APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS:
Liane Randolph, Chair
Sandra Berg, Vice Chair
Hector De La Torre
John Eisenhut
Senator Dean Florez
Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia
Davina Hurt
Gideon Kracov
Senator Connie Leyva
Tania Pacheco-Werner, PhD
Barbara Riordan
Dan Sperling, PhD
Diane Takvorian
Supervisor Nora Vargas

STAFF:
Richard Corey, Executive Officer
Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Freight, and Toxics
Chanell Fletcher, Deputy Executive Officer, Environmental Justice
Annette Hebert, Deputy Executive Officer, Southern California Headquarters and Mobile Source Compliance
APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:
Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations
Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change and Research
Craig Segall, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile Sources and Incentives
Ellen Peter, Chief Counsel
Ambreen Afshan, Environmental Justice Program Manager, Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ)
Dana Grubaugh, Senior Attorney, Legal Office
Abigail May, Senior Attorney, Legal Office
Natalie Spiegel, Air Pollution Specialist, OEJ

ALSO PRESENT:
Sarah Bliss, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Harvey Eder, Public Solar Power Coalition
Kevin Hamilton, Central California Asthma Collaborative
Cynthia Mackey, Winning Strategies
Nayamin Martinez, Central California Environmental Justice Network
Lonnie Mason, First Generation Environmental Health and Economic Development
Ector Olivares, Catholic Charities
Luis Olmedo, Comite Civico del Valle
Richard Polanco, California Emerging Technology Fund
LaDonna Williams, All Positives Possible
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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Good morning. The February 25th, 2022 public meeting of the California Air Resources Board will come to order.

Board Clerk, will you please call the roll.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes.

Dr. Balmes?

Mr. De La Torre?

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Here.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Mr. Eisenhut?

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Present.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Senator Florez?

BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Here.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Assembly Member Garcia?

ASSEMBLY MEMBER GARCIA: Present.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ms. Hurt?

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Present.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Mr. Kracov?

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Here.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Senator Leyva?

Dr. Pacheco-Werner?

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Here.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Mrs. Riordan?

BOARD MEMBER RIORDAN: Here.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Supervisor Serna?
Professor Sperling?
BOARD MEMBER SPERLING: Here.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ms. Takvorian?
BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: I'm here.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Supervisor Vargas?
BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Vargas present.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Vice Chair Berg?
VICE CHAIR BERG: Here.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Chair Randolph?
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here.
BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Madam Chair, we have a quorum.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
In accordance with Assembly Bill 361, as extended by Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-1-22, we are conducting today's meeting remotely using Zoom with public participation options available both by phone and in Zoom.

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.
Interpretation services will be provided today in Spanish.
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.

(Interpreter translated in Spanish)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: I will now ask the Board Clerk to provide more details on today's procedures.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you, Chair Randolph. Good morning, everyone. My name is Katie Estabrook and I am one of the Board clerks. I will provide some information on how public participation will be organized for today's meeting.

If you wish to make a verbal comment on the Board item or during -- you must be using Zoom webinar or calling in by phone. If you are currently watching the webcast on CAL-SPAN, but you wish to comment, please register for the Zoom webinar or call in. Information for both can be found on the public agenda for today's meeting. To make a verbal comment, we will 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 or let us know you wish to speak.

To do this, if you are using a computer or tablet, there is a raise hand button. If you are calling
in on the phone, dial star nine to raise your hand. Even if you previously indicated which item you wish to speak on when you registered, you must raise your hand at the beginning of the item, so that you can be added to the queue and so that your chance to speak will not be skipped.

If you will be giving your verbal comment in Spanish and require an interpreter's assistance, please indicate so at the beginning of your testimony and our translator will assist you. During your comment, please pause after each sentence to allow for the interpreter to translate your comment into English. When the comment period starts, the order of commenters will be determined by who raises their hand first. I will call each commenter by name and will activate each commenter's audio when it is their turn to speak. For those calling in, I will identify you by the last three digits of your phone number. We will not be showing a list of commenters. However, I will be announcing the next three or so commenters in the queue so you are ready to testify and know who is coming up next. Please note that you will not appear by video during your testimony.

I would also like to remind everyone to please state your name for the record before you speak. This is important in the remote meeting setting and it is
especially important for those calling in by phone to testify.

We will have a time limit for each commenter. The normal time limit is three minutes, though this could change based on the Chair's discretion. During public testimony, you will see a timer on the screen. And for those calling in by phone, we will run the timer and let you know when you have 30 seconds left and when your time is up. If you require Spanish interpretation your comment time will be doubled to allow for consecutive translation.

If you wish to submit comments to -- written comments today, please visit CARB's send-us-your-comments page or look at the public agenda on our webpage for links to send these documents electronically. Comments will be accepted on the item until the Chair closes the record for that item. If you experience any technical difficulties, please call (805) 772-2715 so an IT person can assist. This number is also noted on the public agenda.

Thank you. I'll turn it back to you Chair Randolph.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. The only item on Tuesday's agenda is item number 22-3-4, overview of Community Air Grants Program and 2021 awardees. If you wish to comment on this item, please click the raise hand button or dial star nine now and we will call on you when
we get to the public comment portion of the item.

AB 617, the Community Air Protection Program is a key tool for addressing disproportionate pollution across the State. Established in 2017, AB 617 is unique in that it requires CARB and air districts to work with local residents, businesses, and other stakeholders to tackle air pollution at the community scale and to center community voices and priorities.

As part of AB 617, the Community Air Grants Program provides support for community based organizations and California tribes to participate in the Community Air Protection Program. These grants can help awardees deepen their participation in the AB 617 process, as well as to build capacity to become active partners with government and others to identify, evaluate, and ultimately reduce air pollution and exposure to harmful emissions in their communities. Award amounts range from $100,000 to $300,000 and focus on community capacity building at the local scale.

The uniqueness of this program allows for more community groups and tribal governments to have the opportunity for education and capacity building in their communities to make a potentially large impact. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 617 and California Health and Safety Code Section 44391.2(d) and in support of the California Air
Resources Board Community Air Protection Program, program staff have selected final awardees for the community air grants program utilizing funding from the fiscal year 2019 to 2020.

This item is informational and the Board will not be taking formal action today, but I really look forward to the discussion and guidance from Board members. Mr. Corey, would you please introduce the item?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER COREY: Yes. Thank you, Chair. We've come a long way in reducing air pollution. However, as the Board knows, California's ongoing air pollution challenges are particularly stark in disadvantaged and frontline communities. The air quality and health improvements we've seen over the past 50 years are not shared by all. Nearly a third of Californians, predominantly people of color, live in over 400 California communities that have disproportionately dirty air. This pollution burden results from a long history of structural and environmental racism, poor land use decisions, poverty, and disinvestment.

Data from CalEnviroScreen shows that people of color are more likely than Whites to live in the most polluted neighborhoods, while Whites are more likely to live in the least polluted areas. CARB's response to this stark disparity is to make racial equity and environmental
justice more than just a stated priority. We're committed to equity, environmental justice, as a way of doing business and clean air for every community is our goal.

The community air grants program is a piece of the puzzle to address this. Community air grants fund projects that provide support for California community-based organizations and California tribes. Projects are wholly located in and benefit disadvantaged or low-income communities or are on tribal lands. Since the program's inception, a total of 15 million has been awarded to almost 50 community-based organizations and tribal governments.

Projects funded through the grant program include community-driven air monitoring, dissemination of information on local emission sources, education, and development of actions to reduce air pollution in their communities. This year, staff have conditionally awarded 10 million to fund the Community Air Grants Program to support 39 community-focused efforts across the state.

I'll now ask Ambreen Afshan who manages CARB's Office of Environmental Justice to give the staff presentation.

Ambreen.

(Thereupon a slide presentation.)

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
Thank you, Mr. Corey. Good morning, Chair Randolph, Vice Chair Berg, and members of the Board.

We are here today to present to you an overview of Community Air Grants Program managed by CARB's Office of Environmental Justice and our 2021 grant awardees.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

One piece of AB 617 is Community Air Grants. These grants fund projects that provide support for California community-based organizations and tribes. These grants can help awardees deepen their participation in AB 617 process as well as build capacity within communities to become active partners to identify, evaluate, and ultimately reduce air pollution and exposure to harmful emissions in their communities.

The goal of Community Air Grants Program is to fund community-driven efforts to reduce exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution. While these grants are funded through AB 617, their scope is far reaching and broader than AB 617. Grantees don't have to be located solely in an AB 617 community. Rather, these grants fund projects in disadvantaged communities and low-income communities throughout the state.

Through AB 617, communities around the State are working together to develop and implement new strategies.
to measure air pollution and reduce health impacts. The Community Air Grant Program builds on those efforts by funding these strategies.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

For each community air grant project selected, it must prioritize equitable public participation, local partnership building, and coordination, resource leveraging, in-kind support, workforce development, environmental justice within the context of California's air quality policies, and transferability of emission reduction strategies from AB 61[SIC] communities to other communities with similar sources of air pollution.

In order to maximize the benefits to disadvantaged communities and to provide direct, meaningful, and assured benefits to priority populations, all community air grants funded projects must be fully located in and benefit disadvantaged and/or low income communities, or on tribal lands.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

There are three broader categories of funding under community air grants, educational, targeted, and technical projects. Technical and targeted projects are funded up to a maximum amount of $300,000, and $100,000
for educational projects. Educational projects can include community engagement, air quality education, and support projects. Technical projects can include community air monitoring and modeling, as well as technical training and technology assessment.

The image on the left depicts Groundwork Richmond's air monitoring program funded under the technical category of air grants. They are receiving another grant to expand their program for Air Rangers III. Air Rangers III would extend and expand a comprehensive three-year community-oriented air monitoring network with a sophisticated emissions source based modeling approach to identify and evaluate emission sources of fine particulate matter, specifically targeting flaring from the Chevron refinery and wildfires.

Targeted projects can include community capacity building, emission reductions strategy development and expansion, and community air monitoring plan development. The image on the right depicts PSR-LA's work to build the capacity of South Central LA residents to understand the pollution in their region.

As one of the current new awardees, their project will expand community training for the South Los Angeles AB 617 implementation, evaluate the South LA AB 617 process, work with residents and the regulatory agencies
to identify barriers for engagement, conduct a qualitative and quantitative analyses of the AB 617 matrix for success, and work with local small businesses to identify strategies to advance emission reduction and clean production solutions.

The next few slides will further provide details on each of these project types with specific examples.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

As mentioned earlier, educational projects can be funded for a maximum grant amount of $100,000. This slide provides a list of examples of type of educational projects elements that meet the Air Grant Program goals and priorities. This is not an exhaustive list, rather to provide a list of examples to help as applicants are thinking about project ideas.

The list includes: Community engagement and education supporting CARB’s Blueprint document; conducting air quality education; developing partnerships and coalition building for the purpose of AB 617; facilitating community interaction and cultivating working relationships with government agencies; education and support on specific Community Emission Reduction Programs; education on other AB 617 statewide strategies; education on best available control technologies (BACT), best
available retrofit control technologies (BARCT); education on air quality enforcement concepts; education on the data reporting and communication; and, any other elements of AB 617 program or the Blueprint.

One of the projects funded under the educational category in this round of funding is for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians to continue to operate of their air quality monitoring network and to support air quality awareness and education presentation to the students at the Morongo School and will also support materials for inclusion in their newsletters, which they do quarterly, and social media posts. They will develop also posters and presentations on local air quality concerns on ways to reduce exposure, which will be delivered at community events, such as Earth Day, Cultural days, and back to school events.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Again, the technical projects can be funded for a maximum of amount of $300,000. This slide includes examples of technical projects that meet the goals and purpose of the Community Air Grants Program. These include: Community technology assessment; community training, for example, monitoring and technical education, including data collection and analyses; community-led air
protection efforts; technical implementation for deploying
sensors; community modeling; and community inventory
training, and community air monitoring support.

Some of these technical projects funded through
this round include Valley Vision project, which will
deepen the current work of four non-profit organizations
and community members in building partnerships and
advancing resident identified AB 617 emission reduction
strategies in these two vulnerable sentimental
neighborhoods.

The Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians will develop
an air monitoring network of the tribal community to raise
awareness of air quality issues stemming from wildfires
and other pollution sources.

CFROG's projects will continue gather details
air -- details about air quality monitoring data in
California climate investment priority population of South
Oxnard and West Ventura.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
Targeted projects, this is a new category for
this year, and can be funded for up to $300,000 and
include the following four category types: community
capacity building projects to build grassroots capacity
and provide tools to maximize participation in AB 617
process;

Emission reduction strategy development. To support the public process, this project category requires engagement with local community members to identify barriers to strategy identification;

Emission reduction strategy expansion. This project documents statewide community-specific needs to help develop and identify successful strategies that could be applied across communities with similar sources of air pollution or adapted as a statewide effort;

Community air monitoring plan development which is to provide air monitoring plan development guidance to ensure that communities have the tools and experience needed to collect useful and actionable data.

Some targeted projects we are funding in this round include:

Community Environmental Council Project. This project is to develop solutions with local communities that will people's exposure to air pollution, wildfire smoke, and pesticides. This project will achieve the goal by expanding local air quality monitoring gathering reliable data on local air quality and conducting air quality data analyses to better understand air pollution impacts.

Central California Asthma Collaborative. This
project is support -- is to support emission reduction strategy expansion for the local community steering committee in Stanislaus, Madera and Tulare County. This project will ensure that local community steering committees understand the various opportunities available through existing and proposed air toxics emission reduction strategies and create working group of these same local steering committees to consider and propose new opportunities to reduce or mitigate those emissions.

Breathe Southern California. This project will pilot an accountability-focused freight sustainability score for major retailers who move cargo via the San Pedro Bay port complex to improve public health and environmental justice primarily in disadvantaged communities.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
A total of $15 million has already been awarded to about 50 community-based organizations and tribal governments for education and community air monitoring projects with 10 million in addition for this year.

The first year we put out a solicitation in 2018, we awarded 27 applications out of 65 applicants. The second year, we awarded 29 applications out of 48 applicants. This year, which is using funds from fiscal
year 2019, 2020, we were appropriated $10 million. We have received a total of 60 applications and are awarding
39 projects, including five tribal entities.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
This slide provides a broad overview of our grant execution timeline. After releasing a draft of request for application and listening to community feedback and comments through public workshops and public comment period, our final request for application was released on July 2nd, 2021. We have heard from our community partners that more time is needed to put these projects together. Based on this feedback, rather than a traditional 30 day period, a request for application was opened for three months and was closed on October 1st, with an extension to submit documents during a grace period closing on October 22nd.

During the grace period, program staff checked all 60 submitted proposals for completion and worked with the applicants to submit the missing documents. We just wanted to make sure that we are entertaining all the requested -- we are entertaining the information needed to move these applications to the next step.

The next step was to check the proposals for minimum qualifications to make sure they met our
eligibility requirement. And the proposals were sent to the review team to evaluate and then score.

This year, review team consisted of 18 reviewers across seven different divisions at CARB, as well as the Strategic Growth Council. In order to select the list of awardees, grant applications that met the minimum qualifications were evaluated and scored in two steps, administrative and technical review, and the programmatic alignment review.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
CARB received a total of 60 applications with requested funding of just under 15 million, indicating a strong demand for assistance. Using this scoring criteria as outlined in our request for application, the 18-member review team scored every single submitted project and generated a final list. We awarded funding to the highest scoring projects until all of the 10 million allocations were accounted for. We now have 39 grant awardees for that $10 million.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
This slide provides an overview of all the submitted applications we received during this year's request for application. We received 18 applications in
the South Coast and 18 in the Bay Area, for a total of requested amount or ask of 4.5 million and 4.3 million dollars respectively.

In the next slide, you will see community air grant awardees by an air district but we wanted to provide this overview slide to show the air districts where are applications spent from.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
This slide depicts where this year's awardees are located by an air district. Most of awardees are located in the South Coast, Bay Area, and San Joaquin Valley with other grantees spread across the state.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
AB 617 communities across California face significant challenges with air pollution including Inland Empire border region, the Central Valley, Los Angeles, the Bay Area, and San Diego. Grant recipients are not only located in these locations mentioned on the slide, as well as other disadvantaged and low-income communities throughout the state.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
This slide shows a list of this round's Community

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Air Grant awardees. The selected projects reflect the diverse needs across the state and include community-driven air monitoring, improving public access to information about local pollution sources, reducing community exposure and tracking progress on pollution reduction efforts.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

This slide provides a background on what we are thinking for the future of the Community Air Grants Program. As can be seen from the chart, Out of total 60 submitted applications, 33 applicants are current grantees and 27 proposals came from new applicants for this round of funding. And percentage-wise, it is 55 percent existing grantees who submitted applications and 45 percent new applicants. But when we look at the percentage of successful applicants, the ratio is 64 percent existing grantees, and 36 percent new.

Looking at these numbers, we are rethinking about how we can provide greater technical assistance to communities during the application process, broaden our outreach efforts to increase the number of new applicants, include more organizations from locations not previously funded, and get enhanced communication for future solicitations that are informed by community feedback to
highlight results of the program.

Finally, our priority for the future is to make some needed adjustments in the program based on what we have learned through the implementation of the program since 2018 along with what we have heard from the applicants and the feedback we have received from our community partners. To make sure, we are providing the funding to fill in the gaps in the frontline, disadvantaged, and low-income communities where this funding hasn't funneled through yet.

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OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Thank you for listening to our presentation on the current state of air grants and this year's air grant awardees. To wrap up our presentation, we want to highlight a couple of our current grants that will continue to be doing some of this work with new round of funding.

One on the left is Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians air quality monitoring program, the middle photo is Brightline Defense and Community Youth Center leaders setting an air quality monitor, and the photo on the right shows a community meeting conducted by Madison Park Neighborhood Association.

Again, thank you. With that, I will conclude
staff's presentation would like to open the floor to our
guest speakers, and then we'll be happy to answer any
questions the Board may have.

Today, we have five guest speakers including one
tribal representative. Our first speaker is Ms. Nayamin
Martinez of Central California Environmental Justice
Network followed by Mr. Luis Olmedo from Comite Civico del
Valle, followed by Ms. LaDonna Williams of All Positives
Possible, followed by Mr. Kevin Hamilton of Central
California Asthma Collaborative, and last, but not least,
Ms. Sarah Bliss of Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission
Indians.

With that, I will ask Ms. Nayamin Martinez to
unmute her mic and speak.

NAYAMIN MARTINEZ: Thank you. Good morning,
everyone. Can you hear? I hope you can hear me. My name
is Nayamin -- good morning, Chair Randolph and Board
members. My name is Nayamin Martinez. I am the Executive
Director for the Central California Environmental Justice
Network.

We're pleased that our project -- the proposed
project is being recommended for funding. Our project is
titled The San Joaquin Valley Visualization of Ozone, or
VOZ. Through VOZ, we will expand community access to
real-time quality information at the local level by
expanding our existing community air monitoring network, not only by adding more monitors, but also by adding an additional component.

So far, we were only measuring PM, but with this new grant, we will be able to add low cost ozone sensors. We will be giving priority to rural communities that lack nearby ozone monitors and where levels of ozone may be higher than in monitored urban areas. This project will be paired with a culturally relevant community education component on the health impacts of both ozone and PM2.5, especially the dangerous combo of the two pollutants that we have experienced in the past two years during the summer months, where we have had wildfires and we had experienced high levels of PM2.5 and ozone at the same time.

Our VOZ project would also include a community education component on the south -- sorry at a curriculum to teach high school students how to assemble and deploy low-cost ozone and PM monitors. Additionally, we will continue supporting residents from South Central Fresno Shafter, and Arvin-Lamont, so they can meaningfully engage in the implementation and Board development of their community air monitoring plans and their community emission reduction plans in their respective communities.

We are grateful for this opportunity to continue
working in partnership with CARB and another environmental organizations within the Central Valley and beyond, including the Comite Civico del Valle, the Central California Asthma Collaborative, The LEAP Institute, the Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, all of them are recommended also for funding and we will work together to improve the air quality in the Central Valley and other parts of California.

Thank you for this opportunity and I am available to respond to any questions or provide additional information about our VOZ project. Thank you.

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Thank you, Nayamin.

The next on our list is Mr. Luis Olmedo from Comite Civico del Valle. Please unmute yourself, Mr. Luis.

LUIS OLMEDO: Hello. Am I unmuted?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, you are.

LUIS OLMEDO: Okay. Hello, Ambreen. Thank you for the opportunity. Madam Chair and members of the Board, I'm very appreciative of just having yet another opportunity to work collaboratively with CARB. CARB is doing the right thing making investments in our community through these air grants. I do want to uplift, because I feel like I have such a rich history with this program,
but, you know, Trish Johnson and Ryan Atencio who I knew personally building the framework, putting together the guidelines, and then creating the program elements that certainly have been a living document and continue to be innovated through the leadership of Chanell and Ambreen. So I want to just, you know, uplift that and say that first, Richard, for the opportunity that you've given our communities, Madam Chair and members of the board.

I -- we have a -- we have again a rich history, you know, doing -- working on citizen science, we've been very fortunate to have been able to create a network that is very expansive in the Imperial Coachella, over 70 air sensors at this point that are oper -- currently operated and managed by our team of technical experts here. We maintain a current -- the same actually team and have grown the team of scientists and monitoring experts that still have been a sustainable part of our team. This new grant will allow us to be able to create -- well, first of all, to be able to do a technology survey, be able to do a cost-benefit analysis, and be able to customize a monitor to respond to the most critical air monitoring needs that we have here in the conditions that we live here in this agricultural, desert, highly impacted polluted area.

Some of the benefits that we've seen through this community science is the opportunity to build innovation
science hot. Every monitoring station that we have out there is -- it becomes a scientific hub. It's really important that the Board and the CARB staff know how valuable giving communities the power to do community science has been. It has allowed us to get to this point where we're now again putting a mobile monitor together to be able not to be -- collect just a single fraction of a second, right, and then -- and then that be the total value of data that we have, but to have continuous monitoring around the clock creating local jobs, creating local sustainability, creating local science, and being able to offer this to our local education in terms of the green jobs, the technology jobs that the Governor and that continuously, you know, puts forth that we need to have sort of this just transition.

I cannot stress enough how important it is to have these dollars brought to our communities. And I say that I take an opportunity of this platform to remind the Board that to the extent possible, don't just put it on companies. Bring it into our communities, because we can be the scientists and engineers that CARB needs. We've already had staff here that have moved on to jobs, whether it's the private sector, whether it's government that have started here working on monitoring, learning the science, learning the monitoring. We want to be able to contribute
This has also given us an opportunity to venture into another space, which is the installation of electric vehicle chargers. Now, we're moving into that space and being able to install these. There is so much science, and innovation, and start-up project opportunities that can happen here in our communities, and it's being made possible through the air grants.

Sadly, it hasn't received the same amount of investment -- the equitable investment. There's $30 million, last I saw, in the Governor's budget. We need to make sure that those $30 million get injected into the CARB air grants.

But with that said, I thank you for the opportunity to speak today. We are not going to let you down. I want to uplift all my partners that are part of the IVAN Network, that are part of the AIRE Collaborative, Nayamin, being one of the speakers. We certainly have a great team and we hope to continue this partnership.

Oh, I should say real quick that I also thank CARB for institutionalizing -- obviously, 617, and their efforts for institutionalizing community monitoring. I want to uplift the 14 elements that the IVAN network meets. We're contributing data to the CARB's air data air view data capturing database that we're working with CARB.
So thank you very much for the opportunity to speak today. So much to be said, so little time.

Bye. That's all.

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Thank you.

Next would be Ms. LaDonna Williams of All Positives Possible.

Ms. Williams, please unmute yourself.

LaDONNA WILLIAMS: Yes. Good morning. Can you hear me?

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Yes.

LaDONNA WILLIAMS: Good morning, Chair Randolph and the Board. My name is LaDonna Williams. I am Program's Director for All Positives Possible, a small EJ frontline community group in the Bay Area, Richmond, Vallejo area.

First and foremost, I want to commend CARB for its effort -- efforts, let me say that, in engaging with community in a respectful way, which hasn't always been the case when it comes to our frontline environmental justice, particularly Black American communities.

But I do want to open this up first and foremost by acknowledging the staff folks that you have had on board and currently have on board: Ms. Veronica Eady, our
superstar who was Jose Saldana, Trish is a star as well. Those were the previous ones when we had first engaged in this process and received a very much needed grant that happened during this chaotic part of COVID. It literally turned our worlds upside down, where we didn't know whether we were coming or going, our family members our neighbors were dying -- literally dying around us, and many folks just could not hold up. And had we not received a grant during that period, I'm sure I would not be here being able to share some of the successes that we had.

And through this chaos -- and I'm going to be all over the place, so please bear with me, because it's difficult for me to read through these notes. I just have to speak from the heart. But the grant enable us to reach out to the neighborhoods and the -- we call them invisible neighborhoods, and communities, and residents whose voices don't cut -- make it to the table through lack of confidence, definitely no funding, and just the lack of knowledge it takes to engage in these processes, and the courage it takes to get up and speak on behalf of the issues. That grant in 2019 definitely made the difference for All Positives as well as some new and upcoming groups you will hear of soon in these processes.

So for that, I definitely have to say thank you
to those staff members that were committed. There was an 80-page monster of a proposal that we had no idea how to really work through. And we complained, and they heard us, and they reduced that 80-page down to 20 with no doubt was a transition with Chantell and -- excuse me. I'm so sorry. I always say Chantell, it's because I've got a friend named Chantell -- Chanell, and Ambreen, and Trish.

They worked diligently to work with us on making this proposal doable for small groups like ours that don't have the staff, that has not had the previous funding to engage in these processes. So again for that, I thank you all.

However, the downside is that AB 617 as a project in our opinion is a failure. We can't -- we can't claim success and pat folks on the back for a process only using a leverage of money. Money does not gauge that. Is it really reaching the communities who are invisible, and who you don't see, and don't hear that suffering. On the regional level, it looks like a success. On the local level, it has failed us, but we continue to work through these processes. And again, your staff has made that difference in working with us and sweating this out.

Now, I know that you all are aware of that 2021 audit. That is the monster in the room that folks don't want to talk about, but it pinpointed and showed the map
that you guys showed and who got support, who didn't. And we can even hear testimony of the successes that proves the -- who got the funding and who didn't. And when the fundings were initially -- I know it's different layers of funding and different names, and I don't even want to try to get into that, but the initial funding that went out, only one black community, one black community, West Oakland, got that grant, and the rest of us were left out.

And then folks would constantly come on these hearings and boast of the successes, but you failed to reach the other communities. And for that today, I want to speak on that, because more effort needs to be put into environmental justice. We're talking $10 million for California. And even with that 10, you could have been more inclusive, particularly for black folks, but you weren't. But let's say we're moving forward on that as we recognize it, but it doesn't tell me that CARB is very committed to environmental justice when you only put $10 million into, you know, community air grants knowing that our communities are EJ communities.

So how much commitment can you say you are -- that you have, if there's only 10 million to cover California on these issues. That audit spoke volumes. And it also showed you where the failures occurred, and that again is in disadvantaged communities, where we were
listed. But who got the majority of that funding? It
certainly wasn't us. So my recommendation would be that
you put your money where your mouth is. You staff -- you
give staff the appropriate funding that they need to be
able to work with our communities or continue to work with
our communities in a productive way, where we really can
claim some real successes.

Now, having said that, with that audit as well --
and I appreciate how Mr. -- or Senator Bradford, you know,
was no nonsense. When it came to that specific issue, he
pounded you guys and spanked you, and you needed it. And
hopefully folks' ears are listening and they're willing to
take that constructive criticism and move forward. But in
those audits, they talk about disadvantaged, but again
particularly when it comes to African Americans, or I
should say American Blacks, particularly those that have
beared the brunt of being invisible, and having lack of
funding, but yet we bear the largest burdens of
environmental injustice, racism, inequities.

I want to see CARB again be about what they say
they're about, because again in that audit, I didn't hear
particular focus on Black Americans. And there must be,
because we continue to be at the lowest end when it comes
to funding and support, yet our burdens are at the highest
end. And when people mention Black and Brown, that is a
continual marginalization and erasure of Black-specific issues that are unlike any others.

And I think also CARB has evidence of the need to address Blacks as a specific protected class, because along with that in 2020 -- and I know the hours are -- I mean, excuse me, years are going by on us so fast. And now we have even Russia to deal with. So it's just one hit after another, after another that creates this huge mental, you know, anxiety and depression.

But you received an anonymous letter from a Black high ranking employee that told you of the racism, particularly against Black women within CARB. And although there was some acknowledgement, and I think everybody knows who it is, but for the sake of right now, I won't mention the name, but you all know who she is, what has really been done on the inside with that?

How are Black women being treated on the inside, because I was the one that raised that issue, unbeknown at that time, how deep this was going on in CARB. And when I raised that issue a month later, this letter surfaces. But I raised that issue because of the mistreatment that Black women have received on the outside of CARB in these spaces between the air district and CARB process, where literally folks were banning against us to oust us out of having a voice at the table. This cannot be. And when
CARB did move forward, even though I raised that issue, they never checked in with me or asked my recommendation. They went to the least pushback, the least folks that would push back and hold you accountable. So I want to put that back on the radar as well.

And I want to see that CARB, through this process -- you have a great team trying to work hard and put this together, so that we all can boast successes, particularly Black American organizations, which we can't, at this point, other than yes, we're thankful for getting a grant. However, the results are still far lacking. We cannot afford to just walk around and monitor us. We're not lab rats. So to monitor bad air that we already know is bad from one end of California to the other and only boast monitoring, no. We're need air filtration systems. We need things to offset the impacts that are hitting us indoors as well as outdoors.

And on that again, I will commend CARB, because when All Positives came forward and asked for support for indoor pollution, you know, support, we did receive that. We've been moving forward. They have given us a grant again this year. That is wonderful. However, there is a lot more work to be done and we are hoping as we move forward through this process that CARB recognizes the need to support those of us that are trying to help increase
the participation of these invisible communities that you all continue to miss.

And again, it is our job. I'll take that. It is our job as community advocates and leaders to help recognize who are within our communities, and some that are outside of our communities. But if we have the knowledge of folks that need that help, it is -- it is incumbent upon all of us to do our part to bring these issues to you, but we want you to react.

And I do want to say, although I've had a lot of issues with certain Board members, I recognize that there are some that are very committed to this, so hats off to you. Mr. Corey, I appreciate the fact that when the community came to him and said, hey, we want to have these certificates, he worked with Amanda and others to ensure that we could get these certificates of participation. All of that matters. And you all can tell me when I'm past my time. I won't be offended. But there's so many issues that we have to try and get in in such a short period of time. Five minutes does not do it.

But I'd like to recommend that also -- I guess you call them listening sessions -- I would like to see it on a larger scale with folks being able to really come to you and the Board listen intently on community issues and concerns that heavily impact our communities, so that we
don't have the two or three minutes or five to blurt out all of this stuff that is pent up inside us that is literally making or breaking.

It is a matter of life or death for many of our communities. As we move through this pandemic, as we move through these continual exposures from polluting companies that are being slapped on the wrist and continuing to pollute, we expect that CARB, along with our air districts, will start taking hard core measures not just these slap-on-the-wrist fees, but really hit these comp -- polluting companies in their pockets and/or shut them down, because we don't want to keep allowing and living in an environment where they are allowed to pollute. You see them. Nothing close to what they should be. You then in turn give it to us in the form of grants, but we then end up burying triple, quadruple the burdens of pollution that is further killing our families.

So again, I want to say thank you for the opportunity to speak. Thank you for listening. And if anyone has any follow-up questions of how this can be done better, particularly for Black Americans in this process who continue to be the least supported as we see from these California reparations procedures, even the Black folks on these committees cannot do the right thing by Black folks. So we're hoping to work with you at the
community level and changing these burdens, and environmental racism, and health injustices that occurs in our communities.

Thank you.

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
Thank you. Thank you, LaDonna.

The next would be Mr. Kevin Hamilton of Central California Asthma Collaborative.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Good morning, Madam Chair, members of the Board, staff. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

I do want to raise up, as some of my colleagues have already, the tremendous role that staff, particularly Trish Johnson for the San Joaquin has played. Trish has been here since day one. She was lucky enough to be assigned our area to follow throughout this process for the last almost five years now, certainly four years. And she has done a fantastic job and is there for us every time we need her and the whole EJ team.

So moving on, I just want to once again state my appreciation for this project, for this funding. We all know that it's too little. And we know that the need is great. We began this as a five- to seven-year project back in 2018. Our Community Air Grant approach has been very systemic, and developing -- and focused at developing
capacity of our fellow community-based organizations across the San Joaquin Valley.

Through this funding historically, we’ve seen some landmark issues happening. Early on, the creation of the San Joaquin Valley Environmental Justice Steering Committee. This is 17 organizations at this point – it started as nine – who have come together with members from San Joaquin County all the way down to Kern County to work on the area of AB 617 in a collaborative fashion.

Because of these opportunities in this collaborative, we’ve been able to get together and work together every year on these funding cycles. And for those who are able to prepare proposals, interact -- intersect them with each other, so that the projects are all really one really large project focused at bringing these assets to all of our communities in an equitable fashion.

Through this funding, we have been able to develop a valley-wide community air net -- air monitoring network for PM2.5 like no other, SJVAir.com. Other than Luis’s network, which ours is modeled after, SJVAir.com is the only community air network we know of that is operated by the community for the community, where the data is actually adjusted every day for local meteorology and other factors, and meets all 14 requirements that CARB put
down for air monitoring networks.

This year, because of this grant, we'll be looking to fully add black carbon in a few different places. We've also been able to purchase actual regulatory grade monitors that we've been placing on schools. And with this grant for this year for our technical grant, we'll be placing two more of those technical -- or high-grade monitors on two new schools, which is a great opportunity for both the kids in those schools in these small communities, which are tremendously disadvantaged, and living in poverty rates as high as 50 percent.

And the majority of the students in these schools, English is a second language. So these kids are getting opportunities that no one else ever sees in these type -- in these areas. And we just feel like this is one of the major strengths of our programs. This allowed us to form a core group, which is CCEJN, CVAQ, and CCAC, which -- from which sprung all of this work. That group continues to work together today and our grants again are all interactive, intersective -- intersecting and interlocking, because there's just so much work to be done.

So this year we received both a technical grant and a targeted grant. And the technical grant, as I
mentioned, will be continuing to maintain and expand the existing air monitoring network. All the air monitors in these communities that have been funded through this program were placed and are operated by residents in these communities. Each one of these communities developed its own community air monitoring program. And that group, which is the equivalent of a community steering committee, is being led by a local community based organization there that is funded again through these grants.

At least a third of the funding in each of our grants are passed on through to those smaller community based organizations who did not have the capacity to operate or write an actual community air grant.

So we feel that that's our role. And that's the role all of our larger organizations should be playing is helping our brothers and sisters out there in these communities that are working as hard as we are, and just don't have that capacity to be able to write and then operate these highly technical programs.

In our targeted grant, we will be doing just that, focusing on the three communities that we've already developed outside of the 617 process in south Stanislaus County, South Madera County, and Eastern Tulare County. These projects started from work done by -- under the CAG 1 program, as we call it. We don't develop cool names for
our programs. I wish we did like Nayamin's. But we're
just calling them CAG 1, CAG, 2 and CAG 3.

However, in that effort, we're going to see for
the first time, we believe, a community emission reduction
program built again outside the AB 617 existing system.
We feel that this is the future of the program. It brings
equity into the program. It doesn't bring the kind of
funding stream that the excess money, 617, brings to other
communities that are inside the program get and that has
become so contentious and often seems to me actually slows
the program down, but there are a tremendous number of
existing incentives that are already available and we will
be working with CARB and the air districts to -- and other
tentities to make sure that those incentives are funneled
into these communities who are actively planning an
emission reductions program and need to have that funding
targeted at those programs, and challenging that
first-come first-served approach that's been around for so
long for quite a number of these incentives programs,
which can be tremendously frustrating.

So the information that's gathered from the air
monitoring network and from all of these community efforts
is being brought together by our partner, Central Valley
Air Quality Coalition, who is developing a master guide
book for AB 617 for working with communities outside again
this sort of constructed process that's brought so many benefits, but also been somewhat of curse as we are forced to pick winners and losers every year. And because the need again is so great, the losers are a much bigger group than the winners.

And so it's a shame when we get to the point when we're forcing communities that live in poverty to fight with each other for funding every year to get what they should be getting already, but somehow that's just the way this program developed out.

However, without this funding again, this tremendous work that we've been so lucky as to be able to do would not be happening through this project, working with local communities who have identified facilities in their communities that are problematic, but they didn't feel were being responsive to their requests for information to determine whether or not they were creating a health problem for them. Our program at CCAC has the technical experience to run health hazard assessments working with CARB to vet that process and CARB staff who I want to give a shout-out to as well. Those folks over in that department have been so great to work with, as well as the air monitoring department over there, helped us develop our corrections for all of our air monitoring data.
We've been able to identify health hazard assessments that are as much as 20 years out of date and take those to the agency, who has happily taken them and been grateful for them, and then in turn started the recredentialing cycle with those same entities, so that their health hazard assessment is now up to date, and the community can understand exactly kind of threat they might be under from air toxics and other pollutants coming from those facilities.

The thing that this illustrated though again is a weakness in the system, where, you know, we uncovered quite a few -- I'm not going to say the number, but I'll say that it's over 10, and less than 50, specific facilities where this sort of travesty was going on, where they could get away with reporting the same numbers year, after year, after year, and nobody seeming to notice, because their regulation was so loose.

One of the things that AB 617 brought us was a tightening of that regulation, and happily the agency seemed to be grateful for the help that we can bring to that. And again, these are facilities that are identified by residents in the communities that we're working with and that our partners are working with.

So I think a lot of problems are slowly but surely coming to the surface and then being solved. We
are working collaboratively on a lot of levels with both the air districts and CARB, which is something that was new to us. You know, unfortunately, our history is more confrontational than it is collaborative. But again, these projects have created spaces where, especially from a technical standpoint, we can work together and be successful.

And I think that's really important to lift that up to show that, in fact, we are all here for the same thing. And when we work together, we're -- as in most scenarios, when we work together, we're ever so much stronger then we're working at odds with each other. So we hope that this work will inform and breakdown some of those barriers to our ability to continue to work across the Board with our sister agencies. Well, we're not actually an agency, so I shouldn't say it that way, but...

Last, but not least, I want to call out both our partners at Tracking California, without whom this wouldn't have happened. They came together early on in our fist CAG grant with our 17 organizations and spent a whole day with us developing this plan back in 2019 that we're still operating today. It allowed us to come together around nominating committees or communities, excuse me, in the San Joaquin Valley for selection early on, and has stayed with that ever since. And because of
that, our community-based organizations have been able to get together and agree on scoring metrics for our communities and identify all the different needs of these communities and then work together to make sure that each community is raised appropriately, and in a timely fashion, and that those who aren't chosen actually have some assets to fall back on, which again we are creating on the fly with this grant funding. So I don't want to continue to go on and on about, you know, how great it is to get money. Obviously, we all know that.

The last thing I wanted to highlight here is the importance of collaboration with our community-based partners. I look to my friend Luis Olmedo back 15 years ago or more, who was kind enough to invite me to one of his events down there and talk about what he was creating and show it off. And that inspired me and others in the valley so much that we felt we just needed to bring it here. And he has been a constant source of information and support throughout that period.

And again, I come back to the CARB staff and Board members, who again we've called on time and time again who've stepped up for us and provided the resources that we need, and especially the information and the introductions that we needed.

This money -- I want to reflect on Luis's comment
briefly. With this funding, we have -- it has been an economic driver in our communities. We can directly point this funding to jobs that have been created both within and outside our organizations. It's a remarkable thing when you can see something that you've developed result in a job for somebody else that is not only for today but for the future. We think that that's a core part of this program that needs to be elevated and expanded, and it is one of the most difficult parts of the program to bring forward.

So because of these grants, the group that's working on this that started out with probably five or six folks working on it across the whole region, now has a group between Nayamin's team, and mine, and the other 15 organizations, I would say that they have tripled in size as well. And again, a lot more people employed there.

So with that, I'll go ahead and close and encourage CARB to continue this work. We need to find a way to create even more equity in this process. I think the strength in the San Joaquin and with that steering committee has been we've helped all of our partners to write their own grants when they want to, provide those resources to them, and then when they can't, add their work into ours and support it in that fashion.

So I think, you know, CARB could learn from that,
pass it around, and figure out how to work in that fashion with others. I think some of the reporting requirements in the grant make it very difficult for many of our partners to be able to write these proposals and bend them. I think we need to work on that as well. I understand CARB is under audit for various things at various moments. One was just called out. The thing that audits bring is they certainly bring things to light that you want to know about disparities, but they also bring to light that the auditors felt, and we're feeling this round, that the accounting and the reporting for these grants was not as stringent as it needed to be. Reporting on grants like this is already a heavy lift for our organization.

And my colleague and I, and Nayamin, and a few others, we come from backgrounds where we've had to do this work in our careers. But for those who haven't, this is a huge lift. So that causes people to not apply or if they try to apply, it's obvious their grants won't be selected, because again they don't have that ability to discuss and show that they can report on these grants, and hold the funding, and make sure it's spent where -- that they can document it's being spent where it needs to be spent.

So I would encourage CARB to develop some kind of
internal process and support for communities that would help them, train them, you know, give them that skill set, help them gain that skill set for themselves that would allow them to successfully compete in these processes and run these programs.

And I think that's been a critical problem throughout. And again, which is why we still find ourselves writing, you know, other parts of the project in that weren't things that we thought we needed, but we knew or partner did up in say Stanislaus, you know, 80 miles away, and we're going to make that happen for them. You know, we're going to make sure that's lifted, funded, and that they're going to be funded, so that they can continue to do the great work that they do.

So that -- if I was going to ask for anything for the future, that internal capacity at CARB to support these folks who are trying to develop these proposals, not just develop them, but also be able to vend them, to be able to operate them in a way that CARB requires for a successful grantee, and to put that on paper in a way that CARB can use and say to their attorneys and their finance department, look, these folks are perfect.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE FLETCHER: Kevin (inaudible). It's Chanell. Sorry.

KEVIN HAMILTON: So that's about it. I'll leave
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER FLETCHER: Okay. There we go.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Thank you for your time.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER FLETCHER: Thank you, Kevin, so much.

(Laughter.)

KEVIN HAMILTON: Sorry, was someone trying to talk?

(Laughter.)

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER FLETCHER: It was just -- it was Chanell. I was saying thank you, Kevin. I just wanted to make sure we gave time to the other people after you too.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Oh, okay. Sure. Sure. Well, you should have put somebody in the corner to kick me or something.

(Laughter.)

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN: Thank you, Kevin.

The last speaker for today is Ms. Sarah Bliss of Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians.

SARAH BLISS: Oh, thank you. Are you able to hear me?

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:
Yes, we can.

SARAH BLISS: Perfect. Thank you.

My name is Sarah Bliss. I am the Tribal Programs Manager for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. I oversee both the cultural and our EPA department. So you'll see some of that influence in my talk today. So the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians is a federally recognized tribe of Chemehuevi descent located in Southern California near the City of Coachella around 17 miles northwest of the Salton Sea. The Coachella Valley communities, including the tribe, are concerned that the exposed playa will increase air pollution from wind blown dust.

With the help of the Community Air Grants Program, the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians have built an air quality monitoring station as a first step towards developing an air monitoring program. The tribal air monitoring project, initiated in 2018, aims to PM pollutants and continues -- aims to measure PM pollutants and share -- and share data with real-time quality air data available to tribal communities -- air quality data available to tribal members and the community. The tribe hopes to raise awareness about the potential issues caused by the Salton Sea and other sources of emissions in the area.
Tribal Chairman Darrell Mike states, "The tribe has had a long-term goal of developing an air monitoring program and this funding has helped build that capacity. We are excited to have our air station up and running, and to share information that can be used to improve the health of the community".

So this project will allow us to continue to run our air monitoring station and continue gathering this data that provides so much real-time results to the community. We have been able to go to the community in our many outreach and educational events and connect with professionals also. We have used modern programs and methods, such as Esri story map and data from the air station to provide -- to provide things that the community is able to actually visualize and see how air pollution -- air pollution in a meaningful way.

So this is a unique project that's on the Cabazon Indian Reservation but operated by the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Tribal EPA staff. This is a unique collaboration with two tribes. Tribal communities have disproportionately been impacted and this unique program, which supports tribal and disadvantaged communities.

The Salton Sea is one of the -- oh, the Salton Sea is one of the most polluted lakes in the state with
polluted air, copious amounts of dust making it hard to breathe, and contaminated waters, multiple tribal communities are associated with the Salton Sea. These communities have deep cultural, spiritual, and historical ties to the region. Tribal communities are connected to the land. And throughout the historical injustices of colonial -- colonizers who greatly changed the environment.

Some populations have the ability to move away from polluted lands. However, for tribal communities, the ties to their reservation boundaries and traditional lands, this would be out of the question and would cause even deeper wounds of historical trauma and injustices.

We hope that this program will have continued support and funding so that we can take this data that we gathered and share to help reverse the impacts from air pollution, so that future generations will be able to experience the land in a healthy and balanced way, like the tribes have stewarded for time immemorial.

We look forward to continuing growing the program and deeply appreciate the support of the community air grants program. Still as my colleagues have pointed out, there is much work to do. Help us meet the challenges of our disadvantaged communities.

(Spoke in native language.) Thank you.
OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Back to you, Chair Randolph.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you so much.

Let's go to public comment on this item. I will ask the Board Clerk to call public commenters.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes. Thank you, Chair.

We currently have three people with their hands raised to speak at this time.

If you wish to verbally comment on this Board item, please raise your hand in Zoom or dial star nine now. And as just a reminder, if you would like to give your comment Spanish, please indicate so at the beginning of your testimony. You will have time doubled to allow for consecutive translation.

Our first speaker will be Ector Olivares, and Cynthia Mackey. Ector, I have activated your microphone. You can unmute and begin.

ECTOR OLIVARES: Hello. My name is Ector Olivares and I am the Program Manager for Catholic Charities Diocese of Stockton in the Environmental Justice Program. And first of all, I'd like to thank the Board for this award and continuing to work with the Stockton community's AB 617 process. I'd like to commend the Board for recognizing that in order to change past environmental injustices and reverse past decades of pollution takes
more than a single grant to make that happen.

Systems change, especially those systems that have been deeply embedded into our social structure can take years if not decades to change. This funding awarded to the Catholic Charities Environmental Justice Program will allow our organization to continue its work to address environmental racism and organize community members to be empowered to have a voice in what happens in their city that directly affects theirs and their children's health.

For far too long the most vulnerable and impoverished members of Stockton are forced to live with poor air quality and the health conditions that result from it. This funding project is to promote civic engagement advocacy that builds community capacity. This grant will continue and expand the community engagement work of Stockton's AB 617 process for another two years. The project team will leverage existing community relationships to address community level air quality concerns, increase quotable participation, increase resident ownership of local projects, and improve their understanding of AB 617 -- Stockton's AB 617 CERP program.

But specifically before I go, I'd like to thank those at CARB that would -- that were instrumental in assisting us with all our projects, our grant work, and
are continuing to work with our local community. First of all, I'd like to thank Trish Johnson and Natalie Spiegel, Helen[SIC] Rhim, Linda Cedillo, and Skott Wall for all their work they assisted us with and -- in our local community. And thank you, Board, again for the time and the opportunity to speak out. And we appreciate the work and the funding that we've received from the program. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

Our next speaker will Cynthia Mackey. After Cynthia will be a phone number ending in 433.

Cynthia, I have activated your microphone, you can unmute and begin.

CYNTHIA MACKEY: Thank you. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

CYNTHIA MACKEY: Thank you. My name is Cynthia Mackey, founder of Winning Strategies in Oakland, providing web, mobile, and digital marketing strategy for small businesses and community initiatives.

Thank you, legislators, for recognizing the unique issues to AB 617 communities, first of all. I have participated in many efforts towards closing the digital divide for residents who have limited to poor internet access, including an advisory board member for tech exchange here in Oakland, and instruction on using
internet for hundreds of micro businesses.

I have been engaged by the California emerging technology fund to facilitate collaboration between regional broadband consortia, digital equity CBOs, and AB 617 communities. I have read all of the AB 617 community plans and there is not one mention to digital inclusion or digital equity in those plans that I could find.

In addition, the recent AB 2722 illustrates the role remote work is anticipated to play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the state. Telehealth is another option that can reduce vehicle miles driven and more.

However, remote work can inadvertently become its own digital red-line if the AB 617 communities do not have Internet access in a digital equity plan leaving many communities out of the ability to participate in methods to reduce GHG emissions in their communities.

None of the community air grants are supporting digital empowerment for the community for citizen science. It's incomprehensible that given the long-term efforts of the Digital Equity Coalition and CETF, and now the introduction of AB 2722, that CARB would not make it a priority. Expanding broadband access within these communities is essential toward long-term air quality and GHG emission reduction.
CETF has limited resources and cannot do this work alone, especially given the mission and the responsibility of CARB in the world of air quality and fighting climate change. CARB must get their staff to pursue digital equity as part and parcel of equity and environmental justice, the stated priorities of the CARB Chair, and members.

Thank you so much for the work you have done so far and hearing my testimony.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

Phone number ending in 433, please state your name for the record and then you can begin your comment.

HARVEY EDER: Yes. Good morning. Am I being heard?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, you are.

HARVEY EDER: Okay. My name is Harvey Eder. I'm founder, director of the Public Solar Power Coalition, 45 years of ago, and so speaking for myself and for PSPC and like-minded folk.

One think that was brought to mind that as -- I think it was Mr. Hamilton, Kevin Hamilton, he said that we've got to get different ways of thinking about equity, and -- in these communities and in general, okay. We worked -- we had the first local job in solar education in 1977-78 in Santa Cruz, California, after teaching solar at
the university in '76, and installing recycled material at
the 40-acre organic farm there, okay?

We ended up being capped by Sylvia Siegel of
TURN, all right? She wanted to take the money through
conservation programs with PG&E and bring it down into our
community. We had about 20 people working in energy
efficiency and what not, and also we're educating about
solar.

So we worked in the first solar proceeding, $182
million providing financing solar transition, okay. We
brought in the concept working with CALSIEA and what not
and TURN of -- that there's an equity problem, taxing to
the rate base, and extending the -- and antitrust,
extending the IOUs, monopolies, and solar and solar

We brought this up at the -- to the California
Supreme Court to the first Rose Bird the first women
headed of the California Supreme Court and got her support
on this, all right? Here's the deal, we were consultants
to Commissioner Grimes, first Black commissioner at PUC,
did the low-income solar equity program, the 10 percent,
the 18 million. And the idea -- the concept was to
leverage all of these different programs and committees.
DOE was just formed in 77. And then to put out -- to
leverage it and to get it into equity vertically and
horizontally and integrated into solar, renewable, sustainable industry for manufacturing production into, you know, installation, maintenance --

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thirty seconds remaining.

HARVEY EDER: -- and recycling. Okay.

This was never -- that was ignored by the PUC. Also, we went to all these meetings. We talked about co-ops. The fellow Catholic Charities. They're -- the fifth largest company in Spain was Mondragon and it's worker-owned co-ops -- hundreds of co-ops. Microsoft and GE are working with GM. Okay. We brought this to 617 communities. We got some information people. We got nothing. We also talked about bringing in Tesla and BYD and having the State --

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you, Harvey. That concludes your time. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Our final speaker with their hand raised for this item is Richard Polanco. Richard, I have activated your microphone. You can unmute and begin.

RICHARD POLANCO: Thank you. Good morning. And I appreciate the opportunity to address you all. I represent the California Emerging Technology Fund. My name is Richard Polanco. I had the honor of serving 16 years in the California Legislature. The California
Emerging Technology Fund was created by statute with the goal of closing the digital divide. We had been in the forefront in convening, and creating, and supporting the Digital Equity Coalition, the Honorable former State Senator Martha Escutia is a founding director of CETF.

For more than a decade, under the leadership of Sunne McPeak, CETF has provided input to CARB regarding broadband as a green strategy and the relationship between access to high-speed internet service and the ability to reduce vehicle trips to improve air quality and health fight climate change.

We are here once again to urge CARB to integrate digital inclusion in all strategies and programs to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The disadvantaged communities identified by CARB by priority attention, especially AB 617 communities, are the most digital disadvantaged.

The author of AB 617, Assemblywoman Cristina Garcia, recently communicated to you that it is vital for CARB staff to join forces with experienced CBOs and stakeholders to get online all residents in digital disadvantaged communities. We commend the Chairman Randolph and all the Board members for making environmental justice and equity your priorities. However, both only can be fully achieved by incorporating
digital equity and empowering residents with internet access and digital tools.

I want to close by asking that as you move forward, you give serious consideration to convening a meeting with all the stakeholders as it relates to the discussion on how we can incorporate digital inclusion into your planning process. Thank you for your time and we appreciate the opportunity to address you.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

We do have one more hand raised in Zoom and that would be Lonnie M. Lonnie, you can unmute and begin.

LONNIE MASON: Good morning. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

LONNIE MASON: Yes. Good morning. Thank you for this process and appreciate it. My name is Lonnie Mason. I'm actually the Executive Director of First Generation Environmental Health and Economic Development there in the Bayview-Hunters Point community.

Just to piggyback off a little bit for some of the speakers previously and also Richard, in regards to the Black community receiving funding and getting assistance when it comes to CBOs, you know, small CBO grass root organizations, this is not happening. They continue to be left out in the funding process. They're not given a fair assessment, you know, when it comes to
the funding. Also, with First Generation, First
Generation didn't receive any help until just recently,
but the appointment has been made to help in the process.

What Kevin Hamilton was talking about, this is
something that has been -- that's been talked about for
many of years, that particular process. That's nothing
new, but it has not happened. We look forward to that
happening when you can help those undeserved disadvantaged
communities, especially in the black community assistance
when it comes to receiving funding. There's organizations
throughout the Bay Area that receive funding without an
application process period. It's happened.

But here in the Bay Area, we just can't look at
Oakland as the one. We have Vallejo, we have Richmond,
and we have the other one. I'm trying to think -- Rodeo.
We have Rodeo. So these are small organizations that need
help, that needs assistance, you know, not just Oakland,
but, you know, here in the Bayview-Hunters Point
community.

And I had a chance to listen to that audit. And
I'm waiting, you know, for the process to begin in areas
such as these small disadvantaged communities that are
basically based in predominantly in Black communities that
are not receiving the assistance that they deserve.

And so all we ask for is a fair assessment.
Please provide us the assistance that is needed, so that we may be able to help the people in our community benefit from this process.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

Chair, that concludes our commenters for the item.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

I'll ask if my fellow Board members have any questions or comments they would like to make. You can raise your hand in Zoom.

Senator Leyva.

SENATOR LEYVA: Thank you Madam Chair. And I want to say thank you to all of the presenters. I know I learned a lot from all of them and I took some notes on things we're doing right, things that we can do better. But I also just want to say I think this is the third year of this program, and I really love the concept of the program, and I do think we're doing a lot of good things with the program, and it is oversubscribed, so we need that darn Legislature to give more money, which I think we could probably do. You have a pretty pro-CARB Legislature. Everyone thinks that we are doing good work and can do even better work.

So I just -- I just want to say to the folks that
are frustrated, thank you for letting us know what is working, what's not working, but also to us as CARB Board members and staff, this is the way we change communities. Programs like this is how we get our communities up to where they need to be. Many times, cities don't vote to fund these kinds of programs, counties don't vote to fund these kind of programs. So I think this is the third year, I think we're just going to continue to get better. And I just want to encourage us as a Board to continue to dig in, try to find more money, and this is really how we're going to help our disadvantaged communities.

So thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Supervisor Vargas.

BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Thank you, Chair. And so first let me just say thank you. I wanted to thank the CARB team for all the work on this program and for connecting our communities. And I also wanted to say thank you to all of the folks that joined us today to do public comment and for their very thorough recommendations and information. I'm very appreciative and I also took a lot of notes, Senator Leyva as well.

I know this program has helped and will continue to provide tremendous support for our community partners and agencies on the ground. I have to say that I have
seen firsthand how some of the organizations, particularly in San Diego, that are going to be receiving some of these funds today have been doing a lot of this work without these funds for many, many years. But without them, we wouldn't be here today doing the work that the community has for so long needed.

And so they've been reaching out to residents of our environmental justice front-line communities for years, and in San Diego, and in the rest of the state. I know it's not easy and it's only through funding like this I think that helps them to ensure that they can continue to organize, engage, and uplift the community voices on air quality and public health.

And as I mentioned, I think this is the kind of work that our San Diego partners are continuing to uplift. And I think that AB 617 -- the AB 617 program and the work that they're doing is important. I want to make sure that this opportunity to say that I want to thank the Environmental Health Coalition for everything that they've done, particularly in San Diego, to continue to work with the Portside Community, because without them, things have -- would have not been where they're at right now in San Diego particularly. And to Casa Familiar for uplifting the air quality issues of our binational border crossing and our -- the daily impacts of our communities
that host border crossings and the impacts to binational citizens, individuals, and families that cross the border every day.

And these organizations just have been fantastic. And I'm happy to hear the San Diego City College Foundation for their engagement on issues of community air quality. And so I'm really looking forward to all of them and really proud to support this program -- proud that the program that this supports and looking forward to future discussions on AB 617 implementation. And I heard loud and clear the recommendations from the public as well.

So thank you again for the opportunity to, you know, mention some of these comments that I'm excited about to continue the work that we're going to be doing together.

Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member De La Torre.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you. I just have a very brief comment. If you'll recall, about two weeks ago when we did our AB 617 new communities, the community of La Vina spoke quite a bit that day asking for help. And I just wanted to flag and acknowledge that they receive funding in this package for monitoring in La Vina. So to the community of La Vina, thank you for your
patience and I'm glad that we are helping to give you what you need to improve your air quality in that community.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member Hurt.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you, Chair.

I also want to start off thanking the public speakers. And I want to thank our Executive Officer Corey for starting this item with the main reason for this program, which is communities of color and low-income communities are most burdened as a result of a long history of structural and environmental racism, poverty, poor land use decisions, and disinvestment in our communities.

I don't think we can say this enough. It is essential to right these wrongs by reinvestment in these communities. And I so appreciate how hard the staff is working to make racial equity and environmental justice more than just a stated priority. I want the public to know that I've heard a real effort to reevaluate, improve with all the lessons that we've learned. So I just want to hit on a couple of comments, some of which were in our public comments.

One, our stated goal is to reimagine AB 617 and expand to other communities to get them on the path of AB
617 work. These air grants are a perfect opportunity for seed funding in other communities. As Board Member Hector De La Torre spoke to, there are communities that we can start placing and reaching out to. I hope we can figure a creative way to do more than just put the call for projects out and use our traditional outreach methods, but really deeply engage in struggling communities with deep outreach directly to Black and Brown folks to apply.

For example, in the Bay Area, Clean Cars 4 All incentive program, we identified underrepresentation of Black and Latinx grantees. And so we really need to move forward by connecting with let's say EVNoire or faith-based organizations. It's causing us to dig deeper and I think we need to dig deeper too with the selection of grantees and reaching out, as was stated earlier, Black communities. And I can think of many organizations that if we reach out to them, they would help us find folks who can use this money and it can go very far.

The other thing that I wanted to bring forward, and someone mentioned, is the digital divide. It's a real thing. And I think there are probably many needy appropriate applicants that may never know about CARB and this air grant opportunity. How do they put applications in? I'm glad to hear applications have been streamlined. That is an absolute must. But we have to figure out in
this digital world how do we get communities to participate and what is the equity tool we use in these applications.

So again, I'm very thankful for all the work the staff has done. I want to thank all the applicants and those who were grantees. But we do have more work to do when it comes to the equity tools that we use and also getting out further to more organizations.

Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes. Thank you, Chair. Thank you, staff, and thank you to all of the speakers today. I want to take this opportunity to kind of have this conversation about -- and I know that there are more in-depth conversations happening. But when we talk about our plan, when I talk to staff particularly about the fact that two of the organizations that are African American lead organizations in the San Joaquin Valley that I knew were applying didn't complete the application. You know, staff did inform me that there's plans for having more technical assistance and all of that.

However, now hearing the comments and knowing that these plans have sort of been in the works, I'd like
to understand a little bit more about what is the exact
timeline that we're talking about here in terms of putting
some of that into practice? And so I heard things like
technical assistance to help people complete the
applications, targeted outreach to make sure that we hit
on those populations, those CBOs that haven't been past
recipients.

However, as I'm having that -- those -- you know,
as I'd like those questions to be answered, I do also
think that there's a broader question about the role of
air grants in communities and particularly with, you know,
repeat recipients. A lot of the stated goal was around
the capacity building and I think that it's also hard to
say, well, we built capacity, you know, now goodbye, you
know, to the past recipients, because we need -- we need
the money for new recipients, because, of course, limited
funds, right?

So what are thoughts about, you know, how we
think about sort of sustaining the capacity that's been
built at the same time as we're making funds available to
new communities to participate in this very important
program that really is sort of the entry point into so
much of the participation that that's needed -- the public
participation that's needed at CARB for numerous
decision-making processes.
So I'm just -- I'm wondering is there space for a tier -- tiered system, is there space for how we integrate some of the folks that have been -- have their capacity built into some other programmatic aspect of CARB or even other partner agencies? I'm just concerned, because I do want more orgs to participate. And also, how do we make what we've built with these CBOs sustainable too. So thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: I'll ask Channell Fletcher to respond to that question.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER FLETCHER: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, Dr. Pacheco-Werner for bringing that up. I think one of the things that I will say as I still am. I said it last year in February and then our Program Manager, Ambreen Afshan, started in July. And so I think for the first round -- or for us at least it's the first round. It's actually the third round of community air grants, what we wanted to do was make sure that we really focus on that goal of streamlining and getting the grants out, and really reducing the timeline.

And so that's kind of what we focused on. And we did do some partnership with like CalEPA, for example, to think about how can we leverage the work that our -- they're already doing that we're doing in terms of grants, and trying to expand who we're talking to in our outreach.
The good thing is is that we've done this first round. And I wanted to just say that our next round for grants is going to be this summer. And so what we're really trying to do and we're only trying to think about all the things that we've mentioned I think in the briefings that we had, particularly around providing technical assistance, thinking about more robust outreach options, thinking about how we're partnering with, I think, grant programs in doing some of that outreach, so we're leveraging, I think, and not critiquing communities.

All of those things is the work that we're trying to do and we're planning to do for the round that's coming up actually this summer. And then I was going to actually kick it over to Ambreen, I think, to share kind of a little bit more specifics, so there's some clear action items that we're already thinking about doing to make sure that we're really being more robust, one, in terms of our outreach, building on the lessons learned, and the expertise that we've already seen in the grants.

OEJ ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAM MANAGER AFSHAN:

Thank you, Chanell. And I heard Board Member Pacheco-Werner mentioned a tiered approach. And that's exactly what we are doing. We are starting with the lowest hanging fruit, in terms of based on the resources with what we can do now and what we can kick into the next
cycle.

So one thing we realize would be important and necessary for us to do the program debriefs for the applicants to let them know how their applications can be improved for what piece of the puzzle was not up to par and where they can add more information to become successful candidates, for -- so this time around for the first time, that's what we are doing.

For the candidates who were not successful in securing funding, we are providing them assistance and debriefs in terms of improving their applications, because we are aware we have $10 million available where we be working on the solicitation. That is one piece of the puzzle or lowest hanging fruit we thought we can start now.

And then the other piece of the puzzle is looking at the solicitation and scoring criteria and then seeing what is absolutely necessary for us under the terms and conditions. So we are critically looking at our request for application. And you have heard from some of our applicants that initially the application was 86 -- or the request for applications, we were publicizing were 80 pages long.

We looked critically, based on what is absolutely necessary for us to be there, to shorten those pages, so
it's not as resource intensive.

So currently, it's 25 pages. We are still looking into if there are any other pieces of the puzzle which are not needed, so we can synthesize that information, and also provide the templates which is a term like plug and play, that where communities, they just look at those templates and provide information.

The other piece we are looking into is rather than just having pages and pages of information where people they're not sure that how much information we need, we can customize and provide more direction on -- please provide 500 words or -- so it's not like they have to worry about all that information, just summaries. So this is another piece we are looking at.

One last piece, and would be -- it would need -- which would need a little bit more research is technical assistance. We are very much interested in providing technical assistance, whether it's through a third party. But because all those communities needs are different, and we don't want to do a cookie cutter approach, where somebody coming in and providing the same services.

So we are looking at it very critically, in terms of who will have that capability where they can keep the methods consistent, but cater it to the communities, or regional needs, or local needs of the communities and
provide the needed support.

And that will take a bit more time, but all those pieces, along with looking at the scoring criteria to make sure we are providing clear direction and some scores in a way where new applicants are encouraged to apply in the future.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Vice Chair Berg.

VICE CHAIR BERG: Thank you very much, Chair.

Thank you, Board Member Pacheco-Werner. I really think that one of the key points you made, and I would like to just chime in and follow up a little bit, is the fact that the need is so great. There's no question about it. All the needs that have brought -- have been brought before us today. And I really want to thank the communities that came and testified. It was so meaningful to me and I want to thank you for that.

But all these needs are so great. At the end of the day, we have $10 million. So we do need to reach out to these other communities. We do need to bring them in, but then that money has to be taken or divided out. We have $10 million dollars, and that, I believe, was Board Member Pacheco-Werner's point is how do we think about in a limited fund? And that got me thinking that then
Executive Officer from South Coast Air Quality Management District Barry Wallerstein when we got the Prop 1B money, which was very influential for the Truck and Bus Rule, started talking about all of our funding as a portfolio.

And when we think about the various funding mechanisms we have through GGRF, through the Community Grants, and others, it would be helpful for us to look at these as a portfolio not in an individual bucket, because all the things that we're talking about, other programs are talking about them as well, and we need to leverage, and we need to help these communities to leverage these programs. And as Kevin Hamilton very aptly points out, the amount of money that we are giving these communities is minuscule. It's very small compared to what the need is and the need that the system created through creating groups of impoverished communities through systemic racism.

And we need to figure out I think a more holistic way to bring these pots of money and maybe designate to be able to help the most needy getting them into other pots of money. I don't know. But I'm just saying that I believe that Dr. Pacheco-Werner's point of how are we thinking about all of our limited funds and leveraging them, we really need to figure out how one plus one equals 100.
Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

I want to express my appreciation to staff for bringing this agenda item forward, because, you know, these -- this is a program that, you know, staff has the ability to implement on their own, but taking a moment to share with us the -- some examples of the successful applicants, some of the amazing, you know, citizen science, and programming that's happening with regard to these funds gives us a really good opportunity to step back, take a look at how the program is being built, and how it's functioning in the real world, and having an opportunity to have a dialogue about ways to improve, and hearing directly from applicants and -- in how they are experiencing the program in both the positive aspects and the aspects that we need to work on in the future is a really important way to improve and engage the Board in this work.

So I really appreciate the opportunity to have this discussion and hear some of the suggestions from my colleagues about how to improve the program and to have the opportunity to express appreciation for the staff members and their hard work on the program and the organizations and their hard work in presenting the applications and implementing this essential on-the-ground
community work.

So I believe that is it for this item. I really want to thank everyone for their engagement on this. And we did open public comment yesterday, so our meeting is now adjourned.

Thank you.

(Thereupon the Air Resources Board meeting adjourned at 10:24 a.m.)
CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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 13th day of March, 2022.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR
Certified Shorthand Reporter
License No. 10063