would you entertain that question?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I'm going to interrupt here and I'm going to say that sounds really complicated. (Laughter).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: And I also -- you know, we're not wedded to 2028.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: We're not. Okay.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Like, if we want to say, you know, can you just come back a little sooner, you know, we

can certainly do that. We could come back in 2027, because we know we're going to have another conversation about this with more specificity after the 15-day process. And so that might be a time to say, okay, based on that conversation, here's a good timeline to come back.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: So that's what I -- I think trying to set up a complicated trigger might be really hard.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay. As long as we can hear --

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Sorry.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: It's okay. It's okay,

Chair. I just -- I'm very sensitive to what's going on in

the market and I just want to signal that I think -- I

think we're in some really charty waters here. And so,

keeping an eye on things and hearing back before 2028 I

think would satisfy my desire. Okay. So I'm getting some

nods here.

Okay. So I did recall a comment that was made by Noelle from the City of Roseville. I think she may still be there. And she was asking about the Interagency Workgroup. And I'm not sure I heard any additional comments on the feasibility of that, that she was thinking that would be a really helpful tool.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Was it the 1383 interagency working group. Yeah, I think it --

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: But in the context of this proposed regulation, correct?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah. So that's complicated.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: The Interagency
Workgroup was intended as part of the broad ACF, which is
now much smaller. And we've been --

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: -- redirected to do a lot of additional work on the next set of rulemakings. So I think this folds into that next set of work and next set of standards really is kind of the better way to think about how --

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: -- how this -- because, you know, given everything that's happened at the national level, I think we're focused on where we need to go and that will be part of those considerations.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Well, thank you, Dr.

25 | Cliff. This came up in a couple stakeholder meetings that

I had and so I just didn't hear any follow on to that.

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Okay. Moving over to Dillon on hydrogen. With the changes that are being proposed here in the context of LCFS, again I'm kind of the data tracking person here really interested. Will we be tracking to see if these changes are resulting in, you know, more acceleration in hydrogen deployment for both medium— and heavy—duty vehicles? Is that part of the plan? What are your thoughts on that?

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MINER: Do quarterly reporting and checking on the status of the infrastructure crediting. It will be delayed, because they don't get credited until two quarters after they've applied, so it will -- there will be a time lag, but we will be able to circle back with more information about the impact that the changes had on the market.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay. Wonderful.

And they just a final one, we also had a stakeholder -- I think it was our very first stakeholder, Dr. Miyasato was talking about potentially being penalized for being a first mover with the first element fuel. And I wanted to just check in on that. He had talked about the -- a request to remove the one percent, I think, cap.

We have the one percent cap, because there's only 2.5

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MINER: Yeah.

percent available to the entire marketplace, and we want to ensure that there's competition --

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay. All right.

ISD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST MINER: -- and equal opportunity.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Understood. Okay. That makes perfect sense. Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Takvorian.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Yes. In the spirit of being brief.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Because she can reach my mic button here. No. I just want to say I appreciate the discussion on the public fleets. And I really appreciate the unique needs of the agencies that serve the public in so many critical ways, and here is what I'm worried about.

I'm worried about the slippery slope. I'm worried that we're stranding assets, that we're sending mixed messages in certain ways, even though I know that there are many critical needs that really do qualify for these exemptions. However, I'm worried about municipalities having to develop multiple infrastructure -- infrastructures for charging and for fleets, because, in part, they're trying to move forward with zero-emission electric and in other cases they're

not, or can't, or it's not practical.

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So I -- if we had more time, I'd ask questions about how we've actually looked at that, because I worry that when we start to exempt some of the municipal vehicles, we're also -- we're going to get others in that mix that perhaps don't belong, but now we've got infrastructure for RNG perhaps that we might use for things that we could have use -- we could have electrified.

So I just want to -- when we come back, which was a great idea, I think that I'd like to see us talk about that, to make sure that folks are staying in the lanes that are most appropriate and that serve our climate and air quality goals, as much as they can. And I want to hear more about what's possible. I mean, I understand that this has been about challenges today. And I really have to commend staff and stakeholders for being great problem solvers in this space, but we're not hearing about what's possible for a lot of these vehicles and how we can serve the public's needs without these -- without an exemption, not all the exemptions, but -- and I also think that municipalities can be foundational in the zero-emission transition.

So I want to lift them up in whatever ways we can continue to do and give them the support that they need to

make that happen. And we haven't talked about our repeal now of the ACF drayage and high priority fleets. And, in particular, with drayage -- well, first, I want to say I want to give a huge shout-out to the staff that worked for years to get ACF in front of us, and the stakeholders that advise the staff, and the Board that went through multiple hearings and workshops. And so, just a moment to say thank you so much for having done that and for having worked on an issue that matters to impacted communities. Diesel emissions from drayage trucks are huge in portside communities and in communities near the border, where I come from.

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And so, we've lost a lot. And while we're not talking about that today, I looked back at the ISOR for ACF, we're talking 2,500 cardiovascular deaths that would have been avoided. And I'm not sure if the math - I'm looking at Dr. Balmes - goes straight across, but some percentage of that, a high percentage of those are not going to be avoided, because we're repealing this rule. And there's some \$26 million in costs that are not going to be avoided.

So, I know we're not talking about that today, but I can't not talk about what we're losing in the process of all of this. So, I just want to thank folks who got us to where we are. I know we'll get back and

we'll find new ways to accomplish these goals, but for today, I think we need to mourn that loss just a little bit, so thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: I appreciate that.

Supervisor Ortiz-Legg.

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BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yeah, I'll be quick. I really appreciate it. I would be remiss if I did not mention that on the veterinarian's association, it's Class 2B and Class 3. That's the vehicle that they use. And our Doctor, Eric -- I can't think of this last name right now. He is the head veterinarian in SLO County and he's leading this charge. They cannot find vehicles in that category for the animals. And so those are -- those are required to be zero emission. And in order to capture animals all over, like our county, 3,000 square miles, you know, in other places we -- that you heard about, this is really a problem. So, you know, that's what they're asking for. That's why they thought it would be best to become some sort of public safety category, because they're not able to do it otherwise.

So I think -- people get really upset when it comes to animals and pets. So I want to make that clarification. And then, I appreciate everybody trying to work through this, you know. And I know I -- as a new member, I tend to get a little bit zealous in my concerns,

but being on the ground, it has to make sense in a practical way and that feasibility part. And then I want -- so I want to go back to 1383. For me to be able to support and I know that there's a lot of good things here, and I'm glad that we're talking about a quicker check-in, but there's some really important pieces on the circular economy. So where do we get back to 1383 and utilizing solid waste, et cetera, into a circular system? When does that happen again, sir?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Well, as I mentioned, I think in addition to new regulatory work that we're going to be doing on medium- and heavy-duty vehicles for both combustion and zero emissions, that's the appropriate place for us to be considering the concerns that have been mentioned regarding cleaner combustion and how that can be better incorporated into these rules.

In addition, the Low Carbon Fuel Standard does provide some pretty significant benefits for renewable natural gas used in transportation. So there's already a lot of incentive under that program to use that fuel for transportation use. Now, it doesn't just have to be in trucks that are burning it, but it can also be in fuel cells, in linear generators, or to produce hydrogen. And long term, the goal is to move that towards hydrogen use. That's how the Low Carbon Fuel Standard was developed.

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yeah.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: So we do have kind of that overall sort of strategy that we've been developing. Bigger picture, when we are taking the Scoping Plan back to the Board, that, you know, every five-year look can also address these kind of are we doing that right? Do we need to think about other issues as part of that? And, you know, how do we kind of deal with the broader issue of fugitive methane?

We also just this week made a proposal to amend the Landfill Methane Regulation, which the Board had directed us to do last year. And so we -- we're now moving forward on that Landfill Methane Regulation. The Board will hear that in November. That is a strategy under -- it's a preexisting regulation that we're amending. So that's a strategy to also reduce fugitive emissions of methane.

So, there's diversion of organics from landfills. There's making sure that landfills are doing a better job at capturing those emissions. There's approaches for productive use of biomethane in all of these various applications, and there's provisions for ultimately transitioning that to a clean fuel like hydrogen.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Can I add one more thing? EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yes, please.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: The provisions we were talking about, which I have on my list of things to summarize, allowing captive fleets longer period of time, that was in direct response to this question of 1383. So to the extent that we extend that timeline as part of these 15-day changes, that will also be a key piece to keep consistency with 1383.

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BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Thank you.

Any comment on the Class 2 and -- Class 2B and 3 category for the vets in regards to some sort of help for the pets in the hot truck in the back?

MSCD CHIEF BUFFINGTON: Sure. This is Michelle Buffington --

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Thank you.

MSCD CHIEF BUFFINGTON: -- Division Chief of the Mobile Source Control Division. We have been having conversations with the animal rescue folks and we do have -- we think there are opportunities within the exemption process already, but we will continue to talk with them to make sure. I think particularly you had heard that there is an exemption related to zero -- like if the zero emission is not available in the configuration they need in these animal control vehicles, whether they are through an emergency respon -- like through the police department or others, they still have a very specific body

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type that they use, right, to take care of the animals.
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    So, we think that that's the path for them, but we will
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    continue to talk with them.
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             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Appreciate that.
             Thank you, Madam Chair.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.
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                    I am going to summarize the discussion and
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    then I'm going to ask for a motion.
             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Madam Chair.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, sorry.
             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: You still have a couple
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   Board members.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Sorry. I didn't hear what you
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    said.
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Oh, yeah, I said there was
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    still a couple Board members, so that left to comment.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Who is left?
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             Oh, okay. Go ahead. Sorry.
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Well, thank you, Madam
           So one, thank you for clarifying at least where we
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    Chair.
    can and cannot bifurcate the resolution. And it is my
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    understanding, we cannot bifurcate the resolution. And I
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    don't want to be in a position to vote no, because I --
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what's the term, throwing out the baby with the bath

water. That's a terrible analogy by the way, you know.

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don't know whoever came up with that has a sick mind. But my point is here -- but I think back to Supervisor Hopkins concern about hesitancy of just leaving this to staff.

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And, you know, I noticed that SMUD in the record sent some very detailed suggestions on changes to the language, so maybe if the Executive Officer could discuss the process that they would take to get to these resolutions, because I -- I'm still not that confident in that, yes, you know, we will meet with folks, right? And I'm not saying you capitulate to everyone -- every -- I don't know. I can't remember how many special districts there are in the state.

But to my concern, what is going to -- what process is going to take to address some of these overlying concerns so that we don't hear the term, "Oh, this is completely unworkable?"

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah. The typically process and what we propose to continue to use here would be to draft language for exemptions and -- or, sorry, for changes and then share that out with the relevant stakeholders. So that's what we have been doing with some of the stakeholders. We would continue to do that.

As you say, this -- you know, the stakeholders have lots of ideas about changes that they think they need. And we tend to work through that, be data driven,

do what we can that we think is appropriate given the information that we're provided, and then, you know, make those amendments. That would then go out for what's called a 15-day change. So we would officially put it out with a new notice and they would be able to comment on those 15-day changes.

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So our goal, of course, there is to ensure that stakeholders and the regulated community can comply with the regulation, that we have appropriate safeguards in there to ensure that while we're pushing forward toward zero-emissions, that there's an opportunity for them to -- you know, in the regulation, they can see the place where they can address their concerns and ultimately finalize the reg.

So the process involves some back and forth and then an official part of the process, which is that 15 day.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: And in the 15-day when you issue the 15-day reg, are you saying that you -- you're making an assumption that the issuance of that publication, you feel confident to move forward or where in that process do you -- do you as the final executor say, we need to go back out there and figure out how to do this? And again, I -- in no sense do I want to wait till 2028 and be put -- put local agencies in a scenario where

they have to make capital improvement decisions by 2030 deadline, when the ratepayer process takes at least a year and a half to do the Prop 218 analysis, if they're going to spend more money, because the fact of the matter is if they're -- if we're going to make these decisions, they're going to be expensive.

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So, where do you -- in that 15-day process, how do you -- how are you going to make that assessment that, you know, we need to sit back down with the local governments again.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yeah. So the Executive Officer would need to make that determination based on Board direction, looking at those amendments, obviously in consultation with the Chair, and potentially in consultation with other Board members to understand if that's getting at the issue. So, I don't have a kind of bright line for exactly what that determination is, but it is done to be consistent with, you know, what Board direction is as part of this discussion, and the back and forth with stakeholders.

I should note that there's no limit on the number of 15-day changes that can be issued. There is a limit on the overall time frame for a regulation to be finalized.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Um-hmm.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: So obviously, we're

trying to finalize the regulation and the repeal piece of that expeditiously. And we aim to issue one set of 15-day amendments. But if we get things wrong in those amendments, we can also, you know, work with stakeholders to refine, if necessary. And it's not atypical to have a regulation with more than one 15 -- one set of 15-day amendments. Obviously not the goal, but it isn't -- it isn't like it's a one and done.

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you, Dr. Cliff.

Well, Madam Chair with that comment, I think that -- I

think Supervisor Hopkins recommendation of a subcommittee

to work with the Executive Officer, obviously appointed by

the Chair, I think would be a prudent thing, because I do

think that that is an area of where -- I see there's a gap

of meeting where the State staff is and where our local

government staff in how they're getting to a point of

comfort.

I didn't hear today a single local agency say we don't want to move forward in this direction. I think they said, you know -- you know, we want to figure out do we execute that? And, yes, local governments should provide leadership and I'm very proud of our -- at least in the Sacramento Basin, you know, how bold and forward-moving we are, but we also can't be reckless. So that's -- I think, that meeting at those points will help

us avoid that scenario. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Supervisor Hopkins.

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BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Thank you so much. I just neglected in my early comments to add my moral support to a few of the comments around RNG. In particular, I really appreciated Mr. Eisenhut sort of sharing the mixed messages. And I felt like what I was hearing from Dr. Cliff, you know, that are we kind of dealing with it in different regulatory frameworks and maybe incentivizing it through LCFS, but then not giving it credit here. I do think there's a lot of lack of clarity that we should dive into at some point.

And then also, I wanted to agree with Dr. Balmes regarding the wastewater treatment. And just as a mom and a farmer say that poop is definitely a renewable resource and one that it feels like we should maximize in, you know, closed loop systems.

And then I just also wanted to mention that I actually am digging up the old ACF Resolution from April 2023. It actually did direct staff to return to the Board by the end of 2025 to discuss bi -- alternative uses of biomethane, including identifying any appropriate regulatory actions.

So I hope that we can schedule that sooner than

2028, you know, and that we can sort of dive into how are we tackling this in different areas and what ultimately is our position? Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. I think that's a great point. And, you know, in LCFS, we did set a glide path for RNG in transportation. And, you know, we set basically a phaseout date. So folks need to sort of have that phaseout date in mind, as they're thinking about their infrastructure needs and how they -- and I -- you know, we've had a lot of conversations with stakeholders who are going down that road, who are -- not stakeholders, you know, people who are actually producing the fuel. They are going down the road of exploring hydrogen options and other uses of the fuel.

And I do think this -- once again, you know, the 1383 issue is very complex. CalRecycle has a big piece of it. Other agencies, it's relevant to their work. And so I do think we need to figure out, as we approach the next iteration of the Scoping Plan, like how are we going to pull this together and set a more clear path?

Okay.

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CHIEF COUNSEL DILLEY: Chair Randolph?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.

24 CHIEF COUNSEL DILLEY: Shannon Dilley here. I

25 | just wanted to flag on the subcommittee issue, that if you

have at least three members, then it becomes Bagley-Keene body.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. I was going to leave that to my successor.

(Laughter)

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: I really -- you know, my recommendation to her is going to be you need to listen to this tape and then you need to sort of figure out sort of how to make sure and engage the Board members that are really -- really want to dig in on this issue, because I think it is really important. And so -- but I also don't want to prescribe that process, because, you know, if I were her, I would want to be part of those discussions. So it needs to be something that's going to be workable for my new Chair --

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Can I ask a point of clarification?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- for my new Chair.

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Just a point of clarification. But two is not, correct? Two or -
CHIEF COUNSEL DILLEY: Three is the number.

BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yeah, so you could just have two as a subcommittee and it would be okay and not hit Bagley.

CHIEF COUNSEL DILLEY: Yes. Just no inviting a

third.

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BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: That's good.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Here is where we are.

The -- I think the discussion is that we would approve the resolution as is. Direct staff to continue to engage with stakeholders on issues around mutual aid, issues around animal control vehicles -- perhaps not a full exemption, but something that provides -- ensures that they're able to continue doing their Essential work -- a discussion around captured fleets and whether or not that timeline should be modified -- the timeline that was originally adopted as part of ACF for those captive fleets, that if that timeline is adjusted, that it would -- there would need to be a discussion around the cleanest available engines.

And I think those are the substantive issues. Is there anything I forgot? You can't bring up something we haven't talked about.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: The reliability of -- CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah, mic.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Oh, excuse me. The reliability of electrical charging, in -- particularly in mountain and foothill areas I would submit is probably less reliable, because of weather and needs to be considered.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: But I think isn't that sort of 1 subsumed already in the infrastructure exemption? 2 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: I didn't hear it. 3 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. Well, yeah, because 4 that's what we talked about when we first adopted ACF. 5 But I think that's a good point, and, you know, we can 6 just clarify that that is sort of one of the things that 7 8 goes into the consideration around infrastructure exemption. I see staff nodding. So, okay. 9 BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Sanitation. 10 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Did I get everything? 11 BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Sanitation. Did you 12 get the sanitation? Was that part of the circular economy 13 sanitation? Didn't we have some -- I mean, we had quite a 14 few comments on -- for sanitation districts having --15 16 CHAIR RANDOLPH: That's subsumed in the captive fleets issue. 17 BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Okay. All right. 18 19 Thank you. 20 BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: And, Liane, did we catch, in your summary remarks, the sooner check-in, before --21 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, yes. 2.2 23 BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Please. CHAIR RANDOLPH: So you teed up the most 24

important thing, which is after the 15-day changes are

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completed and adopted, staff will bring back a
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   presentation to the Board. That presentation will include
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    a recommended timeline for a more complete check-in on the
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    rule and will solicit direction from the Board about next
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    steps.
             Okay. Do I have a motion?
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             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: So moved.
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             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Second.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. The Board has before them
   Resolution 25-9 with the additional comments that the
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    Board just discussed. Do I have -- I'm sorry. I have a
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   motion and a second. Board Clerk, will you please call
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   the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Balmes?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES. Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mr. De La Torre?
             Mr. Eisenhut?
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             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT:
                                     Yes
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Senator Florez?
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             BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez yes.
             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Councilman Guerra?
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Aye.
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BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Supervisor Hopkins?

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Mayor Lock Dawson?

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: Yes.

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Supervisor Ortiz-Legg?
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             BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
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             Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Thank you.
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             Mr. Rechtschaffen?
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             BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Dr. Shaheen?
             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Ms. Takvorian?
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Chair Randolph?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, the motion
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   passes.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Now, it's time for open
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   public comment. If there are any --
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Chair, actually, I
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   think you're not reading your script there.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, oops. I'm not reading it.
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   Good.
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: You're turning it over
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   to me.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: I'm sorry, what?
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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: You're turning it over to me.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, I'm turing it over to the Executive Officer --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yes, you are.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- because I didn't read my agenda order.

(Laughter)

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, and thank you very much, Chair Randolph. As a head's up, I think you're going to hear that quite a bit today. But before we hear open public moment, I wanted to take a moment to recognize your profound impact and celebrate your illustrious career. So for those of you who may not know, I'm sure you all do, next Tuesday will be Chair Randolph's last day at CARB before she retires from State service.

In her five years as our Chair, Liane has shown us exemplary leadership and has overseen the implementation of some of CARB's most ambitious and impactful climate and air quality policies. To name just a few of her groundbreaking contributions, Liane led the charge on CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan that laid out the path to carbon neutrality by 2045. She oversaw a plan to expand the Community Air Protection Program to more than 60 communities in need. She was instrumental in CARB's

investment of nearly \$10 billion into projects funded by revenue from the Cap-andTrade, now Cap-and-Invest auctions. She worked closely and tirelessly with the Legislature on the extension of the Cap-and-Invest Program to 2045. She pioneered the launching of a first-in-the-nation satellite project to reduce methane leaks. And her sharp wit and keen legal eye will be missed.

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Liane, your indelible mark at CARB has shaped environmental policies for generations to come. And even before, she was Chair here at CARB, she was a trailblazer in public service and environmental protection. She has more than 20 years of State leadership roles under her belt from her time as a Commissioner at the Public Utilities Commission for about six years to her work as the Deputy Secretary and General Counsel at the Natural Resources Agency, and even to her very first State role as the Chair of the Fair Political Practices Commission, a --something we're all very familiar with here.

Liane's impact really can't be overstated. At the PUC, she oversaw countless decisions on energy efficiency and resource planning, and led significant reforms to the agency as a whole. And at the Natural Resources Agency, she worked on myriad legal and policy issues, including implementing the Agency's first Tribal

Consultation Policy. Her contributions in previous State roles helped shape CARB to what it is today, even before she was appointed as our Chair.

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And, Liane, on a personal note, I just want to thank you for your leadership, your friendship, and being a mentor to me and to the staff. You have really been a great friend and, you know, an important colleague. We — I don't know. We talk every single day at 5:30 p.m., and sometimes many more times during the day. So, I really appreciate and will miss — will miss that. I know we'll still get a chance to check in every now and then.

I also just want to note that we have a few tokens of our appreciation here. And I believe Brian Goldman is in the audience, is that still -- yes. Starting the clock.

BRIAN GOLDMAN: Thank you, Dr. Cliff. Chair Randolph, I have a letter from the Governor.

"Dear, Liane. On behalf of the State of California, please accept my warmest congratulations on your upcoming retirement from State service after 20 years of working to better the lives of Californians.

"You agreed to take the helm at the Air Resources
Board in January 2021 at a challenging time as California
was entering a critical period of rebuilding, emerging
from the COVID pandemic, still reeling from the federal

government's assaults on our clean car standards and our carbon markets, and recovering from months of wildfires driven by climate change that choked our skies with smoke.

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"What you've accomplished in the five years since is nothing short of remarkable, expanding critical clean air protections to communities in need, launching a first-in-the-nation satellite project to detect and reduce methane leaks, and recovering our authority to set clean car rules, and adopting cutting edge new standards for zero-emission technologies for vehicles and beyond.

"Most recently, you successfully worked with the California Legislature to extend our Cap-and-Invest Program, so that we can continue to fight climate change by driving down carbon emissions for another 20 years. You have led the Board in all this with wisdom and with grace, and with the gift for truly listening to others, community members, nonprofit leaders, industry representatives, fellow government officials, allowing you to forge compromise and deliver results through creativity, intelligence, compassion, and above all respect. Our future is brighter and our children's future will be healthier because of your leadership at CARB.

"Thank you. I wish you all the best as you embark on our next chapter. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom." (Applause).

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Brian.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Brain.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: It's amazing.
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             It's not your turn yet
             (Laughter).
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Well, you know.
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             Finally, I'm excited to present to you a gift
    from everyone in the Chair's office and the Executive
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    Office.
             Something -- this actually stems from a
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    conversation you and I had some months back, where I don't
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    remember exactly what we were doing, but you made a
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    comment, "Don't poke the bear." And my response was, "We
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    are the bear." So, this has turned into kind of a bigger
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    thing within the executive team and the Chair's office.
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   And a few weeks ago, we had our softball tournament. And,
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    the Chair's office and executive office team name is The
    Bear, so -- oh, yes, MSCD won that tournament.
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             There you go.
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             (Laughter).
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah, just want to make sure the
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   record is clear, MSCD won.
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             (Laughter).
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: That's right.
   have for you this jersey that you will -- even though
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    you're leaving, of course. You're always going to be a
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member of the team. So, here is the bear.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, "Don't poke the bear." (Laughter).

(Laughter).

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: So I will -- I will --

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: -- hand that off to you here momentarily.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: And again, just thank you very much. And we want to give an opportunity to the Board members, if any would like, to recognize you. And so, would Board Member Takvorian please help me with that task.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: You thought it was your turn. You thought you were just about done with the last public comment, right?

Not yet. So I'll take the prerogative that I have being -- that I have the mic, and then I'll call on Dr. Shaheen next, I believe, and then we'll just go down each side. So, get ready, but I just want to say that I am so enormously grateful to you for having taken this challenge in 2021, when we were suffering in many ways, not only from COVID, but also from the leftovers from Trump 1, and for your leadership, your collaboration, and most much of all, I think your integrity. And I really

appreciate the way that you've led, the way that you've advanced environmental justice. Making EJAC a permanent community was, I think, very, very important historically and practically. And I've appreciated working with you, so thank you so much. Appreciate it.

So, Dr. Shaheen.

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BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Okay. I have something for you. We've been working behind the scenes. Evan is involved in the flowers and Cliff has got more --

BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: We also have a gift from your current and past Board members. We know you and your husband Chris, who's in the audience, like to eat out, so this will give you many times to eat out.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, wow. Lots of yummy gift certificates, ACRE, Sun Moon, lots of Oakland -- oh and Wood Tavern right in the neighborhood. Oh, yay. Yay. Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: We just adore you. You're just -- we're going to -- we're going to persevere, because we know you're going to be cheering us on. But you're a star and just a delight to work with. And everything everybody said is so true, your integrity, your authenticity. You lean into every conversation relentlessly. So I can't wait to see what happens next and maybe I can be part of that. So, those are my remarks

and I hope you enjoy the flowers.

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appreciated how collaborative you've been with Board members. It's a little bit different style than I was used to originally. And also, I really appreciate the fact that when we had to fly back from Riverside to Oakland, you let me go into the airport lounge with you and get free drinks. But actually, we -- I got to know you a little bit. We talked about our kids, talked about life, and I would just -- I want to wish you the best in your retirement. And I know you're going to take some time to chill, but I'm sure that you're going to end up doing something really good, because you always have.

BOARD MEMBER HOPKINS: You know, when you look around the Country right now, there are too few good, intelligent, compassionate people in positions of power. And, we also live in a world, I think, that is very toxic and tends to eat good people in positions of leadership alive. And so the fact that, you know, I joined the Board, you had already been Chair for several years at that point, and you still were just, and are, filled with compassion, with clear diligence. I mean, you totally do so much research. And you're a shining example of what leadership should look like. And I wish that there were hundreds more people like you in positions like this, so

thank you.

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BOARD MEMBER RECHTSCHAFFEN: Well, I have two statements. One from Senator -- one is long, one is short. One is from Senator Stern, one is mine. So I'll let you guess who's going to be long.

This is Senator Stern. "I want extend..." -- who couldn't -- who is out of State and couldn't be with you.

"I want to extend my deepest gratitude to Chair Liane Randolph for her years of dedicated public service and steadfast leadership at the California Air Resources Board. As she retires, we celebrate not only the progress made under her tenure, but also the integrity and thoughtfulness she has brought to every role she has held in State government.

"From her days at the Public Utilities Commission to her time at the Natural Resources Agency, I have had the privilege of working alongside the Chair through many pivotal moments in California's clean energy and climate journey. Together, we have grappled with difficult questions and forged pathways that continue to guide the State forward. Her steady hand and collaborative spirit have left an indelible mark on how we govern for the public good.

"At CARB, her leadership has been instrumental in implementing groundbreaking climate disclosure measures,

to SB 253 and SB 261 ensuring greater accountability in how businesses and institutions address their carbon footprint and climate-related risks. She's also pushed for bold strategies to reduce mobile source emissions with a special focus on uplifting the communities most impacted by pollution from ports, warehouses, and goods movement.

"While we will miss her leadership at CARB, her legacy will endure in the low -- in the laws she helped shape.

"Thank you, Liane for your partnership and your dedication."

So that's from Senator Stern.

And then I'm just going to do a one word association game for Liane, so I'll be quick. And you'll see a theme in all these remarks. Thoughtful. Integrity. Figure stuff out. Get stuff done. Poised. Pragmatic. Methodical. Clear. Lucid. Collaborative. Trustworthy. Legal brain. Leader. Kind. No drama. No ego.

Colleague. Friend.

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So we will really miss you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Cliff.

(Applause.)

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: One, I am definitely going to miss you, Liane. And I had the opportunity of, as they say, peering through the blinds across the street from

city all and watching your leadership here, and being -not being -- having the opportunity to serve with you.

And I just have to say thank you for what you -- the
commitment you've given in a time when you were also
raising a family. And, you know, these public roles
are -- as -- are not easy. There's one side being on the
staff side, but then being on he public-facing side of it.

And you've done those with so much example too, I think,
future leaders. And so thank you for that commitment to
our State of California. Thank you, Liane.

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BOARD MEMBER ORTIZ-LEGG: Well, thank you. We haven't had much time to serve together, but your reputation precedes you in so many ways. And it was just last week that I had a chance to listen to Liane testify from the California Public Utilities Commission, and she noted that you gave her her first chance. And I've -- that's not the first time I've heard that. There's a lot of people out there who you've influenced, who you've helped provide a path and now they're in these leadership roles. And I think it really testifies to your ability to look at the whole picture and really see people for where they are, and also just like lifting people up is what you do every day in this job.

So, here's to you and your service of so many years and so many people that you worked with. And I

think we all -- we're just really impressed and touched by your commitment and just your humanity.

So good luck and have a great retirement.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Has it all been -- it's been said, but not by all of us. So, I'll say what's most important, and meaningful, and what I remember most, and that is your sense of mission, your kindness, and from a process perspective, the manner in which -- the collaborative manner in which you run the meetings, the inclusionary manner and the way in which you're able to, in real time, sum up the -- pretty accurately sum up the will of the Board and the discussion that the Board has engaged in. And so I look forward very much to hearing about the next chapter.

Thank you.

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BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you, Board members. And I know we have a couple of Board members that are on Zoom. I'm not seeing hands, but if Board Member Florez or Pacheco-Werner would like to speak.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yeah. Yes. Thank awe. Yes. And I'm so glad I'm not in person so you don't see my cry, but it's -- you know, Liane and I came in at the same time in to this Board. And I didn't realize when I was, you know, accepting to serve that I would find such a wise friend and just amazing mentor. And everything

kind has already been said about you, but I'll just say that what I'm committing to continuing as part of your legacy here is that sense of collaboration, thoughtfulness, and kindness. Thank you for that and, you know, my commitment is to keep that going as much as I can here. So big hug.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thanks, Tania.

Okay. Now, it's my turn.

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Thank you so much for those amazing words. Yeah, I feel like people are talking about someone else who seems like really kind of fun.

This job has been the honor of a lifetime. And all of these roles have been just incredible. I'm so proud of everything CARB has done in the last five years and I'm so proud of the work that I did at the PUC with Cliff and my colleagues there, and at the Resources Agency, and at the FPPC. I want to thank Governor Newsom for this incredible opportunity. And thank Governor Brown for my previous opportunities, Governor Davis for my first opportunity.

And, of course, I want to thank my husband Chris. You know, as you -- as was mentioned, like I did all this while raising two amazing kids. And there is no way it would have been possible without the incredible support that Chris has provided over the years. That has morphed

into like him doing everything while I'm running all over the place. So, I am happy to be able to come home.

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And I want to thank CARB staff. The heart of this organization is not the person in my seat. It's the Those of you who were doing that deep staff team. scientific, technical, and economic analysis, research, and application, the folks that are doing the HR work, doing the administrative heavy lifting, doing the contracts, doing the IT, reminding us that we need to do our security training, those who were doing the community engagement, those that are working with the vast apparatus that is California State government including the Legislature, our sister agencies, those that work with the entities that are regulated by our many programs that protect public health and the environment, of course, the lawyers who keep us on the straight and narrow are also fighting hard defending CARB and the State of California, the management team that keeps us all moving in the right direction, you all are the heart of this organization. And I want to thank you for your unwavering commitment to the mission of clean air and fighting climate change.

Oh, and I can't forget the communications staff.

See, I knew I would forget people. You know, bringing that message to people is such an important role and thank you all for doing that work as well.

So, to Dr. Cliff, it's been quite an adventure and I just want to thank you for all of -- all of the work, all of the phone calls, all of the texts, all the wine that you've shared with me over time, and to our amazing deputy team, both past and present. It's been just a joy working with all of you.

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My first Board meeting was actually agricultural That was like my first meeting, implementing, burning. you know, Senator Florez's legislation on agricultural burning. And I was like what have I gotten myself into? And as this meeting indicates, like it has been that way the whole time, right? None of this is easy. This is really hard stuff. But as I pointed out in my closing speech at the CPUC, we can do hard things. We have done hard things. We continue to do hard things. And being a leader in this work requires deep commitment and delivers incredible fulfillment. And it comes with real sacrifice. And I know all of you as staff and Board members have sacrificed a lot for the people of California, and I just am grateful for that.

So, I'm confident that we're going to continue doing what we need to do for Californians and continuing to make progress despite the larger challenges that we're facing. So, I just can't thank you all enough. I will -- I will miss you. A couple times people have said sort of,

you know, what are you going to miss the most about this job? And it's the people, both within CARB and outside CARB. It's the running into people on the street and getting a big hug. I'm really going to miss all of you out there. So thank you so much for your support.

(Applause.)

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(Standing applause.)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you just doesn't seem like enough, but thank you. That means a lot to me. And we're not done with our meeting yet, because we have a legal requirement to have open public comment. So do we have any public commenters? If not, that's fine.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: We currently have three in-person public commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: The first is Greg Hurner.

GREG HURNER: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, Board

members. I want to start -- I have two things.

At the July meeting, I made an impassioned statement as I had met many of the workers and their families in the tow industry where their jobs were in jeopardy, over 30 of those in Councilmember Guerra's district. You know, and I do take representing those individual livelihoods personally, just as I did when I was representing the small family-owned charter fishing

vessels, which we successfully addressed, and I appreciate that.

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However, while expressing the urgency and what was -- and I went back and actually watched the tape. I was dismissive of the staff's efforts and sincerity in reaching out on issues that we were trying to talk about, and it didn't align with my notes. And since I did that publicly at the July meeting, I wanted to apologize publicly at this meeting to the staff. And that was not -- that was not intended as an inappropriate characterization of what their intent was.

On another note, this is slightly premature, but given that this is your last meeting Madam Chair, I wanted to -- I wanted to -- I actually first worked with you at the Natural Resources Agency on issues. But we are releasing a press release on hopefully September 30th, where we are going out to bid for two fully electric ferries in San Diego. These are 275-person ferries, ADA compliant, room for bicycles, room for everything else.

You know, San Diego is turning into an innovation hub in the maritime industry. We're going to have 50 people that are uptrained in maritime -- clean maritime technologies. We attended the crane dedication down there. We have the eWolf the with Crowley, who I've worked with. We have the hydrogen hybrid research vessel.

So, in the last four seconds, Madam Chair, I hope you'll just stay in touch, because I would love to have you come to the commissioning ceremony for these ferries, which we're hoping to do in 2026.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: That's great news. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next commenter is Evan

Edgar.

EVAN EDGAR: Chair, Board members, my name is

Evan Edgar. I'm the engineer for the California Compost

Coalition. I am here to talk about biomass to hydrogen.

At one time, the urban biomass, which is pallets, tree trims, compost overs went to old line biomass. We had 1.8 million tons a year capacity back in 2015. Today, we're down to 0.4. So we lost 1.4 million tons of bioenergy capacity in California. And we're trying to transition old line biomass to new biomass using gasification and non-combustion technologies under the BioMAT program.

But over at PUC they're ending it, without statute, the BioMAT Program, 250 megawatt, meanwhile being delayed by PG&E. We can't get it done. So we need help at PUC to extend the BioMAT program where the Bioenergy Association of California has a lawsuit to do that. We need some help there. We're trying to create more markets

out there.

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And at the same time, SB 1383 says we have to divert 75 percent of the organics at the landfill. That's 3.5 million more tons of organics in the home.

So CalRecycle is up on Tuesday. They have a zero waste plan. As far as zero waste plan, it's a \$2 million study. And I've been for two years testifying at CalRecycle, your sister agency, under 1383 implementation to move biomass to hydrogen. And this report, it was released today, zero mention of hydrogen, zero mention of biomass. And I've been on this for two years and the only market we have for that is biomass is to hydrogen.

I work Green Hydrogen Council as a technical advisor and we released a paper about doing 1.1 million tons of biomass in LA for hydrogen at nine plants, totally disregarded by CalRecycle. So there's no mention for -- and zero mention for zero waste and zero hydrogen. So I implore upon CARB to work with CalRecycle to get the message that we need biomass to hydrogen, where there's no mention of it today or tomorrow. We need your help.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Next is Muriel Strand.

MURIEL STRAND: Does this work?

Yes. My name is Muriel Strand. I'm a retired air resources engineer. And I just wanted to highlight

the written comments that staff were kind enough to help me post to the docket.

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I recently took a course about the idea that water is an unrecognized, underappreciated greenhouse gas, and that the water cycles operate in a way that is not really completely appreciated, including overlooked cooling effects. Now, in the memo that you'll find in the docket, I summarized some of the reasons and the informational resources about this. I think it's important. We don't know -- it will -- it's to be determined how this might pertain.

As I say, I think it is important. That's why I came all the way down here in person. Now, if you can't question something, if you're not supposed to question something, it's not science. So I hope that the Board will ask staff and colleagues to really take a serious look at this possibility, starting with the information that I've included in my memo.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: We currently have one Zoom commenter. Moses Huerta, your mic has been unmuted and you can now begin.

MOSES HUERTA: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. Chair Randolph, it's with -- with sharing the

sentiment with everybody in the staff there. My sincerest gratitude here from a community level and somebody who has been benefiting from your leadership over the years in my journey in understanding what environmental justice is and something that you champion.

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Your generosity with time and our conversations that we've had are delved in my mind. And I really am super grateful for you continuing that leadership. I wish you all the best in your retirement and have confidence that your work is yielding benefits. I can tell you here from my point of view. It's advancing the equitable conversation from a community level and work -- and breaking the barriers down and strengthening the relationship with staff to advance the knowledge that we've been working for, and that is to your leadership.

So I wish you all the best. I'm saddened to see you go and looking forward to continuing your work along the way. And I wish you again the best. Thank you so much.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. That's so sweet. It's lovely to hear from you. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK FRENCH: Madam Chair, those are all our public commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. And with that, the September 25th California Air Resources Board meeting is

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I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California Air Resources Board meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription;

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of October, 2025.

James & Cotto

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

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