

MEETING
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ZOOM PLATFORM

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM
1001 I STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022

9:08 A.M.

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

APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS:

Liane Randolph, Chair

Sandra Berg, Vice Chair

John Balmes, MD

Hector De La Torre

Senator Dean Florez

Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia

Davina Hurt

Gideon Kracov

Senator Connie Leyva

Barbara Riordan

Dan Sperling, PhD

Diane Takvorian

STAFF:

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

Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations

Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change
and Research

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:

Craig Segall, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile Sources and Incentives

Ellen Peter, Chief Counsel

Matthew Botill, Division Chief, Industrial Strategies Division (ISD)

Maureen Hand, Air Resources Engineer, Climate Change Planning Section, ISD

Stephanie Kato, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Energy Section, ISD

Shelby Livingston, Manager, Program Operation Section, ISD

Gabriel Monroe, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

Adam Moreno, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Program Operations Section, ISD

Jordan Ramalingam, Air Pollution Specialist, Alternative Fuels Section, ISD

Elizabeth Scheehle, Division Chief, Research Division

Alex Yiu, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Program Operation Section, ISD

PANELISTS:

Jared Blumenfeld, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency

Siva Gunda, Vice Chair, California Energy Commission

Amanda Hansen, Deputy Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency

Alice Reynolds, President, California Public Utilities Commission

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

PANELISTS:

Karen Ross, Secretary, California Department of Food and Agriculture

Abby Snay, Deputy Secretary, California Labor and Workforce Development Agency

ALSO PRESENT:

Kevin Abernathy, Milk Producers Council, Dairy Cares

Reed Addis, CR&R Environmental Services

Sarah Aird, Californians for Pesticide Reform

Cecilia Alvarado, Families in Action

Genevieve Anasalem, Central California Environmental Justice Network

Robert Apodaca, The Two-Hundred for Homeownership

Ernesto Arevalo, Communities for a Better Environment

Maria Arevalo, The Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment

Martha Dina Argüello, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles

David Asti, Southern California Edison

Austin Avery, Turlock Irrigation District

Sal Ayala, Riverside Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Shayda Azamian, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Cynthia Babich, Del Ammo Action Committee

Tyson Bagley, United Steelworkers, Local 326

Will Barrett, American Lung Association

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Daniel Barad, Sierra Club California

Rebecca Baskins, California Advanced Biofuels Alliance

Faith Bautista, National Diversity Coalition

Lila Beceril, Families in Action

Baani Behniwal, The Climate Center

Randy Bekendam, Southern California Agricultural Land Foundation

Brittany Benesi, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Susie Berlin, Northern California Power Agency, Golden State Power Corporation

John Blue, International Emissions Trading Association

Michael Boccadoro, Dairy Cares

Nora Brown, Charm Industrial

Anthony Budicin, Western Municipal Water District

Andrea Cao, California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce

Todd Campbell, Clean Energy

Bill Caram, Pipeline Safety Trust

Tim Carmichael, Southern California Gas Company

Michael Carroll, California Coalition for Climate Ambition

Sydney Chamberlin, The Nature Conservancy

Andre Chapple, Faith Church, National Diversity Council

Daniel Chandler, 350 Humboldt

Sherry Chavirra, Dinuba Democratic Club, Si Se Puede

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Dong Hua Chen, Asian Pacific Environmental Network

Jeffrey Clary, Foundation for California Community Colleges

Elaine Borgon Conway, Si Se Puede

Teresa Cooke, California Hydrogen Coalition

Jon Costantino, California Independent Petroleum Association, Trillium, RPMG

Nancy Cruz, Environmental Health Coalition

Jasmine Cunningham, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice, SFCCC

Lisa Danz, Citizens Climate Lobby Silicon Valley East Chapter

Tanya DeRivi, Western States Petroleum Association

Sarah Deslauriers, California Association of Sanitation Agencies

Danielle Diele, Agricultural Council of California

Kim Do, White Energy

Catherine Dodd, PhD, RN, Alliance of Nurses for Health Environments

Jinky Dolar, Asian Pacific American Advocates

Katie Donahue-Duran, Neste

Sylvia Duarte, Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Ari Eisenstadt, California Environmental Justice Alliance

Sara Fitzsimon, California Hydrogen Business Council

Jack Lucero Fleck, 350 Bay Area

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Maritza Garcia

Marlen Garcia, Climate Strike Davis, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice, SFCCC

Michael Garcia, Si Se Puede

Ysidro Garcia, Latin Business Association

Maria Gasco, Families in Action

Jesse Gonzales, Si Se Puede

Ana Isis Gonzalez, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice

Catalina Gonzalez, Center for Progressive Reform

Marta Gonzalez, Si Se Puede

Patrick Griffith, Orange County Sanitation District

Carlos Gutierrez, California Dairies, Inc.

Laura Rosenberger Haider

Frank Harris, California Municipal Utilities Association

Matt Haynie, POET

Kyle Heiskala, Environmental Health Coalition

Monserrat Hernandez, Environmental Health Coalition

Arleigh Hitchcock, Fairbanks Climate Action Coalition

John Hoffman, Greater Arden Chamber of Commerce

Gary Hughes, Biofuelwatch

Ruth Ivory-Moore, Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute

Timothy Jefferies, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Thomas Joseph, Hoopa Valley Tribe

John Kabateck, National Federation of Independent
Businesses

Ryan Kenny, Clean Energy

Kathy Kerridge, 350 Bay Area

Douglas Kessler, Si Se Puede

Estella Kessler, Si Se Puede

Greg Kester, California Association of Sanitation Agencies

Ameen Khan, California Environmental Voters

Kathleen Kilpatrick, SafeAg, SafeSchools

Alex Kizer, The Energy Futures Initiative

Neil Koehler, Renewable Fuels Association

Prachi Kohli, National Diversity Coalition

Annie Koruga

Kyle Krueger

Bill La Marr, California Alliance of Small Business
Associations

Hari Lamba, Brighter Climate Futures

Daniel Larham, Extinction Rebellion

Katherine Larson, Southern California Public Power
Authority

James Leach, Santa Margarita Water District

Tony Leon, Si Se Puede

Julia Levin, Bioenergy Association of California

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Kinehstan Sarah Lewis, Hoopa Valley Tribe

Bonnie Lockhard, American Federation of Musicians

Irma Lopez Lizarraga, Communities for a Better Environment, Regenerate California

Joe Lubas, Associated Builders and Contractors Northern California

Dominic Lucero, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers

Francis Macias

Caelin Macintosh, Clean Air Task Force

Armando Marono, Environmental Health Coalition

Carolina Martinez, Environmental Health Coalition

Leslie Martinez, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Julia May, Communities for a Better Environment

Emily McCabe, Environment California

Ariel McCarty, National Diversity Coalition

Will McClure, California Black Chamber of Commerce

Carolle Mendez, United Steelworkers Local 326, Women of Steel, Phillips 66 Black Network

Andrew Meredith, California State Building and Construction Trades Council

Chuck Mills, TreePeople

Amparo Muñoz Miramontes

Jack Miranda, National Diversity Council

Neena Mohan, California Environmental Justice Alliance

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Marjaneh Moini, American Public Health Association,
Physicians for Social Responsibility

Karla Monsivais

Pete Montgomery, Clean Energy Systems

Zolboo Namkhaidorj, Communities for a Better Environment

Sandy Naranjo, Port of San Diego, ClimatePlan

Rebecca O'Brien, True North Renewable Energy

Ector Olivares, Catholic Charities of Stockton

Anne-Marie Otey, Los Angeles/Orange County Build Trades

Theo Pahos, California Council of Pipe Trades

Richard Palay, National Diversity Council

Jeff Pardini, Hills Flat Lumber

Veronica Pardo, Resource Recovery Coalition of California

Jayne Parker, Pacific Gas and Electric

Chelsea Peppas, San Juan Capistrano Chamber of Commerce

George Peppas, San Juan Capistrano Chamber of Commerce

George Peridas, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Shayne Petkiewicz, Anaergia

Ashley Phuthama, Asian Pacific Environmental Network

Jonathan Pruitt

Tanisha Raj, Catholic Charities

Esther Ramirez

Nicole Rice, California Natural Gas Coalition

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Alicia Rivera, Communities for a Better Environment

Victoria Rodriguez

Phoebe Rogers, Placer County Air Pollution Control District

Taylor Roschen, California Farm Bureau Federation

Bob Rose, National Diversity Coalition

Steven Rosenblum

David Rothbart, Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Sasan Saadat, Earthjustice

Mandeep Samra, Joint Utilities Group

Araceli Sanabria, Families in Action

Magali Sanchez-Hall, Communities for a Better Environment, CFASE, EMERGE

Michael Sargosa, Vice Mayor, City of Placerville

John Schaefer, 350.org

Jane Sellen, Californians for Pesticide Reform

Elizabeth Sena, Yolo Sol, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice

Kristi Shaw, AgLand Renewables

Jill Sherman-Warne, Native American Environmental Protection Coalition, Hoopa Tribe

Dave Shukla

Mark Skvarla, GPS Speciality Construction

Mikhael Skvarla, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Mary Solecki, World Energy

Christopher Soriano, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Greg Spooner, Extinction Rebellion

Scott Starr, California Steel Industries

Jin Sung, National Diversity Coalition

Katelyn Roedner Sutter, Environmental Defense Fund

Alexis Sutterman, California Environmental Justice Alliance

Sarah Taheri, San Diego Gas and Electric

Jorge Daniel Taillant, Center for Human Rights and Environment

Sharifa Taylor, Communities for a Better Environment

Sara Theiss, Fossil Free California

Andre Thompson, Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Joe Thompson, Gold Rush Catering

Alison Torres, Eastern Municipal Water District

Magali Torres, California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Paulina Torres, Natural Resources Defense Council

Melissa Traugh, Central Valley Business Federation

Igor Tregub, California Solar and Storage Association

Emily Turkel, Calpine Corporation

Jonathan Ullman, Sierra Club Santa Barbara-Ventura

Alicia Valenzuela, Stockton CHAI

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Ben Vasquez, Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice

Enrique Velez, Latin Business Association

Augie Venezia, Fairfax Lumber

Floyd Vergara, Clean Fuels Alliance America

Ricardo Villa, San Diego Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Stuart Waldman, Valley Industry and Commerce Association

Michael Wara, Stanford University

Jan Warren, Interfaith Climate Action Network of Contra Costa

Virgil Welch, California Carbon Capture Coalition

Andrew Westgate, Clear Sky Advisors, LLC

Dr. Catherine Garoupa White, Central Valley Air Quality Coalition

John White, Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies

Abby Young, Bay Area Air Quality Management District

Jackie Zipkin, East Bay Dischargers Authority

	<u>INDEX</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Call to Order		1
Roll Call		1
Opening Remarks		2
22-9-1		
Chair Randolph		7
Deputy Executive Officer Sahota		12
Staff Presentation		14
CalePA Secretary Blumenfeld		45
CDFA Secretary Ross		53
CPUC President Reynolds		59
CNRA Deputy Secretary Hansen		62
CEC Vice Chair Gunda		66
CLWDA Deputy Secretary Snay		70
Environmental Justice Advisory Committee		73
Martha Dina Arg ello		
Sharifa Taylor		
Dr. Catherine Garoupa White		
Bill Caram		
Jill Sherman Warne		
Afternoon Session		134
Tanya DeRivi		134
Jeffrey Clary		135
David Asti		136
Mandeep Samra		138
Sal Ayala		140
Sylvia Duarte		141
Ricardo Villa		142
Ysidro Garcia		144
Mikhael Skvarla		145
Enrique Velez		146
Teresa Cooke		147
Jin Sung		148
Faith Bautista		150
Irma Lopez Lizarraga		151
Ashley Phuthama		153
Dong Hua Chen		155
Christopher Soriano		156
Ariel McCarty		158
Bob Rose		158
Jinky Dolar		159
Jack Miranda		160
Richard Palay		160

INDEX CONTINUED

	<u>PAGE</u>
Item 22-9-1 (continued)	
Andre Chapple	162
Magali Torres	163
Andre Thompson	164
Elaine Borgon Conway	166
Sherry Chavirra	167
Estella Kessler	168
Alex Kizer	169
Nora Brown	174
Will Barrett	175
Stuart Waldman	177
Miles Heller	179
Steve Barrows	180
Jeanne Merrill	182
Stuart Waldman	183
George Peppas	184
Chelsea Peppas	186
Prachi Kohli	188
Air Eisenstadt	188
Neena Mohan	190
Alexis Sutterman	191
Jesse Gonzales	193
Michael Garcia	195
Douglas Kessler	196
Jon Costantino	197
Tanisha Raj	198
Jonathan Pruitt	199
Ector Olivares	201
John Blue	202
Theo Pahos	203
Julia Levin	204
Rebecca Baskins	206
Jayne Parker	207
Taylor Roschen	208
Daniel Barad	210
Michael Wara	212
Maritza Garcia	213
Emily Turkel	214
Jorge Daniel Taillant	216
Katelyn Roedner Sutter	217
Sara Fitzsimon	219
Shayne Petkiewicz	221
Alicia Valenzuela	222
Tyson Bagley	223
Michael Sargosa	225
Jeff Pardini	226
Joe Thompson	227

INDEX CONTINUED

	<u>PAGE</u>
Item 22-9-1 (continued)	
Will McClure	228
Marta Gonzalez	229
Tony Leon	231
John Kabateck	232
Mark Skvarla	233
Virgil Welch	234
Carolle Mendez	235
John Hoffman	237
Caelin Macintosh	237
Mary Solecki	239
Sarah Taheri	240
Greg Spooner	241
Daniel Larham	243
Ameen Khan	244
Phoebe Rogers	246
Austin Avery	247
Sarah Deslauriers	249
Emily McCabe	250
Nicole Rice	252
Alison Torres	253
Pete Montgomery	254
Karla Monsivais	255
Sarah Aird	257
Greg Kester	259
Rebecca O'Brien	260
John Schaefer	263
Dominic Lucero	264
Kathleen Kilpatrick	266
Anne-Marie Otey	267
Scott Starr	268
Neil Koehler	269
Veronica Pardo	271
Katherine Larson	272
Jack Lucero Fleck	273
Jane Sellen	275
Sara Theiss	276
Jan Warren	278
Bonnie Lockhard	279
Randy Bekendam	280
Augie Venezia	281
Gary Hughes	282
Abby Young	284
Annie Koruga	285
Igor Tregub	286
Floyd Vergara	288
Maria Arevalo	289

INDEX CONTINUED

	<u>PAGE</u>
Item 22-9-1 (continued)	
Zolboo Namkhaidorj	290
Anna Isis Gonzales	292
Kim Do	294
Kyle Heiskala	295
Marjaneh Moini	296
Timothy Jefferies	298
Monserrat Hernandez	300
George Peridas	301
David Rothbart	302
Patrick Griffith	304
James Leach	305
Catherine Dodd	306
Jackie Zipkin	307
Carlos Gutierrez	309
Joe Lubas	310
Andrew Meredith	311
Ryan Kenny	313
Brittany Benesi	314
Kristi Shaw	316
Nancy Cruz	317
Danielle Diele	319
Armando Marono	320
Ernesto Arevalo	322
Sandy Naranjo	324
Kathy Kerridge	326
Katie Donahue-Duran	327
Robert Apodaca	329
Cynthia Babich	330
Genevieve Anasalem	331
Kinehstan Sarah Lewis	333
Thomas Joseph	334
Jasmine Cunningham	337
Amparo Muñoz Miramontes	338
Arleigh Hitchcock	339
Reed Addis	341
Lila Beceril	343
Araceli Sanabria	344
Kimberly Beceril	345
Maria Gasco	346
Cecilia Alvarado	347
Esther Ramirez	348
Leslie Martinez	349
Shayda Azamian	350
Elizabeth Sena	352
Kevin Abernathy	353
Michael Boccadoro	354

INDEX CONTINUED

	<u>PAGE</u>
Item 22-9-1 (continued)	
Marlen Garcia	356
Ben Vasquez	357
Susie Berlin	358
John White	360
Francis Macias	362
Laura Rosenberger Haider	363
Daniel Chandler	364
Julia May	366
Michael Carroll	367
Ruth Ivory-Moore	369
Sydney Chamberlin	370
Lisa Danz	372
Baani Behniwal	373
Bill La Marr	375
Tim Carmichael	376
Andrea Cao	378
Andrew Westgate	379
Todd Campbell	380
Anthony Budicin	381
Steven Rosenblum	382
Alicia Rivera	384
Victoria Rodriguez	385
Chuck Mills	387
Matt Haynie	388
Sasan Saadat	390
Catalina Gonzalez	391
Hari Lamba	392
Jonathan Ullman	393
Magali Sanchez-Hall	395
Carolina Martinez	396
Paulina Torres	397
Frank Harris	399
Dave Shukla	401
Melissa Traugh	401
Adjournment	404
Reporter's Certificate	405

PROCEEDINGS

1
2 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Good morning. The June
3 23rd, 2022 public meeting of the California Air Resources
4 Board will come to order.

5 Board Clerk, will you please call the roll.

6 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Balmes?

7 BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Here.

8 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre?

9 Mr. Eisenhut?

10 Senator Florez?

11 Assembly Member Garcia?

12 Mr. Hurt?

13 BOARD MEMBER HURT: Present.

14 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov?

15 BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Here.

16 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Leyva?

17 Dr. Pacheco-Werner?

18 Mrs. Riordan?

19 BOARD MEMBER RIORDAN: Here.

20 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Serna?

21 Professor Sperling?

22 BOARD MEMBER SPERLING: Here.

23 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Takvorian?

24 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Here.

25 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?

1 Vice Chair Berg?

2 VICE CHAIR BERG: Here.

3 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?

4 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here.

5 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, we have a
6 quorum?

7 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

8 I will begin with a few housekeeping items. We
9 are conducting today's meeting in person as well as
10 offering remote options for public participation both by
11 phone and in Zoom. There is also an overflow room next
12 door in the Coastal Hearing Room where the webcast will be
13 displayed.

14 If you will be commenting on today's item, we ask
15 that you join from this auditorium so you do not miss your
16 name when you are called on to testify. Anyone who wishes
17 to testify on a Board item in person should fill out a
18 request to speak card available in the foyer and turn it
19 into the Board assistant as soon as possible. If you are
20 participating remotely, you will raise your hand in Zoom
21 or dial star nine if calling in by phone. The clerk will
22 provide further details regarding how public participation
23 will work in just a moment.

24 For safety reasons, please note the emergency
25 exit to the rear of the room through the lobby. In the

1 event of a fire alarm, we are required to evacuate this
2 room immediately and go down the stairs to the lobby and
3 out of the building. When the all-clear signal is given,
4 we will return to the auditorium and resume the hearing.

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

13 Interpretation services will be provided today in
14 Spanish and Cantonese. If you are joining us using Zoom,
15 there is a button labeled interpretation on the Zoom
16 screen. Click on that interpretation button and select
17 Spanish or Cantonese to hear the meeting in these
18 languages. If you are joining us here in person and would
19 like to listen to the meeting in Spanish or Cantonese,
20 please see a Board assistant in the lobby and they will
21 provide you with further instructions regarding how to
22 check out a headset. I want to remind all of our speakers
23 to speak slowly and pause intermittently to allow the
24 interpreters the opportunity to accurately interpret your
25 comment.

1 (Interpreter translated in Spanish.)

2 THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

3 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Finally, for your planning
4 purposes, because today is a full day, we -- I will note
5 we expect to take a 45-minute lunch break at approximately
6 12:30.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Can we have the Cantonese
8 interpreter say that same statement briefly.

9 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, sorry.

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: No worries.

11 CHAIR RANDOLPH: I forgot we were doing more than
12 one language today. I apologize.

13 (Interpreter translated in Cantonese.)

14 (Technical difficulties.)

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Give us a few moments for
16 the audio test.

17 Test.

18 Testing. Testing. Testing.

19 Okay. You start again. Sorry.

20 (Interpreter translated in Cantonese.)

21 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

22 Finally, as I noted, we will be taking a
23 45-minute lunch break at approximately 12:30 and then we
24 may need to take some short breaks for the court reporter
25 and interpreters.

1 I will now ask the Board Clerk to provide more
2 details on how public participation will work at today's
3 meeting.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you, Chair Randolph.
5 Good morning, everyone. My name is Lindsay Garcia and I
6 will be calling on commenters who are joining us remotely.
7 And Katie Estabrook will be calling on commenters who have
8 turned in a request to speak card and are joining us here
9 in the room. I will provide information on how public
10 participation will be organized for those who are joining
11 us in Zoom or by calling in to today's meeting.

12 If you are joining us remotely and wish to make a
13 verbal comment on the Board items, you will need to be
14 using Zoom webinar or calling in by telephone. If you are
15 currently watching the webcast on CAL-SPAN, but you wish
16 to comment remotely, please register for the Zoom webinar
17 or call in. Information for both can be found on the
18 public agenda for today's meeting.

19 To make a verbal comment, we will be using the
20 raise hand feature in Zoom. If you wish to speak on a
21 Board item, please virtually raise your hand as soon as
22 the item has begun to let us know you wish to speak. To
23 do this, if you are using a computer or tablet, there is a
24 raise hand button. If you are calling in on the
25 telephone, dial star nine to raise your hand. Even if I

1 previously indicated which item you wished to speak when
2 you registered, you must raise your hand at the beginning
3 of the item, so that you can be added to the queue.

4 If you will be giving your verbal comment today
5 in Spanish or Cantonese and require an interpreter's
6 assistance, please indicate so at the beginning of your
7 testimony and our translator will assist you. During your
8 comment, please pause after each sentence to allow for the
9 interpreter to translate your comment into English.

10 When the comment period starts, the order of
11 commenters will be determined by who raises their hand
12 first. I will call each commenter by name and will
13 activate each commenter's audio when it is their turn to
14 speak. For those calling in, I will identify you by the
15 last three digits of your phone number. We will not show
16 a list of commenters. However, I will be announcing the
17 next three or so commenters in the queue, so you are ready
18 to testify and know who is coming up next. Please note,
19 you will not appear by video during your testimony.

20 I would also like to remind everyone to please
21 state your name for the record before you speak. This is
22 especially important for those calling in by phone to
23 testify on an item.

24 We will have a time limit for each commenter.
25 And per the Chair's direction, based on the commenters

1 signed up for this item, we will begin the comment period
2 with a two minute time limit. This could change at the
3 Chair's discretion.

4 During public testimony, you will see a timer on
5 the screen. For those calling in by phone, we will run
6 the timer and let you know when you have 30 seconds left
7 and when your time is up. If you require Spanish or
8 Cantonese interpretation for your comment, your time will
9 be doubled.

10 If you wish to submit written comments today,
11 please visit CARB's send-us-your-comments page or look at
12 the public agenda on our webpage for links to send these
13 documents electronically.

14 If you experience any technical difficulties,
15 please call (805)772-2715, so an IT person can assist.
16 This number is also noted on the public agenda.

17 Thank you. I'd like to turn the microphone back
18 to Chair Randolph now.

19 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. Today's
20 only agenda item is number 22-9-1, public meeting to hear
21 an overview of the draft 2020 Climate Change Scoping Plan.
22 As I noted earlier, if you're here with us in the room and
23 wish to speak on this item, please fill out a request to
24 speak card as soon as possible. And if you are joining us
25 remotely and wish to comment, click the raise hand button

1 or dial star nine now. We will alternate calling on
2 in-person and remote commenters when we get to the public
3 comment portion of this item.

4 This is the first hearing to consider the
5 proposed draft 2022 Scoping Plan update. Since the
6 Legislature passed the California Global Warming Solutions
7 Act in 2006, there have been three scoping plans approved
8 by the Board. The first plan in 2008, first update in
9 2013. Both outlined actions to return to 1990 emissions
10 levels by 2020, which California achieved ahead of
11 schedule.

12 The 2017 Scoping Plan update built upon this
13 progress by charting a path to achieve the 2030 GHG
14 emission targets codified under AB 32 of 40 percent
15 below -- sorry, SB 32 of 40 percent below 1990 emissions
16 levels.

17 As we consider this Scoping Plan update, we must
18 continue to monitor our progress toward existing goals
19 while planning for the future. The sixth assessment by
20 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change makes clear
21 that we must achieve global carbon neutrality by
22 mid-century to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
23 That means that in California and globally, we must
24 achieve deep decarbonization across all sectors of the
25 economy by 2045, if not before.

1 The proposed 2022 Scoping Plan update we are
2 discussing today both assesses progress toward the
3 statutory 2030 target and lays out a path to achieve
4 carbon neutrality no later than 2045. The plan focuses on
5 outcomes needed to achieve carbon neutrality by evaluating
6 plans for clean technology, energy deployment, natural and
7 working lands and others, and is designed to meet the
8 State's long-term climate objectives and balance a range
9 of economic, environmental, energy security, environmental
10 justice, and public health priorities.

11 The path to implementation of these ambitious
12 goals described in the plan will transform our society and
13 achieve meaningful benefits for those communities hardest
14 hit by fossil fuel combustion.

15 The proposed 2022 Scoping Plan strategies lead to
16 a drastic reduction in the use of petroleum and other
17 fossil fuels. As a result of this transition, California
18 will be more energy secure, less impacted by volatile
19 global oil prices, and the air will be cleaner.
20 Successful implementation of the draft plan would lead to
21 over a 90 percent reduction in petroleum liquid fuels.
22 The draft plan proposes actions to move responsibly to
23 clean energy, zero-emission cars and trucks, energy
24 efficient homes, sustainable agriculture, resilient
25 forests, and other strategies that can effectively reduce

1 emissions, remove carbon from the atmosphere and help us
2 achieve carbon neutrality.

3 An important new element of this proposed Scoping
4 Plan update is its analysis of the critical role that
5 natural and working lands must play in helping us achieve
6 our climate goals. Although, they will likely be a net
7 source of emissions in the short term and in 2045, in the
8 long term climate-smart land management that focuses on
9 supporting healthy living systems can support our carbon
10 neutrality goal, reduce emissions, and advance carbon
11 sequestration.

12 But to achieve neutrality, California will need
13 to look beyond the capacity of our natural and working
14 lands and deploy additional methods of capturing carbon
15 dioxide that include pulling it from industrial
16 smokestacks or drawing it out of the atmosphere itself and
17 then safely and permanently storing it. The threats posed
18 by climate change to our communities, lands, and
19 environment, health and the economy signify an
20 all-hands-on-deck moment for California and this plan puts
21 all tools on the table.

22 The draft 2022 Scoping Plan update shows that
23 California can achieve its ambitious greenhouse gas
24 reduction targets by building on our historical success,
25 ensuring that we focus on communities impacted by air

1 pollution and climate change, and by taking a broad range
2 of cost effective actions.

3 Climate change is the overriding crisis of this
4 generation. We can see by the turnout at today's hearing
5 just how many people are concerned about ensuring that
6 California addresses the crisis with solutions for clean
7 energy and decarbonization on a scale and at a pace that
8 exceeds any previous efforts.

9 Today's item is broader than just California.
10 And this discussion is the first hearing that will provide
11 our board the opportunity to hear from the public and
12 provide direction to staff to ensure that the final plan
13 will serve as an example for other industrialized
14 economies around the world as they consider how to make
15 their transition to a clean energy economy that provides
16 health benefits and economic opportunities.

17 California will continue to set the bar high by
18 developing a plan that achieves deep carbon -- deep
19 decarbonization of our entire economy, protects public
20 health, provides a solid foundation for continued economic
21 growth, and a reliable electrical grid and distribution
22 system to support it, drastically reducing the state's
23 dependence on fossil fuels.

24 I want to remind -- to reemphasize that the draft
25 plan we are discussing today is not the final plan and I'm

1 looking forward to the discussion today as we consider how
2 to further refine the plan -- the draft that we have
3 before us.

4 So Ms. Sahota, will you please introduce the
5 item.

6 DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SAHOTA: Thank you,
7 Chair Randolph. Good morning, everyone. The draft plan
8 before you provides a path to achieving carbon neutrality
9 with the tools available today. It's set an achievable
10 and ambitious standard for other jurisdictions to emulate.

11 I want to first start a little bit with how we
12 got here. The draft plan was developed through an
13 extensive process of collaboration and coordination with
14 multiple State agencies. That broad-based coordination
15 lays the foundation for a whole-of-government approach to
16 future implementation. As such, you will also hear from
17 several Administration officials directly after the staff
18 presentation. This whole-of-government approach is
19 reflected throughout the Newsom administration with
20 coordinated climate action on the part of numerous
21 agencies and unprecedented commitment in the Governor's
22 budget to advance the State's climate agenda.

23 Development of the draft plan also included
24 robust public engagement including over a dozen workshops,
25 webinars, or public meetings, including with tribes over

1 the past year. In addition, the draft plan was informed
2 by an extensive list of recommendations from the AB 32 EJ
3 Advisory Committee. Around 60 of the over 200
4 recommendations are referenced in the draft plan. We are
5 making every effort to ensure that environmental justice
6 concerns are front and center in the state's efforts to
7 address the climate emergency that we face today.

8 The modeling and analyses show that achieving
9 carbon neutrality will take tremendous action to deploy
10 clean energy and technology. Because of this, the work to
11 achieve carbon neutrality by mid-century must start with
12 action in this decade. That action will deliver near-term
13 air quality benefits and help achieve our GHG goals. The
14 plan is designed to mobilize private funding, send clear
15 market signals, and leverage federal funding for the types
16 clean energy and technologies we will need.

17 The draft plan has actions across all sectors and
18 now with the addition of national -- natural and working
19 lands in this plan, there is no sector left behind. I
20 want to emphasize how important it is that for the first
21 time we have built and actually used an in-house model to
22 quantify the emissions from that natural and working lands
23 and integrate them into the State's climate policies.

24 There is also the reality that California alone
25 cannot stop climate change. We need partners, and this

1 plan provides ambitious and actionable steps others can
2 take. If other government don't take action, we will
3 still continue to face climate catastrophes here in
4 California.

5 And the plan can only deliver results if we
6 ourselves can deliver action. There are multiple specific
7 challenges ahead, including reducing VMT, vehicle miles
8 traveled, and market and implementation barriers for the
9 clean energy options we want and that we need. These will
10 need to be addressed as soon as possible. Turning things
11 off with no transition in place is not exportable policy,
12 but policy that just simply exports emissions.

13 Ultimately, success depends on building new and
14 utilizing existing energy infrastructure. For a
15 transition off of fossil energy, we need both paths. I
16 will now ask Jordan Ramalingam to begin the staff
17 presentation.

18 Jordan.

19 (Thereupon a slide presentation.)

20 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Thank
21 you, Ms. Sahota and good morning, Chair Randolph, and
22 members of the Board.

23 --o0o--

24 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Today,
25 I will be presenting an overview of the draft 2022 Scoping

1 Plan, which we just released last month. This is an
2 important opportunity to collect feedback and direction on
3 the draft plan prior to publishing the final plan and
4 returning to the Board for a vote later this year. I will
5 also speak to activities that will occur over the summer
6 as we work toward finalizing the plan.

7 --o0o--

8 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: The
9 Scoping Plan is required by statute and is an actionable
10 plan that lays out a cost-effective and technologically
11 feasible path to ensure we meet these statewide greenhouse
12 Gas reduction targets. The plan leverages traditional air
13 quality policies to achieve both greenhouse gas and air
14 pollution emissions reductions.

15 CARB is required by AB 32 to update the Scoping
16 Plan at least once every five years. And as the Chair
17 mentioned in her opening remarks, this is our fourth
18 Scoping Plan. When staff updates the Scoping Plan, there
19 are several statutory requirements that we must meet. We
20 are required by statute to minimize emissions leakage,
21 where goods and energy production move out of state.
22 Leakage can give the appearance that we've reduced
23 emissions under our accounting even if, in reality,
24 activities have increased out of state to meet our ongoing
25 demand for goods and energy.

1 AB 32 also requires that policies in the plan are
2 cost effective with flexible compliance options and it
3 directs CARB to facilitate subnational and national
4 collaboration.

5 For global pollutants, such as greenhouse gases,
6 a reduction anywhere is a benefit everywhere. Our goal
7 has always been to develop scalable and exportable
8 programs that other jurisdictions can implement and use to
9 reduce emissions within their borders. California going
10 to carbon neutrality will not shield us from climate
11 impacts, unless other regions also take action to reduce
12 their GHGs.

13 --o0o--

14 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM:

15 Achieving carbon neutrality is California's most
16 ambitious climate goal ever. It requires slashing our GHG
17 emissions and an unprecedented deployment of low carbon
18 technology and energy.

19 This slide shows the scale of transformation
20 being called for by the draft Scoping Plan. In the draft,
21 Staff proposed that California commit to achieving carbon
22 neutrality no later than 2045. To be successful in this
23 economy-wide transition, we need to build clean energy and
24 infrastructure at rates never seen before and rapidly
25 deploy clean technology supported by strong consumer

1 adoption.

2 In summary, the draft Scoping Plan identified
3 that by 2045, we need 30 times as many light-, medium-,
4 and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles on the road, a
5 six -- six times as many electric appliances in homes, 60
6 times as much hydrogen supply to meet demand, and four
7 times as much installed wind and solar generation
8 capacity.

9 These key outcomes are part of what drives the
10 substantial GHG reductions in the draft plan. If we are
11 successful in achieving the outcomes for clean energy and
12 technology deployment, we would see a 91 percent decrease
13 in petroleum demand, meaning gasoline and diesel used in
14 vehicle, a 91 percent decrease in fossil natural gas used
15 in buildings, and a 66 percent decrease in methane
16 emissions from agriculture.

17 Our ultimate success depends on how quickly we
18 build and deploy clean energy infrastructure to support
19 this transition. And that work must begin this decade to
20 be able to achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2045.

21 --o0o--

22 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: For the
23 first time in any Scoping Plan, we conducted atmospheric
24 and transport modeling to evaluate the statewide emissions
25 reductions in NOx, PM2.5, and ozone for the proposed

1 scenario. The episodic, atmospheric, and transport
2 modeling looked at the months of January and July in 2045.
3 The episodic modeling shows that NOx emissions are reduced
4 60 percent in the months evaluated. The modeling also
5 shows that the proposed scenario has 25 percent fewer
6 exceedances of the PM2.5 standard and 12.5 percent fewer
7 exceedances of the ozone standard.

8 Many studies have shown that reducing air
9 pollution reduces the incidence of harmful health
10 endpoints. So for this Scoping Plan, we increased the
11 number of health endpoints evaluated to a total of 17,
12 such as premature mortal -- mortality, cardiovascular and
13 respiratory disease onset, work loss days, and hospital
14 admissions. All of these demonstrate avoided incidences
15 resulting from emissions reductions achieved by reducing
16 fossil fuel combustion.

17 --o0o--

18 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: In
19 addition to quantifying endpoints to demonstrate health
20 benefits related to reductions in air pollution, we
21 included a robust public health analysis for eight
22 co-benefit areas comparing status quo to a decarbonized
23 economy. This public health analysis included review and
24 input from the California Department of Public Health and
25 the Office of Health Hazard Assessment[SIC].

1 Decarbonizing the economy will lead to changes in
2 traffic pollution, wildfire smoke, mobility, and physical
3 activity, urban greening, heat, affordable housing, food
4 security, and economic security. Each of these co-benefit
5 areas lead to health improvements and increased community
6 resilience, which includes the ability to withstand and
7 bounce back from climate effects.

8 For example, replacing travel in vehicles with
9 walking, biking, and other active transport could avoid
10 almost 8,000 deaths from chronic illness based on an
11 analysis for 2050. And reducing wildfire smoke could
12 avoid hundreds of deaths, hospitalizations, and emergency
13 room visits based on an analysis for 2045.

14 While we quantify benefits where we can, there
15 are many benefits we cannot quantify today and the public
16 health analysis shows known directional health benefits
17 for the co-benefit areas.

18 In general, transitioning away from fossil fuels
19 reduces a number of physical and mental health outcomes.
20 Children's health is improved. And there is a general
21 improvement in the health status and life expectancy.
22 Equitable implementation can ensure benefits are realized
23 in all communities. Community resiliency increases if we
24 successfully implement the proposed Scoping Plan.

25 --o0o--

1 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: As part
2 of the technical analysis, we also used the most recent
3 social cost of carbon values to estimate the cost of
4 avoided damages. The actions highlighted in the draft
5 would avoid economic damages of \$9.9 billion in 2045.
6 Health benefits from improved air quality would also be
7 substantial due in large part to drastic reductions in
8 fossil fuel combustion. Looking at just episodic modeling
9 for January and July, we estimated \$10 billion in health
10 benefits by reducing incidences of asthma, heart and
11 respiratory diseases, and more.

12 We know between now and 2045, our workforce and
13 economy will continue to grow. The proposed scenario
14 achieves significant benefits while having some of the
15 least impacts to the economy, household income, overall
16 costs for the transition, and jobs.

17 We know achieving carbon neutrality sooner by
18 2035 would yield even greater health impacts due to the
19 more rapid phaseout of fossil fuel combustion, but
20 statutes direct us to balance across many factors. Based
21 on our analyses, the proposed scenario is not only the
22 most feasible, but also the one that delivers significant
23 benefits with the least disruption to the economy and
24 jobs.

25 --o0o--

1 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: This
2 Scoping Plan includes the emissions and sequestration from
3 natural and working lands as part of the path to carbon
4 neutrality, a significant addition that is new to the
5 Scoping Plan process. This first-of-its-kind analysis
6 demonstrated that increasing actions on lands can improve
7 carbon storage and reduce emissions from this sector.

8 The draft recommends significant increases in
9 climate-smart management of California's land, relative to
10 historical levels. Increasing climate-smart management on
11 lands will reduce GHG emissions, reduce air quality
12 impacts from wildfire emissions, improve soil health,
13 protect and restore lands for future generations, and
14 provide numerous other benefits.

15 For example, we estimate that the increase in
16 forest management shown here would reduce particulate
17 matter emissions from wildfires, which in turn would
18 result in \$3 billion in annual health cost savings and
19 hundreds of lives saved.

20 --oOo--

21 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: We
22 recognize that the recommendations and implementation of
23 the Scoping Plan must prioritize uplifting and benefiting
24 our vulnerable communities. This starts with the outcomes
25 called for in the plan. Cutting combustion, cutting

1 petroleum extraction and supply as demand reduces, and
2 reducing harmful agricultural practices are just a few
3 examples. And these outcomes are amplified by the
4 implementation priorities called for in the plan, such as
5 prioritizing heavy-duty ZEV deployment in regions with the
6 highest concentrations of harmful criteria and toxics
7 emissions.

8 When taken together, the drastic reductions in
9 fossil fuel combustion and the implementation priorities
10 called for in the plan will provide some of the greatest
11 benefits to communities located adjacent to freeways and
12 stationary sources, who have disproportionately high
13 exposure to harmful pollutants.

14 In addition, research has shown that not all
15 communities face the same risks of damage from climate
16 change and not all communities are equally equipped to
17 manage climate change impacts. The existing social cost
18 of carbon values are global and do not capture the
19 additional burdens in vulnerable communities. A new tool
20 known as the Community Vulnerability Metric that CARB is
21 developing with UC Santa Barbara will help to quantify
22 these differences in cost at the census tract level and
23 will assist in identifying where and how to build
24 community resiliency. Staff expects to incorporate
25 findings from the CVM for the final 2022 Scoping Plan

1 later this year.

2 --o0o--

3 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Now,
4 taking a step back, let's quickly cover what a Scoping
5 Plan is. As mentioned, direction on Scoping Plan goals
6 and objectives are informed by statutes and Executive
7 Orders. Each Scoping Plan is a high level actionable plan
8 that spans across all sectors where we tell a
9 comprehensive story of how all the pieces fit together.

10 And after each Scoping Plan is approved, CARB and
11 other State agencies start the process of reviewing and
12 updating related programs or developing new programs to
13 align with any outcomes identified in the plan. Aligning
14 these programs relies on multiple divisions across CARB
15 and other State agencies taking action based on their
16 established roles and authority.

17 So for CARB, that means we bring forth dozens of
18 regulations and programs to the Board to adopt, which will
19 help implement the plan. Each of these has their own
20 public process and detailed analyses. Some regulations
21 can take at least a couple of years to develop through a
22 public process, and then go before the Board for adoption,
23 and follow the rest of their required regulatory steps,
24 including approval by the Office of Administrative Law and
25 filing with the Secretary of State before becoming

1 effective. As an example, earlier this month, you heard
2 staff present on the Advanced Clean Cars II proposed
3 regulation. This proposed regulation was called for in
4 the 2017 Scoping Plan update, but is more stringent than
5 what the Scoping Plan identified.

6 Once regulations and programs are in effect,
7 there is additional time for projects to be constructed or
8 for equipment turnover or retrofits to occur. Therefore,
9 the emissions reductions from these actions will take some
10 time to show up in our GHG inventory.

11 --o0o--

12 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: This
13 slide gives a sense of the multi-agency coordination that
14 happens during plan development as well as during the
15 implementation phase after plan approval. This list is
16 not exhaustive, but it's intended to show that the
17 successful development and implementation of any plan
18 requires close coordination and understanding of the
19 jurisdiction of other agencies.

20 --o0o--

21 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: The EJ
22 Advisory Committee has played an important role in the
23 development of the draft 2022 Scoping Plan. Since the
24 initiation of the Scoping Plan process in early summer
25 2021, the Committee has met over a dozen times and

1 developed over 200 draft recommendations for the plan.

2 EJ Advisory Committee modeling input was
3 incorporated into the design of the scenarios that we
4 evaluated for achieving carbon neutrality. And in
5 drafting the Scoping Plan, CARB staff reviewed each of the
6 EJ Advisory Committee's recommendations and included as
7 many of the recommendations as possible based on the
8 content and structure of the Scoping Plan and alignment
9 with State priorities. This means that the draft Scoping
10 Plan includes approximately five dozen of the EJ Advisory
11 Committee's draft recommendations. And this was in
12 addition to the modeling feedback from the EJ Advisory
13 Committee that we included prior to releasing the draft.

14 --o0o--

15 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: The
16 overlay of carbon neutrality in our long-term climate
17 planning means we need to redefine our scope of sources
18 and sinks. Carbon neutrality is achieved when emissions
19 sources equal sinks. Up until now, every Scoping Plan has
20 focused on reducing emissions from fossil energy and
21 industrial-focused sources defined in the AB 32 inventory.
22 As we shift to the framework of carbon neutrality, we have
23 expanded the scope to include all sources, which means the
24 emissions from the natural and working lands and all
25 sinks.

1 The circle shown on this slide represents
2 California's greenhouse gas emissions from AB 32 inventory
3 sources, which we continue to ratchet down through air
4 quality and climate policies.

5 Natural and working lands can be a net GHG source
6 or sink, as indicated by the plus and minus signs. The
7 State's separate natural and working lands inventory
8 allows us to track the GHG emissions and sequestration on
9 natural and working lands over time.

10 And the final piece refers to mechanical carbon
11 dioxide removal through direct air capture options.

12 --o0o--

13 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: We
14 modeled four draft energy and technology scenarios. Two
15 of the scenarios achieve carbon neutrality by 2035 and two
16 by 2045.

17 The proposed scenario, formerly known as
18 Alternative 3, uses a broad portfolio of existing and
19 emerging fossil fuel alternatives, and includes
20 achievement of Executive Order N-79-20, eliminating
21 internal combustion engines in new vehicle sales and the
22 majority of legacy vehicle fleets.

23 Alternative 1 most closely aligns with the
24 outcomes and priorities identified by the EJ Advisory
25 Committee. For example, this alternative phases out

1 fossil fuel and biomass combustion across the economy, and
2 it includes the least engineered carbon removal to achieve
3 carbon neutrality by 2035. This alternative also includes
4 ambitious innovation in electric technology and aggressive
5 consumer adoption trends.

6 Alternative 2 implements a full suite of
7 technology options, including engineered carbon removal at
8 a rapid pace in order to reduce emissions as much as
9 possible and achieve carbon neutrality by 2035.

10 Alternative 4 relies on existing and some
11 emerging technologies with slower deployment and consumer
12 acceptance rates. It reflects a higher reliance on carbon
13 dioxide capture and removal technologies to achieve carbon
14 neutrality by 2045.

15 --o0o--

16 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: The
17 figure on this slide depicts greenhouse gas emissions from
18 the traditional AB 32 GHG inventory sectors. On the far
19 left, you can see a breakdown of GHG emissions for the
20 year 2020. The next four columns depict the emissions
21 remaining in 2045 under the proposed scenario and the
22 three alternatives.

23 As you can see, all four scenarios achieve
24 drastic emissions reductions, with the most reductions
25 coming from the industrial and transportation sectors.

1 Despite aggressive measures, there are still leftover GHG
2 emissions in the proposed scenario and the three
3 alternatives. These residual GHG emissions would need to
4 be accounted for through engineered carbon removal. It's
5 important to note that even in Alternative 1, where we
6 phase out all combustion, there are still remaining
7 emissions from short-lived climate pollutants. There is
8 no scenario that gets to zero. This is consistent with
9 other studies.

10 --o0o--

11 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: For the
12 natural and working lands side, CARB modeled four
13 scenarios for all our natural and working lands types.
14 These scenarios were developed with stakeholder and agency
15 collaboration and reflect varying levels of natural and
16 working lands actions that represent different visions for
17 the future of California's natural and working lands.

18 The proposed scenario, also formerly known as
19 Alternative 3, strives to balance ambitious levels of
20 action among all the land types to increase restoration
21 and climate resilience. Practices were increased on
22 forests, shrublands, and grasslands to promote carbon
23 stock stability. Practices on other land types were
24 scaled back from the maximums identified in Alternative 1,
25 based on stakeholder and agency feedback to feasible but

1 still ambitious levels.

2 Under Alternative 1, the objective was to
3 maximize short-term carbon stocks. For forests,
4 shrublands, and grasslands, this means no management at
5 all to retain carbon stocks in the short-term. For
6 croplands, wetlands, urban forests, defensible space, and
7 deserts, this means the maximum amount of climate
8 beneficial management practices were implemented to
9 increase carbon stocks.

10 Alternative 2 relied on current commitments and
11 plans, such as the one million acre strategy for -- for
12 forests, shrublands, and grasslands, and existing planned
13 wetland restoration. For those land types that did not
14 have existing State commitments, we scaled acreages to
15 complement the other alternatives.

16 And Alternative 4 was focused primarily on forest
17 wildfire fuels reduction efforts, with an aggressive level
18 of forest, shrublands, and grasslands management and
19 defensible space establishment to reduce fire risk.

20 Other land types had reduced levels of practices
21 compared to other alternatives, but were still greater
22 than the BAU acreages.

23 --o0o--

24 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: The
25 next two slides will walk through the steps staff took to

1 choose the proposed scenario. For the AB 32 sectors, we
2 screened the scenarios to ensure that they met the goal
3 laid out in Executive Order B-55-18 to achieve carbon
4 neutrality no later than 2045.

5 Next, staff evaluated the feasibility of the
6 alternatives. Technology readiness and costs are critical
7 for decarbonizing fuels and technology and were examined
8 as part of this feasibility analysis. Consumer adoption
9 of new technology or practices is also critical for this
10 assessment. Are people willing to give up their internal
11 combustion engine vehicles sooner than later?

12 Even more critical in this transition is building
13 clean energy infrastructure. We know that building new
14 large energy infrastructure in California can take five to
15 10 years of planning and construction. And so scenarios
16 that rely on larger energy infrastructure buildout on
17 quicker time frames are inherently less feasible.

18 Allowing for longer implementation timelines also
19 provides greater opportunity to get it right, as well as
20 time to address environmental and community concerns that
21 can arise during a project's entitlement phase. And the
22 longer time frame provides more time for scaling of
23 technology and for costs to come down.

24 And lastly, we must consider affordability in
25 this feasibility assessment to ensure that the transition

1 to a carbon neutral future is inclusive and accessible for
2 all Californians. Alternatives 3 and 4 have a longer
3 timeline to reach carbon neutrality, 2045, and performed
4 better than Alternatives 1 and 2 in each of these
5 feasibility categories due to the long ramp-up time
6 available.

7 With this process, staff then compared
8 Alternatives 3 and 4 with regard to health, economic, and
9 other benefits. As mentioned on an earlier slide, a
10 variety of public health metrics were assessed as well as
11 impacts to employment. In both of these categories,
12 Alternative 3 outperforms Alternative 4. Staff also
13 assessed whether or not the two scenarios achieved the
14 goal of 80 percent GHG reductions by 2050, as well as
15 consistency with other Executive Orders and statutes.
16 Alternative 3 achieved this 2050 target and the ZEV
17 Executive Order. Alternative 4 did not meet either
18 criteria.

19 With these criteria, we recommend Alternative 3
20 as the proposed scenario for the draft 2022 Scoping Plan.

21 --o0o--

22 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Staff
23 approached the natural and working lands sector using the
24 same general framework. Important consideration was the
25 advancement of strategies identified through State

1 efforts, such as CNRA's Climate Smart Strategy and the
2 30x30 Pathways, as well as the resulting natural and
3 working lands co-benefits. These strategies include
4 increasing stable carbon storage, reductions in fuels and
5 wildfires, and the restoration and protection of land and
6 healthy soils, among many others.

7 Alternatives 3 and 2 were most successful in
8 meeting the largest mix of these natural and working land
9 strategies, whereas Alternative 1 did not reduce fuels or
10 wildfires and Alternative 4 lacked balance between all the
11 natural and working lands strategies.

12 Feasibility was also closely considered in terms
13 of implementation timelines for the identified strategies
14 and capturing achievable levels of management. Based on
15 staff's evaluation and consultation with other agencies,
16 Alternatives 3 and 2 were determined to be more feasible
17 than Alternatives 1 and 4.

18 Staff also assessed the economic and public
19 health outcomes resulting from the scenarios. The
20 scenarios were ranked in terms of lowest costs to
21 implement the strategies, least impact on employment, and
22 overall economic metrics, and the highest benefit to
23 public health. Alternative 3 performed the best in
24 meeting these criteria.

25 Overall, Alternative 3 achieved the best balance

1 between these considerations and was selected as the
2 proposed scenario for natural and working lands.

3 --o0o--

4 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: So this
5 slide just brings it all together by summarizing the
6 proposed scenario for the draft 2022 Scoping Plan,
7 representing both the AB 32 GHG inventory sectors and our
8 natural and working lands.

9 --o0o--

10 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: The
11 proposed scenario achieves significant GHG reductions
12 through 2045. The chart on this slide shows total GHG
13 emissions in 2020 compared to expected emissions in future
14 years with implementation of the proposed scenario. The
15 proposed scenario exceeds the SB 32 target of 40 percent
16 below 1990 levels by 2030 depicted in the dashed line.
17 The proposed scenario cuts short-lived climate pollutants
18 meeting our SB 1383 targets and continuing reductions in
19 methane and hydrofluorocarbons into mid-century.

20 --o0o--

21 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM:

22 Achieving these GHG emissions reductions would
23 not be possible without a significant reduction in fossil
24 fuel combustion. In the proposed scenario, fossil fuel
25 combustion declines tremendously by 2045, as shown in the

1 third and fourth columns. It's also important to
2 understand the electricity sector will be supporting
3 decarbonization efforts across many sectors through
4 electrification, and yet still has reduced GHG emissions
5 in 2045.

6 Natural gas combustion for electricity in 2045 is
7 a fraction of current levels and would be needed only when
8 renewables are not available. Now, there has been some
9 confusion as to this point, but there is no increase in
10 natural gas produced electricity between now and 2045.

11 Nearly eliminating fossil fuel combustion also
12 eliminates much of the criteria and toxic air pollution
13 from sources and is responsible for the majority of the
14 health benefits reflected in the proposed scenario.

15 --o0o--

16 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM:

17 Electricity demand under the proposed scenario
18 will increase by 68 percent statewide by 2045, because
19 we're proposing to lean heavily on this sector to
20 transition away from fossil fuel. This means a
21 substantial amount of load increase. Moving the world's
22 fifth largest economy with about 40 million residents to
23 electricity means we must ensure an affordable, reliable,
24 and clean electricity grid.

25 The modeling indicates we will need backup

1 dispatchable power for when intermittent renewables, such
2 as solar or wind, are not available or when loads exceed
3 the planned forecast. The modeling includes 10 gigawatts
4 of natural gas capacity in 2045 to support the grid, if
5 sufficient renewable power is not available, but only used
6 if needed for reliability.

7 Opportunities to increase seasonal energy storage
8 capacity or to increase energy efficiency, to bring down
9 overall electricity demand, can both reduce the need for
10 new natural gas capacity.

11 --o0o--

12 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: As we
13 showed on a previous slide, the proposed scenario, as well
14 as other alternatives all have residual GHG emissions in
15 2045. These residual emissions come from some remaining
16 combustion emissions, as well as non-combustion emissions
17 like hydrofluorocarbons, methane, and N2O. These residual
18 emissions must be accounted for in order to reach the
19 carbon neutrality threshold.

20 Carbon dioxide removal is the category of options
21 for removing CO2 from ambient air and sequestering it.
22 This is distinct from carbon capture and storage, or CCS,
23 which captures emissions from exhaust gas at industrial
24 processes utilizing fossil fuel. We'll talk more about
25 CCS on the next slide

1 There are two types of carbon dioxide removal.
2 There's mechanical and there's nature based. Mechanical
3 carbon dioxide removal includes direct air capture, which
4 uses large fans and a chemical process to remove carbon
5 from the ambient air, as well as bioenergy processes that
6 capture carbon from biomass. The proposed scenario makes
7 use of some mechanical carbon dioxide removal. Nature
8 based solutions refers to CO2 captured by our natural and
9 working lands. Nature-based solutions are effective if
10 the net carbon sequestered by land is greater than the
11 carbon emitted by decaying plants or wildfires.

12 --o0o--

13 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Carbon
14 capture and sequestration is distinct from carbon dioxide
15 removal. CCS can be applied to point sources to capture
16 CO2 from exhaust stacks. CCS is not a new technology, but
17 it has not yet been applied to facilities in California.
18 In the proposed scenario, CCS is utilized in a handful of
19 targeted end-uses such as cement plants and refineries,
20 which are difficult to decarbonize without capture
21 technology.

22 The yellow wedge on this chart illustrates the
23 targeted role of CCS in the proposed scenario. Now, as
24 you can see the bulk of emissions reductions will come
25 from reducing and replacing fossil fuel consumption.

1 --o0o--

2 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM:

3 Now, let's shift to the natural and working lands
4 sector. These lands play a role in the State's efforts
5 toward carbon neutrality in two different ways. Lands may
6 act as a carbon sink by sequestering more carbon than they
7 emit. And also lands currently hold a substantial amount
8 of carbon in their soils and biomass. We can help our
9 climate goals by reducing the amount of carbon that gets
10 emitted from this large carbon pool.

11 However, as we go through the next few slides,
12 it's important to remember that carbon is only one aspect
13 of lands that will influence how we set a target for this
14 sector. Lands also provide many other services that
15 humans and nature rely upon to survive, such as
16 biodiversity, clean water, fire risk reduction, food
17 security, public health, recreation, and economic
18 sustainability. In setting a target, we must consider the
19 multiple benefits of natural and working lands and the
20 importance of ecological health and be careful to avoid
21 prioritizing carbon sequestration that might come at the
22 expense of other benefits or create adverse ecological
23 impacts.

24 --o0o--

25 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Staff

1 used groundbreaking modeling methods to assess how climate
2 and management will affect our ecosystems, and as a
3 result, how we as a state can go about utilizing lands to
4 achieve our climate goals. This modeling effort was used
5 to inform the natural and working lands target in the
6 Scoping Plan.

7 This slide contains the list of natural and
8 working lands categories that were included in the draft
9 2022 Scoping Plan. The selection of these land categories
10 for modeling was driven by their contribution to overall
11 statewide carbon stocks, our understanding of the state of
12 the science for modeling them as well as staff resource
13 capacity.

14 Some land categories are not as well studied and
15 understood as others and so they were not modeled for this
16 draft Scoping Plan. However, staff understands that these
17 other land categories are important and can still provide
18 GHG emissions benefits and other co-benefits.

19 --o0o--

20 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Here is
21 the modeled natural and working lands carbon stock change
22 from 2025 to 2045. This slide shows our combined
23 projections of carbon stocks in our forests, shrublands,
24 grasslands, croplands, orchards, urban forests, wetlands
25 and deserts.

1 Forests, shrublands, and grasslands dominate
2 California's natural and working lands contribution to
3 carbon neutrality, and our current forested biomass on the
4 landscape is at historic highs. This, combined with
5 increasing impacts of climate change on our lands going
6 forward, means that we are predicting a decreasing trend
7 of carbon stocks through 2045.

8 Despite an overall decreasing trend in carbon
9 stocks going forward, certain land management actions we
10 take can increase carbon sequestration and reduce GHG
11 emissions from the land sector. For example, if we
12 increase our urban forests or deploy more healthy soils
13 practices, we can pull CO2 from the atmosphere and
14 sequester more carbon than if we continue with the
15 business-as-usual approach.

16 Additionally, actions that improve plant growth
17 and soil health, such as compost applications, can help
18 increase the sequestration rate. It's important to note
19 that lands can be complex systems, both storing carbon
20 through increased sequestration, while also generating
21 emissions from fires, decay, soil, oxidation and
22 fertilizer use. For this Scoping Plan, staff's analysis
23 included both the sequestration and emissions to the
24 extent feasible.

25 --oOo--

1 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: And
2 here are those results on net GHG emission from 2025 to
3 2045 for natural and working lands. Positive values
4 indicate net sequestration during a particular year, while
5 negative values indicate net emissions that year. As you
6 can see, the rate fluctuates greatly through 2045. The
7 time frame in which we look at overall natural and working
8 land sequestration or emissions is very important and
9 largely determines whether natural and working lands are a
10 carbon sink or a source. The shorter five-year time
11 frame, indicated by the dark blue brackets, contains
12 significant variability in emissions. Staff instead
13 recommends using a longer averaging period to assess the
14 average annual net emissions and sequestration from
15 natural and working lands.

16 And while we -- while we are recommending
17 averaging natural and working lands across a 20-year
18 period, we recognize that there is no right answer here.
19 We welcome feedback on the time frame we should use for
20 including lands in our carbon neutrality goal and we're
21 seeking to set an annual emissions value for natural and
22 working lands that also reflects the multi-decade time
23 scales needed to see the land management benefits.

24 --o0o--

25 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: In the

1 proposed scenario, carbon dioxide removal compensates for
2 the remaining emissions in 2045. The AB 32 inventory
3 sector sources are significantly reduced by 2045, but some
4 residual emissions remain in 2045. And as we just
5 discussed, if we look at natural and working lands net
6 emissions with a 20-year time frame, additional GHG
7 emissions will remain in 2045.

8 Carbon dioxide removal currently accounts for
9 around one-third of the GHG emissions reductions needed to
10 achieve carbon neutrality and could be reduced if GHG
11 emissions reductions can be achieved more quickly from the
12 AB 32 sectors or if natural and working lands are able to
13 become a net sink of GHG emissions, meaning they absorb
14 and sequester more than they emit.

15 --o0o--

16 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: All
17 right. Before concluding the presentation, I want to
18 summarize two items that we included in the draft 2022
19 Scoping Plan.

20 A number of questions and concerns about safe and
21 reliable deployment of CCS and carbon dioxide removal have
22 been raised by the EJ Advisory Committee and community
23 advocates, so there will be a multi-agency group convened
24 starting this summer to engage with communities to better
25 understand and address their concerns with regard to CCS

1 and its efficient and safe deployment.

2 Another key area was included in response to a
3 commitment by Secretary Blumenfeld related to the role of
4 the Cap-and-Trade Program in achieving the 2030 target.
5 Our recent modeling shows the role of Cap-and-Trade in
6 achieving the 2030 target is reduced relative to the 2017
7 Scoping Plan update modeling, in large part because new
8 legislation increases the contribution of renewable
9 electricity generation and establishes targets for
10 emissions reductions in the cement industry.

11 In addition, more stringent programs reduced the
12 carbon intensity of liquid fuels and increased the
13 deployments of zero-emission vehicles and the pandemic
14 lowered emissions in ways that were never foreseen during
15 the 2017 Scoping Plan update process.

16 Even with these complimentary policies reducing
17 emissions, the Cap-and-Trade Program continues to work to
18 reduce emissions and generate proceeds for reinvestment in
19 California. To date, the Cap-and-Trade Program has
20 generated over \$20 billion in proceeds and this money is
21 directed toward actions that reduce GHG emissions with 50
22 percent of the project implemented to date benefiting the
23 state's disadvantaged and low-income communities.

24 --o0o--

25 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: We will

1 be updating the modeling for the proposed scenario
2 including any direction from the Board. And as we
3 consider more ambition for clean technology deployment, we
4 must consider the implications for clean energy supply.
5 For example, if we assume earlier deployment of
6 zero-emission vehicles, we need to build additional wind
7 and solar electricity generation plants even faster than
8 what is currently proposed. Actions that reduce overall
9 energy demand, such as energy efficiency measures, reduce
10 the need for faster deployment of renewable electricity.

11 Regarding the natural and working lands,
12 management actions can be adjusted. Forests are
13 tremendous contributors to carbon neutrality and the
14 implementation timelines and treated acres affect the
15 overall carbon stocks. Staff also found that accelerating
16 deployment of urban tree canopy, wetland restoration,
17 healthy soils practices, and organic farming deliver
18 increased carbon sequestration and reduced emissions.

19 However, we need to acknowledge that significant
20 uncertainty exists here, and in addition the State has
21 limited tools to accelerate the deployment of these
22 strategies. And the ability for natural and working lands
23 to contribute to carbon neutrality is also affected by
24 future climate change and natural variability.

25 --o0o--

1 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: All
2 right. We're almost at the end. Just two more slides.

3 So a reminder to the Board and the public that
4 staff completed a Draft Environmental Analysis for this
5 plan. And this Draft EA was released for a 45-day comment
6 period on May 10th. The public comment period will close
7 on June 24th and staff will respond to any timely EA
8 comments we receive and will present those responses to
9 the Board along with the Final EA.

10 --o0o--

11 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Now,
12 during the summer, we will engage in listening sessions
13 around the state to hear perspectives from communities,
14 which will be additive to the community meetings planned
15 by the EJAC. We will also continue to hold public
16 workshops and will share revised modeling assumptions at a
17 public workshop. The Board and EJAC will also meet
18 together in September 2022. After the final Scoping Plan
19 is released in the fall, we will bring it back to the
20 Board with the Final EA for approval before the end of the
21 year.

22 So this concludes the staff presentation.

23 I'll now invite Jared Blumenfeld, Secretary of
24 CalePA, to give his remarks.

25 CALEPA SECRETARY BLUMENFELD: That was a

1 blockbuster presentation. So super appreciate that. Good
2 morning, Chair Randolph. Good morning, Board members. My
3 name is Jared Blumenfeld and I'm the Secretary of
4 California's Environmental Protection Agency. And it's an
5 honor to be with you and talk briefly today about this
6 important issue.

7 Today, as we meet, Sacramento will get to 100
8 degrees. This year, before fire season even begins, we've
9 had 2,900 fires in the State and we're living through
10 historic drought where water scarcity has become the new
11 normal. And so against that backdrop, I think every
12 single Californian today knows that we're living through a
13 climate emergency, living in a climate emergency. And so
14 what we're doing today takes on additional importance and
15 urgency.

16 I want to thank the CARB staff for doing an
17 incredible job of putting together what will be the
18 world's first actionable draft of how we get to carbon
19 neutrality. No other advanced economy of our size has
20 undertaken such an effort. And I can say without
21 hesitation and with great pride that CARB is the
22 foremost air and climate regulatory agency in the world
23 today. So there's a lot of attention and focus on what we
24 do here, but there's also enormous amount of pride in the
25 work that has been done to date.

1 I really want to make sure that what we're
2 focusing on is both the ambition. The world is full of
3 ambition when it comes to climate change. Often, that
4 ambition is not met by climate action and what is
5 important I think today is to really marry those two
6 things. We need to be ambitious, if we are to have a
7 planet that is future -- in the future is capable of human
8 and other habitation.

9 So when we talk about this, it is not abstract,
10 right? This is not an abstract conversation about
11 numbers, or modeling, or the economy, or future jobs
12 alone. This is about the very future of our planet and
13 whether we can have one that is habitable for human kind.

14 That is a pretty heady, difficult thing to wrap
15 your arms around. And in a number of the conversations
16 that I've been in in the last few days, it really feels
17 like we don't have an option for failure. And so when we
18 think about that way, that responsibility, a lot of the
19 world is focused on us today. I want to start with the
20 people that -- the community members, the business
21 leaders, the labor groups, the moms, the youth activists,
22 in particular, the environmental justice advocates, the
23 academics, everyone who has come out today, religious
24 leaders, elected officials, thank you for coming. Really
25 appreciate each and every one of you. Thank you for your

1 energy. Thank you for just really pushing us to do our
2 best. Often, that relationship is going to feel
3 difficult. Often that relationship is going to feel
4 complex. You've spent a huge amount of time.

5 I particularly want to thank the EJAC members.
6 No one I think who got into this probably realized what it
7 meant to engage in the Scoping Plan. And the more we
8 engage, the more work you need to do, so thank you for
9 taking time out. Many of you, most of you are unpaid.
10 You're doing this, because you care about it. We need
11 your energy. We need your passion and enthusiasm to get
12 this done and we need you to hold us accountable to the
13 plan that is ultimately approved, because this is only as
14 good as the actions that follow it.

15 Yeah. We're very focused on what this says we
16 should do. But what we should do is only as good as what
17 we do, and that is only going to happen because of each
18 and every one of you. So thank you from the bottom of my
19 heart for doing what you did and coming out today.

20 Don't forget, it's very hot, so hydrate, even
21 though we don't have a lot of water in the State, use what
22 we do to drink.

23 I also want to -- Martha Dina's -- I was sitting
24 next to, but all of the CARB Environmental Justice
25 Committee, you guys, as an Advisory Committee, have gone

1 through a lot. We have not always reached and will
2 probably never reach consensus on everything. But as we
3 heard in the presentation, there are 60 items from your
4 list, which have been merged into the Scoping Plan draft
5 that we have in front of us. I know that's good enough.
6 I know we want to get more and appreciate everyone's
7 attention to thinking about how we do that.

8 We often read in the newspaper and the
9 International Panel on Climate Change, if you look at
10 their pronouncements over the last 10 years, they kind of
11 like, you know, have gone from very dry science to this is
12 code red for humanity we need to act. And really
13 gratifying that the Scoping Plan and the work that is in
14 front of us reflects the consensus of the IPCC. Not only
15 does it do that, but it really focuses on how we make this
16 transition. That's what the world is looking at.

17 The first most important thing that California
18 did globally on climate change was to be able to show the
19 world that we can delink carbon emissions from GDP growth.
20 What everyone else is going to look at is how do we hold
21 society together or hold our economy together, while
22 coming up with a plan that radically reduces greenhouse
23 gas emissions and brings us to a place very quickly, where
24 we get to neutrality.

25 So when implemented, this plan will reduce fossil

1 fuels by over 90 percent and deliver critical air quality
2 benefits to disadvantaged communities in the near term.
3 In fact, it overshoots our 2030 target of reducing
4 emissions 40 percent below 1990 by six percent. The draft
5 is incredibly ambitious and the chosen scenario will
6 require unprecedented pace of deployment funding. And
7 we've heard this, but this cannot be ignored. And it's
8 one of the things when you get to implementation, which is
9 where we're going to be very soon and offer 2030 targets,
10 we have to be able to get projects in the ground quicker.

11 When I hear that, you know, offshore wind will
12 take 15 years to permit and deploy, we don't have 15
13 years. We simply don't. So part of our effort needs to
14 be not only to understand the power of our ambition, but
15 how the hell do we get this done in the context that we
16 currently have. And we need reforms in those areas as
17 much as we do in others.

18 When we think about the future, often this plan
19 is seen as overly cast in stone. I don't think that is
20 the intent. The intent is that as we get new data and
21 cost-effective technologies that emerge, we can accelerate
22 the target laid out in the plan. That has been the case
23 of every single Scoping Plan so far.

24 Battery storage is only the most recent example.
25 In 2017 didn't know how effective that technology would

1 be. Now, it is. That's going to be case moving forward.
2 We simply don't know what we don't know, but we need to
3 adapt, and this plan will allow us to adapt.

4 One of the first immediate next steps that gives
5 me a lot of hope and is a lot of work for you as a Board
6 is that once the plan is finalized. And you know, we will
7 engage in that process of revisiting regulations, such as
8 the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, so that they take into
9 account all the learnings and the descriptions of where we
10 need to go that are laid out in this Scoping Plan.

11 So this is a document that is -- I describe it as
12 a roadmap for reducing GHG emissions. And I know it's
13 tempting and I get a lot of these calls at CalEPA to ask
14 this process to address a myriad of other challenges, such
15 as reducing the use of harmful pesticides, even if they
16 don't, as in that case, have a direct relationship to
17 carbon pollution. I would say that watering down the
18 focus of this document will have a negative effect on
19 distracting us from the very real challenge of
20 implementing emissions reductions.

21 We need to continue to work together. As I said,
22 this is a fight of our generation. This is probably the
23 largest single fight that any generation has ever been
24 asked to undertake. Carbon is woven into every aspect,
25 every facet of our economy. And it isn't an abstraction.

1 When I think about my two children Marcus and Anya, we
2 often in this movement of optimists started with this
3 premise that we want the world that our children to
4 inherit to be better than the one that we did. That is
5 simply not going to be the case. There's too much carbon
6 baked into the atmosphere already. What we're trying to
7 do is have the best scenario that we possibly can, the
8 least bad scenario for our kids.

9 And living through the last three years in
10 California the reality that we're currently facing is a
11 difficult one. We need to make sure that we're doing
12 everything humanly possible to move forward to a future
13 that is less difficult, less bad than the one that is
14 projected by science. And so far the science has only
15 been wrong in that what we thought would be 20 years from
16 now in terms of impact is today.

17 That's the -- the science isn't -- you know, none
18 of the science that we saw, you know, could be wrong, you
19 know, is going to happen in not 50 years, 60 years, now
20 it's happening today what we thought would happen 50 years
21 ago -- 50 years from now. So for me, so much in our
22 society divides us. You only need to look at what's
23 happening in our nation's Supreme Court, what's happening
24 on the streets, what has happened to our society in the
25 last 10 years. People are focusing on what divides us and

1 I want to make sure in California in 2022 that we focus on
2 the partnership.

3 We need a partnership to get this plan approved.
4 We need an even stronger partnership with each and every
5 one of you to get this implemented. And this isn't about
6 politics. This isn't about different views. We all share
7 the view that we need to radically reduce greenhouse gas
8 emissions. We all share the view that we need do it in a
9 way that lifts up communities and supports equity. But
10 often, what -- and what we'll hear today often is the
11 issue that divide us. I just hope we can also focus on
12 what's going to bring us together, because there's so many
13 interests from large fossil fuel interests to others that
14 want us to fail, that have economic reasons to tell us to
15 push us to a point of failure.

16 And so we have a very difficult task. You do as
17 a Board. I want thank each and every one of you for your
18 commitment, and your time, and your energy, and your
19 smarts to get this done, but mostly for your heart and
20 your compassion. This is an incredibly technical issue,
21 but it's also one that's affecting Californians today,
22 each and every day. So I will be a partner with you and
23 all of you, each of you to get this done. But let's think
24 about how we work together in partnership, move this to
25 completion, realize it's a roadmap. It isn't cast in

1 stone. Realize that it is the most ambitious plan around
2 implementation, and that if we don't focus on
3 implementation and just focus on ambition, we won't
4 achieve the results that future generations need us to.
5 Thank you.

6 And now I think I get to introduce a great
7 partner and someone who is a global leader on thinking
8 about a community that faces every single day climate
9 change in a way that you wouldn't imagine, but the farm
10 and ag community outside every day. They know how much it
11 rains. They know how hot it gets and they have someone
12 who's pushing them to think about climate change in a very
13 different way and that is Secretary of California
14 Department of Food and Agriculture, the Honorable Karen
15 Ross.

16 CDFA SECRETARY ROSS: Thank you, Secretary
17 Blumenfeld. It's hard to follow an act like that, so I'm
18 going to bring us back down to earth literally because our
19 business is on the ground. And I want to start by
20 thanking you, Chair Randolph, for welcoming us here today.
21 I know you're going to have a very long day, and I want to
22 be respectful of your time, but I'm passionate about what
23 we do here in California that cannot be easily duplicated
24 in other states or even in other nations, and that is this
25 bountiful, healthy, nutritious food that we produce in

1 California on a daily basis, because we've been given this
2 Mediterranean climate that allows us to do nutrient dense
3 fresh produce, our fruits, our vegetables, where we're the
4 producers of over two-thirds of that for our entire
5 nation.

6 Our tree nuts, which can be castigated as water
7 users, as all plants are water users, but tree nuts are an
8 important part of the rapidly growing plant-based protein
9 diets, in addition to dairy and livestock. We are able to
10 do that here in California in some of the most efficient
11 ways possible with progressive farmers who are great
12 stewards of their lands. We cannot do that without
13 partners. And our most important partners are our
14 consumers and our sister agencies with the commitment to
15 really looking at what is possible, what is feasible, and
16 what is achievable.

17 And I just want to thank our CARB staff for doing
18 something so remarkable, and that is this modeling on
19 natural and working lands. I am -- like I'm sitting here
20 being a little bit intimidated, but mostly I am very
21 excited about the opportunities before us. And that is
22 what climate is presenting to us, because as Secretary
23 Blumenfeld said, there is no option to fail. We will not
24 be able to feed people if agriculture is not a part of
25 this solution, implementing the practices that we have

1 available today, let alone knowing that the very important
2 policy signals the ambitious goals that you are setting
3 are the right signals to the marketplace, to scientists,
4 to researchers, to really unleash innovation and
5 technology solutions in addition to really implementing
6 those practices that have been with us from the beginning
7 of time from indigenous peoples on how to care for the
8 land, care for the resources, make sure that we can
9 maintain or biodiversity, all that makes it possible for
10 us to grow the delicious and health food that we do.

11 So I wanted to say that today, California
12 agriculture our farmers, our ranchers, and our farmworkers
13 are living climate change. The drought has been
14 mentioned. Last year, we fallowed over 285,000 acres.
15 It's estimated in the Central Valley we'll probably fallow
16 over 600,000 acres this year. But the Sacramento Valley
17 it has never had the kind of fallowing that they will see
18 this year. It will not be able to plant 250,000 acres of
19 rice. And just last week in Imperial County, the home of
20 90 percent of our winter vegetables, and our salads, has
21 been told that they must reduce their water use by 40
22 percent.

23 This is climate-induced drought in levels that
24 we've never seen before. But we also, over the last
25 decade, have seen the loss of chill hours that has a

1 direct impact on the fruit tree productivity that we enjoy
2 in this State. We're seeing warmer nighttime
3 temperatures, that for those of us who came out of the
4 wine sector -- I'm a true confessor here -- that has a
5 direct impact to the quality of our wine groups, but also
6 the ripening process for our tree fruits and all those
7 summer fruits that we enjoy so much.

8 We are losing out on the opportunities to
9 self-correct on this, because of what is already happening
10 and coming at us much faster than any of us would have
11 ever anticipated.

12 And last year's loss of that runoff, because of
13 the dry soils, and hotter temperatures, and
14 evapotranspiration are living proof that we can't afford
15 to take our time. We have to work together aggressively
16 to save this agriculture, to protect the lives of our
17 people in our communities, and to really rapidly move
18 towards carbon neutrality. And I know that agriculture
19 can be part of the solution, because of practices that we
20 have already started to implement with incentive programs
21 from a climate change investment fund that have been
22 supplemented the last couple of years with general fund
23 dollars to save agricultural land. Preserving that land
24 to prevent it from being developed on a permanent basis
25 that will usually be to increase vehicle miles traveled is

1 an important strategy as part of natural and working
2 lands. Making sure that it's never bare is also part of
3 making those lands sequester carbon.

4 We have invested at the Department of Food and
5 Agriculture an on farm water use efficiency, which also
6 reduces energy use for irrigation practices, and also
7 improves nutrient management practices. We have invested
8 \$123 million on over -- let's see here, I want to make
9 sure I get this right -- 168,000 acres that not only have
10 saved the equivalent of 71,000 Olympic pools of water, 47
11 and a half billion gallons of water that have been saved,
12 but have reduced greenhouse gas emissions on an annual
13 basis by 81,000 metric tons. So this is a multi-benefit
14 way of spending those dollars and allowing us to continue
15 to be productive in food.

16 We are also the implementer of our Dairy Digester
17 Research Program and our Alternative Manure Management
18 Program. I am the only Cabinet Secretary -- I know,
19 you're jealous Secretary Blumenfeld -- that get to talk --
20 talk about cow poo and I do it often, because it is
21 nutrient rich. It's not just that valuable milk and all
22 the products that come from milk or dairy, but it also
23 about capturing methane.

24 I was so proud to be with you Chairman Randolph
25 when we were at COP to be able to be the only place on

1 earth that had an aggressive 40 percent reduction below
2 2013 levels of methane. We were the only state to have
3 that goal and the only place on earth that was making the
4 kind of considerable investment in it that we're doing.

5 Our dairy families have stepped up and embraced
6 the technology, whether it's for anaerobic digesters or
7 alternative manure management practices to create more
8 compost, which is very important to our healthy soils
9 program. It's that circular economy that we're really
10 having people embrace and move forward with. And it
11 happens because the State is willing to partner with
12 agriculture in its transition to carbon neutrality.
13 Incentive programs, investment in technical assistance,
14 whether it's cooperative extension or resource
15 conservation districts, we've invested \$11 million to make
16 sure that every farmer, regardless of the size of their
17 farm, the crops that they grow, or the language that they
18 speak can learn about our programs and have technical
19 assistants to apply for our programs. We put aside target
20 dollars for those hard-to-reach populations to make sure
21 that no one is left behind in implementing these programs.

22 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Secretary Ross, so
23 much for your comments.

24 CDFA SECRETARY ROSS: I'm sorry. I got too
25 excited and too passionate. I could go on and on. I

1 didn't every touch on health soils, but the globe is so
2 excited about the work that we're doing and USDA is
3 investing considerable dollars. We look forward to
4 partnering with them. I just wanted to say that this is a
5 challenging goal on working lands like agriculture,
6 because crops change all the time, so it's going to take
7 some time and effort for us to invest in how to monitor,
8 measure, and better quantify in a more precise way. But
9 we look forward to working with everyone here at CARB.

10 And I want to thank the CARB staff for being so inclusive
11 and really the collaborative processes that we all enjoy.

12 And I really -- some day, I would like to have
13 some great good and talk more about how passionate I am
14 about what we do for California.

15 Thank you very much.

16 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Secretary Ross.

17 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Thank
18 you. Next we'll hear from Alice Reynolds, President of
19 the California Public Utilities Commission.

20 CPUC PRESIDENT REYNOLDS: Good morning, Chair
21 Randolph and Board members. Thank you very much for the
22 opportunity to speak today. I'm Alice Reynolds, President
23 of the California Public Utilities Commission and I am
24 really pleased to join you for this very significant
25 public meeting. I first want to recognize the close

1 collaboration between the staff at my Commission, and
2 California's other energy agencies, and the Air Resources
3 Board. Many, many people have worked across agencies side
4 by side to get us to this point and I want to acknowledge
5 and commend their efforts.

6 At the Public Utilities Commission, we recognize
7 that with this Scoping Plan process, California really is
8 shaping the next chapter of policy and initiatives to
9 achieve our aggressive -- aggressive climate goals. And
10 as we do, I am always mindful of the high stakes balancing
11 act of maintaining safe, affordable, reliable, electricity
12 and natural gas service to meet existing demands, even as
13 we ask the electricity system to do more and transition
14 away from natural gas.

15 The world is watching us as we embark on this
16 next phase. And the energy sector in particular has
17 historically outperformed its goals as the renewable
18 portfolio standard and this -- the Commission's integrated
19 resource plan process have provided the energies -- the
20 engines for doing a lot of that greenhouse gas emission
21 reduction work. And that's really an example of the
22 action that Secretary Blumenfeld mentioned here in
23 California.

24 The energy sector has also recently shown
25 resilience as exemplified by the rapid escalation of

1 installed grid scale storage. Over the past two and a
2 half years, we've seen a 20-fold increase from about 200
3 megawatts up to 4,000 megawatts, all during an
4 international pandemic and despite supply chain
5 challenges.

6 But the hard work really is yet to come. We need
7 to think about how the energy sector can continue to grow,
8 in fact, double or triple, to meet electrification and
9 decarbonization goals. And we need to focus on what it
10 takes to meet the needs of an evolving grid, especially
11 during the hours when the system must ramp up to replace
12 or massive solar fleet as the sun sets. And we know to do
13 this well, we must closely coordinate with other State
14 agencies and also members of the public, communities
15 across California and stakeholders across the Board.

16 Part of that collaboration is illustrated in the
17 joint agency report, the SB 100 report, which has already
18 been prepared, which set forth draft -- which set forth
19 pathways for the electricity sector to implement the goal
20 of a hundred percent clean retail energy sales in
21 California.

22 Additionally, California's integrated resource
23 plan process is where the energy plans of the energy
24 providers are developed and reviewed from a cost,
25 reliability, equity, and implementation feasibility

1 perspective. That process is ongoing, well underway, and
2 continually moving towards energy portfolios for clean
3 energy.

4 And finally, I do want to recognize that in the
5 context of all of the work going on here at the Air
6 Resources Board, and all the energy agencies, we are very
7 much focused on affordability of energy services,
8 especially for low income and vulnerable communities. And
9 this is something that we are incredibly focused on. As
10 we pursue equity across -- in access to electric vehicles
11 and electric heat pumps throughout California, we are
12 keenly aware that affordability of electricity is a key
13 element.

14 With that, I will conclude by expressing my
15 sincere appreciation to the Board for the opportunity to
16 speak today. Thank you very much.

17 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Thank
18 you. Next we'll hear from Amanda Hansen, Deputy Secretary
19 of Climate Change at the California Natural Resources
20 Agency.

21 CNRA DEPUTY SECRETARY HANSEN: Thank you very
22 much. Good morning. I'm Amanda Hansen, Deputy Secretary
23 for Climate Change at the Natural Resources Agency. And
24 I'd like to start by expressing Secretary Crowfoot's
25 regrets for not being able to participate today. He had

1 to hop on a flight just 30 minutes ago to participate in a
2 set of events on water conservation and drought in
3 Southern California.

4 I'd also like to congratulate the CARB team for
5 the ambition called for in the draft plan. My remarks are
6 going to focus on parts of the plan that relate to two
7 areas of work the Natural Resources Agency is focused on.

8 The first is our electricity sector.

9 Electrification is a key tool for reducing greenhouse gas
10 emissions in sectors -- in most of the sectors that the
11 Scoping Plan is evaluating and it's going to be important
12 to consider the increase in demand for electrification
13 combined with extreme and unpredictable weather events, as
14 we continue the transition to an electric grid that is
15 reliable, affordable, and resilient.

16 In 2020, 59 percent of the state's electricity
17 came from carbon-free resources. There is a lot more to
18 do to get to 100 percent clean energy and carbon
19 neutrality. We really appreciate the comprehensive
20 analysis by the CARB team that supports procurement of a
21 diverse, clean energy portfolio, as well as the signal
22 that we need to aggressively pursue zero carbon
23 electricity, storage, and transmission. In hard to
24 decarbonize sectors such as the transportation sector, we
25 need to do more. The resources agency is happy to see the

1 draft plan highlight the importance of clean renewable
2 fuels as we work to meet our zero-emission vehicle goals
3 and reduce our reliance on fossil fuel.

4 The second area of focus is the natural and
5 working lands sector. Very pleased to see the draft plan
6 integrate this sector more than any previous plan, which
7 reflects and reinforce -- reinforces Governor Newsom's
8 nature-based climate solutions agenda, which was outlined
9 in a 2020 Executive Order and includes a number and -- of
10 elements, including our natural and working lands
11 climate-smart strategy, our pathways to achieving 30x30,
12 which is reducing -- or conserving 30 percent of our lands
13 and coastal waters by 2030, and our partnership with
14 California Native American tribes to achieve the State's
15 ambitious climate and conservation goals. As others have
16 pointed out, we know climate change is accelerating faster
17 than anticipated. And like other sectors in the Scoping
18 Plan, our natural and working lands can either support or
19 undermine our efforts to build an equitable, resilient,
20 and carbon neutral future.

21 I'd like to highlight a few findings from CARB's
22 analysis in this sector in particular, first, climate
23 action on natural and working lands will increase carbon
24 storage, reduce greenhouse gas emission, increase climate
25 resilience, and provide other critical ecosystem and

1 public health benefits. Second, the aggressive actions
2 called for in this draft will decrease wildfire risk, and
3 improve forest health without substantial carbon loss.

4 Third, the health cost savings from reduced
5 wildfire smoke emissions alone approximately cover the
6 increased costs of implementation for all natural and
7 working lands management called for in the draft Scoping
8 Plan.

9 Fourth, shifting this sector from a source of
10 emissions to a sink will take time. It is possible. And
11 the more we do, the better off we are.

12 Finally, CARB's modeling makes clear that the
13 current scale of implementation does not match the level
14 of the challenge. Achieving the natural and working lands
15 target requires unprecedented levels of climate-smart land
16 management. And the good news is there is a lot we can do
17 to deliver results in this sector. In addition to what is
18 called for in the plan, CARB's modeling was not able to
19 focus on the full carbon sequestration potential this
20 sector holds, particularly in soils, riparian, and coastal
21 areas and it wasn't able to account for the benefits of
22 many climate-smart land management practices identified in
23 our Climate Smart Land Strategy, such as conservation,
24 forest regrowth, riparian restoration, and forest in
25 cities, and soil health in our grasslands and forests.

1 These and many other regenerative practices have
2 proven carbon benefits and support water function,
3 biodiversity, and ecosystem resilience. Work is already
4 underway to support climate-start land management in
5 California and the Governor and Legislature have committed
6 record funding to do more.

7 The aggressive Scoping Plan target will help us
8 to accelerate and scale collective action. We're looking
9 forward to working with CARB on a incorporating additional
10 strategies into the final plan and to partnering with the
11 many climate leaders managing lands across California to
12 implement it.

13 Thank you very much.

14 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Thank
15 you. Next, we'll hear from Siva Gunda, Vice Chair of the
16 California Energy Commission.

17 CEC VICE CHAIR GUNDA: Good morning, Chair
18 Randolph and members of the Board, staff and everyone in
19 attendance. Thank you for the opportunity to join your
20 hearing today. I'm Siva Gunda, Vice Chair of the
21 California Energy Commission. As we all know,
22 California's climate and air quality goals are profoundly
23 ambitious and rightfully so. We applaud CARB for taking
24 on the monumental task of looking across all economic
25 sectors for how we can address the challenge of our

1 generation and safeguarding the future generations to
2 come.

3 The California family is diverse and is blessed
4 by an incredible diversity of opinion about how to achieve
5 our goals. And we want to acknowledge the steps taken by
6 CARB to help foster procedural equity in developing the
7 Scoping Plan. We will need to make difficult choices in
8 the coming years and it gives me enormous hope, joy, and
9 pride to see that so many Californians are willing to
10 invest their time and energy to this process. I want to
11 thank each and every one that is present here and that
12 have spent time to help ensure that the Scoping Plan
13 considers the diversity of ideas.

14 I want to thank CARB staff for the tremendous
15 work put into the Scoping Plan, as well as for creating
16 intentional opportunities for the CEC to be able to weigh
17 in on the strategies and the sectors that CEC has
18 expertise or jurisdiction of.

19 Interagency coordination is essential in meeting
20 our economy-wide decarbonization. We respect CARB's
21 process in developing the Scoping plan and we look forward
22 to continuing to collaborate and ultimately achieving the
23 goals.

24 The CEC's focus, of course, is energy. Much of
25 our success in achieving our climate goals is tied to the

1 energy sector. As a core responsibility of CEC, I would
2 like to emphasize the importance of electric reliability
3 as a core objective of the electric sector. Reliability
4 is essential for the health, safety, and economic
5 well-being of California. Reliability becomes of even
6 greater importance with the level of electrification
7 proposed through the draft Scoping Plan, especially in the
8 face of extended drought, heat, and fire risk to our
9 electric system.

10 It is also essential in continuing to foster
11 national and global confidence to accelerate change as
12 California demonstrates that we can achieve our climate
13 goals. While CARB develops a broad economy-wide plan,
14 CEC, similar to other agencies, has a statutory role in
15 planning, defining, and implementing a number of
16 strategies and pathways identified in the Scoping Plan.

17 To state of few building codes which will be
18 critical to building decarbonization: The Clean
19 Transportation Program that looks at investments in
20 accelerating our clean transportation goals; siting
21 infrastructure that is essential for the clean electric
22 system; research and development to drive clean energy
23 innovation; the SB 100 joint agency report to charge -- to
24 chart the path for clean, reliable, and affordable
25 electric sector.

1 We currently have an interagency process to
2 implement recommendations from the first SB 100 report,
3 and we preparing for next report due on January 1st, 2025.
4 We request everyone's engagement in shaping the next
5 report. And finally, on forecasting and understanding the
6 demand scenarios moving forward that we will face in the
7 system and how distributed energy resources can support
8 that.

9 Again, we want to appreciate the work that the
10 CARB staff has put into the Scoping Plan and look forward
11 to continued coordination and collaboration.

12 In closing, I want to acknowledge the tremendous
13 task we all have at hand. No one entity can do this
14 alone. We will continue to focus on thoughtful planning
15 and implementation. We hope the high level engagement we
16 have seen in the Scoping Plan will continue as we move
17 into continued planning and implementation.

18 We cannot allow the conversations amongst our
19 collective family to break down and we need all of us to
20 help move this forward together and build the courage,
21 consensus, love, and trust to be able to do so.

22 Thank you.

23 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Thank
24 you. And lastly, we'll hear from Abby Snay, Deputy
25 Secretary for the Future of Work at the Labor and

1 Workforce Development Agency.

2 CLWDA DEPUTY SECRETARY SNAY: Thank you. Thank
3 you for the opportunity to be here today on behalf of
4 Secretary Palugyai and to be part of such critical,
5 innovative and exciting planning.

6 Overall the Labor and Workforce Development
7 Agency works on worker training, worker protections, and
8 benefits administration. Our climate focus and portfolio
9 is emerging and growing, and we are eager to work with all
10 of you to address climate change and move to a more
11 equitable economy. In climate workforce, as we think of
12 it, we see three areas of focus with CERF, the Community
13 Economic Resilience Fund, as an overarching economic
14 development strategy and process. CERF is a \$600 million
15 ground-up, regional economic planning effort to support
16 recovery and the transition to a carbon neutral economy.

17 CERF will start with 65 million for 13 regional
18 planning tables that are intended to be inclusive and
19 collaborative. This -- extremely inclusive. This
20 solicitation is out now. We expect grants for the
21 planning phase to be confirmed in the early fall. The
22 planning phases will be followed by project funding for
23 priorities identified in the regional plans and we will
24 solicit soon for a developmental evaluation to learn as we
25 go with CERF.

1 On the workforce side, we have three distinct
2 priorities. The first is transition support for workers
3 who lose their jobs, as a result of the transition to a
4 more climate resilient and climate neutral economy. The
5 pending budget includes a \$40 million fund for oil and gas
6 workers, primarily in Kern County. This fund will
7 leverage other federal dislocated worker funding and will
8 provide support for living expenses and retraining.

9 Secondly, we see immense training opportunities
10 as the State addresses climate change through mitigation,
11 adaptation strategies, as well as emerging technologies.
12 The jewel in the Labor Agency's crown is the California
13 Workforce Development Board's High Road Training
14 Partnerships and High Road Construction Careers training.
15 And these are workforce efforts that start with good jobs,
16 develop employer and worker partnerships, and work at the
17 intersection of job quality, equity, and climate change.

18 Existing High Road Training Partnerships include
19 a partnership in Southern California working on
20 zero-emission vehicle manufacturing for buses, planning in
21 Contra Costa around refineries, and the pending budget
22 includes an additional 45 million for High Road Training
23 Partnerships for a low carbon economy.

24 The third leg of our Climate Workforce Strategy
25 really has to do with procurement. And our colleagues at

1 the California Workforce Development Board have been
2 working with many of you in State departments to really
3 use State recruitment as a lever to drive job quality and
4 equity tea. Partnerships with the Public Utilities
5 Commission as a good standard -- is a good example. And
6 procurement can be a lever for change in including labor
7 standards, project labor agreements and State contracts,
8 points in competitive bidding for community workforce
9 agreements as an example, or for the use of
10 apprenticeship, and we look forward to working with you on
11 these procurement strategies.

12 Lastly, we are excited that the budget also
13 includes funding for new leadership for climate workforce
14 within the labor agency. And this leadership position
15 will really be our point person to the state's multiple
16 strategies and plans and to be the voice of workforce and
17 the connection around workforce opportunities and then to
18 connect to your programs within the Labor Agency.

19 So I will close. Thank you again for the
20 opportunity to be here and thank you for this truly
21 globe-changing work that you are doing.

22 Thank you.

23 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: Thank
24 you all for your remarks. So now, I'd like to invite
25 members of the EJAC Advisory Committee to come to the

1 podium and to speak.

2 (Thereupon a slide presentation.)

3 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Sorry.

4 Martha Dina Argüello with Physicians for Social
5 Responsibility and a longtime member of the EJAC. And I
6 wore red in commemoration of the very first vote on the
7 Scoping Plan, because I was wearing red then and I was
8 here then, as were many community members. And I want to
9 thank all the folks who came out. I want to thank my
10 fellow Environmental Justice Advisory Committee members
11 for the tremendous amount of work that we've done to get
12 read for you today.

13 We will be presenting a series of recommendations
14 in the Scoping Plan sector by sector. We're going to talk
15 about, of course, carbon removal technologies that
16 underpin and already weak Scoping Plan, and then I will --
17 Jill will come up and talk about indigenous and tribal
18 issues.

19 And then we're -- in your package, we're actually
20 presenting the better path, because in the words of Angela
21 Johnson-Meszaros, during the first Scoping Plan, there is
22 a better way. And I think the environmental justice
23 community and the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee
24 has been hard at work trying to figure out how to work
25 with CARB and all the other agencies to figure out what is

1 a better path that gets us to clean air? We live in
2 communities where carbon is the co-pollutant. No facility
3 just emits carbon. We live in communities where it --
4 there's an extractive economy and we see how that
5 extractive or incumbent economy has been privileged in
6 this Scoping Plan. And we think we could do better and
7 more collectively as CARB, but as a State, to pass --
8 to get on that path for a just transition, where workers
9 and communities are first.

10 So we're deeply -- oh, the slide slow. Next
11 slide. I keep forgetting to do that.

12 --o0o--

13 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Next slide.

14 --o0o--

15 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: We want to adopt a real
16 zero alternative. Net zero -- these net neutrality goals
17 often hide false solutions or climate dead-ends that
18 continue to rely on the fossil fuel industry, and we need
19 to do better and go further. This plan will not meet
20 those 2030 goals or even our 2045 goals with this net
21 greenhouse gas emissions. The real path for zero --
22 sorry, I'm trying to read notes and look at the pad.

23 Next slide.

24 --o0o--

25 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: And the next slide will be

1 my partner in crime here, Sharifa. But we are urging CARB
2 to put California on a path to a full coordinated phaseout
3 of fossil fuels with a just transition. Without doing
4 this, our communities who continue to live next to oil
5 drilling sites, refineries, cement plants, our communities
6 from California -- throughout California from where I live
7 in Los Angeles, to Wilmington, to the Central Valley, that
8 is where we need to focus our efforts on cleaning the air.
9 Remember, that carbon is the co-pollutant where we live
10 and breathe. It's lung-level pollution. And so our
11 measures have to focus on direct emissions reductions as
12 we figure out the plan for a just transition.

13 So with that, I'm handing it over to Sharifa.

14 Get that for you. And let me explain some of the
15 process. We'll be going back between Sharifa and myself,
16 Dr. Catherine Garoupa White, who is on the phone right
17 now. And then we will have a speaker who is an expert on
18 pipeline safety to present and then Jill will present.

19 Thanks.

20 That works.

21 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thank you. Good morning,
22 everyone. Actually, would you mind going to the previous
23 slide?

24 Oh, okay. Never mind. Back to the fourth slide.
25 Thank you.

1 --o0o--

2 SHARIFA TAYLOR: The draft plan has no -- excuse
3 me. The draft plan has no plan to phase out the fossil
4 fuel production that is driving the climate crisis. In
5 the refinery sector, the draft relies on a steep
6 demand-side reduction while ignoring the fact that oil
7 exports from refineries have been increasing. Without a
8 commitment to a plan to manage the decline of refineries
9 in California by 2045, there is no way to meet the State's
10 GHG reduction goals statewide or public health and safety
11 goals in refinery communities, and there is no way for
12 workers and communities to plan for a just and equitable
13 transition.

14 Next slide, please.

15 --o0o--

16 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thank you.

17 Instead -- instead of a real plan to phase out
18 fossil fuel refining, the proposed scenario includes the
19 most extensive, immediate, and heavy reliance on carbon
20 capture and sequestration, CCS, in refineries, which are
21 the state's largest industrial emitters. This is a
22 dangerous, expensive, and unrealistic protocol to
23 sacrifice low income communities of color.

24 In moving back the timeline to implement CCS in
25 California, refineries is not a solution. CARB should

1 only use modeling assumptions that are support by
2 operational data, cost, and deployment timelines. If it
3 does, we know that CCS cannot be used as a GHG reduction
4 strategy in the refinery sector.

5 Next slide, please.

6 --o0o--

7 SHARIFA TAYLOR: CCS expansion at California's
8 refineries is dangerous and technically unfeasible,
9 because there isn't enough space.

10 Could you go back to the slide?

11 Thank you. That's because I was about to refer
12 to the image on the screen.

13 (Technical difficulties.)

14 SHARIFA TAYLOR: We're taking a break.

15 (Laughter.)

16 SHARIFA TAYLOR: You want to go back to it while
17 they figure out the PDF thing.

18 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We're going to take about
19 a five minute break to try to get our PowerPoint working.

20 (Off record: 10:58 a.m.)

21 (Thereupon a recess was taken for technical
22 difficulties.)

23 (On record: 11:16 a.m.)

24 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So we have the PowerPoint
25 ready to go, so we'll be restarting the meeting

1 momentarily.

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ladies and gentlemen,
3 could you please take your seats.

4 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you so much.
5 We are ready to restart.

6 Thank you, Sharifa.

7 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

8 Okay. So just to restart this section. The
9 draft plan has no plan to phase out of the fossil fuel
10 production that is driving the climate crisis. In the
11 refinery sector, the draft relies on a steep demand-side
12 reduction while ignoring the fact that oil exports --
13 while ignoring the fact that oil exports from refineries
14 have been increasing. Without a commitment to a plan to
15 manage the decline of refineries in California by 2045,
16 there is no way to meet the State's GHG reduction goals
17 statewide or public health and safety goals in refinery
18 communities. There's also no way for workers in
19 communities to plan for a just and equitable transition.

20 Next slide, please.

21 --o0o--

22 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thanks. Thank you. Instead of
23 a real plan to phase out fossil fuel refining, the
24 proposed scenario includes the most extensive, immediate,
25 and heavy reliance on carbon capture and sequestration,

1 CCS, in refineries, which are the state's largest
2 industrial emitters. This is a dangerous, expensive, and
3 unrealistic proposal to sacrifice low-income communities
4 of color.

5 In moving back the timeline to implement CCS in
6 California refineries is not a solution. CARB should only
7 use modeling assumptions that are supported by operational
8 data, cost, and deployment timelines. If it does, we know
9 that CCS cannot be used as a GHG reduction strategy in the
10 refinery sector.

11 Next slide, please.

12 --o0o--

13 SHARIFA TAYLOR: This is the slide that started
14 it all.

15 (Laughter.)

16 SHARIFA TAYLOR: CCS expansion at California
17 refineries is dangerous and technically unfeasible,
18 because there isn't enough space. So this image is from a
19 Google Earth show, which demonstrates part of the Marathon
20 LA refinery. It shows that refineries are much more
21 complex in dense and in small industries.

22 And if I you even just visually look at it now,
23 you can tell that there's barely any space just for the
24 vehicles to maneuver around the plant. There are hundreds
25 of massive heaters and boilers and miles of pipe in

1 between.

2 Next slide, please.

3 --o0o--

4 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thank you.

5 The draft Scoping Plan's proposed targets for oil
6 and gas extractions are internally inconsistent. The
7 draft Scoping Plan quotes, "That while the summary table
8 and the draft says oil and gas extraction phaseout
9 operations by 2045, the draft seems to weaken this
10 commitment". This is from page 59 table 2-2, actions for
11 the proposed scenario, AB 32 GHG inven -- excuse me,
12 inventory sectors.

13 But we need clarity and certainty from CARB.
14 This draft also says, "To avoid leakage as called for in
15 AB 32 and meet that remaining demand for petroleum fuel, a
16 complete phaseout of oil and gas extraction in refining is
17 not possible by 2045. The draft Scoping Plan assumed the
18 following: One, a phased down in oil and gas extraction by
19 2045 and refining in line with the reduction in demand for
20 in-state on-road petroleum fuel demand; and two, GHG
21 emissions from the..." -- excuse me, "... from oil and
22 gas extraction could be reduced approximately 85 percent
23 in 2045 from 2020 levels, if extraction decreases in line
24 with in-state finished fuel demand." This quote is from
25 page 78.

1 Next slide, please.

2 --o0o--

3 SHARIFA TAYLOR: CARB must modify the plan to
4 include an action to phase out oil and gas extraction
5 in-state by 2035. In-state oil extraction provides about
6 a third of crude oil used in California refineries. Oil
7 extraction emits substantial GHGs, including methane, smog
8 precursors and toxic emissions heavily concentrated in EJ
9 communities. This is consistent with local municipal
10 plans -- excuse me plans, such as the County of Los Angeles
11 declaring oil extraction to be incompatible land use this
12 past year.

13 Additionally, we want to flag that the draft also
14 opens the door to enhanced oil recovery EOR, more
15 extractions and GHGs, which CCS can be used for.

16 Next slide, please.

17 --o0o--

18 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: Hi. Good morning.
19 This is Dr. Catherine Garoupa White with the Central
20 Valley Air Quality Coalition and the Environmental Justice
21 Advisory Committee. I'll mainly be off camera for
22 connectivity issues, but wanted to briefly say hi, and
23 appreciate that I'm able to join and give comments
24 virtually today.

25 Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback

1 on the draft Scoping Plan. Thank you to community members
2 waiting so patiently to comment on such an important
3 issue. Thank you to my fellow EJAC co-chairs and
4 colleagues who have put in so much work, despite so many
5 constraints, including the ongoing pandemic. It's an
6 honor to co-present today and to recently have been
7 elected as co-chair to replace my colleague Paulina with
8 Center on Race, Poverty, and the environment.

9 The recommendations before you today represent
10 countless hours invested by EJAC and partners to build
11 consensus on positions on a wide range of complex issues,
12 and to respond to the analysis from the Air Resources
13 Board, which has been a time intensive investment yet
14 essential to our movement building process and really
15 appreciate how much effort my colleagues have put in along
16 with the many unpaid technical experts who have
17 contributed.

18 What I'm going to cover today on carbon dioxide
19 removal, Cap-and-Trade, and livestock methane is very high
20 level and by no means comprehensive. There are ample
21 opportunities to discuss off-line. Detail is provided in
22 additional comment letters. And we look forward to other
23 ongoing efforts to consult and where possible collaborate.

24 Relying on such a large amount of carbon dioxide
25 removal is an inherently risky and uncertain strategy that

1 comes at a huge opportunity cost versus the benefits that
2 we could gain, if we focused on equitable investments in
3 renewable energy and ecological restoration.

4 Next slide, please.

5 --o0o--

6 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: In addition,
7 ramping up direct air capture would require additional
8 energy capacity that the State currently doesn't have,
9 which would either have to come from fossil fuels or
10 renewables. Any increased capacity in energy generation
11 should directly power California's communities and the
12 economy not direct air capture machines.

13 Next slide, please.

14 --o0o--

15 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: The draft Scoping
16 Plan says quote, "Carbon capture and sequestration, or CCS
17 for short, will be a necessary tool to reduce greenhouse
18 gas emissions and mitigate climate change while minimizing
19 leakage". In response, the EJAC has pointed out that
20 point source carbon capture use and storage is not a
21 negative emissions technology, and, in fact, in many cases
22 releases more carbon into the atmosphere than it removes.

23 As currently practiced, CCUS is net additive
24 releasing into the atmosphere more carbon dioxide than it
25 removes. There is an energy penalty when new natural gas

1 power plants have to come on line to power CCUS projects,
2 and that produces other harmful environmental impacts.
3 Refineries have multiple point sources and fugitive
4 process emissions as just one example. It's difficult to
5 capture all point source and process emissions resulting
6 in significant reduction in the actual capture rates of
7 these projects. And as just one example, the Shell Quest
8 CCS project in Canada, which was the model used by CARB
9 staff in developing the original 2018 Low Carbon Fuel
10 Standard CCS protocol, boasted of tackling global warming
11 claiming that it demonstrates that carbon capture systems
12 are quote/unquote safe and effective.

13 However, recent research shows that Quest is, in
14 fact, emitting more than it's capturing. Despite having
15 captured a five million metric tons of carbon across a
16 five-year period, the project has emitted a further 7.5
17 million tons of climate polluting gases during the same
18 time. Each year Shell's plant has the same carbon
19 footprint as approximately 1.2 million gas powered
20 vehicles. Just 48 percent of the plant's carbon emissions
21 are captured, woefully short of the 90 percent carbon
22 capture rate promised by industry. This rate drops to
23 only 39 percent when including other greenhouse gas
24 emissions from Shell's project.

25 Next slide, please.

1 --o0o--

2 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: So again -- (clears
3 throat) -- excuse me. Again a comparative analysis here
4 where the draft Scoping Plan claims that California's deep
5 sedimentary rock formations, particularly in the Central
6 Valley, represent world class CO2 storage sites that would
7 meet the highest standards with storage capacities of at
8 least 17 billion tons of CO2.

9 However, the Air Resources Board is targeting the
10 Central Valley with CO2 injection wells and pipelines, and
11 researchers have publicly stated that part of why the
12 Central Valley appears to be a good place for storage is
13 because of existing oil drilling and the information
14 that's been obtained by the oil industry in order to do
15 that drilling, despite a long history of failures
16 including injecting oil wastewater into underground
17 aquifers.

18 Most CCUS projects in California are currently
19 slated for the central and specifically the San Joaquin
20 Valley, which is the state's historically most polluted
21 region, and a region which the State is again assuming
22 will continue to bear the cost of the State's deferral of
23 real climate action.

24 Next slide, please.

25 --o0o--

1 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: There's ample
2 evidence that carbon capture could lead to significant
3 environmental health and safety hazards. And again, the
4 proposed projects are in some of our most overburdened
5 environmental justice communities. If mitigating climate
6 change is the goal, we have to take impacts on factors
7 such as water, increases in solid waste that also directly
8 affect -- directly affect the climate.

9 In addition -- sorry, one second.

10 In addition, the draft Scoping Plan claims that
11 the Central Valley has an ideal geologic substrate for CO2
12 sequestration. But since the substrate already has many
13 fractures and fissures, the threat of CO2 leakage
14 increases. So this image on the slide is a map of
15 Bakersfield. There is so much extractive infrastructure
16 in the Central Valley with tens of thousands of wells,
17 including numerous that are idle and abandoned. It is no
18 longer geologically sound for injecting CO2 underground.

19 Black dots on the map represent all of the
20 existing and inactive oil and gas extraction wells. All
21 of these straws poked into the ground are hazards for CO2
22 leakage that could create carbonic acid in groundwater.
23 The red triangle on the map is one of Chevron's proposed
24 CCS injection/geologic storage sites. This is
25 particularly important as Bakersfield is not only densely

1 populated, but because of existing oil and gas operations,
2 it is an already immensely overburdened environmental
3 justice community.

4 Some of you may have heard the story of Satartia,
5 Mississippi, where in 2020 a whole town was hit by an
6 invisible and acutely hazardous levels of CO2 gas from a
7 pipeline rupture. The CO2 pipeline failure resulted in
8 local eval -- evacuations and caused almost 50 people to
9 seek medical attention. The impacts of this pipeline
10 failure had a disparate racial impact as all of the
11 victims of CO2 poisoning in Satartia were African
12 American.

13 Even aside from the corrosion caused by CO2, the
14 pipelines also leak. With current pipelines in Kern
15 County, there have already been multiple methane leaks.
16 Methane is a high potency greenhouse gas. To speak more
17 on this issue, I want to introduce of Bill Caram of the
18 Pipeline Safety Trust to provide a brief overview of these
19 risks. And then I'll have some concluding comments before
20 moving on to the next topic.

21 BILL CARAM: Thank you. Thank you, Catherine.
22 Thank you, Chair Randolph, members of the Board, CARB
23 staff, and the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee.
24 I appreciate the opportunity to share my thoughts today.
25 My name is Bill Caram. I'm the Executive Director of the

1 Pipeline Safety Trust. We formed in the aftermath of a
2 1999 pipeline tragedy in Bellingham, Washington that stole
3 the lives of three boys. And we worked to prevent other
4 families and communities from having to experience the
5 needless grief of those in Bellingham.

6 Since our founding, we have served as the only
7 national public advocacy organization dedicated to
8 pipeline safety. And as an organization, we have
9 testified before U.S. Congress dozens of times on many
10 pipeline-related topics. I was appointed to the U.S.
11 Department of Transportation - Secretary Pete Buttigieg -
12 to serve on the federal Hazardous Liquids Pipeline
13 Advisory Committee. And I was appointed by Washington's
14 Governor Inslee to serve on the Citizens Community on
15 Pipeline Safety.

16 Our previous Executive Director was named by
17 President Obama as a champion of change for his work for
18 the Pipeline Safety Trust. And I'm here today to speak
19 about carbon dioxide pipelines.

20 Virtually any plan that includes carbon capture
21 and sequestration or direct air capture will involve
22 transporting that captured CO2 via pipeline. And as
23 Catherine mentioned, residents of Satartia, Mississippi
24 learned the hard way that they have a CO2 pipeline in
25 their community. When that pipeline ruptured in 2020, the

1 escaped CO2 caused a harrowing experience for many sending
2 45 -- more than 45 people to the hospital with symptoms of
3 asphyxiation and some are still recovering from that night
4 now two years later.

5 In response to that event, along with the sudden
6 increase of proposed CO2 pipelines in connection to
7 various carbon capture and sequestration projects, the
8 Pipeline Safety Trust commissioned a report from an
9 independent pipeline safety engineer to identify the
10 safety risks and regulatory gaps posed by CO2 pipelines.

11 The report, which was released in March and can
12 be found on a website, outlined the history of CO2
13 pipelines and identified a number of unique safety risks
14 posed by those pipelines, along with corresponding
15 regulatory gaps.

16 Congress first asked the federal pipeline safety
17 agency, PHMSA, to regulate CO2 pipelines in 1988 after a
18 natural gas release of CO2 from Lake Nyos in Cameroon,
19 killed every oxygen breathing being within 18 miles,
20 including 1,700 people. PHMSA responded to that mandate
21 by tagging on and CO2 to highly volatile liquids
22 regulations, despite the unique properties and risks of
23 these pipelines. CO2 pipelines are operated at very high
24 pressure and releases lead to rapid often violent --

25 --o0o--

1 BILL CARAM: -- phase changes. Because CO2 is an
2 asphyxiant and heavier than air, it can stay close to the
3 ground after release and move long distances, often --
4 often many miles. Traditional methods of determining
5 potential impact areas around hydrocarbon pipelines are
6 inappropriate and insufficient for CO2 -- 2 lines, but
7 that is exactly what the regulations call for.

8 Denbury, the pipeline operator in Satartia,
9 Mississippi, identified the area around its pipeline that
10 could be impacted by a failure and many of the people
11 hospitalized were outside of that identified area.

12 Our report also found that CO2 is entirely
13 unregulated if it is transported as a gas or as a liquid.
14 It is only regulated if it is transported as a
15 supercritical fluid. There are no standards as to levels
16 of various contaminants, some -- some of which are very
17 common, corrosive and/or toxic. CO2 acts very differently
18 from hydrocarbons in the pipeline and after a rupture, and
19 the regulations are simply not up to the task of keeping
20 communities safe.

21 I would also like to point out that the White
22 House Environmental Justice Advisory Council last year
23 listed both CCS and direct air capture as projects that
24 would not benefit a community. A study published just
25 last month by Environmental Science and Technology based

1 on data from EDF and Colorado State University show the
2 disproportionate burden of pipeline dangers our most
3 vulnerable communities bear. The study found that natural
4 gas pipeline leaks are more prevalent in neighborhoods
5 whose populations are predominantly low income or people
6 of color. And there have been several similar studies
7 with sadly similar conclusions.

8 I encourage you all to read our report and pay
9 special attention to our summary of findings and
10 regulatory recommendations. I encourage you to click on
11 the link on our page website of the test rupture of a CO2
12 pipeline, so you can get a sense of a supercritical fluid
13 failure's violent rupture. I encourage you to read Dan
14 Zegart's harrowing article about the CO2 pipeline in
15 Satartia, Mississippi to start to understand the risks
16 these pipelines will pose to our communities. And I ask
17 you to look at ways to close these regulatory gaps before
18 any of California's communities are asked to shoulder the
19 burden of risk these pipelines pose.

20 Thank you very much.

21 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: Thank you, Bill,
22 for that presentation. So again, just a high level
23 overview, not a comprehensive assessment of all of the
24 issues and concerns. So a couple of things before we -- I
25 see if the other co-chairs have anything they want to add

1 and then we'd segue to the next topic. But thank you,
2 Bill, again for that presentation. And at least
3 personally, I was validated at the last Environmental
4 Justice Advisory Committee meeting in hearing CARB staff
5 make a commitment to revisit and adjust the CDR
6 assumptions based on some of the challenges and questions
7 that environmental justice advocates have raised with
8 decision makers.

9 The Environmental Justice Advisory Committee last
10 month hosted a webinar specifically to elevate proposed
11 projects and community concerns related to carbon capture
12 use and storage projects. That recording is available and
13 posted on CARB's EJAC resources website. This will also
14 be a major topic of discussion at our EJAC meeting on
15 Monday and Tuesday for those who are interested and
16 available to participate.

17 And many of our organizations are involved in
18 organizing at the administrative, and regulatory levels,
19 and legislative levels as well beyond the Scoping Plan,
20 because we know that this is just one slice of the issue.

21 Martha Dina or Sharifa, did you want to add
22 anything before we move on to cap-and-trade?

23 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Yes. I do want to share a
24 really positive thing. Cities are where things are
25 happening that are incredibly important. Cities are the

1 places where we're building backstops to bad policies.
2 So, you know, I want to report that on June 9th, the City
3 of New Orleans Council passed unanimously a resolution
4 prohibiting the underground storage of carbon dioxide
5 facilities for this purpose. No one knows better than
6 Louisiana and New Orleans what it means to live in
7 chemical alley, what it means to live with the refineries,
8 and what it would mean to extend the life of those
9 facilities for another 150 years. So I want to show an
10 example of cities that are built on oil that are being
11 bold. And with that, Sharifa.

12 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Nothing from me.

13 Go ahead, Dr. Catherine.

14 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: Thank you. Next
15 slide, please.

16 --o0o--

17 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: So specifically on
18 the role of the Cap-and-Trade Program, I'm one of the
19 conveners of the Cap-and-Trade Work Group. And yesterday,
20 we submitted a letter with additional details. So again,
21 a high level summary here that I would point you to that
22 letter. We're definitely open to questions and further
23 conversations.

24 Many organizations and Environmental Justice
25 Advisory Committee representatives have been engaged for

1 many years in discussions around the Cap-and-Trade
2 Program, the associated rulemaking, and again legislative
3 and other related efforts outside of the Scoping Plan
4 process itself.

5 The Scoping Plan presents a timely opportunity to
6 evaluate the role of the Cap-and-Trade Program and our
7 overall climate program and to explore potential changes
8 to the program, to ensure that climate justice is also
9 realized. First and foremost, the Air Resources Board
10 must prioritize direct emission reduction measures in the
11 Scoping Plan. Cap-and-Trade is not a direct emission
12 reduction measure. It is a market-based mechanism as
13 defined in and authorized by statute. Legislation
14 requiring the prioritization of direct emissions measures
15 should be reflected in the distribution of measures
16 identified in the scenario that's adopted to reach 2030
17 and subsequent carbon neutral goals and targets.

18 Direct emission reduction measures include, but
19 are not limited to, the following ideas suggested by EJAC,
20 stronger vehicle standards, accelerated clean energy
21 targets under the Renewable Portfolio Standard, a managed
22 decline off fossil fuel extraction and production,
23 reduction in pesticide use, and investment in whole home
24 retrofits that would decrease fossil fuel and electricity
25 demand over time.

1 Secondly, CARB should reduce the percentage of
2 reductions expected from the Cap-and-Trade Program. There
3 is no evidence that Cap-and-Trade is driving emission
4 reductions, particularly given the persistently high
5 emissions in some covered sectors and the existence of
6 more direct measures that are much more likely to drive
7 reductions. Furthermore, the carbon market is
8 unpredictable and the need for accelerated emission
9 reductions to meet our 2030 climate targets is real.

10 Third, CARB should strengthen data reporting to
11 ensure timely tracking of emissions changes. Improved
12 data collection and transparency would better inform
13 decision-making and rule-making processes as we strive to
14 reach our ambitious climate targets while addressing
15 public health concerns through improving air quality.

16 CARB, as the agency in charge of our State
17 Implementation Plans, cannot afford to keep taking a
18 siloed approach to data collection and interventions that
19 could reduce both greenhouse gases and co-pollutants.

20 Specifically, in the next Cap-and-Trade
21 rulemaking, CARB should require annual progress updates
22 from covered entities. And that data should be integrated
23 into CARB's pollution mapping tool for public review and
24 to allow visualization on a facility and company-specific
25 scale.

1 Finally, the Air Resources Board should make
2 scenario assumptions that include key changes to the
3 program to provide greater certainty that Cap-and-Trade
4 will deliver the needed reductions without deepening
5 environmental injustices. These include: number one,
6 eliminating free allowances; number two, eliminating
7 offsets, number three, restricting trading in
8 disadvantaged communities; continuing to accept allowances
9 in lieu of emissions reductions, particularly in
10 communities out of compliance with decades old clean air
11 standards and/or high levels of exposure to toxics should
12 be out of the question; facilities in and directly
13 adjacent to disadvantaged communities; facilities located
14 in communities that are out of compliance with clean air
15 standards; and other overburdened communities should not
16 be allowed -- facilities there should not be allowed to
17 trade allowances or use off-site credits and
18 should instead be required to demonstrate facility level
19 reductions on par with the declining cap.

20 This would protect the most impacted communities
21 from co-pollutants. And we vigorously reject the notion
22 that AB 617, the Community Air Protection Program, alone
23 can deliver the needed reductions. The program has not
24 proven, after five years through implementation, to
25 generate significant reductions and cannot serve as a

1 substitute for coordinated State protections for
2 communities, overburdened by air pollution.

3 Finally, if earlier recommendations are not
4 adopted, we urge the Air Resources Board to consider and
5 adopt the recommendations of the Independent Emissions
6 Market Advisory Committee related to offset availability,
7 raising the allowance price floor, and reducing the supply
8 of new allowances to keep the system as stringent as
9 possible.

10 I appreciate that Martha Dina Argüello and I were
11 invited to participate in last month's IEMAC meeting. And
12 while we may not be in agreement about the overall role of
13 the Cap-and-Trade Program, generally we are in alignment
14 on the need for robust analysis and program adjustments.

15 Next slide, please.

16 --o0o--

17 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: The last topic I'll
18 be covering today is livestock methane. Overall, CARB
19 must include direct regulation of livestock methane as a
20 critical strategy for achieving necessary methane
21 reductions. Digesters do not address enteric emissions,
22 and accumulation of manure creates significant air and
23 water pollution.

24 Under the proposed scenario, California will not
25 achieve the minimum methane reduction requirements set

1 forth in SB 1383, which is a 40 percent reduction below
2 2013 levels by 2030. CARB is currently modeling in the
3 proposed scenario a decline in the State's aggregate herd
4 size, even though the Air Resources Board's own policies
5 incentivize increased herd sizes through lucrative dairy
6 digester and Low Carbon Fuel Standard subsidies. And the
7 Air Resources Board is proposing to scale these up in the
8 proposed scenario.

9 The draft Scoping Plan recommends building an
10 additional 380 costly dairy digesters by 2030. However,
11 dairy biomethane has a similar environmental impact as
12 fossil fuels when burned. And dairy digesters
13 significantly exacerbate local air and water pollution.

14 Rather than reducing methane emissions at the
15 source, dairy digesters only capture and commodify
16 livestock methane from manure, perversely incentivizing
17 the creation of methane.

18 Not only do they favor manure production, but
19 they do nothing to address methane from enteric emissions.
20 CARB will have the legal authority to directly regulate
21 livestock methane starting in 2024. Yet, this option is
22 persistently absent from CARB's discussion on methane and
23 is absent from the draft Scoping Plan and the modeling.

24 In the revised Scoping Plan, CARB must include
25 direct regulation of livestock methane. The focus in the

1 Scoping Plan must be on setting regulatory caps on The
2 amount of methane that farms in the industry as a whole
3 are allowed to emit. Although regulated emissions
4 reductions are a standard for other highly emitting
5 sectors, direct reductions are currently absent for the
6 livestock methane sector in the proposed scenario. But
7 CARB must prioritize direct emissions reductions per AB
8 197.

9 If the State hopes to attain its short-lived
10 climate pollutant targets set forth in SB 1383 and beyond,
11 CARB must include a strategy to directly regulate
12 livestock methane starting in 2024 and include it as a
13 recommended strategy in the Scoping Plan.

14 As this is the last section and last slide I'll
15 be presenting, I wanted to close by saying that overall I
16 think what you'll hear consistently throughout the day is
17 what the EJAC has been saying from the beginning that we
18 need to say no to false solutions like overrelying on
19 Cap-and-Trade, dairy digesters, and carbon dioxide
20 removal, and instead of expecting our environmental
21 justice communities to be resilient, we should be changing
22 the route causes that have created these circumstances,
23 racism, patriarchy, and settler colonialism.

24 How we achieve our climate goals matters as much
25 as when we achieve them, and we need a plan for real zero,

1 not net zero.

2 Thank you again for the opportunity to comment
3 and I will pass it back to Martha Dina.

4 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Sorry. It's like I'm on
5 Zoom and muted.

6 (Laughter.)

7 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Sharifa will be doing the
8 transportation piece and I -- she'll pass it to me to do
9 building decarbonization. Thanks.

10 SHARIFA TAYLOR: All right. Next slide, please.

11 --o0o--

12 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thank you. Next slide, please.

13 --o0o--

14 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Forty percent of emissions are
15 from transportation. And investing in affordable
16 accessible mass transit is key to achieving our climate
17 goals, reducing vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, and --
18 excuse me, and an overall more equitable transportation
19 system. At a minimum, 11 percent of all trips should be
20 made on transit by 2035. That would equate to about a 30
21 percent VMT reduction.

22 Equally critical is the rapid adoption of
23 zero-emission heavy-duty trucks. EJ communities need
24 clean trucks as soon as possible. Reports show that 2035
25 is a feasible timeline for a hundred percent ZEV sales for

1 trucks and drayage trucks at ports can be all ZEV by 2030.

2 Next slide, please.

3 --o0o--

4 SHARIFA TAYLOR: We wanted to include this slide
5 here about transit justice for California's most
6 transit-dependent residents, because when we think about
7 public transit, a lot of times it's seen as in alternative
8 to driving our personal vehicles, which that in and of
9 itself is a privilege. But for folks who have
10 disabilities, whether that's being blind, or in a wheel
11 chair, or some other type of physical or mental
12 disability, they're reliant upon public transit and
13 services just like paratransit, which paratransit is
14 reliant upon bus routes. And so when bus service
15 decreases, it makes it so that people who may not be able
16 to walk or roll themselves to a transit stop are unable to
17 get reliable access to the services they need via
18 paratransit.

19 So that's why transportation justice and
20 massifying public transit in California is so important.
21 And so we ask that you work with the transportation
22 agencies in the state in order to help us achieve that
23 goal.

24 Next slide, please.

25 --o0o--

1 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Here, we just wanted to speak a
2 bit about the electric vehicle infrastructure. So from
3 the draft Scoping Plan, there's a quote on page 150, which
4 says, "Private investment in reliable, affordable, and
5 ubiquitous refueling infrastructure may[SIC] drive the
6 transition as the business case for ZEVs continues to
7 strengthen". Excuse me.

8 And so in our EJAC recommendation, NF6, CARB must
9 increase accessibility to low-income communities and
10 communities of color to -- excuse me to EV charging
11 infrastructure in key locations that are frequently used.
12 Essentially, the Scoping Plan draft is leaving it up to
13 the market to ensure that EV charging stations are
14 equitably sited in EJ communities, leaving them to be
15 second class citizens when it comes to EV access.

16 Next slide, please.

17 --o0o--

18 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Sixteen percent of transit
19 ridership has increased since September 2022 -- excuse me,
20 2021 from the launch of the San Diego MTS PRONTO Transit
21 fare card paired with free transit. There's also been
22 success stories with Green Raiteros in Huron, which is a
23 zero-emission transportation ride for rural community
24 residents, where these residents are able to get wherever
25 they need to go using a zero-emission vehicle.

1 Additionally, the Port of San Diego had a goal
2 for a hundred percent ZEV trucks by 2030. And this is
3 something that was documented in the 2021 Maritime Clean
4 Air Strategy, also known as MCAS. In May 2022, Youth
5 Opportunity Pass pilot program was launched in San Diego
6 County for all youth 18 and under where those youth would
7 be able to ride transit for free. And since May, there
8 has been a 77 percent increase in new unique youth transit
9 riders. So these are just a few success stories where
10 we've been able to increase ridership in ZEVs as well as
11 with public transit.

12 Next slide, please.

13 --o0o--

14 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Great. Thank you. You're
15 going to be able to see my slides and I'm -- in the
16 interest of time, I just want to give some high level
17 issues around the issue of building decarbonization, which
18 is actually one of the examples where we have actually
19 been able to work with CARB -- the team that's working on
20 building decarb simultaneously as we are part of the
21 Environmental Justice Advisory Committee. And the issue
22 of the decarbonization of buildings from where we sit at
23 the community level sort of came at us as a policy that
24 was already decided -- somebody decided announced it and
25 then those of us who work with affordable housing,

1 low-income housing, unhoused communities were really
2 concerned with how these policies would impact low-income
3 housing and residents. And so many of us came together,
4 created a coalition, which is the Building Equity and
5 Power Coalition, which is BEEP, and have been able to work
6 with CARB in an example of what co-design can begin to
7 look like and what it looks like beyond the life of the
8 EJAC when we begin to actually implement and rollout the
9 policies.

10 And so I think that has been for us a bright
11 spot, because, you know, we've been here for -- I've been
12 doing this for 22 years with CARB and all the boards and
13 departments in one way or another. And so this feels
14 different, in the sense of getting listened to. Yes, we
15 have to get loud, but who doesn't like to get loud.

16 That said, the louder we get, the more listening,
17 and I think we do need more resources to support community
18 engagement. Just last week, we had a community engagement
19 workshop over 150 folks participating. And this is one of
20 the hottest topics. I think people are really interested
21 in it and we want to make sure that we get the multiple
22 benefits of decarbonizing buildings, improving air
23 quality, particularly in low income communities. We want
24 to make sure that those -- the burdens of implementing
25 those programs do not fall on low- and middle-income

1 people, and make sure that we figure out enough resources,
2 so there's no -- those up-front costs and many of the
3 problems that we saw with the solar program that we don't
4 recreate those problems.

5 So I think this model of working deeply with
6 communities and impacted folks, and workers, and others
7 will allow us to have multiple benefits, both the job
8 creation benefits, lower energy costs, and getting rid of
9 fossil fuels within our housing infrastructure, both at
10 homes, public buildings, and other buildings. I'm still
11 very torn about what to do about restaurants. I'm not
12 going to lie.

13 But I think part of what we're trying to do is
14 figure out what those are, what are those trade-offs,
15 right? When we're at the table, deciding those, we feel
16 different about them. Communities feel different about
17 them. And there's a whole psychological research around
18 locus of control. And having that locus of control is
19 often health protective. And we found that with workers.
20 And that's what we're trying to tell you, right? Informed
21 prior consent is key. Whether you're talking about CCS or
22 you're talking about building decarbonization. Having the
23 most impacted at the table to help inform your decisions
24 means you'll do better policy, and -- and it allows you to
25 see the spectrum of challenges, right?

1 You can move through the slides, because I'm not
2 even following them.

3 --o0o--

4 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: But the data is on there
5 in terms of our recommendations.

6 Next slide.

7 --o0o--

8 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: And again -- oh, back
9 there. Back a little bit.

10 --o0o--

11 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: What we're trying to do
12 with buildings and having -- really meeting these
13 assert -- aggressive goals and building in aggressive
14 protections for low-income communities, which is what
15 we're doing at the city level with Los Angeles is building
16 up those through the Climate Emergency Mobilization
17 Office. Through our Environmental Justice Advisory
18 Committee, through a very deliberative process, we are
19 ensuring that we get to the real zero and not
20 overburdening low and middle income folks and actually
21 creating jobs, because we've had a table that was set with
22 labor, with environmental justice, with health folks, and
23 buildings, and others, and we're building that. And we
24 want to bring that model to you at CARB.

25 Next slide.

1 --o0o--

2 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Because we want -- next
3 slide.

4 --o0o--

5 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Did this already. This is
6 incredibly important. A really important part, and I
7 think what you can do in your role as convener is actually
8 create a space that's non-confrontational, that has not
9 happened before, where environmental justice communities
10 and workers can come together to figure out what the
11 transition looks like versus the fossil fuel industry
12 who's pushing solutions that basically say we're going to
13 say we're doing something, but what we're actually doing
14 is delaying -- delaying action. And we've seen what
15 that's gotten us.

16 I mentioned I've been at this for 22 years and
17 there's folks that have been at it for longer. Delaying
18 action doesn't make the problem better and that's
19 something, you know, the health care industry certainly
20 knows. So we want to make sure that we have job training
21 for contractors, job access for underrepresented local and
22 priority populations. Where I work in South LA, you know,
23 the foster youth program is leading to get -- you know,
24 the prison to school pipeline -- the school to prison
25 pipeline - I wish it were the other way -- what's

1 happening is those folks come out and they can't get jobs,
2 right, because there's a box on the job application. So
3 that's driving incredibly high unemployment rates. We
4 need to design programs that -- with them in mind that
5 have them being part of solving the problems that exist
6 request communities like air pollution.

7 So we want to be able to have project labor and
8 community workforce agreements, support job placement
9 pathways, because we've got to support our brothers and
10 sisters in the labor movement through a just transition,
11 and actually stop talking about -- you know, it's not
12 solar jobs. There's not a one-to-one comparison. And we
13 need to do it together, because it's not going to be easy
14 and we need to support them in that transition, so that
15 the jobs that they go into are comparable, living --
16 thriving wages, right? We can talk about survival wages
17 or we can talk about thriving wages and they're very
18 different things.

19 Next slide.

20 --oOo--

21 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: So again, there is some
22 embedded tensions within the plan. Where will this --
23 all -- this new energy come from? So they will need --
24 they will be using combustion indirectly, and so we have
25 to be mindful of making sure that those energy sources are

1 clean and not making us continue stay on this fossil fuel
2 wheel.

3 And next slide.

4 --o0o--

5 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Am I doing this one?

6 SHARIFA TAYLOR: No, it's me. So, yeah, this
7 section is about electricity. We know that
8 electrification is one of the major ways we're going to
9 transition away from some more of the harmful industries.

10 Sorry about that.

11 So -- okay. Perfect. So the Scoping Plan
12 includes large quantities of electrification across
13 multiple sectors, which means significant growth in
14 electricity demand projected at 80 percent growth by 2045,
15 but as this electricity demand grows, it is critical that
16 the electric sector also get clear in order to avoid
17 intensifying GHG emissions and toxic pollution from gas
18 plants. If we don't set strong electric sector emission
19 targets, this trend will effectively shift pollution from
20 other sectors, such as transportation and buildings to
21 fenceline communities that border gas plants.

22 Electrification and other sectors must be matched
23 by electric sector decarbonization to comply with SB 100
24 and to avoid intensifying pollution in EJ communities.

25 Next slide, please.

1 --o0o--

2 SHARIFA TAYLOR: The greenhouse gas emissions
3 limit set by scoping -- excuse me, set by the Scoping Plan
4 determines the emission limits that the CPUC uses in the
5 integrated resource plan proceeding. This submission
6 limit has a direct impact on which resources the utilities
7 and community choice aggregators purchase. But the draft
8 Scoping plan sets a GHG limit -- (inaudible) -- sets a GHG
9 limit of 30 million metric tons in 2045, not the zero --
10 excuse me, not the zero carbon grid required by SB 100.
11 That law requires that eligible renewable energy resources
12 and zero carbon resources supply a hundred percent of all
13 retail sales of electricity by December 31st, 2045.

14 The Scoping Plan proposes that the electric
15 sector never reaches zero-emissions, because CARB does not
16 count transmission line losses. However, SB 100 requires
17 a hundred percent of electricity to be carbon free.

18 The draft Scoping Plan would only have about 80
19 percent of our electricity as carbon free based on the
20 reasoning that line losses shouldn't be counted in the
21 retail sales definition of SB 100. This isn't a fair
22 accounting of electricity emissions. Consumers pay for
23 line losses in the retail rates. For every customer, a
24 utility procures additional electricity to account for
25 what is lost in delivery over inefficient, long distance

1 and gas plants. Those resources are not compatible with
2 our climate and EJ requirements. The Scoping Plan draft
3 reads, "Hydrogen and renewable natural gas must remain
4 options as we transition away fossil fuels." This is on
5 page 156 and 157.

6 And secondly, "In the near term, fossil
7 fuels[SIC] generation will continue to play a critical
8 role in grid reliability until other clean, dispatchable
9 alternatives are available and can be deployed". This is
10 on page 158 of the draft.

11 From the EJAC's expert perspective, these are not
12 the right solutions for the electricity sector. Producing
13 and using gray and blue hydrogen produces more GHG
14 emissions than burning fossil fuels. Renewable natural
15 gas hams Central Valley communities and the environment.
16 There are better ways to strengthen grid reliability and
17 energy resilience including investing in diverse,
18 renewable resources like geothermal and offshore wind, in
19 addition to making big investments in distributed energy
20 resources.

21 This means investing in energy conservation,
22 energy -- excuse me, energy conservation, energy
23 efficiency, demand response, and local community scale
24 solar -- solar and wind tied to microgrids. These local
25 resources would strengthen grid reliability and resilience

1 to wildfires and significantly reduce the need for Public
2 Safety Power Shutoffs, which reduces grid reliability.

3 The last thing we need at this stage is to be
4 investing in new polluting resources particularly fossil
5 fuels. Next slide, please.

6 --o0o--

7 SHARIFA TAYLOR: All right. And yet the draft
8 Scoping Plan specifically includes adding 10 gigawatts of
9 new gas plant capacity in addition to maintaining the
10 existing gas leak. New fossil fuel infrastructure runs
11 completely counter to the purpose of this Scoping Plan, in
12 addition to frustrating the purpose of SB 100. The
13 Scoping Plan should specifically exclude any new gas
14 infrastructure. Keeping fossil fuel and combustion
15 generation on the electric system guarantees
16 disproportionate impacts on low income communities and
17 communities of color, such as in the LA and Central Valley
18 areas, where power plants are already located and where
19 air quality is the worst in the nation.

20 Planning for 10 additional gigawatts of fossil
21 fuel generation, whether for reliability, or ancillary
22 services, or energy exacerbates this injustice. This is
23 already clear based on where gas plants are currently
24 located.

25 Next slide, please.

1 --o0o--

2 SHARIFA TAYLOR: What does this mean for EJ
3 communities?

4 This chart shows that California's most polluting
5 power plants are already disproportionately located in
6 disadvantaged communities. Without a lower electric
7 sector, emission target, or specific protections, new gas
8 plant capacity is likely to harm EJ communities further.
9 It is much harder to permit entirely new gas plants than
10 it is to expand existing plants. And the PUC recently
11 ordered new procurement -- excuse me, procurement at
12 existing plants. This means that if modeling shows the
13 need for new gas capacity, it will likely come in the form
14 of expansion to existing plants.

15 Since gas plants are disproportionately sited in
16 disadvantaged communities and communities of color, this
17 means expansion to existing gas plants will increase
18 emissions at the same gas plants that already poison these
19 communities. There is a better way for forward.

20 Next slide, please.

21 --o0o--

22 SHARIFA TAYLOR: A hundred percent clean -- a
23 hundred percent clean reliable energy grid is feasible.
24 There are multiple reports to say this. A very recent
25 report by Energy Innovation and GridLab shows that we can

1 reach a fully reliable 85 percent clean energy grid by
2 2030 without any new gas infrastructure, even under high
3 electrification scenarios. The SB 100 study showed that a
4 clean reliable grid was possible even under a no
5 combustion scenario.

6 A clean renewable grid can meet reliability
7 standards, particularly if you have a diverse mix of
8 renewables. The Energy Innovation report also showed that
9 investing in geothermal and offshore wind, even in small
10 amounts, can significantly decrease the amount of solar
11 needed, and lower dependence on imports and in-state gas.

12 Additionally, we cannot be talking about the
13 infeasibility and renewability -- excuse me, and renewable
14 buildout, when the draft plan considers building out
15 massive amounts of unproven CCS and direct air capture
16 technology, which has not been deployed at the utilities
17 scale.

18 Excuse me.

19 The draft plan is clear that it doesn't include
20 the renewable resources that carbon capture and removal
21 technology would require. It is far more feasible to
22 build diverse renewables than it is to build gas
23 infrastructure, carbon dioxide removal technology, and the
24 renewables needed to power them.

25 Furthermore, it is the CEC, PUC, and CAISO, who

1 have the authority, tools, and the targeted expertise to
2 ensure that the lights stay on. This isn't CARB's
3 responsibility. Rather, CARB's responsibility is to chart
4 a course for the medium and long term, not to focus on
5 short-term constraints. And just I guess for us, this
6 image is from the achieving 85 percent -- percent clean
7 electricity by 2030 and California Energy Innovation
8 Policy and Technology Report.

9 Next slide, please.

10 --o0o--

11 SHARIFA TAYLOR: In summary, these are the real
12 changes that are needed for the electric sector portion of
13 the Scoping Plan. In order to adopt real zero scenario
14 goals, this would include reducing the electric sector
15 emissions target to zero million metric tons of greenhouse
16 gases by 2035. It would include no new gas capacity,
17 meaning no new gas build and no expansion of existing gas
18 plants. It would require all resource generation to be a
19 hundred percent renewable portfolio standard eligible and
20 zero carbon -- yeah, and zero carbon emissions.

21 Scale up peak shaving measures, meaning more
22 energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand response
23 measures. This scenario also would include no carbon
24 dioxide removal or carbon capture measures in the electric
25 sector, instead avoiding direct emission from the electric

1 sector altogether, as well as to begin the phaseout of gas
2 power plants immediately starting in EJ communities and
3 disadvantaged communities.

4 In order to amend modeling to meet real zero
5 scenario goals, CARB would need to: model realistic
6 increases and availability of beyond-the-meter storage,
7 vehicle-to-grid technologies, and demand-side programs
8 that have been approved by the CPUC; appropriately model
9 the costs of renewable energy versus gas-fired generation
10 and CCS, CDR required to meet neutrality; include line
11 losses in retail sales interpretation of SB 100; model
12 aggregate health impacts from 2022 to 2045 and social
13 costs of co-pollutants on disadvantaged communities.

14 The draft Scoping Plan's public health impacts
15 analysis included only snapshots of health benefits rather
16 than a more comprehensive analysis. Instead, CARB needs
17 to model the overall health impacts and costs, or savings,
18 for each of the alternatives before determining that the
19 proposed scenario is really the least cost option for
20 electricity.

21 Next slide, please.

22 --o0o--

23 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Yeah. So I'm going to talk
24 briefly about public health and economic modeling. So --
25 oh, I'm saying a lot.

1 We need transparency around specific modeling
2 inputs in order to have robust public analysis. Economic
3 modeling has been too narrow of a tool to achieve our
4 goals. Current projections about labor and employment are
5 limited to production-oriented industries, particularly
6 the extractive fossil-fuel based incumbent economy. We
7 need a just transition plan with a more comprehensive
8 analysis of labor and employment sectors beyond production
9 jobs. CARB claims that the proposed scenario has the
10 least declining effect on employment and economic growth
11 of all the scenarios considered.

12 However, the IMPLAN economic model uses the
13 category employment based on the Bureau of Labor
14 statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis. This category
15 in turn comes from the North American Industry
16 Classification System, NAICS, Industry Classification
17 System, which is a production-oriented economic concept.
18 CARB is focused on preserving the economy -- the -- excuse
19 me, the incumbent economy. In addition to the projected
20 employment and clean energy sectors, we need to think
21 beyond production.

22 Modeling must demonstrate the effects on labor
23 and employment in the regenerative and renewable energy
24 sectors and assess the impact on social infrastructure,
25 for example, employment data for community health workers,

1 green jobs training, and education. Implementing a
2 community-driven real zero alternative will need a more
3 robust social infrastructure that doesn't rely on the
4 state's meager implementation grants. Therefore, we need
5 to include the creation of reproductive and regenerative
6 jobs, including education, care work coordination,
7 oversight, and maintenance in the modeling projections for
8 the real zero alternatives.

9 The Scoping Plan does not model the health and
10 economic impacts over the same time period. This needs to
11 happen for an accurate analysis and to enable an
12 apples-to-apples comparison.

13 Finally, we would like to know CARB's estimate of
14 the total aggregate cost of Scenario 3 implementation.

15 Next slide, please.

16 --o0o--

17 SHARIFA TAYLOR: The purpose of this slide is to
18 share how the proposed scenario alternative results in
19 roughly \$1.5 billion less in community health benefits
20 than Alternative 1, especially because public health has
21 been touted by the proposed scenario as one of the major
22 benefits of this plan, when from the graph, you can see
23 that that's not the case.

24 Next slide, please.

25 --o0o--

1 SHARIFA TAYLOR: And so over to Martha.

2 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: Thank you. So one of the
3 things that is embedded in this Scoping Plan, and in many
4 ways in our very own economy, in one of the appendices is
5 that this new economy, electric vehicles, this
6 electrification does come with trade-offs. And it will
7 mean an increase in lithium extraction, because it's
8 ubiquitous in our batteries, and our phones, and laptops,
9 and certainly electric vehicles.

10 And so we're deeply concerned that the -- that we
11 aren't doing the kind of life-cycle assessment and the
12 kind of deep community engagement that I talked about
13 earlier. We'd know that the extraction of lithium,
14 whether it's the brine and it does -- will leach chemicals
15 and contaminate water, takes water allotments from tribes,
16 and farmers, and general populations. It displaces local
17 communities and indigenous people.

18 Next slide.

19 --o0o--

20 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: So it's expanding here, as
21 we know. And we know that we're going to need to have --
22 make sure that communities have a seat at the table. It's
23 something that Luis Olmedo, who is from the community and
24 is part of this lithium committee has been really talking
25 about the need to shake the policies and show that

1 communities are not left behind. We can't stress enough,
2 and I don't know that we know how to do it as an agency,
3 is this idea of informed prior consent, the power to shape
4 the policies on lithium extraction, and how we balance
5 benefits and burdens for communities.

6 Lithium extracted beyond California for
7 California's EV exports also sac -- creates EJ sacrifice
8 zones in indigenous communities in the southwest, in the
9 U.S., and the global south. And we're often told that our
10 environmental protections are better, and so we should do
11 it here.

12 I'm reminded of a tour we did of the Los Angeles
13 oil fields for people from the DRC and from Ecuador and
14 other places, and they're like when I think of LA, this is
15 not what I think about. They don't do this in on country.
16 I can't believe they're doing it in Los Angeles.

17 So I think we need to balance those trade-offs
18 just, saying that, oh, the people over there, those
19 others, don't regulate as well as ours I think is a
20 misnomer. And you can ask many of the people in this
21 audience who live on the front lines of production, if
22 that's true or not.

23 So next slide.

24 --o0o--

25 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: And with that, I am going

1 to hand it over to Jill Warne with our -- who is also a
2 member of the EJAC to talk about natural and working
3 lands.

4 JILL SHERMAN WARNE: Thank you.

5 (Spoke in native language.)

6 JILL SHERMAN WARNE: My name is Jill Sherman
7 Warne and I'm a member of the EJAC. And I'm an enrolled
8 member of the Hoopa tribe. And I use the term enrolled
9 member on purpose, because what that means is I am dual
10 citizen of the United States. I'm a citizen of my tribe
11 and I'm a citizen of the U.S.

12 And enrollment status is really important,
13 because that's what gives me special status in terms of
14 I'm not just an ethnic minority. I am a -- an enrolled
15 member of a tribe that has a special relationship with the
16 State and with the federal government.

17 And I'm here to talk about -- well, I guess,
18 mostly I should say that I'm disappointed. I was just
19 recently appointed to the EJAC. And even though, since
20 the inception of the EJAC was supposed to have a tribal
21 representative, this is the first time in 2022 that the
22 EJAC has -- does have a -- well, I wanted to say elected
23 official. I have just won my election and so I'm also an
24 elected official of my tribe.

25 And I'm here to say that this plan has done

1 little to nothing to engage tribes. And I don't blame
2 your staff. I blame it on the fact that like other
3 agencies within the State, they don't know how to work
4 with tribes. And quite frankly, I don't know that they've
5 ever asked a tribe how do you want us to work with you?

6 There are actually several tribes who have a
7 Tribal Consultation Policy. How that is delivered to the
8 agency, I don't know. But you will be receiving one from
9 the Hoopa Tribe shortly. So we do have our own aspects of
10 how you consult with us.

11 There are 109 federally recognized tribes in the
12 State of California. And unfortunately, you probably
13 can't name 10 of them. There is an additional 40 tribes
14 that are seeking recognition in the state of California.
15 Through no fault of their own, they have not been able to
16 be federally recognized. Anyone can say, oh, I'm -- I'm a
17 member of this tribe or that tribe and claim ethnicity of
18 being a tribe, but being an enrolled member has a special
19 status.

20 We don't know fully what the impacts are on
21 tribal lands within the Scoping Plan, because the Scoping
22 Plan didn't do anything to engage tribes. And, in fact, I
23 find it disingenuous that the Scoping Plan itself only
24 mentions tribes about six times - six times in a 280-page
25 document. When we -- we know that the federal -- federal

1 lands in the state of California encompass about 47, 48
2 million acres.

3 So that's a -- that's a lot of acreage within the
4 state of California that needs -- that the State will have
5 to think about how they're going to involve them in your
6 Scoping Plan, which hasn't been done.

7 Additionally, there is an executive order that
8 was done by Jerry Brown, B-10-11. And that says that the
9 State agencies are required to give
10 government-to-government consultation with tribes. And
11 they're to work with the Tribal Advisor's Office. There's
12 additionally Newsom's Executive Order N-15-19, which also
13 reiterates the same thing, that engagement with tribes
14 must be Done on a government-to-government level.

15 And that means that, Ms. Randolph, you would
16 probably be the official that would provide a letter to
17 the tribes to say here's our draft Scoping Plan and here
18 is how it might impact you, and why we need your input.
19 Instead, tribes are typically reduced to providing public
20 comment in a public comment forum, which is, in my
21 opinion, inappropriate.

22 The Scoping Plan does mention that there is --
23 that there was tribal input received. It's disingenuous,
24 in my opinion, to say that tribal input was received,
25 because they do notate a June meeting of 2021. I was hard

1 pressed to find any formal comment provided by a tribe on
2 an input of this plan. It's very disappointing. And
3 again, I don't blame your staff and I don't necessarily
4 blame the agency, but quite frankly you simply don't know
5 how to work with tribes.

6 I came here today wearing the cap. This is my
7 sister's. This was made by my grandmother -- my great
8 grandmother. And it was made for my grandmother. So this
9 cap is quite old. And it takes over a year to gather all
10 of the materials needed to make this cap. This cap, by
11 any standard, is historical and timeless. And when I wear
12 this cap, and I wear my necklaces, I feel like my
13 ancestors are with me, my grandmothers are with me.

14 I hope that I do them proud and -- in the sense
15 that I still feel like we're fighting for our rights.
16 We're fighting to be recognized. And so I implore upon
17 you that with the EJAC recommendations, the information
18 that we give you of -- in accordance to tribes is really
19 important, but I do need to see that there is more
20 engagement with tribes on a government-to-government
21 basis.

22 What I would like to know is how CARB plans to
23 follow the law, meaning the Executive Orders that are in
24 place to engage tribes. And I would be happy to work with
25 anyone directly to ensure that that engagement happens

1 with the 109 federally recognized tribes that exist within
2 California.

3 I'm also the Executive Director of the Native
4 American Environmental Protection Coalition, and I work
5 with the 28 tribes directly within the State, up and down
6 the State.

7 Next slide, please.

8 --o0o--

9 JILL SHERMAN WARNE: I'm really proud to show
10 these pictures. That's me fishing, because I still engage
11 in traditional subsistence fishing. It's an important
12 food item to your people. And that is my son. He has a
13 traditional drum. We're one of the unique tribes. The
14 Hoopa Tribe is a unique tribe in the sense that we have a
15 square drum. His drum is made with a harbor seal that he
16 captured by accident. And rather than let the carcass lay
17 there, as tradition demands that we use everything we
18 catch. We eat everything we kill. And we do that with
19 prayers and honoring that the animal has given its life to
20 us. In the same way, with all of our regalia, when an
21 animal gives their life up to us, we extend that life
22 spiritually by making it into our precious regalia items.

23 That is -- he's holding a sturgeon that lives in
24 our rivers. And a sturgeon has to live for 15 years
25 before it even becomes able to reproduce. So the larger

1 the sturgeon, the older it is.

2 The other picture on the bottom is of our
3 experience with wildfire. Our tribes that are located in
4 rural areas, often the impacts from wildfire are not
5 necessarily by fire itself but by smoke. We had seven
6 HEPA filters in our house running 24/7 because of the
7 wildfire that wasn't on our land, but was about 12 miles
8 away. My father had to be taken to the emergency room,
9 because he thought he was having a heart attack, when, in
10 fact, it was just the smoke was so bad.

11 We have to live with wildfires. We also have to
12 live with utility outages. We have to -- you know, I have
13 lived in San Diego and I can tell you that living in the
14 urban environment of San Diego, I never experienced a
15 brownout or a power out, only that one time when somebody
16 flipped the switch and everybody went crazy.

17 But when you live in a rural area within
18 California, because our utilities are often isolated, we
19 go without power for days. And as a result of that, I'm
20 embarrassed to say that because we have medical equipment
21 that needs to be operated and used by my father, we have
22 to power up the old gener -- diesel generator. We have a
23 very large diesel generator. And that's where we're at.

24 My tribe received a grant to put in eight
25 charging stations about two years ago. They were put in

1 finished by June of last year. Guess what, there's no
2 power to them. There's no power to those utilities,
3 because they have to replace two transformers in order to
4 power up the chargers.

5 And those are the issues that we're facing within
6 rural environments, that the utility is not there yet. So
7 this draft plan -- I know I'm getting a little off topic,
8 but unless you involve the utilities and require the
9 utilities to actually do something with their outdated
10 electrical lines, we're never going to reach our goals for
11 2045. That's reality.

12 And again, I hope that some day the eight
13 chargers that were paid for by CARB will actually be
14 electrified, maybe next year, so that will be a three-year
15 project. But they're fully built and they're being
16 vandalized, because what are they doing? They're just
17 sitting there doing nothing, not being used at all.

18 So when we think about tribes, we also -- and the
19 EJAC recommendations specifically to natural and working
20 lands, we do need to think about non-traditional technical
21 input, tribal input, including traditional economic --
22 ecological knowledge, such as cultural burning. We still
23 need to burn many of our plants for basketry, foods, and
24 medicine. That's a natural part of our ways of managing
25 the lands. And we have to think about the fact that we

1 need free, and prior, and informed consent. As you know,
2 that comes from the United Nations declaration.

3 Next slide, please.

4 --o0o--

5 JILL SHERMAN WARNE: We need a real zero
6 alternative, included in the recommendations. And we need
7 to include an ambitious pesticide reduction target. We
8 need to reduce synthetic pesticides by 50 percent by 2030.
9 We need to reduce hazardous pesticides by 75 percent by
10 2030.

11 And I am proud to say that many of the tribes
12 engaged in commercial agriculture within the state of
13 California. Guess what? We've already gone organic. And
14 we go organic because we know that what we're doing today
15 is not for ourselves today but for seven -- seven
16 generations ahead. I don't do -- I didn't decide to
17 become an elected official of my tribe, because it's
18 something that I wanted to do for me. It's something that
19 I wanted to do for the future generations that are coming.
20 I'm 56 years old. The next generation that's going to
21 lead my tribe into the future has yet to come and they
22 will be becoming. So when we think about this, we as need
23 to think about our future generations.

24 We need to start with organic phosphates,
25 fumigants, paraquats, and neonicotinoids. I might not be

1 saying that right. We need to include organic farming in
2 all Scoping Plan scenarios. We need to restructure
3 scenarios to model progressive percentage increase --
4 increases in the adoption of all proposed agricultural
5 management strategies. Organic agriculture should make up
6 30 percent of the total agricultural acreage by 2030 or by
7 80 percent by 2045.

8 And agriculture is some that's near and dear to
9 me, because guess what? The river -- the Trinity River,
10 which is one of the last wild and scenic rivers within the
11 state of California has its water taken by -- about 80
12 percent of our water is taken to feed the Sacramento River
13 and act as a cooling agent, so that it could be cool water
14 that's given to the Central Valley.

15 Tribes are impacted over and over and in this --
16 in the recommendations, especially in Bakersfield when
17 you're looking at injecting carbon into underground wells
18 or -- we're not even thinking about how it may impact the
19 local tribes there.

20 So again, I look forward to working with you to
21 provide meaningful engagement with the tribes and
22 government-to-government consultation on this Scoping
23 Plan.

24 Thank you.

25 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: And I know I'm standing

1 between you and many of the communities who came to give
2 public testimony, so I know that this was a lot and I
3 wanted you to breathe for a moment before I finish, so
4 that you would listen to me, but I'm also really concerned
5 about the time and making sure that we have time for
6 community participation.

7 So really in closing, and I think you have much
8 of the information in my slides, but I do want to loop
9 back to some of our key asks. Plan for full coordinated
10 phaseout of fossil fuels by 2045 and oil extraction by
11 2035; phaseout oil refining by 2045 and transition to
12 clean renewable zero-emission electricity by 2035;
13 accelerate the scale-up and investments in clean cars,
14 trucks, and mass transit, while addressing the trade-offs
15 such as lithium extraction; and rev up transit for working
16 class Californians mass transit and unique transit
17 opportunities, like the try Raiteros program; minimize
18 reliance on climate policy dead-ends, like carbon capture
19 and storage that extends the life of the State's otherwise
20 different fossil fuel infrastructure.

21 We need to do this quickly. And again, thank you
22 for all the work. Thank you to the CARB staff, to the
23 Board, to Trish, and to Chanell who's worked with us and
24 that have been patient with us, and to all the community
25 folks who came up who've also been patient with us. I do

1 want to call -- you know, you have the slides.

2 This path -- the proposed scenario is not on the
3 right path. We've provided you with a real zero
4 alternative path. And we hope that this time is the charm
5 where we actually work together to get to a real zero,
6 where we're actually working in partnership. So thank you
7 very much.

8 (Applause.)

9 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Is that the end of
10 the presentation? No. No more other presentations from
11 staff, correct?

12 ISD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST RAMALINGAM: (Shakes
13 head.)

14 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. All right. As noted at
15 the beginning of the meeting, we will be taking a
16 45-minute lunch break. I will note we have approximately
17 450 speakers signed up. So we will be -- we will be --
18 our time limit will be half of our normal time limit. Our
19 normal time limit is three minutes. It will be one and a
20 half minutes. And so when we -- we will take a 45-minute
21 break. We will come back and we will begin the public
22 comment portion of our meeting.

23 All right.

24 Thank you.

25 (Off record: 12:34 p.m.)

(Thereupon a lunch break was taken.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(On record: 1:29 p.m.)

(Technical difficulties)

TANYA DERIVI:for all, because mandates do not. CARB should evaluate how market based approaches can deliver most cost effective emissions reductions than what has been proposed today, ensure that future regulations, including any changes to the Cap-and-Trade program, incentivize investments for CCUS and other carbon reducing technologies, incorporate a requirement for meaningful cost containment mechanisms in future regulations being driven by the Scoping Plan, account accurately for life-cycle emissions, including the production and disposal of electric vehicle batteries, and address concerns with California becoming overly reliant on just one energy system, electricity, to power our economy in a reliable manner that is affordable for all.

Durable policies that encourage not hamper competition and innovation will be the best way to deliver cost-effective emissions reductions for Californians. Our industry's greatest contribution is our capacity to innovate.

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

TANYA DERIVI: Oh, thank you.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Our next speaker is
2 Jeffrey Clary.

3 JEFFREY CLARY: Good afternoon. I'm Jeffrey
4 Clary, Senior Director for Climate Strategies at the
5 Foundation for California Community Colleges, the
6 non-profit that benefits, supports, and enhances
7 California's community colleges. First, thank you to the
8 Board and to all those who helped bring together this
9 ambitious plan. Today, I wish to express support for the
10 targets in the Scoping Plan to describe the workforce
11 needs implied by those targets and to suggest a framework
12 for thoughtful implementation of climate workforce
13 development.

14 The Scoping Plan sets ambitious goalposts and
15 fixing these goalposts is absolutely essential right now,
16 as colleges, universities, and industries are making
17 investments to respond to climate change and to climate
18 policy. The Scoping Plan's targets require rapid,
19 broad-based changes in California's workforce. Entire
20 economic sectors such as energy and forestry need
21 thousands of workers with specific skills. And activating
22 the pipeline of new workers into these jobs is a huge
23 challenge that will take time. And right now, there's
24 lots of bottlenecks.

25 Fortunately, the Governor and Legislature have

1 recognized the importance of workforce development in
2 their upcoming budget. And the Foundation for California
3 Community Colleges is here to build on robust
4 administrative frameworks and partnerships to bridge the
5 needs and resources of the State and stakeholders across
6 California.

7 We propose a climate workforce hub built on
8 partnerships and coordinated by the Foundation with two
9 focal areas. Number one, convening and coordinating
10 stakeholders so that we can act with intention and build
11 to where we need to go, and number two, implementing a
12 full life cycle workforce development strategy for careers
13 in climate adaptation and mitigation.

14 So the Foundation -- thank you.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. And I'll also note,
17 folks can always submit written comments as well.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes. The docket for this
19 item will be open until tomorrow at midnight, June 24th at
20 midnight and you can submit your written comments there.
21 The links for that are on the public agenda.

22 All right. Go ahead.

23 DAVID ASTI: Good to go. Good afternoon, Chair,
24 members of the Board and staff, my name is David Asti.
25 And on behalf of Southern California Edison, I want to

1 thank you for this opportunity to provide comments.

2 I'll move through these quickly to be respectful
3 of those behind me. First, let me say that SCE strong
4 supports the proposed scenario. Like SCE's own pathway to
5 2045, CARB's proposed scenario leverages feasible
6 technologies, such as transportation and building
7 electrification. More importantly, the proposed scenario
8 balances decarbonization with affordability, a key
9 concern, given that achieving carbon neutrality should not
10 negatively impact Californians that have historically been
11 harmed the most by the impacts of climate change.

12 Secondly, SCE commends CARB for adopting a
13 zero-emission standard new space in water heaters sold in
14 California standard. Building electrification must play
15 an immediate and vital role in the state's
16 decarbonization.

17 Lastly, SCE stands willing and able to invest in
18 the economy-wide electrification needed to mitigate
19 climate change and meet California's GHG and air quality
20 goals. However, policymakers, IOUs, and other
21 stakeholders must partner to minimize electric rate
22 increases and the State needs to ensure that there is
23 effective coordination amongst State agencies, which is
24 occurring, to allow California to meet its climate goals.

25 Lastly, I'd just like to say that SCE looks

1 forward to engaging with summer activities announced by
2 CARB since these will be great opportunities to share and
3 learn from each other's assumptions and methodologies.

4 Thank you very much.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. And I will
6 just make an announcement for those that are listening in
7 Zoom, I think there was an audio cut out, but the queue
8 will be closing for sign-ups at 1:40 as the Chair
9 mentioned.

10 Go ahead.

11 MANDEEP SAMRA: Good afternoon. My name is
12 Mandeep Samra. I'll be speaking on behalf of the Joint
13 Utilities Group. Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and
14 members of the Board.

15 Today, I want to raise two very important aspects
16 of the Scoping Plan, reliability and affordability.
17 Understanding that the proposed scenario is the best of
18 the four alternatives proposed for energy reliability,
19 affordability, and feasibility, the JUG urges CARB to
20 refine the scenario to keep reliability and affordability
21 top of mind as it aims to provide California with a
22 decarbonization roadmap.

23 As California utilities, we are experts in the
24 electric industry. Especially as it comes to reliability
25 in helping ensure our customers keep the lights on

1 requires thoroughly modeling the reliability of future
2 scenarios. Another element of ensuring reliability is to
3 use reasonable assumptions in the amount of resource and
4 transmission buildout.

5 The economy-wide forecast of the buildout of the
6 necessary resource mix, which includes clean, firm,
7 dispatchable resources is possible by 2045. Electric
8 reliability is essential. Let's be clear. Without
9 reliability, we will not achieve our goals. Thus we urge
10 CARB staff to elevate the necessity for electric
11 reliability when fine-tuning the Scoping Plan by the end
12 of the year to maintain the 2045 as the most feasible
13 timeline.

14 The JUG is still concerned with the necessary
15 resource and transmission buildout cost, both for energy
16 transition and growing electrification, and how it will
17 put an upward pressure on electricity rates. Although the
18 proposed scenario is the last cost option modeled, it also
19 minimizes job losses, we are still concerned about the
20 jobs that may be lost.

21 Thank you.

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Can you state
23 your name for the record?

24 MANDEEP SAMRA: Mandeep Samra.

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. Thank you.

1 And then just so you're all aware, the timer will
2 be up here on the screen, so if you need to see the time
3 as you're going, and then there will be that audio signal
4 as well. Next is George Peppas.

5 Chelsea.

6 Sylvia Duarte.

7 Sal Ayala.

8 SAL AYALA: Good afternoon. My name is a Sal
9 Ayala and I'm with the California Hispanic Chambers of
10 Commerce. I'm the Inland Empire region chair and a
11 business owner.

12 I urge the Board to reconsider the Scoping Plan
13 to ensure the efforts are sustainable with a compromise to
14 the small business diverse communities. Our small
15 businesses are dying in California. While the update is
16 well intentioned, it contains many ill-ad -- ill-advised
17 elements that should be removed or substantially corrected
18 before the update is finalized by CARB. The time
19 constraints regarding the due date for comments prevent us
20 from providing thorough expression of our many concerns,
21 but CARB is strongly urged to consider the following basic
22 concerns about the update.

23 Businesses need to -- certainty to grow, invest
24 in jobs. Yet, every scenario in the Scoping Plan will use
25 facing -- will have us facing an unpredictable and

1 unreliable electric grid. It seems this Board feels free
2 to make worse by driving energy and transportation costs
3 even higher, which is especially hard for those businesses
4 to shoulder as we face high inflation and energy cost.

5 In order for -- on our current path, California
6 electricity costs will increase by as much as 120 percent
7 by the end of this decade. And by your own analysis,
8 aspects of this plan will reduce personal income by 15
9 billion making it even harder to keep our employees
10 with -- it will cost too much to live here.

11 Reaching -- please reconsider and go back to the
12 drawing board. Thank you so much.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 Sylvia.

15 And then the next few commenters, if you see your
16 name on there, if you can come down and stand on one of
17 these yellow markers so that we're ready to go.

18 SYLVIA DUARTE: Good afternoon, everyone. My
19 name is Sylvia Duarte and I serve as the CEO President for
20 the Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. The
21 Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce was
22 established in 1997 as an organization dedicated to serve
23 as a vehicle and bridge for Spanish speaking business
24 owners to participate and assimilate into our American
25 community, and to ensure interests of our small and

1 diverse business owners are represented.

2 Business needs certainty to grow and invest in
3 jobs. Yet, every scenario in the Scoping Plan will have
4 us facing an unpredictable and unreliable electric grid.
5 It seems this Board feels free to make it worse by driving
6 up energy and transportation costs even higher, which is
7 especially hard for small businesses to shoulder as we
8 face high inflation and energy costs.

9 On our current path, California electricity costs
10 will increase by as much 120 percent by the end of this
11 decade. And by your own analysis, aspects of this plan
12 will reduce personal income by 15 billion, making it even
13 harder to keep our employees, when it will cost them too
14 much to live here.

15 If someone cannot take care of their family or
16 small business, how can you expect them to delve into an
17 all-electric future when it's obvious the State is not in
18 a position to support that conversion by 2035.

19 So although we are with you, we believe you need
20 to go back to the drawing board.

21 Thank you.

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

23 Ricardo Villa.

24 RICARDO VILLA: Good afternoon, CARB Board. My
25 name is Ricardo Villa, President of the San Diego County

1 Imperial Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Native
2 Californian and proud of our State's forward thinking,
3 diversity, transparency, and accountability, but we oppose
4 this program -- this Scope and for the following reasons.

5 First and foremost, of what we know, we've lost
6 11 businesses in San Diego because of CARB, 17 in LA.
7 They were not provided the proper education, technical
8 assistance or outreach for changing their vehicles.

9 They lost their businesses. They lost their
10 livelihood. So those companies are going to affect us
11 down the road, because it's going to take away the key
12 thing that makes California unique.

13 With a weakened economy, hit by COVID, staffing,
14 and a fragile supply, these components are even going to
15 make things more complicated for everybody, especially
16 those in the minority groups and the minority regions. We
17 urge you to take a pause, listen to other options. This
18 has a cost to it and that cost you have not fully assessed
19 because you would have factored in the businesses that
20 we've lost, the communities that we've impacted. And with
21 those things that I've mentioned before, it's going to be
22 even larger.

23 So I ask you to reconsider again, factor these
24 in, take a pause and reach out again and ask for
25 assistance, guidance, on other options.

1 Thank you so much.

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. Thank you.

3 Mikhael Skvarla. Or I'm sorry, Enrique.

4 YSIDRO GARCIA: Hi. I'm Ysidro Garcia. I'm
5 representing the LBA. As a small minority business owner,
6 the Scoping Plan does not take into consideration the
7 costs that are required to adhere to these standards.
8 You're forcing me to place my future into the hands of
9 utility companies that don't have no competition or cannot
10 currently keep the lights on when it's too hot or is too
11 windy.

12 Why do you assume that we'll have the
13 infrastructure in place of an all-electric future, such
14 as -- in a short period? I can tell you the
15 infrastructure will not be in place and is going to fall
16 on the business like mine, my employees, customers, that
17 absorb these costs.

18 We have record inflation that increases by
19 another eight percent this past month. It shows no signs
20 of slowing. We saw the destructive nature of the Great
21 Recession adding to the Scoping Plan. Costs on top of the
22 inflation will likely create a new recession. It will be
23 disastrous for all Californians. We urge the Board to
24 reject this Scoping Plan and instruct the staff to return
25 to the table and sit down with the working families and

1 the people who can least support these plans, listen to
2 their concerns. Listening to organizations that are
3 likely white and coastal based does not represent the true
4 face of California.

5 Thank you. Have a great day.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

7 Enrique.

8 I'm sorry. Mikhael.

9 MIKHAEL SKVARLA: Yeah. Mikhael Skvarla here on
10 behalf of the California Council for Environmental and
11 Economic Balance. Our business and labor members stand
12 committed to building the energy systems of the future,
13 delivering low zero and negative carbon energy solutions
14 to all Californians.

15 California's climate goals paired with carbon
16 neutrality are among the most ambitious and aggressive in
17 the world. This plan calls for fundamental transformation
18 of the way life as we know it is in California. We want
19 to highlight some critical questions for deliberation.

20 Is the proposed scenario the most cost effective
21 and most technologically feasible? What are the
22 cumulative impacts, including the total societal cost over
23 the next 22 to 23 years? What are the constraints of the
24 modeling exercise and how do these constraints influence
25 the proposed scenario? How will ARB and its agency

1 partners work together to ensure technology neutrality is
2 allowed within this policy and the subsequent regulations?
3 How will California build the infrastructure necessary at
4 scale to achieve these goals? How will California
5 overcome the regulatory and permitting barriers to achieve
6 this goal in a timely fashion?

7 As a society, we must carefully allocate our
8 resources to provide essential services to the public.
9 This includes achieving this goal and we need to balance
10 the goal with those costs.

11 Furthermore, it doesn't matter how ambitious the
12 scenario is if we cannot achieve the buildout.

13 Thank you and we look forward to following up
14 with comments.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 Are you Enrique?

17 ENRIQUE VELEZ: Yes, ma'am.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. Go ahead.

19 ENRIQUE VELEZ: Thank you. Good afternoon. I'm
20 Enrique Velez. And on behalf of the Latino -- Latin
21 Business Association, I'd like to convey our opposition to
22 the Scoping Plan, as it will hurt small businesses,
23 especially Latino-owned ones that are still recovering
24 from the COVID disruption. We're still living through
25 this pandemic and the economic downturn -- downturn as is

1 all too real for the companies' employees that we
2 represent.

3 Latino businesses were disproportionately
4 affected by the pandemic and were less likely to qualify
5 for government loans. Adding the Scoping Plan costs on
6 top of a likely recession is just going to force more
7 minority-owned businesses to shut their doors and lay off
8 employees.

9 The Latin Business Association is ready to work
10 with CARB to balance the needs of the community and
11 greening our future. It's disappointing that there was no
12 outreach to ethnic chambers from the CARB staff to discuss
13 how the Scoping Plan will affect communities of color.
14 Only speaking to certain groups does not give a true
15 representation of the ramifications of this Scoping Plan,
16 but rather a whitewashing of its findings. I thank you
17 for the time and may God bless you. Thank you.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Teresa.

19 TERESA COOKE: Thank you. Good afternoon.
20 Teresa Cooke. Pleased to be here on behalf of the
21 California Hydrogen Coalition.

22 We want to commend the Air Resources Board on a
23 bold plan that includes hydrogen throughout industrial,
24 energy, and transportation sectors. I do, however,
25 caution you about the disconnection that exists between

1 the transportation demands of the proposals and the build
2 out of zero-emission vehicle infrastructure. The
3 availability of hydrogen fueling infrastructure must
4 proceed vehicle deployment. So let's finish the
5 development of the light- and medium-duty fueling network,
6 so automakers can div -- or deploy fuel cell vehicles with
7 confidence.

8 Weeks ago General Motors shared that they pulled
9 back the commercialization -- the commercial release of
10 their passenger fuel cell vehicle because of the lack of
11 hydrogen fueling infrastructure in California. Let's not
12 let that happen again.

13 As it relates to heavy-duty, we want to thank you
14 for and give our support to the proposed expansion of the
15 hydrogen refueling infrastructure credit to heavy-duty
16 fueling under the LCFS. The hydrogen community is ready
17 to fight alongside our frontline communities against GHG
18 and toxic air emissions. And to that end, we look forward
19 to continuing our work.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

22 Jin Sung.

23 JIN SUNG: Thank you. Good afternoon, President
24 Randolph and CARB -- CARB members. My name is Jin Sung.
25 I'm the National Diversity Coalition's Board Chair. And

1 our mission really has a lot to do with bringing corporate
2 social responsibility as a top priority to all
3 corporations in the nation, and -- in terms of how we have
4 been engaging ourselves, our three million constituents
5 across the nation. We are headquartered here in
6 California and our heart and our insight to bringing some
7 of the concerns over this proposition is real.

8 We represent the low-to-moderate income
9 communities. And how we have been active is in the
10 California Public Utilities Commission, we are a formal
11 intervenor representing the low-to-moderate income
12 communities. This proposal brings a lot of concerns as a
13 coalition for it does not reflect the voices of those
14 people who are not able to make it here in Sacramento.
15 I'm formally requesting the Board to not only reconsider
16 amendment to the added strategy that's much needed to
17 address some of the concerns for the low-to-moderate
18 income communities, but with the onset of the pandemic, we
19 know what has happened. Perhaps what we need to really be
20 attuned to is the impact of electrification, positive and
21 negative, to our low income communities.

22 Corporations currently are focusing on corp --
23 social responsibility, but ESG when they're focusing on
24 environmental only, the social and governance element
25 unbalanced. We would love to see a balanced approached

1 to --

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: That concludes your time.

3 JIN SUNG: Thank you.

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

5 Kathy.

6 FAITH BAUTISTA: Good afternoon, Chairwoman.

7 Thank you so much for having us here.

8 I'm Faith Bautista with National Diversity
9 Coalition, a national Asian American coalition. I'm going
10 to continue what Jin Sung is saying. There are so many
11 people that would be affected with this policy. And I'm
12 really encouraging the Board. I know you all care about
13 low-moderate income. You care about poor and very poor.
14 You care about everybody that matters. So I'm really
15 encouraging that every -- all of us should have this
16 outreach in every city that need it the most. Coming
17 here, it takes us the whole day. It's very expensive to
18 come to Sacramento. And there's so many people that will
19 be affected on this policy.

20 So the scoping of work has to include the people
21 that it will affect the most. So I'm really encouraging
22 that you do an outreach, you go to the churches, you go to
23 the ethnic chambers of commerce, you go to the ethnic
24 supermarkets where this matters the most.

25 And I also would like to recommend have a survey.

1 You know, what does this really mean to them, how much
2 will this cost them, and do they even know CARB? Most
3 likely, they don't know what even CARB means and your
4 organ -- this agency. So there's a lot of education.
5 Though there's 40 million population here in California, I
6 would say, you know, the highest of the people only know
7 about what the scope of work would be. So I'm
8 couraging -- encouraging all of you that before you do any
9 work get the people involved. Thank you.

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

11 And the next four speakers will be speaking on
12 behalf of a group, so we can change the timer to three
13 minutes. And so first will be Irma.

14 IRMA LOPEZ LIZARRAGA (through interpreter):

15 Hello. My name is Irma Lopez. And I am a member
16 of Communities for a Better Environment. I live in the
17 City of Cudahy in Southeast LA. My community has been
18 fighting over the last 20 years, so that the 710 Highway,
19 which is considered a death zone for diesel, is not built
20 out. CARB should include objectives that are stronger to
21 demand that hundred percent of sales of medium- and
22 heavy-duty trucks be zero emissions by the year 2035. In
23 line with their strategy for the mobile sources, the
24 objective for that year is very weak for 2040. So this
25 puts at risk communities that live close to the highways

1 and port operations as well as warehouses.

2 The members and the organizations for a better
3 environment have been involved in this fight against
4 this -- the catastrophic events of these operations at the
5 ports and at the warehouses, and the expansions of
6 highway. CARB has not protected the environmental justice
7 communities, including the ones that live next to port
8 operations and the channels of merchandise like the ones
9 that are next to the 710 highway.

10 In conclusion, I urge CARB to prioritize the
11 health and safety of communities through more aggressive
12 means in order to safeguard current generations and our
13 future generations that live in the Southeast LA area and
14 in all of California. Thank you.

15 So I am a witness -- a reliable witness of the
16 pollution and everything that's happening in the area. I
17 have lesions on my skin from the particles -- the
18 pollution that's in the air from where I live. And this
19 is why I'm here. I am raising my voice and I'm fighting
20 for all of those communities that cannot be here in order
21 to safeguard the health of all families in California.

22 Thank you.

23 (Applause.)

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ashley.

25 Ashley.

1 ASHLEY PHUTHAMA: Hello. My name is Ashley. I'm
2 a youth intern from Asian Pacific Environmental Network.
3 I have been waiting here all day to speak. I'm the second
4 community speaker after 16 straight industry speakers.
5 Communities should be treated just as well and as heard
6 just as much as industries.

7 I live in West Contra Costa County my whole life.
8 My parents are refugees from Laos. They moved here to
9 give me and my family a safer life, but it was not as safe
10 as we thought.

11 Living near the five Bay Area refineries, I've
12 experienced refinery incidents my whole life. A couple
13 years ago in my Freshman year of high school, as I was
14 leaving school, my school would not let us out of the
15 building, and they did not tell us why. After five
16 minutes of staying there, when we got out, we saw smoke
17 everywhere. Everyone was covering their mouth and
18 couldn't breathe. The sky was really foggy. We were
19 stuck in traffic and could not see the road. I thought
20 the air quality was going to get better when I went home,
21 but the smoke got even worse because I was closer to the
22 Phillips 66 Refinery that exploded.

23 I closed all the doors and windows. I was
24 confused on what happened, but everyone helped my
25 understand it. It was the refinery's fault. I couldn't

1 imagine how people who were unaware or unable to get
2 access of information felt. I was angry and sad and too
3 afraid to breathe, because every time I would, I would
4 feel nauseous and tired.

5 Lucky for me, I am young and have a strong Immune
6 system and lungs, but older people with medical conditions
7 and -- do not have these benefits, making it even harder
8 for them to breathe. I don't ever want to feel this way
9 again, but especially I don't want anyone else around me
10 to ever have this experience. I'm here today to call on
11 you to protect our future and make a plan for a full
12 phaseout of fossil fuels by 2045. I've lived in the Bay
13 Area my whole life. It's my home, my community, my
14 family. It should be my safe space. I want to stop
15 Chevron, Phillips 66, and other polluting corporations
16 from polluting my safe place.

17 (Applause.)

18 CHAIR RANDOLPH: So could we use the ASL for sign
19 for applause, so that people can continue moving for and
20 begin speaking.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Is this next speaker,
22 Debbie?

23 THE INTERPRETER: So our member will speak in
24 Cantonese. After she finish, I will do an English
25 interpretation for her.

1 DONG HUA CHEN(DEBBIE): Okay. Hello. My name is
2 Debbie. So I'm the resident of Oakland. I'm here to
3 provide my comments about the CARB plan.

4 So I have been living in Oakland for nine years,
5 but because of the air pollution in recent years my -- I
6 lost high immunity. I got allergy. And then some of my
7 friends getting worse on asthma. So why not the climate
8 change bring a lot of damage and risk to either healthy
9 people or not healthy people. So me and APEN here
10 represent the voice of hundreds of Asian working class and
11 refugee family. And we really care about pollution in our
12 life. And then we hope that CARB can really make a real
13 plan to reduce emission. And then we wanted to stop oil
14 extraction in 2035 and then shutting down the refinery on
15 2045, so that we have the opportunity to own a clean
16 future.

17 Please treat the healthiness of the -- of our
18 community as your first priority, so that -- just once
19 again, we wanted to stop have the fossil fuel extraction
20 on 2035. And then 2045, we're closing the refinery. And
21 then we wanted to have clean and more public transit in
22 our community.

23 Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

1 And the last speaker with the -- for a group that
2 will be three minutes also is going to be Christopher
3 Soriano.

4 VICE CHAIR BERG: So, ma'am, there is a button on
5 that -- on that table. You could lower, if that makes it
6 more comfortable for them.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hi. My name is
8 (inaudible). I'm 13 years old and I'm a resident of
9 Oakland, California. I'm speaking on the CARB Scoping
10 Plan for people living with asthma. I'm here today
11 because I want those kids who live out there to have a
12 better future. The reason why I care so much about this
13 issue is because the lives of people are in danger. My
14 life is in danger. Your lives are in danger. You guys
15 don't realize how important a life can be. You guys
16 can't -- are showing us that you don't care about your
17 community. You can't buy a life, but what you can do is
18 save a life. We won't give up on this issue, not right
19 now. If only you had been in our position, if only you
20 would be here with us helping one another to have a better
21 tomorrow.

22 You should know how dangerous this is. Let me
23 ask you something, do you only care about your profit and
24 the lives of the seven generations? You don't care about
25 those? Because you're basically showing us the exact same

1 thing you don't, you know that, right?

2 Treat the world like how you want to be treated.

3 And I'm going to ask you something. Why should I have
4 this? (Holding up inhaler) Why? Am I supposed to be
5 having this for the rest of my life? Am I supposed to?
6 Why do I have this?

7 I see kids here. Who knows what health problems
8 they have. Are they going to keep having that? Tell me,
9 yes, no? You should put yourself in our position. If
10 only you guys would have this. And if you have it, then
11 you should know how it feels. People shouldn't be having
12 this and living their whole lives with this.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 CHRISTOPHER SORIANO: Hey, everybody. My name is
16 Christopher. And I'm just here to tell all of you guys on
17 that stage that we -- you guys are in a power of -- in a
18 position of power where you guys have to listen to us and
19 opinions, my opinion, my fellow youth over here opinions,
20 everyone here in the room opinions, and everyone outside
21 of the building's opinions. You are here to represent us
22 and our future. And it feels like you aren't even
23 respecting and listening to our voice, because we are here
24 today to tell you that our lives matter and that our lives
25 are important.

1 I am tired and I am mad that I have to spend my
2 time, that my life is important -- that my life is -- my
3 life is important.

4 (Applause.)

5 CHRISTOPHER SORIANO: I'm here to tell you that
6 you should listen to our voices, each of the society.

7 Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Next will Ariel.

10 ARIEL McCARTY: Hello. My name is Ariel Bautista
11 McCarty. I'm here to represent the Asian-American Pacific
12 Islander community and on behalf of the National Diversity
13 Coalition.

14 As a small business owner myself, businesses need
15 certainty to grow and invest in jobs. Yet, every scenario
16 in the Scoping Plan will have us facing an unpredictable
17 and unreliable electric grid. It seems this Board feels
18 free to make it worse by driving up energy and
19 transportation costs even higher, which is especially hard
20 for small businesses like myself to shoulder as we face
21 high inflation and energy costs. Please go back to the
22 drawing board. Thank you.

23 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

24 Bob.

25 BOB ROSE: Hello. I'm Bob Rose, also here on

1 behalf of National Diversity Coalition.

2 We are very concerned about the impact of bad
3 policy and its effect on small businesses, its
4 discriminatory approach. We think it will deepen
5 inequality. Farmers will suffer. The advantaged will
6 suffer. Basically, it's environmental discrimination.
7 Small businesses will get hurt by this.

8 So what I'm asking, because we all care about the
9 climate, is to make sure that you are looking at this
10 properly from a global perspective with the very best
11 answers and solutions that we can muster as a society.

12 There are many environmentalists around the world
13 that are far more advanced in addressing issues of global
14 warming than we are. And taking a shot like this is
15 narrow, meaning electric -- forcing electric on everybody.
16 The problem is that you're actually going to be increasing
17 the problem rather than decreasing the problem.

18 All electric does not dissolve -- does not solve
19 the problem that's in front of us.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Jinky Dolar.

22 JINKY DOLAR: Good afternoon. My name is Jinky
23 Dolar. I'm here to represent the Asian Pacific American
24 Advocates and also the community.

25 I urge this Board not to make the California

1 leader in climate change policy that hurts the low income
2 community the most. Thank you for your time.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

4 Jack Miranda.

5 JACK MIRANDA: Good afternoon, Board. Pastor
6 Jack Miranda representing the faith community. God Bless
7 you. It's daunting -- a daunting task. You hear the zeal
8 of young people and you hear the impact of business what
9 it would have on business. And so there's a lot to
10 consider. And I'm hearing a phrase, go back to the
11 drawing board. So easy for us to say.

12 But please consider what you're hearing, all
13 these distinct voices, these distinct groups, and please
14 consider the impact it will have on the low-moderate
15 income community in our -- just the time frame. We're
16 concerned -- I also volunteer the network of churches and
17 faith communities that can be your information
18 distributors. And we would welcome that, that a
19 knowledgeable constituency is the best one.

20 And so God bless you. We welcome you. Remember,
21 the Good Books says zeal without knowledge is not good.
22 And so I'm hearing a lot of zeal and I hope you can help
23 us with that knowledge.

24 God bless.

25 RICHARD PALAY: Good afternoon, ladies and

1 gentlemen of CARB. That says Richard Griffen. It
2 actually should be Richard Palay with the National
3 Diversity Council. And I'm here speaking on behalf of the
4 EV program that's going to be imposed on the L, and
5 particularly of LMI, L being low-income community members.
6 I'm speaking on their behalf. I'm the voice of one crying
7 out on behalf of the voice of the many whose voices will
8 not be heard unless someone in an organization like ours
9 comes to speak on their behalf to you.

10 I want to remind you of the consideration that is
11 needed for those that are in the low and low-income
12 communities. These community members of color will be
13 negatively impacted by the imposition of electronic
14 vehicles. Who's going to pay for those community members
15 to be able to purchase those vehicles. If they can't
16 purchase those vehicles, who's going to pay for them to
17 have to change their lives by buying a bicycle. Who's
18 going to help these community members understand how will
19 I navigate my children to school, myself to the
20 shopping -- to the grocery store, myself to community
21 events, myself to church on Sunday? Who's going to help
22 them navigate that challenge?

23 So we'd like you to just take the time to
24 reconsider this what you're speaking about and come and
25 hear the voices of the community members. Let's just not

1 push this forward. I'm here to simply say slow down and
2 let's talk.

3 Thank you.

4 ANDRE CHAPPLE: To the Committee and Chair Lady,
5 Pastor Andre Chapple from the Faith Church, Los Angeles
6 and part of the National Diversity Coalition.

7 Great to be a part of something like this. I
8 know you guys have daunting task ahead of you. And it was
9 also great to see so many people represented. But the
10 disappointment that I have is that I can't bring my 100
11 people all the way up here to Sacramento to share on the
12 agenda that we think works best for us.

13 I, too, serve the low, low-income communities,
14 the hard to reach -- the hard to reach communities that
15 literally nobody knows anything that we're talking about
16 today. We need some more transparency is my hope, that
17 maybe we can partner with some of you all, get you all to
18 come down to our communities and explain to them, you
19 know, things like when brought to the Governor how is this
20 going to affect the poor people, and the quote that I saw
21 was that they can use the new bike lanes or the new bus
22 routes. That's sad. That's unfortunate.

23 We would like to see this -- every -- if anybody
24 lives in California does not want clean air, they need to
25 go see a medical professional or something. We all want

1 that. But there has to be a way that we do it that makes
2 sense, that's considerate of the time that it's going to
3 take, that will be effective, because we don't want to be
4 embarrassed in front of the rest of America. Thank you
5 for your time.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

7 Alex Anderson.

8 All right. Then we can go ahead to Magali
9 Torres.

10 MAGALI TORRES: Good afternoon, everyone. My
11 name is Magali Torres and I'm speaking as a resident of
12 Merced County and as a representative of the Merced County
13 Hispanic Chambers of Commerce.

14 As a recent graduate and as a minority, I want to
15 urge the Board to reconsider how inequitable the Scoping
16 Plan is for rural communities and the underserved
17 communities. People that live in Merced and Tracy are
18 commuting hours to the Bay Area for their work. And if
19 any of these scenarios are chosen, they will not afford to
20 do so, whether they need to plug in or use gas for their
21 fuel.

22 They do so because they cannot afford to live
23 near where they work. And that will not change given the
24 State of California's current housing market. There are
25 destructive economic consequences of acting fast to be

1 first. Consumers and industries are being left behind,
2 which slows down the goal of a healthier future. These
3 demands and mandates hold no accountability. There needs
4 to be a diversified plan that doesn't force high cost
5 supplies. The plan is narrowly focused on one technology
6 rather than allowing for the flexibility of other
7 available lower cost carbon options.

8 These regulations are a big step backwards for
9 the working families and small businesses on behalf of the
10 Merced County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Policies like
11 this will push people further away from ever being able to
12 afford not to commute hours to work or school. Reaching
13 our climate goals is not a one-way path.

14 Thank you.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 Andre Thompson.

17 ANDRE THOMPSON: Good afternoon. My name is
18 Andre Thompson. I'm out of Los Angeles, California. And
19 my charter bus company is National Charter, Inc. And I'm
20 also with the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

21 I'm here today because your regulations and your
22 mandates, as far as charter buses, have -- the finish line
23 has kept moving. First, you ask us to put filters on
24 buses. Then after filters, you ask us to go to the DPF
25 program. And from going to the DPF program, I can attest

1 that 25 companies in the Los Angeles area alone that had
2 either a combination 66 buses that they had to either sit
3 down or -- and can't sell because of your regulations.
4 You can't sell them in California, so they're worth
5 nothing because of the mandates that you guys have set
6 forth. And then also it goes to now you want us to build
7 a DPF and then from DPF eventually electric.

8 Buses as it's set now, 500,000. So what do you
9 think an all-electric bus is going to go, a million?
10 People would rather buy homes than put in -- you know, a
11 million dollars into a vehicle. I'm self-employed. I've
12 been fortunate to be able to take over a company from my
13 dad. I've seen it grow and seen it sustained. But you
14 guys are hurting all the minority companies that are here
15 representing that can't or the ones -- the mom and pop
16 with the one bus that couldn't afford the 16 to 18
17 thousand dollars to put a filter on. Then when they did
18 get the money to put a filter on, you moved the finish
19 line again and now they're out of business.

20 So I hope you guys do something at least take
21 into consideration what the industry means to all of you.

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

23 Next is Elaine Borgon, and then the next three
24 that we'll -- we'll call on those then we will go to Zoom
25 for a few.

1 ELAINE BORGON CONWAY: My name is Elaine Borgon
2 Conway. I'm from Dinuba, California, Central California.

3 I'm here to invite all of you and the Governor to
4 come to Dinuba, bring your bicycles. Let's go from field,
5 to field, to field starting at 4 o'clock in the morning
6 and see how easy it's going to be or to bring a ladder
7 with your bicycles to climb the trees. You're not going
8 to do any work, but you're just going to go from field, to
9 field, to field.

10 We feed the country and we want to have a green
11 world. I'm bad asthmatic. I have to have oxygen. I -- I
12 want this for my kids. I want to get a new car, but I
13 couldn't afford it. I can't walk to the store. What is
14 good is that we want the best for our coming children and
15 grandchildren. But we can't do this, because this is too
16 much of a hurry. You have to take more time. It's good
17 in a puzzle. It looks good, but separate it, it doesn't
18 make sense, you know.

19 But if you could come to our town and see that we
20 don't have transportation, we don't have buses to take us
21 anywhere, and we're just out in nowhere. But we are the
22 working back of the United States and other countries with
23 our fruit and vegetables that we give out. So this is not
24 practical for us at all nor can we afford it. If they
25 could afford it, they could live in their car, because

1 they can't afford anything else.

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

3 Sherry.

4 SHERRY CHAVIRRA: Hello. I'm Sherry Chavirra.
5 I'm Chair for the Dinuba Democratic Club and part of Si Se
6 Puede.

7 The most current State statistics indicate over
8 39 million people live in California. Our State has 13.1
9 million households and over 14.2 million registered
10 vehicles. There are also many -- also millions of other
11 gas powered machines that are used daily throughout the
12 state. Those staggering numbers are the reason
13 Californians experience rolling blackouts every year in
14 the heat of the summer.

15 We live in Tulare County. I -- with Elaine that
16 just spoke, and there's many people who have swamp coolers
17 still and coolers. And we've already had two blackouts,
18 okay -- or brownouts and blackouts. So what's going to
19 happen when we have all these electric-powered cars.
20 Okay. Simply put, the State electric grid cannot generate
21 enough electric power to sustain our enormous demand
22 currently in these summers and we aren't even to July yet.

23 So the question is, if the grid does not provide
24 enough electrical power now, what will happen when
25 California switches to electric-powered vehicles and other

1 electric-driven equipment that will constantly need
2 charging? That is why more time is needed to transform to
3 the grid, perhaps 10 to 15 to 20 years. Till then, no
4 sense is -- in talking about Scoping Plan and driving
5 around electric cars and riding bicycles to work in 108
6 degrees. Thank you for your time.

7 Thank you. And I believe Kristen is not here, so
8 Estella.

9 ESTELLA KESSLER: Good afternoon, Board. My name
10 is Estella Kessler. I'm from Selma, California,
11 representing Si Se Puede. Selma is in the heart of the
12 Central Valley.

13 A popular piece of advice states that you don't
14 cutoff your nose to get rid of a pimple on your nose.
15 That means do not overreact when pressing problems can be
16 solved in a sensible manner. That applies to the Scoping
17 Plan. We want clean air, not policies that will eliminate
18 over 85,000 jobs in our state. We need clean air, not
19 loss of over \$22 billion to the state's economy.

20 The goal is clean air, but we still need to fix
21 bad roads and old infrastructure that will not be fixed,
22 if billions of dollars are wasted on thoughtless policies.
23 CARB's highly paid staff should be capable of finding
24 sensible ways to give us clean air and not hurt
25 California's economy in doing it.

1 And my question to you, why aren't these hearings
2 being held throughout the State? Because when I speak to
3 people in my area, they have not heard of this. They
4 have -- they don't have a clue what your recommendation
5 is. Not until it comes to them in front of them, that's
6 when they'll realize, hey, how come we didn't know about
7 this. So my recommendation is you take the advice of
8 Elaine and go down to the Central Valley and ride a bike.

9 Thank you.

10 (Applause.)

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: All right. And now we
12 will transition to some commenters from Zoom.

13 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

14 And the first five speakers that I will be
15 calling on in Zoom are Alex Kizer, Nora Brown, Theo Pahos,
16 Will Barrett, and Stuart Walderman[SIC]. And I apologize
17 in advance if I mispronounce your name.

18 So Alex, I have activated your microphone.
19 Please unmute and you can begin.

20 ALEX KIZER: Thank you. My name is Alex Kizer.
21 I'm the Senior Vice President for Research at the Energy
22 Futures Initiative, a clean energy think tank founded by
23 Ernest Moniz former U.S. Secretary of Energy.

24 California is a global leader in clean energy and
25 what happens there matters for the rest of the country and

1 the world. In 2019, we published a report that identified
2 33 technologies needed to meet California's near-term
3 climate goals, led by energy efficiency, fuel switching,
4 and carbon capture and sequestration. California will
5 need additional solutions such as carbon dioxide removal,
6 lithium recycling, and clean hydrogen to reach net zero.
7 Deep decarbonization depends on a lot of options.

8 In 2020, we coauthored a report with Stanford
9 University on the policy needs for CCS, as we see CCS as
10 one of the most valuable decarbonization solutions for the
11 country and especially for the state. CCS addresses
12 difficult to abate emissions in multiple sectors in
13 California. And using a CCS hub model minimizes its
14 geographic footprint, supports local air quality concerns,
15 and regional economic benefits. Our study found that CCS
16 can rapidly and cost effectively help California remove up
17 to 15 percent of its emissions in the near term.

18 To make this happen, California needs to make
19 long-term commitments to CCS removing barriers to
20 investability. State permitting could be improved to
21 include clearer timelines and appointing a lead agency.
22 It's really important that some of these early projects be
23 supported, so they can show how CCS projects should be
24 designed, built, and paid for.

25 Thank you so much for your time, and your work,

1 and we hope to see California's leadership continue to
2 grow.

3 Thanks.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

5 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Can we -- I'm going to interrupt
6 the cadence of speakers for a moment, because Senator
7 Leyva needs to leave and wanted to say a few words before
8 she has to get back to her duties.

9 SENATOR LEYVA: Thank you very much Madam Chair
10 and Board members for accommodating my little bit of a
11 crazy schedule. First, I just want to say thank you to
12 everyone. I want to say thank you to CARB staff. I know
13 how hard you've worked on this. I know you've had many
14 conversations with myself and our colleagues. I want to
15 say thank you to the EJAC folks because they have -- we've
16 had many meetings with myself and my staff. But I mostly
17 want to say thank you to everyone who traveled up here,
18 especially I see people from CCAEJ, which is in my
19 district, and also from the Inland Empire. I know it's
20 six and a half hour drive or an hour and 10 minute flight.
21 So thank you for being able to be here today.

22 When I was elected in 2014, the very first thing
23 I did in January of 2015 was go on something called the
24 toxic tour put on by CCAEJ. And that helped me develop my
25 love for the environment. We started in Pomona, went out

1 to San Bernardino, and we went through every community in
2 my district that was being disadvantaged because of
3 pollution. I think that was transformative for me and has
4 certainly helped me define the work that I've done in the
5 eight years in the Senate.

6 The Scoping Plan, I know we have a little time
7 and I think there -- there's more that we can do. I would
8 really like to see us review, and I've shared this with
9 the staff already, carbon capture storage. I'm really
10 worried that that's something that's untested. It's going
11 to take a very long time to get it up and running, and I'm
12 not sure it's going to get us what when we need.

13 And gas fire plants, I'm very worried that we are
14 asking to build 10 more gigawatts of new natural gas
15 generating capacity. I just -- I know we have to make
16 sure the grid is reliable. We've heard a lot of people
17 talk about that, but I really worry that we are just
18 postponing a bigger problem, so I'd like us to take a look
19 at that.

20 I'd also like us to take a look at a more robust
21 transportation sector and those targets. We know that the
22 transportation sector, big rigs, remains the largest
23 source of greenhouse gas emissions in California. We did,
24 on this Board just last year, authorize SB 210, a bill I
25 did to make sure that our big trucks have to have a smog

1 check just like the rest of us do. I've authored
2 legislation to make sure that small- and medium-sized
3 companies can transfer -- transfer over from gas-powered
4 and diesel-powered trucks to -- to electric vehicles. So
5 I would like to see us look at that and maybe -- I just
6 want us to be bold. I just feel that if we -- we've set
7 our target high, even if we fall a little bit short, we're
8 still going to achieve what we need to achieve for the
9 citizens of California.

10 And I would just ask one thing of all of the
11 community members here. In 2016, SB 1000. That's an
12 environmental justice plan that every city has to do in
13 their plan -- their general plan every 10 years. Every
14 single one of you can participate in that. Go to your
15 city council meetings make sure that your city council has
16 an environmental justice plan. That alone will make a
17 huge difference in the state of California.

18 Madam Chair, I thank you for letting me express
19 some of my concerns. And thank you to the Board members.
20 I know everyone has put a ton of time in, to staff, and
21 especially to everyone who traveled here today to make
22 their voices heard.

23 Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

25 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. Nora, you can unmute

1 yourself and begin.

2 NORA BROWN: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and
3 members of the Board. I'm Nora Cohen Brown. I'm the Head
4 of Market Development and Policy at Charm Industrial.
5 Charm is a California based company working to provide
6 innovative solutions to tackle the growing threat of
7 climate change. Charm and many other climate innovators
8 are pioneering a host of new technologies to permanently
9 remove carbon from the atmosphere. We very much
10 appreciate the recognition in the scoping plan that carbon
11 removal technologies will need to play a part in
12 California's efforts to achieve carbon neutrality. Global
13 experts have made it clear that carbon removal
14 technologies will be necessary to achieve climate
15 stabilization.

16 Charm technology converts waste biomass like
17 forest and agricultural waste that would otherwise burn or
18 rot and release CO₂, methane, and air pollution into the
19 atmosphere into a carbon dense bio-oil that can be
20 permanently and safely sequestered. The kinds of
21 solutions that Charm has developed can also play a key
22 role in supporting California's biomass and forest waste
23 management goals, wildfire and forest resilience actions,
24 and air quality goals.

25 As a California based company, we're invested in

1 helping the State to continue to be a climate leader by
2 putting in place policies that pave the way for innovative
3 technologies and solutions to support climate action.
4 Policies that support emerging carbon negative
5 technologies will ensure continued investment, job
6 creation and economic growth for California. We
7 appreciate the extensive work that has gone into
8 developing the Scoping Plan update, and look forward to
9 working with you as you lead California forward on the
10 path to carbon neutrality. Thank you so much.

11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

12 Theo, I have activated your microphone. Please
13 unmute and begin.

14 Theo, are you there?

15 Okay. Go to Will. I have activated your
16 microphone. Please unmute and begin.

17 WILL BARRETT: Thank you. This is Will Barrett
18 with the American Lung Association. I want to first thank
19 you all for your ongoing on this effort. Many in the
20 health and medical community, we've weighed in on this in
21 past plans calling for a more robust health analysis to
22 inform the mix of measures needed to achieve 2030 climate
23 standards, while generating the most near-term health
24 benefits. We do acknowledge that health analysis has
25 improved over time but it remains a limited snapshot of

1 the health benefits far into the future. By providing
2 limited information on health benefits only in 2045, we do
3 feel like we're losing sight of the near-term benefits and
4 strong actions versus those 2045 carbon neutrality goals.

5 The staff presentation noted the potential for
6 thousands of additional lives saved due to more active
7 transportation, but those benefits aren't captured in the
8 monetized health outcomes. Again, this gives us a limited
9 view. I want to call for also a greater focus on earlier
10 direct emission reduction policies to bolster local
11 health, air quality, and equity benefits, and note our
12 concerns over unknown levels of carbon trading and carbon
13 capture technology for fossil fuel production that risks
14 to delay action in local air pollution cleanup along with
15 the assumed need for investment in additional fossil fuel
16 infrastructure.

17 The last thing I wanted to note is on VMT issues.
18 Just yesterday, we saw yet another important bill on this
19 topic stall. And as we've called for in the Mobile Source
20 Strategy, the SIP, and the Scoping Plan, California
21 Scoping Plan really should lay out trackable
22 accountability measures to ensure State policies and
23 investments truly align with climate, health, and equity
24 goals the State has.

25 So with that, I'll just say thank you and look

1 forward to ongoing work with the Board.

2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

3 I'm going to try Theo one more time. Theo, I've
4 activated your microphone. Please unmute and you can
5 begin.

6 Okay. Let's go to Stuart. Stuart, I've
7 activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

8 STUART WALDMAN: All right. Thank you very much.
9 Stuart Waldman. I'm President of the Valley Industry and
10 Commerce Association in the San Fernando Valley portion of
11 Los Angeles representing an area of two million people.

12 There must be a better way to meet emissions
13 goals that doesn't cater only to those living near the
14 coast who don't really need air conditioning to survive
15 blistering summers, those that drive Teslas with chargers
16 in their four car garages, and can afford to live close to
17 work and easily pay higher energy costs.

18 The San Fernando Valley is a valley that is very
19 hot during the summer. We need to focus on lowering the
20 cost of electricity for the average household and small
21 businesses in California, not increasing those costs.
22 California families electric costs will increase by as
23 much as 120 percent by 2030. And so many families are
24 already behind on their utility bills as it is.

25 CARB needs to go back to the drawing board. The

1 Scoping Plan is not benefiting California's working
2 families who help drive our economy.

3 (Chanting in the auditorium)

4 STUART WALDMAN: California's current poverty
5 crisis is partially driven by transportation and energy
6 costs. There are destructive economic consequences of
7 acting fast just to be first.

8 Consumers and industries are being left behind,
9 which slows down the goal of a healthier future.

10 (Inaudible) stands the mandates hold no accountability
11 when --

12 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you, Stuart. That
13 finishes your time.

14 (Chanting in the auditorium)

15 STUART WALDMAN: Excuse me, did I just get -- did
16 I just get interrupted?

17 (Chanting in the auditorium)

18 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We're going to take a
19 break from the meeting.

20 (Off record: 2:35 p.m.)

21 (Thereupon a recess was taken.)

22 (On record: 2:40 p.m.)

23 CHAIR RANDOLPH: We were doing Zoom. We're just
24 going to finish and then we'll go back to in the room.

25 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. We're going to pick

1 back up on Zoom. The first few commenters will be Miles
2 Heller, Steve Barrow, Jeanne Merrill, and Julia Levin.

3 Miles, I have activated your microphone. Please
4 unmute and begin.

5 MILES HELLER: Yes. Good afternoon, Chair
6 Randolph, Board members. Miles Heller from Air Products,
7 the only U.S based global industrial gas company and
8 largest producer of hydrogen globally, producing hydrogen
9 for over 60 years and deploying hydrogen transportation
10 for over 30 years, including California. We really
11 appreciate staff's efforts in developing this draft
12 Scoping Plan, especially the extensive and collaborative
13 process to date. We are supportive of the draft Scoping
14 Plan. Believe it recognizes the substantive role that
15 hydrogen can play in the energy transition.

16 The Scoping Plan development is just one step in
17 this important energy transition and we encourage
18 California's support for market creation and sustained
19 policy support that enabled private industry to make
20 long-term investment decisions.

21 Energy transition policy should be technology
22 agnostic and focused on achieving emission outcomes. In
23 terms of transportation, this means keeping battery, fuel
24 cell technologies on equal footing in decarbonization and
25 investment dollars allocated, and avoid assuming certain

1 solutions when other compelling ones are emerging like
2 green ammonia to decarbonize shipping.

3 This is what CARB has always done,
4 performance-based climate policies and they have been
5 effective. For hydrogen focus on a carbon-intensity
6 metric instead of colors or other definitions that will
7 let innovation flourish and the market respond to achieve
8 decarbonization. The LCFS is a successful example and we
9 urge CARB to strengthen the program, enable heavy-duty
10 hydrogen refueling infrastructure credits. Thanks for
11 allowing me to provide this feedback and we look forward
12 to working with you.

13 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

14 Steve, I have activated your microphone. Please
15 unmute and begin.

16 STEVE BARROWS: Thank you, Chair Randolph and
17 Board members for the opportunity to speak today. My name
18 is Stephen Barrows and I'm the general counsel and head of
19 policy at Prometheus Fuels. Prometheus is a California
20 based company that uses direct air capture technology and
21 renewable energy like solar and wind to manufacture zero
22 net carbon and zero carbon CARB hydrogen and drop
23 unsustainable aviation fuel, gasoline, and diesel fuel.

24 Our suite of fuels is also known as electrofuels.
25 The only inputs to our fuel production process are air and

1 renewable electricity, and the only outputs are fuel and
2 oxygen. More information about our company is available
3 at PrometheusFuels.com.

4 Regarding direct air capture technology, the
5 Scoping Plan focuses mostly on carbon removal and
6 sequestration. The Scoping Plan can do more to highlight
7 the benefits of carbon utilization. Burying CO2
8 underground has no economic value and cannot lead to a
9 broader consumption -- broader consumer adoption of
10 renewable fuel over fossil fuel. Rather, the Prometheus
11 model of utilizing the captured CO2 to create a cost
12 competitive alternative to fossil fuel can lead to a
13 broader consumer adoption of a fossil alternative.

14 For example, a 2021 techno-economic analysis --
15 techno-economic analysis and life-cycle assessment of the
16 Prometheus process done by Ramboll shows that our energy
17 efficiency is high with a carbon intensity score close to
18 zero and conservatively estimates that our cost to capture
19 carbon is \$36 per ton. The Ramboll report also confirmed
20 the maturity of Prometheus's technology and it's ability to
21 deliver carbon neutral fuel at a price that competes with
22 legacy fossil fuels.

23 Beyond that, Prometheus manufacturing would help
24 California reach the greenhouse gas reductions it is
25 looking to achieve. Prometheus reiterates its support for

1 CARB's work to consider the solutions identified in the
2 Scoping plan. Thank you.

3 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

4 Okay. Jeanne, I've activated your microphone.
5 Please unmute and begin

6 --o0o--

7 JEANNE MERRILL: Thank you, Chair Randolph and
8 Board members. Jeanne Merrill with the California Climate
9 and Agriculture Network, a coalition of organic and
10 sustainable agriculture organizations.

11 Under the proposed natural and working lands
12 climate scenario, only 10 percent of California cropland
13 will be reached with climate-smart agricultural practices
14 by 2045. This lack of ambition in the draft Scoping Plan
15 leaves little -- leaves too many farmers and ranchers
16 vulnerable to climate change.

17 Under the proposed scenario, 700,000 acres of
18 farmland will be permanently lost, most to urban sprawl
19 development. Under the proposed scenario across landscape
20 types, we see little ambition in the proposed mix of
21 conservation, management and restoration activities to
22 ensure that our natural and working lands our forests, our
23 farms, our wetlands and more are carbon sinks and reduce
24 overall greenhouse gas emissions and are not net sources
25 of emissions.

1 We request that CARB increase the ambition of the
2 natural and work land scenarios and redo some of the
3 modeling to inform that final plan. We also request that
4 CARB convene a scientific advisory committee this year
5 made up of university researchers and others in the field
6 knowledgeable of -- about climate change and natural and
7 working lands science and practice review new modeling,
8 review more ambition policy pathways and advise State
9 agencies on implementation.

10 We cannot understate the urgency to go beyond the
11 draft Scoping Plan scenarios. Finally, we align our
12 comments with those calling for greater ambition overall
13 in the Scoping Plan. To avoid catastrophe, we must push
14 up our plans and put aside untested technologies.

15 Thank you.

16 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. And then we're
17 actually going to go back to Stuart. I will have Chris
18 put 30 seconds back on the clock. And, Stuart, I am --
19 I've activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

20 STUART WALDMAN: All right. Thank you. And I'd
21 like to point out that the children that decided to
22 interrupt that in a democracy, we let both sides speak.

23 These bans and mandates had no accountability.

24 (Applause.)

25 STUART WALDMAN: There needs to be a diversified

1 plan that doesn't force high cost supplies. The plan is
2 narrowly focused on one technology rather than allowing
3 for the flexibility of other available lower cost carbon
4 options.

5 Small businesses are still in the process of
6 recovery from COVID disruptions that included unexpected
7 shutdowns and chain disruption of inflation of goods. To
8 meet the goals of the Scoping Plan, policymakers need to
9 set a realistic time frame for small business.

10 Thank you.

11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

12 Okay. We're going to go back to the in-person
13 commenter at this time.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: All right. So we'll put
15 the names up here on the screen as well. And so if the
16 next few -- if you see your name, if you can come down
17 just for efficiency sake. First will be George.

18 GEORGE PEPPAS: Is it okay if I wipe this down?

19 It didn't really seem like it was the best
20 hygiene of those people. So let me take care of this.

21 So --

22 (Jeering)

23 (Booing)

24 GEORGE PEPPAS: Excuse me. I have the dais.

25 Thank you.

1 (Jeering)

2 (Booing)

3 GEORGE PEPPAS: Thank you, Madam Chairman --
4 Chairwoman, Board members. My name is George Peppas and
5 I'm the CEO and President of the San Juan Capistrano
6 Chamber of Commerce.

7 (Jeering)

8 (Booing)

9 GEORGE PEPPAS: I think pretty much what we just
10 saw and what we're dealing with with this group that you
11 just saw come through, I think that kind of sums up this
12 whole hearing. Everyone of you guys almost started
13 laughing. You guys thought it was funny. We did not. We
14 are actually here. We did the correct procedure by
15 putting ourself on the list. I think it's just
16 inappropriate the way guys you are running this. And I
17 thought this was a serious meeting. I flew up here from
18 San Diego County and Orange County to be a part of this.

19 And I would like to address the fact that they --
20 the gas taxes that are used to maintain roads will be
21 lost. And pushing regressive of taxes on miles traveled
22 will be hurt -- hurt family, low-income communities, and
23 middle class workers. We have one of the largest
24 populations in San Joaquin Capistrano is Hispanics. They
25 cannot afford any electric vehicles at this moment. I

1 don't know how we can be able to be able to move forward
2 with this procedure of what you guys are wanting to do of
3 getting rid of all emissions by 2037.

4 I think that, you know, if you just drive on the
5 streets here in Sacramento -- I haven't been up here.
6 It's the first time. And I think there's people laying
7 everywhere. I don't really know how they're going to be
8 able to afford a vehicle. I don't understand how we can
9 even afford to feed them let alone house them. I think we
10 should work on the problems that we physically and
11 personally see every single day, and figure out what to
12 do, and move forward with the health and wellness aspect.
13 And in return, we build the grid, we make the grid a lot
14 better with -- we green the buildings, and we look toward
15 to a brighter future. And I apologize that you guys
16 allowed this to go the way it did.

17 So thank you.

18 (Jeering)

19 VICE CHAIR BERG: Ladies and gentlemen, we are
20 not going to have screaming in this room, okay? We're
21 going to be respectful, please.

22 Thank you.

23 CHELSEA PEPPAS: Thank you.

24 Good afternoon. My name is Chelsea Peppas and
25 I'm here speaking as a concerned taxpayer and community

1 member out of San Juan Capistrano, California.

2 While the update is well intentioned and it
3 contains many -- it -- however, it contains many
4 ill-advised elements that should be removed or
5 substantially corrected before it is finalized by CARB.

6 I am a charge nurse from Southern California that
7 serves a wide array of socioeconomic patients from
8 extremely wealthy to those that come across the border
9 with only the clothes on their back. Many of the families
10 and patients lack transportation to get to and from our
11 hospital. They have no funds to buy expensive hospital
12 cafeteria food or the ability to even pay the bills for
13 their hospital stay. These are the families that will be
14 great impacted by this scoping plan.

15 My widowed 92-year year old grandmother lives in
16 LA County alone in a house and every year she and millions
17 of others are subject to rolling blackouts and power
18 shutoffs typically during the hottest part of the day.
19 California doesn't have adequate energy supply or the
20 proper infrastructure to add more pressure to our electric
21 grid. We are constantly being told to turn off the AC and
22 use less energy to not overwhelm the current electrical
23 grid, meanwhile simultaneously being told to trade in our
24 gas cars for electric vehicles.

25 Environmental acti -- activists like to claim

1 that they city speak for us, but they don't. Please
2 reconsider. These unrealistic climate policies will only
3 further hurt the communities that I serve.

4 Thank you for your time, as I did it
5 appropriately.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Next is Prachi.

7 PRACHI KOHLI: Good afternoon. My name is Prachi
8 Kohli from the National Diversity Coalition.

9 I believe that little consideration has been
10 given for the low income communities and the diverse
11 communities in California, and the small businesses,
12 and -- in the Scoping Plan that will need more cost
13 effective alternatives to follow the mandates. We need
14 responsible, reasonable and affordable options to the --
15 to be added to the Scoping Plan. And we must focus on
16 lowering the cost of electricity for the average household
17 and the small business in California, as most of the
18 communities which are low income are already in the
19 housing crisis.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

22 Ari.

23 ARI EISENSTADT: Hi, folks. My name is Ari
24 Eisenstadt. My pronouns are he/him/his. And I know many
25 of you and thank you so much for your time today. I do

1 just want to make a quick comment. This is not the
2 comment that I was going to make prior, but to address the
3 necessity of what you just saw, which is the fact that
4 these folks flew or drove hundreds of miles to get here
5 and did absolutely everything right, absolutely everything
6 right to make space to talk today. Submitted comment
7 cards as soon as they possibly could and there's
8 absolutely no way that so many people from industry got
9 here before they did. It's extremely clear that people --

10 (Applause.)

11 ARI EISENSTADT: -- were already lined up to
12 speak. It's extremely clear and it's unacceptable. We
13 did absolutely everything right. And there are not two
14 side to this issue. I want to make that -- that -- that
15 really clear. There are not two opinions that need to be
16 balanced. There is the voices of community members who
17 are being poisoned every single day by the decisions that
18 CARB makes and then there are people who are trying to
19 line their pockets. These are not -- this is not a
20 two-sided issue.

21 (Applause.)

22 ARI EISENSTADT: There is no balance to be
23 discovered. There is no compromise to be made. On one
24 side we have the utilities, and we have fossil fuel
25 companies, and we have industry who are trying to make

1 more money and on the other side, we have people who are
2 trying to stay alive. The values are not the same and we
3 need to prioritize the people who flew here or drove here
4 for hundreds of miles because their lives are on the line.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Neena. Neena Mohan.

8 NEENA MOHAN: Good afternoon, members of the
9 Board and Staff. My name is Neena Mohan with the
10 California Environmental Justice Alliance.

11 And, yeah, I want to echo the comments that my
12 colleague Ari just made and really appreciate and
13 acknowledge all of the residents from Ventura, South
14 Fontana, Richmond, Kern County, San Diego, Fresno, Eastern
15 Coachella Valley, and the many more environmental justice
16 communities that have come out here today. Over 150
17 people came out today, because we know that no matter our
18 zip code, our age, our family's country of origin, that we
19 all have a right to clean air, to clean water, and to a
20 livable future.

21 But akin to previous Scoping plans, CARB has yet
22 again not delivered these real climate solutions and the
23 draft that we're discussing on the table today gives
24 handouts to the oil and gas industry and continues to
25 treat EJ communities like sacrifice zones. And it's a

1 plan that threatens directing billions of dollars towards
2 risky carbon capture technology and other dead ends, like
3 dairy biogas and dirty hydrogen, as my colleagues on the
4 EJAC so clearly presented to you all earlier.

5 I just want to make clear that the Board has a
6 choice between two Californias. There's the California
7 where there's 600,000 miles of CO2 pipelines flowing
8 through EJ communities and worsening air quality for
9 residents, and there's the California where all of our
10 families can breathe clean air, can take accessible
11 transportation, bike to work, be with their families,
12 where children don't have to play next to oil wells or to
13 power plants.

14 And I invite you today, as you listen to the
15 comments, to think about which California you want. And I
16 implore you to make the right decision and to make
17 environmental justice real in California.

18 Thank you.

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

20 (Cheering)

21 (Applause)

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Alexis.

23 And then if you see your name on the screen, if
24 the next few speakers can come stand on the yellow tape,
25 that will help us expedite the transition.

1 ALEXIS SUTTERMAN: Hi, CARB Board members and
2 staff. My name is Alexis and I'm here as a resident of
3 Sacramento to urge CARB to adopt a more ambitious and just
4 Scoping Plan. I, along with my colleagues, know that
5 there have been a lot of feelings in the room, because
6 this issue is a life or death issue for a lot of the
7 communities we represent. And so I do want to qualify the
8 fact that people are bringing in, you know, their lived
9 experience and the fact that they have been polluted for
10 centuries due to legacies of disinvestment, neglect and
11 systemic racism.

12 I'm speaking today, because we're in a climate
13 emergency and the future of our planet and very existence
14 relies on how our leaders show up for us to date. Climate
15 change impacts all of us, but as I mentioned, due to
16 legacies of systemic racism and neglect, it has hit
17 working class communities of color first and worst. CARB,
18 you have the opportunity and you have Frankly the
19 responsibility to be protecting the public and not
20 industry interest -- interests.

21 We're here to ask CARB -- for CARB's California
22 Scoping Plan, because it's a chance to set course for
23 California toward a clean regenerative and zero-emission
24 future. Yet, the draft proposal by CARB has been a huge
25 disappointment and a failure to all of us. Without

1 drastic changes, it will perpetuate grave harms and
2 continue a dark legacy of environmental racism. CARB
3 Board and staff, you have a chance to set the course right
4 and our communities deserve that.

5 First, I want to mention that CARB should phase
6 out sales of new gas appliances by 2030 and ensure a full
7 decommissioning of the gas distribution system by 2045 in
8 a way that is just.

9 Second, CARB should exclude reliance on
10 alternative fuels that worsen pollution. That means
11 ensuring that role of hydrogen -- hydrogen is limited and
12 that truly green. And finally, CARB should ensure that
13 carbon capture and storage is not --

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
15 concludes your time.

16 ALEXIS SUTTERMAN: -- utilized for several
17 purposes in which there are cleaner options. Thank you so
18 much.

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Nora Penaflor.

20 (Applause)

21 (Cheering)

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Nora.

23 Okay. Jesse Gonzales.

24 JESSE GONZALES: Good afternoon. My name is
25 Jesse Gonzales and I'm with the community organization Si

1 Se Puede out of the Fresno area.

2 Anyone who's every played on a sports team or has
3 been a part of any team knows the importance of working
4 together to achieve a team goal. To be successful and to
5 win, everyone has to contribute to the team. In a way,
6 all of us who live here in the great State of California,
7 we are a team. We follow the same laws, pay taxes in the
8 same manner, enjoy its many positives, and we do our part
9 to make our state the best it can be.

10 So why are some people not being team players?
11 Why are they overlooking members of the team who are not
12 as prosperous and lucky as them? Why do they want the
13 Scoping Plan implemented as is and as soon as possible?
14 Don't they know that the lower income Californians
15 struggle and are unable to comply with the policies of the
16 Scoping Plan? How do they expect our air to be clean, if
17 not everything is on the table to go along with the
18 program?

19 Not everyone has the money to buy an electric car
20 or other gas-powered machines that will be replaced by
21 electric equipment. We need common sense. In doing a
22 survey on the westside of the Central Valley last week, a
23 retired farmworker when informed about the possible use of
24 bikes by farmworkers to go to work said, its (Spoke in
25 Spanish). Translation, that is idiotic, and whoever

1 thought of that idea is an idiot that doesn't know what
2 he's talking about.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
4 Concludes your time.

5 JESSE GONZALES: Bottom line, we need common
6 sense and inclusion in this Scoping Plan --

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
8 concludes your time.

9 JESSE GONZALES: -- in order to achieve clean
10 air.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Next is Michael Garcia.

12 MICHAEL GARCIA: Good afternoon. Thanks for
13 having me. I'm from Central California, Selma,
14 California.

15 How can we -- how can anyone think of adopting a
16 clean air policy that according to CARB's own analysis
17 will have a negative impact of billions of dollars to
18 California's economy. And I have a five-year -- and I
19 have a five-year old little girl and I want better air for
20 her, and her generation, and for her quality of life. But
21 you know what else has to do with her quality of life, if
22 I have a job or not. And so let's not approve a policy in
23 which the cure is worse than the illness. We need to find
24 a better way.

25 Thank you.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

2 Douglas Kessler.

3 DOUGLAS KESSLER: My name is Doug Kessler. I'm
4 the Executive Director of Si Se Puede Central Valley.

5 After your last meeting, which many of us
6 testified or attempted to testify, it became apparent that
7 the Board doesn't have a sense of all of the Central
8 Valley. So we went out during the week and did surveys.
9 We surveyed over 100 men, women, young adults, students
10 from Bakersfield, Fresno, Salinas Valley, places like
11 rural communities, Biola, Huron, Selma, Sanger, Del Rey,
12 Kerman, Dinuba, Kingsburg, and han -- and Hanford.

13 We interviewed people of different economic and
14 social backgrounds. We interviewed farmworkers. We did
15 it in Spanish and Arabic. And the results -- the results
16 were one person had heard of the Air Board and its plan,
17 and he happened to be an elected official. Two of the
18 hundred of people that we did said they would be able to
19 afford the plan, buying a car or working unnecessary --
20 electric cars zero changes; 63 percent believed that they
21 would lose their job income; 74 percent said they would be
22 forced to be -- would be homeless, move, or drop out of
23 school; 99 percent of the people said that they had no
24 idea what the Scoping Plan was, had never seen it, and
25 then said had no idea.

1 We ask that you do more education, provide
2 bilingual materials.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.
4 John.

5 VICE CHAIR BERG: Can I just say thank you, sir
6 for bringing that information. You know, that's good
7 data, even if it's anecdotal and I just wanted to thank
8 you for that.

9 DOUGLAS KESSLER: I have a little more, but...
10 (Applause)

11 JON COSTANTINO: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is
12 Jon Costantino and I'm here on behalf of several biofuel
13 and feedstock clients that are doing their part to lower
14 the carbon intensity of California's fuels today. And the
15 policies that this Board has instituted, Cap-and-Trade and
16 Low Carbon Fuel Standard are working.

17 Renewable fuels, renewable feedstocks, energy
18 efficiency, they are coming to California for now and
19 through 2045. I do want to mention that there is one
20 error in the Scoping Plan that can be corrected. There is
21 a CCS project that is up and running, and it's permitted,
22 it's built, and it's sequestering carbon, and it will be
23 soon coming to ARB for a pathway.

24 In-state RNG, cellulosic ethanol,
25 renewable-powered feedstocks are all doing what

1 Cap-and-Trade and LCFS asked them to do. And the
2 investment signal should remain in the Scoping Plan. So I
3 just wanted to highlight that things are progressing as
4 asked, and that investment signal from those projects need
5 to continue.

6 Thank you.

7 TANISHA RAJ: Thank you, Chair and Board. My
8 name is Tanisha Raj. I'm with the Catholic Charities of
9 Stockton. Today, I speak on behalf of many from
10 individuals to communities from small businesses to vast
11 industries and corporations, to farmers, from little kids
12 with asthma to adults and elderly living with respiratory
13 aids after their life-long battle of respiratory and
14 pulmonary diseases.

15 We are still trying to recuperate from the
16 historical injustices of redlining and its repercussions.
17 From competing for grants and funding to fighting for just
18 policies, from fighting for just and safe accessible
19 environment for all to fighting for clean air, clean
20 water, affordable housing and food.

21 So I ask why? Why are we still fighting for
22 clean and healthy environment? Poor air quality does not
23 stay in the superficial boundaries set recognized by
24 CalEnviroScreen. It travels beyond and affects the
25 affluent neighborhoods and communities as well. So why

1 should -- why is this fight -- why are we fighting to
2 begin with?

3 Why is it difficult for the large industries and
4 corps to be compassionate for our communities, especially
5 the low-income, displaced, and disadvantaged communities
6 when their labor force comes from these communities? Why
7 is it difficult for large industries and corps to
8 understand that they're not immune from the adverse
9 effects of the environmental issues.

10 When nature strikes, it strikes all. It's not
11 going to differentiate between the rich and the poor, the
12 healthy and the unhealthy --

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 TANISHA RAJ: -- the educated and uneducated.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
16 concludes your time.

17 TANISHA RAJ: Okay. Thank you, guys.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Jonathan Pruitt.

19 JONATHAN PRUITT: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph,
20 board members, staff, and the public. My name is Jonathan
21 Pruitt. I'm here on behalf of the environmental justice
22 communities in Stockton.

23 I want to first thank CARB staff and EJAC for
24 working hard on this pressing issue. Currently, I'm a
25 master's of public health student and I'm part of the

1 Sustainable Leadership Council for the school. Me being
2 the unofficial rep from California, sometimes I'm really
3 asked about what is the work that California has done.
4 And it's really given me a sense of pride of what we've
5 done.

6 Now, with this 2022 Scoping Plan, I'm not really
7 sure about that pride. The push for carbon capture
8 technology is concerning with not enough research put into
9 the long-term solution. Cap -- carbon capture technology,
10 similar to Cap-and-Trade, enables big polluters to
11 continue to pollute. It's a Band-Aid to the actual
12 problem. And marginalized communities will bear the
13 burden of this plan. Enough with the leniency. It's time
14 for direct action.

15 Here's a quote from a Stockton resident I wanted
16 to share. "I keep hearing that South Stockton residents
17 are resilient -- resilient to the many factors that impact
18 port communities, but being resilient is tiring. Being
19 resilient while our home is engulfed by warehouses and
20 pollution is tiring. I shouldn't have to be resilient
21 against the poor air quality or poor water quality when
22 there are agencies that make sure to get this thing fixed.
23 Governmental agencies need to do their job to protect my
24 health, my family's health, my community's health".

25 Thank you.

1 (Applause.)

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ector.

3 ECTOR OLIVARES: Thank you. My name is Ector
4 Olivares. And I'm the Environmental Justice Program
5 Manager for Catholic Charities Diocese of Stockton. And
6 as a religious organization obviously, Catholics, a tenet
7 of Catholic social teaching is caring for God's creation.
8 Care for the earth is a requirement of the Catholic faith.
9 We are called to protect the planet, living our faith and
10 relationship with all of God's creation. Our
11 environmental challenges have fundamental moral and
12 ethical dimen -- dimensions that cannot be ignored. I
13 would like to read a quote from Pope Francis from his
14 homily at his 2015 inauguration.

15 "The vocation of being protectors however is not
16 just something involving us Christians alone. It also has
17 a prior dimension which is simply human involving
18 everyone. It means protecting all creation, the beauty of
19 the created world, as the Book of Genesis tells us, and as
20 Saint Francis of Fran Assisi showed us. It means
21 respecting each of God's creatures and respecting the
22 environment in which we live. Please, I would like to ask
23 all those who have positions of responsibility in
24 economic, political, and social life and all men and women
25 of goodwill, let us be protectors of nature, protectors of

1 one another, and of the environment", unquote.

2 Though the CARB scoping plan is inadequate in
3 addressing climate change. It is unambitious and lacks
4 the true revolutionary vision that Californians need.
5 California needs to phase out fossil fuels with the
6 elimination of oil and gas extraction by 2035.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 Thank you. That concludes your time.

9 ECTOR OLIVARES: Californians deserve it. Thank
10 you.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: John Blue.

12 (Applause)

13 JOHN BLUE: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, and
14 members of the Board. My name is John Blue. And I'm here
15 today on behalf of IETA, an international business
16 organization of over 200 members committed to ambitious
17 climate action through market-based mechanisms.

18 We appreciate the vast amount of work this plan
19 represents and the difficulty in finding a path through
20 competing interests and concerns. An efficient least cost
21 path to carbon neutrality is critical for two reasons, the
22 cost of decarbonization tend to be regressive falling on
23 those who can least afford to pay them. And California's
24 greater impact in the fight against climate change is
25 creating a replicable blueprint for decarbonization that

1 other jurisdictions can follow.

2 If our plan isn't focused on efficiency and
3 minimizing the cost of the transition, then it won't be
4 followed by others. IETA believes the most efficient and
5 effective way to achieve carbon neutrality would be to
6 increase the role of an even more ambitious Cap-and-Trade
7 Program with caps declining to net zero by 2045.

8 The State should ensure programs are also aligned
9 to maximize the benefits to residents. The program can be
10 a workhorse for reductions. We look forward to working
11 with CARB staff and all interested parties to further
12 enhance the Cap-and-Trade Program in future rulemakings.

13 Thank you.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 All right. We're going to turn it back to Zoom.

16 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. So the next few
17 remote speakers will be Theo Pahos, Julia Levin, Rebecca
18 Baskins, Jayne Parker, Taylor Roschen, and Daniel Barad.

19 So Theo, I have activated your microphone.

20 Please unmute and begin.

21 THEO PAHOS: Madam Chair, members of the
22 California Air Resources Board. Theo Pahos representing
23 the California Pipe Trades Council, 45,000 members strong
24 in California.

25 We appreciate all of the work that you've done

1 and the difficult choices before you. While we generally
2 support the pathway you have chose, we have a couple of
3 things that we need to point out.

4 First of all for decarbonization goals. Though
5 we understand the role of decarbonization, we believe 2026
6 for new construction is too soon, given that the CEC has
7 identified the state could be anywhere between 7,500 and
8 10,000 megawatts short through 2027. Because of extreme
9 planning factors such as heat, fires, disruption of supply
10 line, we don't believe that you should subject new
11 homeowners to those type of reliability concerns.

12 Additionally, we'd like to point out that while
13 we do support CCUS, we believe that the electric sector
14 should have been identified for CCUS applications. And
15 with a robust CCUS plan on the electric sector, perhaps
16 the 10 gigawatts of new natural gas generation would not
17 be necessary.

18 Lastly, while we appreciate the nod towards
19 hydrogen, we also believe that it should be identified for
20 specific applications for California to reach its carbon
21 neutrality goals. Thank you very much for our opportunity
22 to participate. And again, we thank you for your hard
23 work.

24 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

25 Julia, I have activated your microphone. Please

1 unmute and begin.

2 JULIA LEVIN: Julia Levin, Bioenergy Association
3 of California. We strongly support the proposed
4 alternative, because it keeps all non-fossil fuel based
5 decarbonization solutions on the table, including
6 bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, and renewable
7 hydrogen. As Chair Randolph said, we're going to need all
8 options to tackle the urgent crisis that is climate
9 change. We do however recommend four changes to the final
10 plan to ensure that it meets the requirements of State
11 law. First, while the plan states that reducing
12 short-lived climate pollutant emissions is one of the most
13 urgent things we can do to address climate change, the
14 recommended policies and other measures in the plan are
15 quite light. We are not on track to meet our short-lived
16 climate pollutant reduction requirements and we need more
17 actionable recommendations in the plan.

18 Second, while we strongly support the transition
19 to zero-emission vehicles, that is going to be a slow
20 transition that could take a decade or two or even more.
21 And we need carbon negative biofuels, including
22 biomethane, in the meantime, so that we can get diesel off
23 the road as fast as possible.

24 Third, we're very happy and support the new focus
25 on natural and working lands. But the draft seriously

1 underestimates the amount of forest biomass and
2 agricultural waste that will be available in contradiction
3 to numerous peer-reviewed studies.

4 And finally, the section on black carbon states
5 categorically that emissions from the forest sector are
6 not human caused. That doesn't make sense, and especially
7 since CAL FIRE says that 90 percent of all fires are
8 caused by human beings. This needs to be corrected.

9 Thank you.

10 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

11 Rebecca, I have activated your microphone.
12 Please unmute and begin.

13 REBECCA BASKINS: Good afternoon, Chair and Board
14 members. Rebecca Baskins on behalf of the California
15 Advanced Biofuels Alliance. And we will also align our
16 comments with those from the Clean Fuels Alliance that
17 you'll hear later today.

18 First, I would like to applaud Rajinder and the
19 team on the completion of the draft and thank Richard
20 Corey for his leadership over the past decade, especially
21 in regards to the LCFS. CABA is the trade association for
22 biodiesel and renewable diesel. And our fuels have helped
23 California achieve its carbon red -- carbon reduction
24 goals and will continue to do so in those
25 hard-to-electrify sectors.

1 We were pleased to see the recommendation of
2 Scenario 3 in the draft Scoping Plan, as it recognizes the
3 need for many difference fossil fuel alternatives. With
4 that, we also ask that you as a Board direct staff to
5 immediately reinitiate the LCFS rulemaking after the
6 Scoping Plan is adopted to ensure stronger pre- and
7 post-2030 targets. Our fuel are ready and available today
8 and we can meet the alternative diesel needs of the state.

9 We have submitted written comments that dive
10 further into our position and we look forward to
11 continuing working with staff and CARB as we move forward
12 with the Scoping Plan.

13 Thank you.

14 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

15 Jayne, I've activated your microphone. Please
16 unmute and begin.

17 JAYNE PARKER: Thank you very much. Good
18 afternoon, Chair and Board members. My name is Jayne
19 Parker speaking on behalf of PG&E. PG&E is appreciative
20 of all the work that CARB has put into this draft Scoping
21 Plan update and we're supportive of CARB's preferred
22 scenario, Alternative 3. We believe it establishes the
23 right framework for carbon neutrality in California and is
24 aligned with PG&E's Climate Strategy Report, which we
25 leased earlier this month.

1 While we agree with staff that 2035 is
2 unrealistic and excessively costly, PG&E would like to
3 recommend that CARB can develop a carbon neutral by 2040
4 scenario for comparison, which could help address
5 stakeholder concerns about timing by demonstrating where
6 some additional cost-effective decarbonization efforts may
7 or may not be feasible.

8 We expand on this further in our written comments
9 including PG&E's goal to proactively prepare the grid to
10 support three million EVs by 2030.

11 Finally, we want to highlight the importance of
12 zonal or whole home electrification efforts. As
13 households move away from using natural gas, those
14 remaining on the natural gas system will pay an
15 increasingly larger share of systemwide costs, which could
16 further widen the affordability gap between households.
17 PG&E believes a statewide effort is necessary to
18 decarbonize the natural gas grid -- natural gas grid to
19 ensure affordability for all Californians.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

22 Taylor, I have activated your microphone. Please
23 unmute and begin.

24 TAYLOR ROSCHEN: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and
25 members. Taylor Roschen with the California Farm Bureau.

1 We present over half of all the state's farms and ranches,
2 including over 20,000 small farms.

3 With respect to the natural and working lands
4 component of the draft, we appreciate the Board's
5 considerations of the challenges to implement long-term
6 management practices during times of market volatility,
7 input shortage, drought and wildfire. We need to continue
8 to pursue incentive-based reduction efforts that are
9 proven successful and critical for programs like
10 Digesters, Manure Management, Healthy Soils, and FARMER.

11 We also ask the Board to employ a fully
12 accessible tracking standard to not only or include
13 State-incentivized projects, but also include those
14 projects conducted with federal and personal investments.
15 We're concerned about the State dictating a 20 percent
16 increase in organic acreage. These systems are only
17 sustainable if there's a financial benefit. And as we
18 cannot force consumers to buy California grown, let alone
19 organic agriculture, we're concerned the 20 percent goal
20 will lead to oversupply and increased production costs
21 without a return on that investment.

22 We'd also like to see more ambitious goal setting
23 for ag land conservation from 6,000 to 60,000 acres per
24 year. That keeps pace with ag land loss and for forest
25 management with greater reliance on planned grazing,

1 logging, and forest thinning.

2 With respect to energy and zero-emission
3 transportation including on- and off-farm ag equipment and
4 vehicles, we implore the Board to be conscientious of the
5 impacts on food security, costs to rural ratepayers,
6 unaffordable and unavailable technologies, and issues with
7 grid capacity and reliability.

8 Thank you.

9 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

10 And after Daniel, we will hear from Michael Wara,
11 Maritza Garcia, Emily Turkel, Jorge Daniel Taillant, and
12 Katelyn Roedner.

13 So Taylor, I have activated your microphone.
14 Please unmute and begin.

15 TAYLOR ROSCHEN: I actually just testified.
16 Thank you.

17 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Oh. Sorry about that.

18 Okay. Daniel. I have activated your microphone.
19 Please unmute and begin.

20 DANIEL BARAD: Good afternoon, Chair and members
21 of the Board. Daniel Barad on behalf of Sierra Club
22 California and our 500,000 members and supporters
23 throughout the state.

24 The path to carbon neutrality in the draft
25 Scoping Plan would depend on nearly 100 million metric

1 tons of carbon removal in 2045. And this is calculated
2 after large-scale deployment of carbon capture and
3 storage. Not only is this risky to rely so heavily on
4 carbon capture and removal, but these technologies do not
5 deliver criteria emission co-benefits that replacing
6 sources of pollution with zero-emission technologies do.
7 CARB must chart a path towards carbon neutrality that
8 prioritizes near-term direct emission reductions.

9 Briefly shifting to transportation, we urge the
10 Board to adopt a final Scoping Plan that at minimum aligns
11 with the light- and heavy-duty ZEV sales targets in the
12 Mobile Source Strategy. Rather than relying on this
13 comprehensive analysis on how California can meet air
14 quality standards and climate goals in the transportation
15 sector, the Scoping Plan aligns with the current ACC II
16 and ACF proposals.

17 California's Climate Plan should be based on the
18 analyses -- analyses of what the State must do to slow the
19 climate crisis. And these analyses should then inform
20 rulemakings. This draft appears to have this process
21 backwards. Climate change is worsening every day and
22 millions of Californians continue to breathe the most
23 unhealthy air in the country. California must adopt a
24 Scoping Plan that meets this critical moment.

25 Thank you very much.

1 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

2 Michael Wara, I have activated your microphone.
3 Please unmute and begin.

4 MICHAEL WARA: Good afternoon. My name is
5 Michael Wara. I direct the Climate and Energy Policy
6 Program at Stanford's Woods Institute for the Environment.
7 And I'm commenting on behalf of myself and others at
8 Stanford in a personal capacity today.

9 I want to make a few -- a few brief points that
10 we will expand on in our written comments. In particular,
11 the preferred scenario relies on technologies that are
12 emerging and where there's still significant technical,
13 economic, and time frame risk of deployment. And we would
14 urge the Board to think about how to incorporate
15 uncertainty along those time frames into their analysis.
16 In particular, the Scoping Plan specifies quite precisely
17 the costs of CDR in 2045 to the nearest dollar. While we
18 believe there's still significant uncertainty in those
19 costs and that that uncertainty needs to be built into
20 evaluation of costs and benefits of the different planning
21 scenarios.

22 In addition, we urge the Board to consider the
23 relationship more closely between the proposed phasedown
24 of refining capacity and the implied costs of CCS, because
25 CCS installed on refineries, if they phase down, if the

1 fine -- refinery capacity phased down, won't be used for
2 the full useful life, as is assumed typically in those
3 cost calculations.

4 Thanks very much and we'll submit written
5 comments that expand on these issues.

6 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

7 Martiza, I have activated your microphone.
8 Please unmute and begin.

9 MARITZA GARCIA: Hello. My name is Maritza
10 Garcia. And I'm with the Environmental Health Coalition
11 as well as a resident of Logan Heights here in San Diego.

12 I love my neighborhood, but it is no secret that
13 living in Logan means living in a large amount of
14 pollution. We have the port and industry as our neighbors
15 and a freeway that cuts right through our community. This
16 exposure does horrible things to the health of our
17 members. In my own family, I've had to witness my mother
18 suffer from sinus problems and undergo two surgeries with
19 no permanent fix. And my grandpa passed away from lung
20 cancer.

21 It has been decades of this struggle and if we
22 don't make changes now, I truly fear for my daughter's
23 future. I have seen the push for more people to drive
24 electric vehicles to commute, but the solution does not
25 work for everyone. Many in my neighborhood don't have the

1 means to get a vehicle, let alone an electric one, and
2 rely on public transportation to commute. That's how I
3 would get around to school and work since high school. It
4 has never been an efficient trip. The wait time for
5 transit is too long and unreliable. There were many times
6 when I would get to my destination late, because the bus
7 didn't come at the right time or the trolley broke down
8 causing a delay.

9 This is why mass transit is a key solution to the
10 climate crisis -- sorry -- is a -- yeah, to the climate
11 crisis. It's better for the climate and creates more
12 access to opportunity for working families. CARB can be a
13 leader in making a transportation system that works for
14 everyone as soon and possible. We need and deserve clean
15 and mass transportation by 2035.

16 I also want to note that I understand that Mr.
17 Stuart might have felt disrespected for being disrupted,
18 but that's the same disrespect we feel every single day
19 that we're not included in these conversations.

20 So thank for your time.

21 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

22 Emily, I've activated your microphone. Please
23 unmute and begin.

24 EMILY TURKEL: Thank you. This is Emily Turkel
25 speaking on behalf of Calpine Corporation, the largest

1 produce of electricity from geothermal power and operators
2 of the largest fleet of natural gas plants in California.
3 Calpine would like to thank CARB staff for the numerous
4 workshops walking through the plan and the Environmental
5 Justice Advisory Committee for hosting transparent
6 meetings on their thought process.

7 Ultimately, the draft Scoping Plan is great
8 achievement balancing each sector of one of the world's
9 largest economies. While Calpine appreciates the
10 recognition of the need to retain all gas resources to
11 maintain affordability and reliability, we continue to
12 hold concerns about the modeling of carbon capture and
13 storage retrofits. The deployment of direct air capture
14 in the modeling and the lack of CCS in the electric sector
15 is because the cost of CCS for electricity were never
16 directly compared against the cost of direct air capture
17 for those same emissions. Nonetheless, Calpine is
18 encouraged by the recognition in the Scoping Plan that
19 quote, "CCS can support clean dispatchable power for
20 reliability needs", I end quote.

21 Ultimately, if Calpine is expected to maintain a
22 gas fleet into 2045, there is no reason to bar the
23 decarbonization of that fleet, especially since Calpine
24 has already spent millions and received funding from the
25 Department of Energy to do so. Greater acknowledgement of

1 the role of CCS in decarbonizing the electricity sector
2 would ensure the Scoping Plan meaningfully engages with
3 the climate, affordability, and reliability crises.

4 Thank you for this time.

5 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

6 Jorge, I've activated your microphone. Please
7 unmute and begin.

8 JORGE DANIEL TAILLANT: Jorge Daniel Taillant
9 speaking on behalf of the Center for Human Rights and the
10 Environment and IGSD.

11 The IPCC tells us that our GHG emission reduction
12 targets are off. We are on the very of surpassing 1.5 C
13 of warming and triggering irreversible climate tipping
14 points from which we will no recover.

15 The first message to CARB is that the marker in
16 the sand is now 2030. It's not 2045. It's not even 2035.
17 Governor Newsom recently correctly identified that we have
18 undervalued the importance of reducing climate super
19 pollutants. Decarbonization, although important, is
20 simply not enough.

21 The second message is that we must more
22 aggressively reduce methane, 86 times more severe for
23 climate than CO2; more aggressively reduce HFC
24 refrigerants, hundreds to thousands of times more
25 polluting; and more aggressively reduce black carbon

1 emissions, which impact health, melt glaciers, and in turn
2 lead to sea level rise and weather -- severe weather
3 events.

4 The third message is that we must cease allowing
5 GHG emissions justified through offsets that we carefully
6 reconsider reliance on carbon capture and storage
7 technologies where emission reduction numbers simply don't
8 add up.

9 The fourth message is that we can more
10 effectively reduce super pollutants, while concurrently
11 tackling environmental justice, improving public health
12 and advancing energy efficiency, raising the economies of
13 low-income households, and improving the quality life of
14 those that need it most.

15 The world needs the most aggressive, the most far
16 reaching, and the most effective California Scoping Plan
17 ever. And in the words of Secretary Blumenfeld today, we
18 do not have an option for failure. CARB, we need you.
19 Let's do even more.

20 Thank you very much.

21 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

22 Katelyn, I've activated your microphone. Please
23 unmute and begin.

24 KATELYN ROEDNER SUTTER: Good afternoon. Thank
25 you. I'm Katelyn Roedner Sutter with Environmental

1 Defense Fund. I appreciate the opportunity to provide
2 comments and I'd also like to recognize the significant
3 amount of work from staff, consultants, and EJAC that has
4 gone into getting us to this point.

5 EDF will submit detailed written comments, but
6 the bottom line is that the fourth coming revised draft
7 Scoping Plan will need to lean even more into near-term
8 emission reductions. We certainly agree that California
9 needs to plan for net zero no later than 2045, but we need
10 to also maximize emission reductions in this decade and
11 ensure that California meets the 2030 greenhouse gas goal.

12 There's significant opportunities in the Scoping
13 Plan to increase climate ambition before 2030, including
14 clearly planning for zero carbon electricity generation,
15 100 percent, no later than 2045 alongside ambitious
16 interim targets. And this also means achieving zero --
17 100 percent zero-emission medium- and heavy-duty vehicle
18 sales by 2035. Both of these measures have significant
19 public health and climate benefits that can be realized
20 almost immediately and represent opportunities for greater
21 near-term ambition in this plan.

22 We also agree that, you know, emerging strategies
23 like hydrogen, carbon capture, and CDR will likely be
24 necessary to achieve a stable climate. But we're very
25 concerned that this draft plan is relying too heavily on

1 these strategies without considering their impact.

2 Thank you very much for your time.

3 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

4 We'll turn it back to the in-person commenters
5 now.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: All right. Thank you.

7 That commenters are shown here. And then if the
8 next few want to come and make their way down just for
9 time's sake, that would be great.

10 Sara, go ahead.

11 SARA FITZSIMON: Hi, Chair Randolph and Board
12 members, and also CARB staff that has been working very
13 hard on this draft Scoping Plan. My name is Sara
14 Fitzsimon. I'm the Policy Director at the California
15 Hydrogen Business Council.

16 We are very supportive of the proposed Scenario
17 number 3 that's been put forward, but we do think that
18 with the use of clean hydrogen, we can meet a lot of these
19 decarbonization and air quality goals sooner. So two
20 places that I want to really highlight are the
21 transportation and the energy sectors. So for
22 transportation, I'm just going to piggyback on the
23 comments of Teresa Cooke earlier from the California
24 Hydrogen Coalition, who so brilliantly talked about the
25 infrastructure needs of the fuel cell electric vehicle

1 market. That is something, as a fuel cell electric
2 vehicle driver myself, would be very important for the
3 expansion of this technology, particularly in the
4 communities that are deeply impacted by NOx and black
5 carbon emissions.

6 Alongside that, I do want to emphasize the
7 heavy-duty sector does need a target of fueling stations.
8 Right now, there is no actual target in California for
9 heavy-duty fuel cell electric vehicles or ZEV. And so
10 we'd really appreciate a 200 heavy-duty station goal be
11 incorporated in the plans going forward.

12 And as it relates to the energy sector, we do
13 believe clean hydrogen could be included far better in the
14 Scoping Plan as it is now. There is specifically a place
15 where it talks about energy storage. And hydrogen has
16 been developing in such a way that there are so many
17 mechanisms in which storage can be used with hydrogen, and
18 then be used for seasonal, and then long-term dispatchable
19 resources later on when our wind and our solar sources are
20 not operating or are not nearly as productive.

21 So we do hope that hydrogen is included better in
22 the storage section as a medium -- oh, dear, that was
23 quick.

24 (Laughter.)

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

1 SARA FITZSIMON: Dang it. Okay. Thank you.
2 Thanks for your work.

3 (Laughter.)

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Shayne.

5 SHAYNE PETKIEWICZ: Good afternoon. My name is
6 Shayne Petkiewicz. I'm with Anaergia. We're a California
7 based company based out of San Diego. And we develop
8 organics recycling infrastructure that allows cities to
9 divert organics from land landfill and we convert it into
10 renewable energy and fertilizer.

11 I really wanted to appreciate -- express my
12 appreciation for the ambitious -- ambitious goals that
13 staff has proposed in this climate Scoping Plan. I really
14 wanted to highlight in particular, the role and the
15 importance of mitigating the short-lived climate pollutant
16 emissions, in particular methane from landfills, one of
17 the leading source of emissions in the state, particularly
18 when it comes to the short-lived climate pollutants.

19 Right now, we have SB 1383, a monumental goal and
20 a law that is spurring the diversion of 20 million tons of
21 organics out of landfills in the state of California. We
22 have cities that are developing organics recycling
23 programs. We have waste water plants that are interested
24 in being outlets for these organics to produce renewable
25 energy and fertilizer. The key challenge that we're

1 facing right now is the lack of infrastructure.

2 California needs a 150 anaerobic digesters and
3 compost facilities in the state produced to be able to be
4 an outlet for the organics. And I ask you CARB staff and
5 the Board to be able to develop those market signals to
6 develop that infrastructure. In particular, I would ask
7 that you have for a -- as a formal amendment to the
8 Scoping Plan that you update the landfill capture rate.
9 That will help incentivize and give credit due to the
10 diversion of organics from landfills and it will bring in
11 the \$4 billion in jobs and infrastructure that's
12 necessary.

13 Thank you for your time. I appreciate your work,
14 and look forward to working together.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 Alicia.

17 ALICIA VALENZUELA: Thank you, Chair, Board, and
18 the public. My name is Alicia Valenzuela. I'm a teacher.
19 I'm an artist. I'm a story teller. And I wanted to share
20 a short story that's very close to home. My parents are
21 immigrants. They came from Mexico and they're both
22 contractors, so they work in the sign industry. And this
23 industry involves traveling across the area. They limit
24 their region to about 200 miles and they drive trucks.
25 These are not passenger vehicles. These are medium-duty

1 trucks.

2 And my dad came to me and he's like, hey, I can't
3 renew my tags. What can I do? And there's no grants
4 available for these types of vehicles. They don't qualify
5 as heavy-duty trucks, so I was stuck. I felt like, Dad, I
6 can't help you. Let me look into it. Let me see what I
7 could do.

8 And as a teacher, I come to my students posing
9 them challenges so we could work through the solutions.
10 But I'm -- I'm coming to you as -- as an agency to
11 consider the businesses that fall through the cracks, the
12 people who don't have a voice, because they're really busy
13 surviving putting good on the table. And they want to do
14 what's right, but the equipment is not available. They
15 don't have the capital to invest. It's \$300,000 to
16 replace one truck. And so far, what they're doing is
17 using passenger vehicles and renting. And the big
18 companies make all the money.

19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Tyrone[SIC].

21 TYSON BAGLEY: Tyson, yeah.

22 Good afternoon, Board members. My name is Tyson
23 Bagley. I'm the President of United Steel Workers Local
24 326. I've been an employee at the facility for nine years
25 and very proud to be a representative of both Phillips 66,

1 the USW, and the oil and gas industry. We are currently
2 in the process of converting the Rodeo facility from a
3 traditional refinery that refines petroleum. Instead, we
4 are now going to be producing renewable fuels from waste
5 products, such as fats, oils, and greases. This is all
6 driven from your guys' past Scoping Plans and policies.

7 This innovate project will make Contra Costa
8 County and the state of California one of the world
9 leaders in clean energy. I want to be crystal clear that
10 this project and conversion is what a just transition
11 should look like for the front-line essential employees
12 who work and man these facilities.

13 One of the greatest barriers to converting these
14 facilities into this renewable production has been and
15 continues to be around permitting. We need regulatory
16 certainty in order to ensure that we can make these
17 projects a reality from your guys' Scoping Plans and
18 policies of the past.

19 Therefore, on behalf of the members of USW Local
20 326, we ask that this Board continue to send a strong
21 message through the Scoping Plan about the large
22 contribution that this project can make from both an
23 environmental perspective and in terms of living wage
24 careers. It's good for the environment. It's good for
25 the people that work there. Thank you for the time and

1 allowing me the opportunity to speak with you today.

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Michael.

3 MICHAEL SARGOSA: Good afternoon, Chair. Michael
4 Sargosa from the Vice Mayor City of Placerville. I want
5 to thank you for taking all of our comments today. I
6 would just say we're lucky. We have two charging stations
7 in the City of Placerville now, which we had none a couple
8 of years ago. However, the charging stations are
9 essentially people that are coming from the Bay Area that
10 drive through our town that go to their second houses in
11 South Lake Tahoe or in Lake Tahoe. So it's still really
12 a -- the haves and have nots. My area certainly doesn't
13 have the capacity yet to have, you know, a lot of our
14 citizens have EVs to be able to plug into those.

15 And, you know, the other thing that's a little
16 infuriating is we're really captured by PG&E in
17 Placerville in a lot of the same areas. If it's too hot,
18 our power goes out. If it's too windy, our power goes
19 out. We have to live with that. Our businesses have to
20 live with that. You know, we understand when it's winter
21 and there's a big storm, we're used to that and we can do
22 it. But when it's too hot, and it's too windy, or there's
23 no wind, but it still goes out, that's very infuriating.
24 And having to move to an all-electric future this fast
25 just puts us at even more at risk.

1 So we're talking about a felonious company, PG&E
2 that's, been, you know, wrongful death suits against them.
3 And we have to put all of our -- all of our progress and
4 our city's future into their hands.

5 So I would say we need more time and please give
6 us more options as well. So thank you.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 Jeff.

9 JEFF PARDINI: Hi. Jeff Pardini Hills Flat
10 Lumber Company. We celebrated 100 years in business in
11 California last year. We have two stores. I just want to
12 let you know, I have used solar on both our businesses.
13 One of our stores has a 145 kW system, which is enough to
14 power the entire business for the entire year. We did
15 that in 2003. And our Grass Valley store has solar and
16 geothermal, so I do have some experience with geothermal
17 too. I'll just run through a few statistics with you.

18 A high efficiency HVAC system would have been
19 \$380,000, a geothermal system was about \$900,000. It made
20 sense, because it would save us about \$4,000 a month in
21 electricity, so about \$48,000 a year, 10-year payback. An
22 HVAC system has about a 12-year life. Geothermal system
23 has about a 20-year life and then you just have to replace
24 pumps and stuff.

25 We have had some challenges with the geosystem.

1 We've probably spent about \$25,000 a year with the HVAC
2 companies having them repair or replace parts of the gee
3 system. So it's not all it's cracked up to be. I still
4 would do it. It's still saving us some money. I just
5 thought I'd bring that, because I've heard a lot of people
6 throwing out geo -- is that it?

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 JEFF PARDINI: Okay.

9 BOARD CLERK PARDINI: Joe Thompson.

10 JOE THOMPSON: Good afternoon. First off, I'd
11 like to thank all of you that are actually looking up and
12 listening to us as we speak. That's really important to
13 us that takes time out of our day to come out here and
14 talk about these issues that are very important to us.

15 I'm just going to say some things very quick.
16 The first one is someone mentioned businesses that fall
17 through the crack. That's definitely mine. Not only is
18 my restaurant gone through a heck of a time the last two
19 years dealing with the pandemic, but now we're looking at
20 a new -- a new set of rules that we'll have to play by
21 when this all comes into effect, new equipment, new other
22 things that will basically take our restaurant prices and
23 probably quadruple them from where they are. We're not
24 even doing well right now. And as a matter of fact, my
25 restaurant hasn't even reopened yet. We just got the

1 rules that we can.

2 So there are a lot of small businesses. There's
3 been talk from both sides that this plan isn't exactly
4 where it needs to be yet. And if you have both sides
5 saying that this isn't the right spot, I think it may be
6 time to look at it and see what can be changed.

7 Rolling blackouts for 20 years. I mean, what's
8 going to change in 20 years from now? We're all using all
9 the plugs in here right now to plug in our phones, plug in
10 our computers, plug in all those kind of things. Where
11 are all these cars going to get charged at. How is all
12 this going to happen?

13 I'm also going to be a grandfather hopefully in
14 the next few years, and I really hope my grandkids get a
15 clean environment. But what I'm reading is not the way
16 it's going to get there and my family, which is middle to
17 lower income, cannot pay for this or support this.

18 So thank you for your time.

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

20 Will.

21 WILL McCLURE: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, Board
22 members. I'm Will McClure the Small Business Director of
23 the California Black Chamber of Commerce and thank you for
24 your time.

25 Almost 50 percent of American households earn

1 less than \$50,000 a year. In California, you'd have to
2 earn \$144,000 annually to afford a medium priced home. So
3 while we afford or understand these numbers, when you look
4 at small businesses that we represent and assist, 40
5 percent of small businesses are suffering from COVID and
6 in danger of closing. In addition to that, only about 96
7 percent of small businesses that we serve have zero
8 employees and about 60 percent of them do this as a side
9 job not as their main job.

10 While we can call the circumstances around the
11 proposals that are being pushed forward unintended
12 consequences, whether they're intended or unintended
13 consequences, the pain is the same. So what we want to
14 emphasize is to ask you to consider both those intended
15 and unintended consequences that you make your decision,
16 and take a look at us holistically, not just the people
17 that are fortunate to live in good homes and in good
18 communities, but in all the people that represent our
19 wonderful State.

20 Thank you for your time

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

22 Marta.

23 MARTA GONZALEZ: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and
24 everybody here and all the people --

25 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Pull the -- pull the mic down.

1 MARTA GONZALEZ: I'm short. Good afternoon,
2 everyone. Thank you for coming out. I know everybody had
3 to drive a long ways and we appreciate that, because this
4 is so important.

5 I come from a very small rural area. And the
6 stark reality is that the implementation of this Scoping
7 Plan is not correct at this time. The time frame is not
8 there. I live in an area where there's lots of
9 farmworkers. We are the people who put the food on the
10 table for you and for everyone, and many other places
11 also.

12 Now, the stark reality is that they believe to
13 have a harder time to live and to put food on the table.
14 They can -- they can't even afford to buy a car, a regular
15 car, much less an electric car, okay? So we can't afford
16 the incentives or anything else that is being offered to
17 many people.

18 So we're asking you to go back to the drawing
19 board and take a look, just like that gentleman said
20 before me or the one before, that if both sides are saying
21 there's something wrong here, there is something wrong
22 here. You need to look at it again. You need to take a
23 longer time frame, please. Maybe even send out something
24 so that other people know, a little simple flier that can
25 go out to schools, so the kids can take home to their

1 parents, and they can ask them questions about what they
2 think about what is happening in California with all that
3 is trying to happen to make California green. We all want
4 go green --

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 MARTA GONZALEZ: -- but the thing is we cannot
7 afford to. Thank you.

8 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

9 Next is Tony.

10 TONY LEON: Good afternoon. Tony Leon.

11 Well, electricity is said to be a way to achieve
12 clean air over California. It is not cheap and it will
13 only get more expensive. A gloomy forecast of what to
14 expect by 2030 indicates that bundled residential rates
15 will jump by 40 percent according to PG&E, by 20 percent
16 according to Southern California Edison, and by a whopping
17 70 percent according to San Diego Gas and Electric.

18 Since it is advocating that California go
19 electric within the next five to 10 years or so, the
20 Scoping Plan must find a way to transform our electrical
21 grid so it can provide an adequate supply of electrical
22 energy and prices all Californians can afford. We must
23 clean our air, yes, but we must do it in a practical
24 manner while not bankrupting our lower income population.

25 Thank you.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

2 John.

3 JOHN KABATECK: Hi there. Good afternoon, Chair
4 Randolph and Board member. My name is John Kabateck. I am
5 the eye California State Director of the National
6 Federation of Independent Business. We represent about
7 14,000 small businesses across California, 350,000
8 nationwide.

9 I'm here today to ask the Board to please
10 consider the three Cs as you're going about deliberating
11 this Scoping Plan, Cost, Compliance, and Capacity. You
12 know, make no mistake, small business owners do believe in
13 the importance and the benefit of creating cleaner, and
14 greener, and healthier, not just small businesses but
15 communities. According to recent NFIB surveys, 45 percent
16 of main street employers take measures to make their
17 businesses, their workplaces more energy efficient. But
18 also in that same survey, the small business owners ranked
19 soaring energy costs as the number one concern, second
20 only -- number two concern, second only to soaring health
21 care costs.

22 We just want to be sure that the Scoping Plan and
23 any air or energy policy for that matter reflects
24 principles that will work well for all Californians, one
25 that addresses cost, so they can afford it. They already

1 hit with inflation and so many other impacts on an average
2 small business, one addressing compliance so that there's
3 reasonable process and timelines for small businesses and
4 Californians to comply, and then one that addresses
5 capacity. As we are looking at we are one wildfire, or
6 one blackout, or one hot summer away from the capacity of
7 our grid. So it's go to be a capacity. We all want a
8 better tomorrow. We want to make sure that everybody,
9 small businesses and everyone has certainty and hope. So
10 think about that please as you're going about it.

11 Thank you.

12 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

13 Mark Skvarla

14 MARK SKVARLA: Chair and Board members, my name
15 is Mark Skvarla. I am the CEO of GPS specialty
16 construction located in North Highlands. We are a
17 manufacturing contract. We employ 13 skilled women and
18 men. Our success in manufacturing requires a steady
19 uninterrupted flow of energy. The Governor's office has
20 issued warnings that our electrical grid lacks sufficient
21 capacity to keep the lights on this summer. When the
22 power goes out, we shut down losing time on financially
23 binding deadlines and hours of unproductive wages.

24 This hurts our competitiveness these in a market
25 that has increasingly driven down margins. I hear that

1 the Scoping Plan, absent a plan to address the necessary
2 infrastructure needs and costs to ratepayers will only
3 create more headwinds for small businesses like GPS.

4 In developing a plan to decarbonization, it is
5 imperative to provide energy security through diverse
6 sources of energy, including hydrogen, solar, wind,
7 decarbonized liquid fuels, and even nuclear.

8 Our economy runs on the benefits and productivity
9 of small businesses. Please keep the employees and small
10 business owners in the forefront of each and every one of
11 your decisions.

12 Thank you very much.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 Virgil.

15 VIRGIL WELCH: Good afternoon, Madam Chair,
16 members of the Board. Virgil Welch with the California
17 Carbon Capture Coalition. I want to start by recognizing
18 the tremendous amount of work and analysis that has gone
19 into this plan from both the staff as well as all the
20 stakeholders that have participated in this process. This
21 morning, the Chair mentioned that to be successful to
22 achieve our climate goals, we are going to need deep
23 decarbonization across virtually every economic sector of
24 this state. And it is clear that in order to be
25 successful, any reasonable scenario, as shown in this

1 plan, is going to require carbon capture technologies.

2 These findings are consistent with the leading
3 global experts. IPCC[SIC], International Energy Agency,
4 have all concluded CCS is going to be necessary to achieve
5 our climate goals. We have a number of industries across
6 a number of sectors in this State that right now can start
7 to deploy these technologies as we start to ratchet down
8 emissions. We cannot afford to limit our application
9 where it is appropriate. Of course, CCS is going to be
10 held to the same standard as any other carbon reducing
11 technology.

12 And I was very pleased to hear this morning that
13 as we're looking forward to thinking about refining the
14 plan, we're going to be evaluating the role that CCS can
15 play. It's clearly going to be an important part of our
16 efforts in California.

17 Thank you very much.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Carolle
19 Mendez.

20 CAROLLE MENDEZ: Good afternoon, Board members.
21 My name is Carolle Mendez and I'm the head of the USW
22 Local 326 and Women of Steel Chairwoman, and the
23 Chairperson of the Phillips 66 Black Employee Network.

24 I've been an employee at the Rodeo facility for
25 33 years. I'm very proud to be a representative of

1 Phillips 66 and the USW. The facility is being converted
2 from a traditional refinery and instead will produce
3 renewable fuels from waste products that would have been
4 landfilled and instead can now be used to produce
5 renewable fuel.

6 The project will reduce our carbon footprint and
7 help to improve air quality and provide clean renewable
8 fuel supporting approximately 500 union-led construction
9 jobs, totaling approximately four million work hours and
10 employing roughly 650 renewable energy jobs from my local,
11 as well as my bothers and sisters in the building trades.

12 I want to congratulate the Board for having a
13 section of this Scoping Plan draft dedicated to local
14 permitting. There is an important statement here in the
15 draft that I'd like to quote and emphasize, because it is
16 important to keep in mind. The draft Scoping Plan states,
17 "It is important to recognize that we will need to build
18 new energy production distribution infrastructure, and
19 repurpose existing ones, for clean technology and
20 energy..."

21 Let's make sure that local governments are
22 aligning with the State's goals and that local government
23 representatives not only support this very important
24 statement in their words, but also this their actions".

25 Thank you very much.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

2 John Hoffman.

3 JOHN HOFFMAN: Thank you, Board. John Hoffman.
4 I'm here from Sacramento. If I may, as I've mentioned
5 previously at another meeting here, every person in this
6 room wants clean air. I'd suggest everyone in California
7 wants clean air. Most people in the world want clean air,
8 though some would put food and clean and water as a
9 priority.

10 My primary -- primary concern for all of you is
11 what if? What if PG&E cannot provide enough power? What
12 if SoCal Edison cannot provide enough power by 2035?
13 Right now, right now, on the websites, there are almost
14 10,000 people in California without power. That's per
15 PG&E and SoCal Edison's website right now.

16 And also, SoCal Edison forecasts having scheduled
17 outages for over 62,000 people today. Senator Leyva
18 mentioned a little while ago about a 10 gilla -- 10
19 gigawatt gas plant that's being built. With CEQA and
20 EIRs, protests and lawsuits, permitting and buildings, how
21 long do you think it will take for that to come on line?

22 My guess is over 10 years.

23 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

24 Caelin Macintosh.

25 CAELIN MACINTOSH: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph

1 and members of the Board. My name is Caelin and I'm
2 speaking on behalf of Clean Air Task Force. Clean Air
3 Task Force is a global nonprofit working to safeguard
4 against the worst impacts of climate change through the
5 adoption of low carbon energy technologies. Carbon
6 capture removal and storage technologies provide permanent
7 mitigation solutions to address California's CO2 emissions
8 and can be used in tandem with traditional mitigation
9 efforts.

10 CATF supports the inclusion of these technologies
11 in the Scoping Plan. While the Plan is ambitious, CATF
12 believes that it strikes the right balance between
13 engineered carbon removal and natural solutions in order
14 to meet carbon neutrality. As CARB notes, air quality is
15 extremely important. We know that the flue gas, as many
16 industrial plants include sulfur dioxides, nitrous oxides
17 and particulate matter. Carbon capture systems can
18 significantly reduce these pollutants, if designed
19 correctly.

20 On methane, just a few quick notes. CARB should
21 avoid relying on carb -- on capture from landfills and
22 agriculture, instead require direct elimination, look for
23 contingent measures to slash methane in other sectors,
24 prioritize green and food waste removal from landfills and
25 move for tighter emission standards at landfills, and

1 four, set a goal of limiting methane in the oil and gas
2 sector by 2030.

3 Thank you for your time.

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

5 MARY SOLECKI: Good afternoon. My name is Mary
6 Solecki. I'm speaking on behalf of world energy.
7 Congratulations on a draft Scoping Plan that is both
8 highly ambitious and still shows demonstrable economic
9 impacts. World Energy is a global supplier of biofuels,
10 including a sustainable aviation fuel and renewable diesel
11 facility in Paramount, California. This facility is
12 currently being converted to the world's most advanced
13 renewable fuel facility with completion in late 2024.

14 We've had the pleasure of hosting a few of you at
15 the facility for tours and would really welcome the rest
16 of the CARB Board members to come take a tour any time you
17 would like.

18 A few specific comments on the draft Plan are:

19 Number one, the proposal within the plan to
20 accelerate the LCFS targets is urgently needed. LCFS
21 values are trading at low prices indicating the success to
22 date of the program and that CARB can be even more
23 aggressive with its targets.

24 Number two, there is further opportunity to
25 reduce GHGs from the transportation sector within the

1 selected scenario. World Energy alone will be producing
2 hundreds of millions of gallons of renewable fuel within
3 the next five years. In addition to other announced
4 projects, our industry is clearly capable of delivering
5 further emission reduction beyond what's modeled. We
6 recommend the PATHWAYS data be updated accordingly.

7 Thank you for your time.

8 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

9 Sarah.

10 SARAH TAHERI: Good afternoon. I am Sarah Taheri
11 with San Diego Gas and electric. Thank you first to the
12 Board, to staff, to the consultants and to everyone that's
13 put so much hard work into this plan. I wanted to provide
14 some comments today in support of the State's GHG emission
15 goals and the work that we are all doing collectively to
16 meet them.

17 SDG&E recently published a pathway to net zero,
18 the first economy-wide decarbonization analysis to
19 incorporate the industry standard for electric system
20 reliability through 2045. We know the path to carbon
21 neutrality by 2045 is a steep one, but we stand ready to
22 help support our customers through that transition.

23 We'd like to urge CARB to consider a few points
24 as you finalize the Scoping Plan. First, the Scoping Plan
25 focus on the 2045 decarbonization timeline is appropriate

1 and aligns with the State's ambitious policies. We know
2 it will take a multi-industry transformative push to get
3 there and note that given costs and technical constraints,
4 this decarbonization timeline is the most feasible.

5 Second, electric reliability is critical for
6 successful decarbonization. You've heard this from
7 several people today, but I want to echo this and really
8 stress that without reliable electricity, we will not
9 achieve the progress we need in decarbonizing the
10 transportation and building sectors.

11 Third, solutions must prioritize equity and
12 affordability. Decarbonization is going to be costly. We
13 need a variety of tools to address this, including rate
14 reforms, in addition to well-designed and publicly funded
15 equity programs and policies.

16 Lastly, please consider technology inclusivity --

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

18 SARAH TAHERI: -- and ensure that you're looking
19 at low carbon fuels and CCS.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: That concludes your time.
21 Thank you.

22 SARAH TAHERI: Thank you.

23 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Nancy Roberts?

24 Greg Spooner.

25 GREG SPOONER: Good afternoon. My name is Greg

1 Spooner and I'm an organizer with Extinction Rebellion and
2 Scientist Rebellion.

3 All four scenarios of the Scoping Plan rely on
4 CO2 Removal, or CDR. CARB's emphasis on CDR is worrisome.
5 Alternative 3 relies on CDR of around 80 million tons CO2
6 equivalent a year by 2045 and only reduces emissions by 80
7 percent. While alternative number one reduces emissions
8 by more than 90 percent. The technologies to achieve that
9 much CDR include BACT, DAC, and CCS. Let's briefly
10 consider them. The best DAC success story is the Orca
11 facility in Iceland. It managed to capture 4,000 tons per
12 year in a demonstration project. Alternative 3 would
13 require us to achieve 20,000 times this amount. The
14 largest BACT success story is an ADM plant in Illinois
15 that captured around a half a million tons per year. We
16 would need 160 times this amount to reach the Alternative
17 3 CDR requirements.

18 As environmental researchers at Lancaster
19 University have written DACs is a quote, "Largely
20 imaginary technology with poorly understood impacts and
21 resource demands", closed quote. CCS, on the other hand,
22 has been successfully demonstrated. But even in the best
23 examples achieve only a megaton of CO2 equivalent per
24 year. CCS also uses a tremendous amount of water.

25 Is it wise for our plan to rely on energy, water,

1 and land resource intensive technologies?

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Daniel

3 GREG SPOONER: Thank you.

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Daniel Larham.

5 DANIEL LARHAM: Members of the Board and staff,
6 I'm a theater professor at Saint Mary's College of
7 California and a volunteer with Extinction Rebellion San
8 Francisco Bay. The fact that people like those assembled
9 in this room are mobilizing themselves and showing up in
10 contexts like this is a testament to the widespread
11 recognition that what we do over the next handful of years
12 will be decisive for the fate of life on earth. So this
13 is it? It's this Scoping plan and it's true. It's true.

14 This Scoping Plan and not the next one or the one
15 after that will bend our trajectory toward a livable
16 future or guarantee California's complicity in climate
17 breakdown and the societal collapse that will inevitably
18 follow from it. These are the stakes. They really are.

19 And I know that tensions have run high in this
20 room over the past few hours, but none of us here, none of
21 us wants to see what climate driven social collapse looks
22 like. So I urge you, I plead with you to aim California's
23 sites on more ambitious targets phasing out fossil fuel
24 extraction by 2035 and oil refining by 2045 and achieving
25 a clean electric grid by 2035.

1 I urge you to incorporate the recommendations of
2 the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee and to resist
3 the magical thinking represented by reliance on carbon
4 capture technologies. I invite you, the members of the
5 Board and staff to look into you heart of hearts and ask
6 yourself on this -- ask yourself honestly, if you believe
7 that the targets and timeline in the proposed scenario in
8 the Scoping Plan as it currently exists, if implemented in
9 the macrocosm around the world, would be enough to stave
10 off climate breakdown? If not, what game of bad faith are
11 we playing with ourselves?

12 Thank you.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 Heidi Harmon.

15 (Applause.)

16 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ameen Khan.

17 AMEEN KHAN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and
18 Board members. My name is Ameen Khan and on behalf of
19 California Environmental Voters, formerly the California
20 League of Conservation Voters, I'd like to thank CARB for
21 your efforts in development of the draft Scoping Plan and
22 for the opportunity to provide public comments.

23 In the five years since the adoption of the
24 previous Scoping Plan, the calamitous impacts of climate
25 change in California, drought, wildfires, extreme heat and

1 pollution, have only become more evident and widespread
2 and dire. The 2022 Scoping Plan update is a critical
3 opportunity for our state to lay out an ambitious roadmap
4 on how we're going to reverse course on the deepening
5 climate crisis and meet important climate targets so we
6 sooner achieve a carbon neutral future.

7 We are disappointed in the draft Scoping Plan,
8 because it fails to accelerate either our 2030 or our 2045
9 climate targets. It's simply not good enough to meet the
10 urgency of the climate crisis and a desperate need for
11 bolder actions. We ask that CARB improve -- improve the
12 Scoping Plan in the following ways.

13 First, a full and coordinated phaseout of fossil
14 fuels by 2045. We must end all extraction by 2035,
15 phaseout all refining by 2045, phaseout gas powered power
16 plants by 2035 and eliminate gas appliances by 2030.

17 Second, minimize reliance on carbon capture and
18 storage and other climate dead-ends that are proven costly
19 and potentially harmful to already overburdened frontline
20 communities. Instead, the Scoping Plan should rely on
21 proven renewable and clean energy technologies that
22 increase investments in ecosystem restoration.

23 Third, more robust transportation tar -- sector
24 targets. Transition to 100 percent zero-emission vehicles
25 by 2035 and lower the amount of -- thank you.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

2 Lynne.

3 Phoebe Rogers.

4 PHOEBE ROGERS: Hello. My name is Phoebe Rogers
5 representing the Placer County Air Pollution Control
6 District. We thank the Board for its effort on the draft
7 and for the opportunity to provide comments.

8 As one of the most heavily forested counties in
9 the State, we are very encouraged to see that CARB has
10 recognized the importance of forest health and management
11 and its impact on wildfire reductions and improvements in
12 public health.

13 For our first suggestion, we'd like to request
14 that the body of research on the health impacts of black
15 carbon from wildfire found on page 95 through 98 of
16 Appendix 1 be included in the main health impacts summary
17 of the plan on pages 14 through 15 of Appendix 1. As the
18 threat of wildfire increases in our state, we believe it's
19 important to expand education and understanding of these
20 impacts and that they are considered in the larger context
21 of health impacts in the plan.

22 Second, we'd like to emphasize the need for CARB
23 to consider and expand research on the impacts of
24 forest-related black carbon emissions on climate change.
25 Black carbon has significant climate forcing potential and

1 as we learn more about the crucial role that managed fire
2 plays in healthy ecosystems, it becomes important to avoid
3 open pile burning and to use the correct biomass
4 management tools to reduce air quality hazards in
5 California.

6 And finally, we strongly recommend a public
7 workshop be held to focus on the biomass mobilization
8 section of Appendix 1. Specifically, we recommend a
9 careful analysis of the usefulness of the C-BREC model in
10 making regional waste disposal decisions. We applaud the
11 Board for tackling this issue and believe more work should
12 be done to strengthen this model before the plan is
13 finalized. Thank you for your research and your effort
14 and we look forward to working with you more.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 Austin.

17 AUSTIN AVERY: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph,
18 attending Board members, and CARB staff. So my name is
19 Austin Avery and I'm with Turlock Irrigation District.

20 So TID is here this afternoon to echo support for
21 CARB staff's selection of Alternative 3 as the proposed
22 carbon reduction scenario for the 2022 Scoping Plan
23 update. Upon review of Alternatives 1 and 2, TID is
24 concerned about the high cost and reliability constraints
25 that these two pathways would represent for the state's

1 electricity sector.

2 TID already is having difficult contracting for
3 new renewable developments and this supply chain induced
4 shortfall will continue for the foreseeable future.
5 Setting a GHG-free goal of 2035 will be extremely costly
6 and next to impossible, when considering that TID will be
7 competing with all the other utilities for these scarce
8 renewable resources. Should either Alt 1 or 2 be
9 selected, the high cost associated with implementation of
10 either scenario will end up being passed on to our
11 ratepayers posing a challenge to affordability,
12 particularly for those in disadvantaged and frontline
13 communities.

14 Likewise, the low growth that we see contemplated
15 in the analysis for Alts 1 and 2 would pose a significant
16 reliability challenge for TID that serves as a balancing
17 authority area here in California that must balance supply
18 and demand, while also providing reserve -- reserve
19 capacity to maintain reliability.

20 For these reasons, TID supports CARB staff's
21 selection of Alt 3 as the proposed carbon reduction
22 scenario for the 2022 Scoping Plan update.

23 Thank you.

24 BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Madam Chair, I just
25 wanted acknowledge Turlock Irrigation District for doing

1 something that we should have done a long time ago. The
2 solar panel canopies over the canals is just a common
3 sense thing that we should have done a long time ago. It
4 creates clean energy, limits osmosis -- or the evaporation
5 of the water. It's just a great idea and I want to
6 acknowledge that you're the first to do it the state of
7 California.

8 Thank you.

9 AUSTIN AVERY: Thank you very much.

10 (Applause)

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Sarah.

12 SARAH DESLAURIERS: All right. Good afternoon,
13 Chair Randolph and the Board members, as well as CARB
14 staff. My name is Sarah Deslauriers and I serve as the
15 Climate Change Program Manager for the California
16 Association of Sanitation Agencies, the members of which
17 represent over 90 percent of sewerred population of the
18 State of California. And as envi -- are a partner of
19 environmental stewards, our members perform critical and
20 essential public service of cleaning wastewater to protect
21 public -- or public health and the environment while
22 advancing Community resilience through recovery of
23 renewable resources. And we're talking today about
24 non-fossil fuel biogas and biosolids.

25 We fully support helping the state achieve carbon

1 neutrality by 2045, while maintaining services vital to
2 human life and environmental justice. Anaerobic digestion
3 is a key component of wastewater solid treatment producing
4 a renewable non-fossil fuel biogas to produce renewable
5 energy and heat to sustain wastewater treatment plant
6 operations, transportation fuels for heavy-duty essential
7 fleet vehicles, and for pipeline injection. However, no
8 single use is sufficient for all non-fossil fuel biogas
9 produced now or in the future with Senate Bill 1383
10 implementation, since there are regulatory limitations on
11 each, which are detailed in our comment letter.

12 As written, the proposed Scoping Plan update
13 programs and supporting regulations are threatening all
14 uses of renewable non-fossil fuel biogas, which will
15 continue to be produced as we all flush our toilets. And
16 as a natural part of wastewater treatment, it will have to
17 be wasted in the absence of alternatives reducing
18 wastewater treatment plant resilience.

19 We ask CARB's Board members to direct staff to
20 work with the wastewater sector to maintain multi-pathways
21 for renewable fossil -- non-fossil fueled biogas use and
22 incorporate these pathways in the Scoping Plan update.

23 Thank you and we'll submit our comments tomorrow.

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

25 Emily.

1 EMILY McCABE: Good afternoon. My name is Emily
2 McCabe. I'm an intern with Environment California and I'm
3 a student at UC Berkeley. I'm originally from a rural
4 community in Northern California. And in 2018 the Camp
5 Fire burned down the town of Paradise 15 minutes away from
6 my home. The fire set records for the number of buildings
7 destroyed and people killed by a wildfire.

8 Four years later, my community has not fully
9 recovered. People are still haunted by the devastation
10 that this fire caused. Climate disasters like this are
11 not far off in the future. They're already happening in
12 our State. Each year it seems like the fire season starts
13 earlier and lasts longer. We have to get to a hundred
14 percent renewable energy as fast as possible to prevent
15 more climate disasters. We need California to lead the
16 way on accelerate the timeline to a hundred percent clean
17 energy.

18 This involves the full phaseout of the fossil
19 fuels that pollute California's most vulnerable
20 communities by 2045. Environment California is calling
21 for a Scoping Plan that ensures we get to a hundred
22 percent clean energy as soon as possible. Our state is
23 burning and we need you to act. Thank you for your work
24 and allowing public comment today.

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. All right,

1 we're going to turn it back over to Lindsay for Zoom.

2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

3 The next few commenters in Zoom will be Nicole
4 Rice, Alison Torres, Pete Montgomery, Karla Monsivais, and
5 Sarah Aird.

6 Nicole, I have activated your microphone. Please
7 unmute and you begin.

8 NICOLE RICE: Thank you. Good afternoon. Nicole
9 Rice, President of the California Natural Gas Vehicle
10 Coalition.

11 To borrow a phrase from a previous commenter, the
12 implementation of this ambitious plan hinges on our
13 ability to successfully navigate the what-ifs. And it's
14 in that spirit that I offering the following comments.

15 First, we support the concept outlines in the
16 proposed Scenario number 3 for all the reasons identified
17 this morning in the staff's presentation.

18 However, we urge the Board to not forget about
19 the near term. We've heard a lot today that
20 infrastructure buildout and grid reliability to support
21 the economy-wide electrification will take considerable
22 time. Yet, this initial draft lacks a comprehensive
23 strategy to capture near-term reductions starting today.

24 No urgency exists in the draft to replace older,
25 higher emitting diesel trucks as quickly and as soon as

1 possible. CARB can pursue a strategy under the proposed
2 scenario that prioritizes the rapid phaseout of diesel
3 trucks by including language in the plan that not only
4 allows for but directly encourages the deployment of the
5 cleanest technology available, like low-NOx trucks
6 operated on renewable fuels to achieve near-term emission
7 reductions.

8 We have submitted a more expansive comments in
9 writing and we look forward to continuing working with the
10 staff and the Board on these recommendations.

11 Thank you.

12 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

13 Alison, I have activated your micro -- or I've
14 unmuted -- I've activated your microphone. Please unmute
15 and begin.

16 ALISON TORRES: Hi. Good afternoon, Madam Chair
17 and Board members. My name is Alison Torres with the
18 Eastern Municipal Water District. EMWD is a water,
19 wastewater, and recycled water agency located in the South
20 Coast Air Basin and serves more than 827,000 people. EMWD
21 supports the comments made by SCAP -- or will be made by
22 SCAP and the comments made by CASA and strongly urge the
23 Board to read the CASA comment letters on this topic.

24 Water delivery and treatment and wastewater
25 treatment are necessary functions that are vital to human

1 life and must operate at all times. The importance of
2 maintaining these critical services, as the state pursues
3 carbon neutrality, is not addressed in the draft Scoping
4 Plan update, but it should be.

5 Our sector strives to reduce dependence on the
6 grid by diversifying our energy sources. This includes
7 the beneficial use of wastewater non-fossil fuel biogas,
8 which in turn reduces the use of fos -- excuse me, of
9 fossil fuels.

10 Wastewater biogas is a renewable, sustainable,
11 non-fossil fuel that will be generated as long as toilets
12 are flushed. Relying on a single pathway, such as
13 pipeline injection for the non-fossil -- the use of
14 non-fossil fuel biogas will not work for all critical
15 service agencies in the wastewater sector throughout the
16 state. We ask CARB Board members to direct staff to work
17 with the wastewater sector to maintain multiple pathways
18 for renewable non-fossil fuel biogas use and incorporate
19 these pathways into the Scoping Plan update.

20 The inclusion of multiple pathways is critical
21 for ensuring the reliability and resilience of our
22 critical services. Thank you and we look forward to
23 working with CARB staff.

24 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

25 Pete, I've activated your microphone. Please

1 unmute and begin.

2 PETE MONTGOMERY: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph
3 and Board members. Pete Montgomery representing Clean
4 Energy Systems, a San Joaquin Valley based clean energy
5 company developing a suite of bioenergy CCS projects. We
6 strongly support CARB's inclusion of carbon dioxide
7 removal and CCS in the draft Scoping Plan.

8 CES projects use waste biomass that is currently
9 either open field burned or burned in wildfires in idle
10 biomass plants that have been retrofitted with CES's
11 zero-emission gasification and capture technology with no
12 criteria pollutants or carbon emissions, producing either
13 zero carbon electricity or hydrogen for California's
14 transportation network.

15 This zero-emission technology is not theoretical
16 in a lab or unproven as some have claimed. We've been
17 operating this technology in Kern County for years, as
18 Board member Florez could attest to who's visited the
19 site. By supporting projects like our carbon negative
20 energy projects, the Board demonstrates that its climate
21 policies can also deliver significant air quality and
22 economic benefits for disadvantaged communities.

23 Thank you.

24 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

25 Karla, I've activated your microphone. Please

1 unmute and begin.

2 KARLA MONSIVAIS: My name is Karla Monsivais and
3 I have been a resident of Barrio Logan for the past nine
4 years. There are many issues concerning the immense
5 pollution affecting my community. Barrio Logan is
6 disproportionately affected by the toxins and pollutants
7 with no help from the city to reduce the health inequities
8 we've experienced. Many of my neighbors, including family
9 members have respiratory health issues such as asthma, due
10 to a lack of funding to counterbalance the damage that has
11 been going on for far too long. We need investments to a
12 clean and affordable mass transit now.

13 Public transit is convenient for my community,
14 but we need solutions to increase effic -- efficiency and
15 availability. Before the pandemic began, I would ride the
16 trolley Monday through Friday to San Diego State
17 University, but the trolley didn't always arrive on time
18 and waiting times increased in the evening. If it missed
19 your stop, you would have to wait half an hour or more for
20 the next trolley to arrive. I often felt unsafe. San
21 Diego has provided transit aid by passing the 10 Transit
22 Lifelines, such as youth passes, faster frequency of
23 buses, as well as 24-hour system.

24 Solutions like this would benefit Californians if
25 the State followed the plans. We need clean air and

1 dependable mass transit. CARB can be a leader in making a
2 transportation system that works for everyone as soon as
3 possible. We need all-electric buses with 10 minute
4 frequency by 2030 and more investments in mass
5 transportation by 2035.

6 Thank you.

7 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

8 After Sarah, we're going to hear from Greg
9 Kester, Rebecca O'Brien, John Schaefer, Dominic Lucero,
10 and Kathleen Kilpatrick.

11 Sarah, I've activated your microphone. Please
12 unmute and begin.

13 SARAH AIRD: My name is Sarah Aird and I'm with
14 the statewide coalition Californians for Pesticide Reform.

15 First, I'd like to thank CARB staff and the Board
16 for incorporating into the Scoping Plan for the first time
17 ever the goals of increasing organic farming and
18 decreasing agricultural pesticide use. Having said that,
19 we need more ambitious goals. The draft Scoping Plan has
20 not recognized the full contributions of agricultural
21 pesticides to carbon dioxide and even more potent
22 greenhouse gas emissions, nor has it fully taken into
23 account pesticide's detrimental impacts on the ability of
24 the soil to sequester carbon and conserve water, nor has
25 the plan fully identified the health impacts especially to

1 communities of color of current agricultural pesticide
2 use, nor has it considered how heavy pesticide use props
3 up monocrop farming that prioritizes long distance export
4 of Californian's food needs.

5 The climate health, environmental justice, and
6 water crises are interrelated and greenhouse gas sources,
7 such as pesticides that are contributing to all these
8 crises should be fully incorporated into the Scoping Plan
9 with truly ambitious targets. We have six asks.

10 First, the Scoping Plan should adopt a goal that
11 30 percent of all agricultural lands be organically farmed
12 by 2030. The current goal of 20 percent organic by 2045
13 is insufficient and essentially just keeps pace with
14 business-as-usual growth.

15 Second, California should follow the European
16 Union's example and adopt a target reducing agricultural
17 pesticide use by 50 percent by 2030.

18 Third, the Scoping Plan should call for direct
19 State incentives and increase technical assistance to help
20 farmers move toward ecological farming practices and
21 organic Farming.

22 Fourth, any reference to herbicide or other
23 pesticide use as a Climate Smart Strategy in the Scoping
24 Plan must be removed.

25 Fifth, we call for additional research on the

1 disparate impacts of pesticide use.

2 And sixth, and finally, all language in the
3 Scoping Plan that implies that Climate Smart
4 Agriculture --

5 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

6 SARAH AIRD: -- practices will somehow
7 automatically result in --

8 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Greg.

9 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Just make sure you cut them off
10 next time.

11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Greg, I've activated your
12 microphone. Please unmute and begin.

13 GREG KESTER: Hello. My name is Greg Kester and
14 I'm with CASA. We respectively[SIC] urge CARB Board
15 members to direct staff to work with the wastewater sector
16 to ensure biosolids are included in the natural and
17 working lands component of the Scoping Plan and to
18 maintain multiple pathways for our wastewater derived
19 non-fossil fuel biogas and incorporate them into the
20 Scoping Plan.

21 Biosolids, produced as an integral part of the
22 wastewater treatment process, can help meet all of the
23 objectives of the Healthy Soils and Natural and Working
24 Lands initiatives. Biosolids increase soil organic
25 carbon, sequester carbon long term, improve soil health,

1 avoid fossil fuel intense inorganic fertilizer, reduce the
2 need for irrigation, provide drought resistance, and
3 increase crop yields. Yet, there is no mention of
4 biosolids in the draft Scoping Plan, which is a
5 significant omission.

6 As SB 1383 is implemented, recycling of biosolids
7 via land application is recognized as the best beneficial
8 means to manage this vital renewable resource. In
9 addition, biosolids can be used to reclaim fire damaged
10 land, improve water quality in impact areas, and lower the
11 potential severity of future fires.

12 Others will speak to the need for flexibility to
13 beneficial utilize our biogas, but please note that
14 despite SB 1440, pipeline injection is practically limited
15 by Cal/OSHA requirements to 10,000 pounds and does not
16 work for all agencies.

17 Thank you very much and we look forward to
18 working with staff moving forward.

19 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Chair, did you want to
21 make an announcement?

22 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. Rebecca, I've
23 activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

24 REBECCA O'BRIEN: Thank you. Good afternoon.
25 This is Rebecca O'Brien with True North Renewable Energy.

1 As we also provided in our written comments, we
2 agree that we must do more to cut potent short-lived
3 climate pollutant emissions, especially methane. And we
4 encourage you to take additional steps to do so,
5 especially from landfills and organic waste management.

6 Just for background, our company develops,
7 build's, and operates large scale regional high solids
8 anaerobic digestion facilities, where we repurpose and
9 reuse organic resources like food and green material
10 diverted from landfills and we generate both renewable
11 natural gas and compost. It is really our goal to help
12 decarbonize sectors of the economy and to meet
13 California's climate goals.

14 Based on the language -- (coughing) -- excuse me
15 -- currently included in the draft Scoping Plan, we
16 encourage you to highlight even further the benefits
17 associated with anaerobic digestion and advance proposals
18 to rapidly increase development of those new facilities.

19 We support many of the proposals in the
20 strategies for achieving success in the waste sector and
21 we'd advocate for additional items in the final plan.
22 Really mainly, we want to ensure that there's expanded
23 markets for products from diverted organics, with the
24 recognition of the co-benefits of energy production from
25 anaerobic digestion and we really want to ensure that

1 investments in infrastructure are made within the next 12
2 to 18 months.

3 Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

5 Were you ready, Chair?

6 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes. So we need to take about a
7 10-minute break to give the court reporter some time to
8 take a break. Also, we have -- we still have quite a lot
9 of public commenters. And so, at this point, our plan is
10 to go ahead and stay and hear all the public comment and
11 Board discussion will need to start in the morning at 8:30
12 our -- for the second day of our board meeting. So if any
13 of you have already commented and are waiting to listen to
14 the discussion, we will be webcasting it tomorrow like we
15 do with all of our -- our meetings, but if we are not able
16 to finish -- we want the Board discussion to be robust and
17 thorough. And if we wait to do all the public comment and
18 then do the Board discussion, I don't think it would do
19 justice to this important issue.

20 So we are going to take a 10-minute break and
21 then we're going to go back to public comment.

22 Thank you.

23 (Off record: 4:23 p.m.)

24 (Thereupon a recess was taken.)

25 (On record: 4:36 p.m.)

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I think we're ready to
2 get back. Okay. We're going back into session to
3 continue our public comment. Board members, please take
4 your seats. Mr. De La Torre, Dr. Sperling, please take
5 your seats.

6 Okay. Clerks, I'll turn it back over to you.

7 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. We're going to
8 pick back up with the Zoom commenters that I announced
9 previously. So we'll hear next from John Schaefer,
10 Dominic Lucero, and Kathleen Kilpatrick.

11 John, I've activated your microphone. Please
12 unmute and begin.

13 JOHN SCHAEFER: Thank you, Chair Randolph and
14 Board members. I'm John Schaefer, retired engineer now
15 with 350.org. I worked most of my career in energy. None
16 of staff's alternatives in the Scoping plan is aggressive
17 enough to save us from this climate crisis. For the next
18 crucial decade, a stronger Cap-and-Trade offers the best
19 chance for our grandchildren's future. But as it's
20 currently structured, it is inadequate.

21 To fix Cap-and-Trade, I have four points. One,
22 there are too many existing allowances and they should be
23 canceled or repurchased.

24 Two, the minimum level for oxygen prices should
25 be tied to historic values of climate damage as the best

1 approximation to social cost of carbon. No matter which
2 damages or which years, damages far exceed the current
3 Cap-and-Trade price.

4 Three, carbon capture and sequestration promises
5 to be a fossil fuel boondoggle, particularly direct air
6 capture, but its economics show why the carbon price
7 should be higher. Projected CCS costs are around \$900 a
8 ton, but the Cap-and-Trade price only \$22. On the basis,
9 Cap-and-Trade's price should be 40 times higher.

10 Four, reviews should be annual.

11 Other climate goals will be easier to attain with
12 a high enough carbon price. Thank you.

13 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

14 Dominic, I've activate your microphone. Please
15 unmute and begin.

16 DOMINIC LUCERO: Thank you, Board members. My
17 name is Dominic Lucero. I represent the International
18 Brotherhood of Boilermakers. I serve as an Executive
19 Board Member, Chair of the New Endeavors Research and
20 Development Committee, or NERD, for short, and most
21 importantly, I work as a full-time apprenticeship
22 instructor. I am in full support of these technologies.
23 I'm a self-proclaimed nerd and have been immersed in these
24 technologies when they were considered tin foil hat stuff.

25 I support the direction that CARB is going but I

1 cannot support the draft Scope. How can we be sure that
2 private companies that will build California's new
3 infrastructure will not hire low-skilled, short-term
4 workers with no real future. Our Californians at work in
5 organized labor often live in disadvantaged communities
6 and will be left behind if organized trades are not
7 written into the framework of this plan.

8 There is no real mention of a highly skilled
9 workforce as in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs
10 Act. Why is there no mention of apprenticeship programs
11 as in the proposed California Senate Bill 18 on green
12 hydrogen. Our California organized trades provide higher
13 education for working class people with no college debt
14 and a long-time career, not a one-time job.

15 The public often thinks that boilermakers can
16 just be retrained to install solar panels for close to
17 minimum wage. Many of us have spent a life time to learn
18 our craft. The workers for solar companies often come to
19 our apprenticeship programs looking for a better future
20 and protection from these companies. We are the educated,
21 hard working, highly skilled Californians that have been
22 building our infrastructure throughout our state's
23 history. We want to help and support, but we must be
24 unmistakably included in the plans moving forward
25 towards a just and equitable future.

1 Thank you.

2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

3 Kathleen, I've activated your microphone. Please
4 unmute and you can begin.

5 KATHLEEN KILPATRICK: Hello. My name is Kathleen
6 Kilpatrick. I live in Watsonville. I work with several
7 environmental groups. I appreciated today's increases
8 focus on natural and working lands, but the plan still
9 overlooks the risks and needs in rural agricultural
10 communities like mine.

11 The public health's analysis in particular
12 reflects this. For example, rural communities are the
13 most impacted by drought and fire. They may have limited
14 access to proposed solutions by occupation, income, and
15 location. We have high percentages of people of color and
16 children and the elderly. The San Joaquin Valley had some
17 of the worst air quality in the State, in spite of
18 relatively low population density, not just from wind
19 transportation industry, VOCs, nitrates, tillage, methane
20 from agriculture.

21 To have food security we require an agricultural
22 system that's diverse, decentralized, and rebuilds soils.
23 Let's not brag about feeding the world until all
24 Californians have access to healthy, justly grown food,
25 including those who do grow it.

1 Thank you.

2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

3 I'll now turn it back over to the in-person
4 commenters.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 All right. First, we have Anne-Marie.

7 ANNE-MARIE OTEY: Good afternoon. This is
8 Anne-Marie Otey representing 140,000 members of 48
9 building trades unions in Los Angeles and Orange counties.
10 I appreciate very much your patience and attention to all
11 of these issues.

12 We fought long and hard to bring a skilled union
13 workforce to California refineries to improve safety and
14 create good jobs. And we will hold the same standard for
15 all the jobs created by this climate plan, but we are
16 concerned about the overreach of all the alternatives in
17 the Scoping Plan and the abandonment of the oil and gas
18 industry.

19 We support expansion of carbon capture
20 transitioning pipelines to use by the hydrogen industry as
21 well as building new pipelines, repurposing current oil
22 and gas refineries for hydrogen, wind and solar power,
23 nuclear power, and continuing oil and gas extraction and
24 refining in California.

25 We also urge you and our lawmakers to expedite

1 building all of this essential infrastructure with a union
2 workforce, as my brother from the boilermakers just said.

3 We are an industrial society. We need to support
4 the production of energy at an industrial level. We can
5 balance this by building more mass transit and denser
6 multi-family housing, helping the economy and in turn
7 allowing the flourishing of the natural green areas that
8 all the alternatives call for and which we very strongly
9 support.

10 Thank you.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

12 Scott Starr.

13 SCOTT STARR: Good afternoon, Scott Starr with
14 California Steel Industries. And my question for you
15 today is this, what can ARB do to avoid leakage among
16 companies that rely on high heat intensity for their
17 production processes, where such a company is using the
18 best available control technology and still facing an
19 increasing and unknown cost of Cap-and-Trade carbon
20 credits. My company is -- is one of those companies.
21 We're a major employer in the Inland Empire, about 900
22 excellent jobs, 300 customers, most in California, and
23 proud of our no layoffs for 38 years.

24 We do use a lot of heat. We buy slabs. We heat
25 them to 2400 degrees and roll them into sheet for

1 construction end uses. As such, we are one of SoCal Gas's
2 largest customers. And like one of SoCal Edison's largest
3 customers paying \$30 million for electricity, which is
4 double what we could do in Arizona or any of the western
5 states bordering California.

6 We've survived in California by reducing GHG
7 emissions per ton by leading the nation's steel industry
8 in the reduction of criteria pollution -- pollutants, such
9 as NOx. And that puts us at the forefront of
10 environmental technology for burners in the steel
11 industry.

12 We've evaluated electrification and the use of
13 hydrogen. At our scale, it doesn't work for us at this
14 time. So my question is, once gain, if we're an industry
15 leader in emission control processes, how can ARB develop
16 programs within Cap-and-Trade for heat and sensitive
17 industries such as CSI, so that we can comply and still
18 survive and thrive in California. We appreciate the time
19 to comment. Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

21 Neil.

22 NEIL KOEHLER: Good afternoon, Board members.
23 Neil Koehler representing the Renewable Fuels Association.

24 The RFA supports the Scoping Plan's goal of
25 carbon neutrality by 2045 and agrees with the emphases on

1 reduction in petroleum fuels, a portfolio approach to
2 solutions, carbon removal, and ensuring equality and
3 affordability. Today, U.S. ethanol production on average
4 reduces GHG emissions by 50 percent compared to gasoline
5 with the trajectory and commitments to be net zero before
6 2050, and higher ethanol blends lower criteria pollutants.

7 Liquid fuels will be consumed for decades to come
8 in California. In addition to the electrification of the
9 light-duty fleet, the Scoping Plan should send stronger
10 policy and market signals for the production of low to
11 zero carbon liquid fuels and we must act now.

12 Higher blends of low to zero carbon ethanol in
13 the current and future gasoline pool represent the
14 quickest and most affordable path for greater GHG and
15 petroleum reductions from the light-duty fleet. E85 in
16 California today is selling at a price over \$2 a gallon
17 less than regular gasoline. Securing this low-cost option
18 for California consumers is valuable in meeting equity and
19 environmental goals.

20 We suggest that the fuels section of the Scoping
21 Plan expand to specifically recognize the GHG, criteria
22 pollutant, and cost advantages of ethanol and other
23 biofuels. Without a clear and strong low to zero carbon
24 liquid fuels component, alongside aggressive
25 electrification, California will not achieve carbon

1 neutrality by 2045.

2 Thank you very much.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

4 Veronica.

5 VERONICA PARDO: Yes. Hi. Good afternoon.

6 Veronica Pardo -- excuse me poor handwriting -- Resource
7 Recovery Coalition of California, here in support of the
8 Scoping Plan that addresses the need to reduce methane
9 emissions and more specifically shift our organic waste
10 out of our landfills into appropriate organic waste
11 management facilities.

12 Under the strategies for achieving success, the
13 Scoping Plan states the need to maximize existing
14 infrastructure and expands it with strategies including
15 compost, anaerobic digestion, and co-digestion at waste
16 water treatment plants. It calls for the expansion of
17 markets for products made from organic waste, and the need
18 to invest in the infrastructure to support growth in
19 organic recycling capacity, among other recommendations.

20 And we support these strategies and recognize the
21 need to ultimately direct biomethane to the hardest to
22 decarbonize sectors. And at this time, we know that the
23 near-term strategy is to use this gas in our heavy-duty
24 vehicles and to plan a long-term strategy of use.

25 Can -- Californians will continue to make waste

1 and this material must be managed per the Scoping Plan
2 strategy. To that end, we kindly request that the Board
3 direct staff to harmonize the Scoping Plan with our
4 Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy and our
5 zero-emission vehicle goals. And we must have strong
6 signals that we are going to continue to invest in organic
7 waste diversion facilities and achieve a circular economy
8 for the waste we create.

9 Thank you so much

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

11 Tatanka.

12 Gaurav.

13 Katherine.

14 KATHERINE LARSON: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph
15 and Board members. My name is Katherine Larson and I'm
16 with the Southern California Public Power Authority. We
17 represent 12 publicly owned electric utilities in Southern
18 California serving over five million people. I'm here
19 today to express support for the direction that the draft
20 Scoping Plan is going, but to urge CARB to address some
21 key gaps in the analysis when the final plan is released,
22 namely regarding grid reliability and electricity
23 affordability ability.

24 The grid's transfor -- transformation has
25 unlocked many new opportunities to decarbonize other

1 sectors. But there are also new challenges that we plan
2 to meet a hundred percent clean electricity and
3 accommodate major new load increases.

4 These challenges aren't insurmountable, but
5 they'll require time, and resources, and coordination, and
6 likely some emerging technologies to resolve. We have to
7 ensure the path to carbon neutrality does not compromise
8 the reliable, affordable clean energy that will be needed
9 to power the homes, vehicles, and buildings in our state.

10 If we stumble on this, there could be significant
11 consequences for our ability to meet our goals and serve
12 as a model for other jurisdictions as well as for the
13 Californians who will increasingly rely on electricity in
14 all aspects of their daily lives.

15 We believe the proposed scenario is the most
16 feasible pathway, because it provides time to build out
17 clean energy resources and transmission and recognizes all
18 options must remain on the table. With that said, we
19 still need to see analysis of reliability, greater
20 impacts, and electricity affordability impacts. And we
21 urge CARB to incorporate this -- address this in the final
22 Scoping Plan. Thank you very much.

23 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

24 Jack.

25 JACK LUCERO FLECK: Good afternoon, Board members

1 Jack Fleck, 350 Bay Area.

2 Thank you for having in with us this afternoon.
3 It's been a long day. Really appreciate that. And we did
4 submit comments, but I want to say -- I just want to
5 underscore three points that I have to ask both the Board
6 members and the staff, which is, number one, please
7 respect the EJAC recommendations. Great presentation this
8 morning. They had a lot of good ideas. Please -- and we
9 appreciate all the work they did going to all these
10 hearings, webinars, et cetera for many, many months.

11 Number two, the models you've presented are not
12 transparent. We can't see the calculations. There's no
13 way for us to really do an evaluation with those models,
14 unless we can really get at the actual math that was done.

15 And number three, you're not making it. You're
16 not going to make 40 percent reduction by 2030 with the
17 way things are going right now. Now, how do we know that?
18 Well, we can't tell because the model says you're going to
19 make it. And you heard Secretary Blumenfeld today say,
20 well, you're actually going to overshoot it by six
21 percent. But he's just looking at the numbers that CARB
22 is throwing out.

23 There's no explanation for where those numbers
24 came from. And when we do the math, please look at our
25 comments. We did the math. We did the arithmetic. It's

1 not hard. If you look at transportation, five million EVs
2 is a small percentage of the 30 million cars out there.
3 You're not going to get 40 percent reduction with only
4 five million EVs. You're not going to get 40 percent
5 reduction with only 12 percent VMT reduction. So how are
6 you going to get 40 percent reduction?

7 We have some suggestions and we think that it can
8 be done and we think that CARB staff even agrees that it
9 can be done. We'd like you to do it.

10 Thanks.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ariella.

12 Veronica.

13 Jane.

14 JANE SELLEN: Chair Randolph, Board members, and
15 CARB staff, thank you for the opportunity to comment.
16 Jane Sellen, co-director of Californians for Pesticide
17 Reform and also want to note that my co-director Angel
18 Garcia who's on the EJAC, and two community members were
19 here to comment, but they had to leave to make the long
20 trip back to Tulare.

21 I want to thank you for the inclusion in the
22 draft plan of agricultural pesticides as part of the
23 climate problem and or organic agriculture as part of the
24 solution. I particularly want to acknowledge the CARB
25 Board members who've joined us in advocating and leading

1 on this. It's taken years to achieve even this
2 acknowledgement in the plan and we consider it a step
3 forward, if not yet a win.

4 We strenuously disagree that inclusion of action
5 on pesticides would water down this climate plan. As
6 Amanda Hansen noted the role of natural and working lands
7 and their potential sequestration benefits continue to be
8 insufficiently researched, measured, modeled or
9 understood.

10 The time to be bold is thousand. Acknowledgement
11 of industrial agriculture's role is not enough. We also
12 need ambitious targets for adoption of organic ag and for
13 reduction of hazardous pesticide use. The draft target of
14 20 percent organic by 2045 is inadequate. It's projected
15 that this target, despite the serious obstacles faced by
16 growers to transitioning to organic will be achieved
17 through market forces alone with no help from the State.

18 If no action is needed to achieve the target, it
19 doesn't belong in the plan.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

22 Sara.

23 SARA THEISS: Yes. Hi. And thank you to the
24 staff and all of you for paying so much attention and
25 spending so much time on this. My name is Sara Theiss. I

1 live in Richmond, California. I work with Fossil Free
2 California. And I'm just strongly supporting the EJAC
3 response to the Scoping Plan. I just want to add two
4 points.

5 One is that somebody talked about how California
6 has and remains a leader in the environmental area and
7 climate, but I do want to point out that our proposed plan
8 for 2045 relies way too heavily on CDR. We're at almost
9 20 percent, you know, to pick up the last bit that needs
10 to be taken care of, whereas I think that Washington is at
11 five percent and New York is maybe 10 percent of
12 something -- or something. So I think that needs to -- we
13 need to increase our ambition in that, if we want to
14 remain a leader.

15 And then next, just -- this is for -- just carbon
16 trade. I'm not an expert in this but Cap-and-Trade is not
17 a reliable way to lower emissions. It's been around for
18 awhile. It hasn't been working. My understanding is that
19 the companies -- the fossil fuel companies, et cetera have
20 banked enough permits that basically would allow them to
21 pollute to undue a lot of what, you know, the goals -- if
22 we reach the goals, they could pollute with these permits.
23 So I just think it's very complicated to do. I know it's
24 difficult, but it just can't be relied upon at this point
25 when we have so few years left.

1 Thank you so much.

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

3 Jan.

4 JAN WARREN: Hi. My name is Jan Warren. I live
5 in Walnut Creek and I Chair the Interfaith Climate Action
6 Network of Contra Costa County. The ask today is to
7 increase incentives for methods we know will reduce
8 emissions. As a person of faith, I ask you to observe
9 what the creative force teaches us about healing and
10 protecting health.

11 The Poor People's Campaign believes in lifting
12 the voices from the bottom and that means they speak
13 first. And today, almost two hours were used up when all
14 these people came to be heard by this -- by this Board.

15 Use the knowledge of indigenous residents, the
16 real live generational experiences of people in impacted
17 communities. They are the profits of today. Ask where is
18 the money coming from, who benefits, and who harmed?

19 Biofuels are taking up an increasingly large
20 share of major U.S. crops. Roughly two-fifths of American
21 corn and soybean crops now end up burned in engines. The
22 biodiesel share of soy has increased from 21 percent in
23 2010 to 40 percent in 21 -- 2021-2022. The 90 percent
24 capture rate assumed in CARB's modeling has no basis in
25 current technological experience at refineries.

1 David Clegern -- forgive the pronunciation. I'm
2 out already. Oh, man.

3 (Laughter.)

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Bonnie Lockhard.

5 BONNIE LOCKHARD: Hi. My name is Bonnie
6 Lockhard. I'm a member of the American Federation of
7 Musicians and one of 138 rank-and-file unionists who
8 signed a comment letter demanding that CARB revise your
9 plan to address the concerns of labor, but right now I'm
10 speaking as an individual.

11 I'm going to say we have to get real. The -- we
12 must reduce fossil fuel production and consumption. And
13 we can't produce consumption without reducing production.
14 Let's be real, there's no path except the reduction of --
15 of carb -- fossil fuels.

16 I also share the fears that have been voiced here
17 today by low-income people, by people in -- saying that
18 this is going to cause enormous economic disruption.
19 That's true. That's true. And I'm particularly concerned
20 about that, because the plan that you put forward, as the
21 EJ people have pointed out, is an insufficient economic
22 model. There is not sufficient economic model in this and
23 that makes many people fear what must be done.

24 We have to protect those people and make those
25 fears go away, because we have real solutions. And

1 luckily, there is a plan with real solutions and that is
2 the California Climate Jobs Plan. This is an elaborate
3 real model of an economic path forward commissioned by
4 USW, one of the unions that represents most of the fossil
5 workers in this State.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

7 BONNIE LOCKHARD: Please look at our comment
8 letter.

9 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
10 concludes your time.

11 BONNIE LOCKHARD: Thank you.

12 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Randy.

13 RANDY BEKENDAM: Good afternoon, Board. I'm
14 Randy Bekendam, the Executive Director of the Southern
15 California -- California -- Southern California
16 Agricultural Land Foundation. I'm also a regenerative
17 farmer. I operate Amy's Farm with my daughter Amy. It's
18 a family farm. We've made a complete transition to
19 regenerative farming over the last few years.

20 The fastest way to draw down legacy carbon is
21 through regenerative farming. We have to convert our
22 industrial farming methods to regenerative farming. Check
23 out the website of The Carbon Underground for more
24 information on that.

25 An innovative thing with regenerative farming is

1 you can employ agrivoltaics. Do research on that. You
2 can grow food under solar panels and produce electricity
3 at the same time as you're producing food. So that's
4 another thing for the future that I don't think maybe
5 you've looked at.

6 The other thing I want to address is warehouses
7 on farmland. Across the street from Amy's Farm, the City
8 of Ontario is converting 600 acres to warehouses. My
9 issue isn't so much the pollution of warehouses as is
10 paving over prime farmland. This is happening all around
11 the nation, especially by Amazon. And it's insanity. We
12 don't have that much prime farmland.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 Augie Venezia.

17 AUGIE VENEZIA: My name is Augie Venezia and I'm
18 here on behalf of Fairfax Lumber. The company was
19 originally founded in 1912 and today we are 100 percent
20 employee owners. I'm here to voice -- I'm an employee and
21 my job is to take care of our business on behalf of our
22 employee owners.

23 I'm here to voice my confusion over the plan to
24 decarbonize from fossil fuels to renewable electrical
25 energy. You are too narrowly focused to achieve this

1 goal. First, the State doesn't have the infrastructure to
2 distribute the increase in electricity needed to take the
3 place of propane, gasoline, diesel, and natural gas. And
4 we are facing massive increases in the cost of electricity
5 due to this increasing demand. The net result will be
6 more and more energy poverty as more citizens slip into
7 the ranks of the poor.

8 This being said, more and more citizens and
9 businesses are leaving the state and leaving behind
10 massive debt due to the poor fiscal mismanagement of our
11 cities, counties, the State, school districts and State
12 colleges. Bottom line is you need small businesses. If
13 we disappear there won't be a cleaner future, because the
14 State won't be able to afford it.

15 Concerns have been made carbon capture, carbon
16 sequestration, clean water, clean air, and food supply. I
17 highly recommend you watch the documentary kiss the
18 ground.

19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

21 The next speaker I believe is a duplicate. So
22 then we'll go to Gary Hughes.

23 GARY HUGHES: Hello, Chair, members of the Board.
24 My name is Gary Hughes. I work with the international
25 organization Biofuelwatch. And I've had some comments

1 that I've been editing incessantly for quite some time.

2 I will flag really quickly that we're very
3 concerned about the exaggerated benefits of bioenergy as
4 described in the Scoping Plan and we think that needs, you
5 know, quite a bit of revision.

6 But I really kind of just want to speak off the
7 cuff and, you know, say that what I recognize happening
8 here today with all the tension and the polarization is
9 really it's an outcome of kicking the can down the road,
10 which is what the agency has been doing since 2006
11 unfortunately.

12 And I think we're only going to see the tensions
13 worsen unless the agency really does step up to protect
14 communities, protect the environment, and to, you know,
15 essentially stop working behind closed doors with
16 polluting industry. I mean, we've done the Public Record
17 Act requests. We've gotten the information. We've seen
18 the emails. We know what goes on behind closed doors.

19 But if the agency doesn't do something to address
20 these, you know, inequities in the political process, the
21 tensions, as we've seen here today, are only going to get
22 worse and worse. So it's really time to stop kicking the
23 can down the road and it's time to make some real action
24 happen through the authorities that you have.

25 So thanks for your time

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. And I
2 apologize, I think I skipped over Jose.

3 Jose Castillo, are you here?

4 Okay.

5 Abby.

6 ABBY YOUNG: Okay. Thank you. Abby Young with
7 the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. And I'm
8 just going to jump right in.

9 Alternative 1 is appropriately aggressive in
10 reducing greenhouse gas emissions, incorporates much --
11 you know, the most -- most of the recommendations from the
12 EJAC and most directly reduces pollution and overburdened
13 communities.

14 I wish that I could recommend which elements of
15 Alternative 1 could be incorporated into the preferred
16 scenario, but I can't, because the analysis that
17 determined that Alternative 1 is economically infeasible
18 was not sufficiently detailed or transparent in order to
19 make -- to really figure that out, so we really recommend
20 that there is a more transparent justification for why
21 Alternative 1 and its elements were considered infeasible.

22 Second, we're concerned that the extensive
23 attention the plan gives to carbon capture, and storage,
24 and carbon dioxide removal. While we acknowledge that
25 there is a role for CCS and CDR, we strongly recommend

1 that the unknowns and uncertainties be discussed
2 transparently. And that if these strategies are used,
3 that they avoid capital investments that extend the
4 lifetime of highly polluting industrial sources that are
5 so often located in overburdened communities.

6 So with these suggestions, we think the proposed
7 scenario could include more direct greenhouse gas emission
8 reductions and that benefit the health and well-being of
9 all Californians.

10 Thank you.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

12 ANNIE KORUGA: I'm here to tell you that all
13 proposals before you today don't -- distinctly staff's
14 Plan 3, are rather inadequate as serious plans to address
15 California's climate crisis. There are numerous problems
16 with all of the proposals. And for time's sake, I'll just
17 go over one.

18 The part of Plan 3, which proposes building 10
19 gigawatts of new natural gas capacity. We need more
20 renewables, not more dirty fuel. I know this personally.
21 When PG&E's San Bruno natural gas pipeline exploded, I
22 lived nearby. We thought a bomb had gone off or an
23 airplane had crashed. We saw fire hundreds of feet in the
24 air for days.

25 I want to make it clear that if that -- that

1 explosion had happened literally two miles down the road,
2 I would not be here before you today. I would be dead and
3 my house would have exploded. Those are the stakes that
4 we're considering right now. Not one more Californian
5 should have their house blown up by natural gas. No
6 Californian should the see forests around them disappear
7 due to clear cutting. Carbon capture and storage is
8 inefficacious. Burning our forests for biomass is a bad
9 idea. You know all of these things.

10 This is supposed to be a climate plan, not a
11 rubber stamp to continue our worsen the status quo. The
12 root causes of this climate crisis must be addressed, so
13 our great State can achieve real zero-emissions. If we
14 don't, guess what, literally nothing matters. No house,
15 no business, no nothing. It is literally game over.

16 Thank you.

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Igor.

20 IGOR TREGUB: Good evening, Madam Chair and
21 members. I'm delivering these comments on behalf of the
22 California Solar and Storage association, which represents
23 over 700 members and 65,000 workers in distributed solar
24 and storage. We are very proud that our Golden State
25 leads the nation in distributed generation.

1 Since 2006, our members have installed over 1.3
2 million solar projects totaling over 12 gigawatts of
3 installed capacity, equivalent to getting four million
4 cars off the road for a year or shutting down 20 large
5 gas-fired power plants. Nearly two-thirds of the
6 distributed solar being adopted in recent years has been
7 in 14 working and middle class neighborhoods.

8 And over the past decade, our members have built
9 out among the highest amount of solar capacity for
10 multi-family housing in the communities most unfortunately
11 impacted by pollution, such as Fresno, Riverside, and San
12 Bernardino.

13 CARB's objective to meet GHG targets in the
14 electricity sector is more likely to succeed if the
15 contributions of DER are meaningfully evaluated. Rather
16 than retaining and building new fossil fuel,
17 infrastructure, the Plan should aggressively pursue
18 additional renewable energy and storage technologies and
19 other demand reductions. There's simply no need for an
20 additional 10 gigawatts of fossil fuel built, when the
21 same capacity and more can be provided in the form of
22 democratized, reliable, and 100 percent renewable clean
23 energy.

24 This is a viable solution that is ready right
25 now. Let's get to work. Thank you.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

2 Floyd.

3 (Applause)

4 FLOYD VERGARA: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph,
5 Board -- and Board members. I'm Floyd Vergara with the
6 Clean Fuels Alliance America. We're the U.S. trade
7 association for the biodiesel, renewable diesel, and
8 sustainable aviation fuel industries.

9 I'd first like to congratulate the CARB team,
10 Jarinder, Matt, and all of the highly cable staff and the
11 stakeholders who worked to put this together under very
12 challenging conditions.

13 Together, with the California Advanced Biofuels
14 Alliance, we submitted a comment letter in support of
15 staff's recommended Alternative 3 with some enhancements
16 that we noted in our previous comments. I won't read that
17 to you, but I will highlight a couple of points that we
18 raised.

19 Alternative 3 provides an all-of-the-above
20 pathway for both electrification and other existing and
21 emerging low carbon technologies. This is especially
22 important for environmental justice, since it helps you
23 achieve the deepest and the quickest pollutant reductions
24 in the most difficult to electrify transportation sectors,
25 heavy-duty on- and off-road, marine, rail, and aviation.

1 I want to echo the earlier comments about needing
2 a strong signal from you all with respect to the clean
3 fuels industry. So to that end, three asks. One is adopt
4 the Scoping Plan update quickly. Two is reinstate the
5 low carbon fuel standard right after that, And then
6 three, strengthen the LCFS including doubling down on the
7 pre- and post-2030 targets, updating the lifecycle science
8 behind the LCF -- LCFS, and then incorporating lessons
9 learned from the past several years.

10 Thank you very much.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

12 Juan Flores.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Juan Flores couldn't be
14 here. He had to leave. So he -- we're going to have to
15 take residents from Pixley to speak instead.

16 MARIA AREVALO (through interpreter): God
17 afternoon. I formally turned in a letter in the name of
18 the defenders of the Central Valley for air and clean
19 water. My name is Maria Arevalo and I live in Pixley.
20 I've lived there since 1967. I represent the community of
21 Pixley and what we're worried about is the air quality,
22 especially the dairies. There are 18 dairies around
23 Pixley. They are less than five miles away and there is a
24 digester. The residents suffer the impacts from the
25 dairies. They suffer from headaches, from allergies,

1 asthma, nose bleeds, and pulmonary deficiency.

2 We want to ask the State to stop giving loans to
3 the ranchers and the dairies, so that they can create more
4 cows and to expand to make methane gas. Pixley invites
5 all of the Board members to come see us and to come see
6 what we're going through in our community, especially our
7 children during recess. With so much pollution and
8 especially when it's really hot, you can really smell the
9 manure there. And we are all worried for the children's
10 health. We're older and our time is coming up, but it is
11 sad to think about our children and what future they have.

12 What were -- will their health be like in the
13 future? They could be our future leaders like you are
14 here. Thank you and Good bless you all.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Can you confirm if these
16 -- this letter was submitted in the docket.

17 MARIA AREVALO: Si. Si.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay.

19 Okay. Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 ZOLBOO NAMKHAIDORJ: Good afternoon. Jasmin
22 isn't here and I'll be speaking for her.

23 My name is Zolboo Namkhaidorj and I'm with
24 Communities for a Better Environment speaking on the
25 Scoping Plan.

1 I would like to think that you've all been called
2 into public service and be in these positions of power,
3 because you actually care about people and because you
4 want to change the world for the better. This is your
5 chance to do just that.

6 Chair Randolph, you told me that these decisions
7 are really hard. And to tell you the truth, I don't care,
8 because historically politicians and corporations hand in
9 hand have no problem neglecting and sacrificing the health
10 and well being of black, brown, indigenous communities of
11 color.

12 Environmental justice communities refuse to be
13 the dumping ground and do not deserve to be sacrifice
14 zones so that every can -- everything can stay the same.
15 Clearly, this isn't working, to the point the
16 zero-emission vehicles will negatively impact poor
17 communities. The highway routes with dirty diesel trucks
18 and thousands of cars traveling through communities every
19 day already negatively impact poor communities that don't
20 have the privilege to be here today to advocate for their
21 health.

22 So you can choose to make an inconsiderate
23 harmful and dangerous decision that has dire, not to
24 mention, expensive consequences for the State, but
25 especially for everyday working class people that make you

1 look like another business-as-usual politician that cares
2 about getting ahead or you can choose to make a
3 considerate, sensible, and the obvious decision that gives
4 help and inspires your fellow peers, and young people, and
5 working class communities and environmental justice
6 communities who have been fighting for their lives --

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 ZOLBOO NAMKHAIDORJ: -- and their communities to
9 not be looked onto as disposable for the sake of
10 capitalism.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
12 concludes your time.

13 ZOLBOO NAMKHAIDORJ: Thank you.

14 (Applause)

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Sofia

16 ANA GONZALEs: Good Evening. Sofia had to leave,
17 so I'm taking her place.

18 Happy Thursday CARB Board, CARB staff, community
19 and stakeholders. My name is Ana Gonzales and I am first
20 a mom of two teenagers, a community member of an
21 overburdened city who is amongst the worst air quality
22 county in the nation, San Bernardino County. I am also
23 the Executive Director for the Center for Community Action
24 and Environmental Justice, an organization that represents
25 hundreds of frontline community members in both Riverside

1 and San Bernardino County. I am here today to speak on
2 the CARB Scoping Plan, because we can do better.

3 We talk about intent -- intentionality and how we
4 come together to combat climate crisis. And as my girl
5 Kimberly Ellis says, California doesn't follow the trend.
6 We set the trend. Here, we have an opportunity to do that
7 and be the model for the rest of the country. We are
8 making history here and our decisions today will send a
9 message to our future generations we need more aggressive
10 Scoping Plan period. We need a full phase out of fossil
11 fuels by 2045. We need to phase out gas plants not expand
12 them.

13 My neighboring city of Colton has three gas
14 plants -- three gas plants, and many studies have shown
15 cancer clusters near them. We need to transition to a
16 hundred percent zero-emission vehicle vehicles by 2035 and
17 it be done justly, inclusively, and equitably. Minimize
18 reliance on CCS, because those are not a real solution.
19 Our communities are dying. Our planet is dying.

20 Zero-emissions equals zero health impacts. We
21 are not collateral --

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: That concludes your time.

23 ANA GONZALES: -- for economic Development.

24 Thank you.

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Kim Do.

1 (Applause)

2 KYLE HEISKALA: Hello. I'm Kyle Heiskala with
3 Environmental Health Coalition.

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Sorry. The next speaker
5 was Kim do.

6 KYLE HEISKALA: Oh, sorry.

7 (Laughter)

8 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: You'll be next though.

9 KIM DO: Chair Randolph, esteemed members of the
10 Board, thank you for your time here today. I'm Kim DO,
11 Director of Finance for White Energy. I'm here to voice
12 White Energy's support of the inclusion of carbon capture
13 in the 2022 Scoping Plan.

14 Since the adoption of the CCS protocol, White
15 Energy has invested millions of dollars of R&D and
16 thousands of man hours. The Scoping Plan lays out a means
17 for ethanol biorefineries to produce zero or negative
18 carbon fuels while maintaining sustainable food and fuel
19 supplies.

20 Ethanol carbon capture projects, such as the DOE
21 and ADM's Decatur, Illinois project has shown that
22 technology is mature and commercially scalable for
23 ethanol. If California were the source, it's 1.5 billion
24 gallons of ethanol from facilities, such as that of ADM
25 with CCS, than it would support 4.3 million metric tons of

1 CO2 sequestration a year or the equivalent of 932,000
2 cars, or 197 million trees, a forest twice the size of
3 Sacramento.

4 Finally, thanks to CCS -- California's leadership
5 in CCS, the ethanol industry is poised to deploy CCS
6 across the board, which would lead to upwards of 43
7 million metric tons of CO2 captured a year.

8 Thank you for your time.

9 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

10 Okay. Kyle.

11 KYLE HEISKALA: Hi. I'm Kyle Heiskala with
12 Environmental Health Coalition. Many of our community
13 members and transit advocates have been waiting eight
14 hours on Zoom to comment and they want to add their voices
15 as well. And so we ask you, Board, please prioritize mass
16 transit and clean trucks in this plan. CARB's own latest
17 SB 150 report acknowledges that we are driving more and
18 not on track to meet our transportation goals.

19 The big problem we face of 40 percent of GHG is
20 coming from transportation. And in San Diego, 70 percent
21 of jobs are not accessible by transit. Diesel trucks are
22 concentrated in EJ communities and this plan's economic
23 modeling is flawed, relying on expensive, unrealistic, and
24 false solutions like the retirement of all combustion
25 vehicles by 2035 in Alternative 1.

1 But the good news is we have real solutions. We
2 need, by 2030, all drayage trucks and transit buses to be
3 electric. By 2035, 11 percent of all trips can be done on
4 transit by reducing VMT by up to 30 percent. All truck
5 sales could be electric by 2035 and CARB must do a cost
6 comparison between transit investments and ZEVs. We can't
7 afford to gamble on unproven technologies. In San Diego,
8 youth opportunity passes have launched, giving a 77
9 increase in unique transit riders. And transit will work
10 if we fund it, so we ask you for your support today for
11 more mass transit and zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles in
12 this plan.

13 Thank you.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 Kyle Krueger.

16 Andrew Meredith.

17 Marjaneh.

18 MARJANEH MOINI: Hi. My name is Marjaneh Moini.
19 I'm a physician and member of American Public Health
20 Association and on the Board of Physicians for Social
21 Responsibility.

22 I have taken care of cancer patients in Contra
23 Costa county and polluted communities near refineries for
24 more than 20 years. We're submitting a letter that in
25 just over one week was signed by more than 300 health

1 professionals and 20 health organizations asking you to
2 protect public health in frontline communities by
3 prioritizing direct emissions reductions. Health
4 professionals are alarmed because climate change is a
5 public health crisis. They're alarmed because oil and gas
6 industry is a major driver of climate change, but also is
7 associated with many health -- public health -- public
8 health harms.

9 We're alarmed because the Scoping Plan's reliance
10 on loopholes like carbon capture and sequestration and
11 unrealistic expectations from direct air captures put us
12 on the wrong path. CCS creates public health hazards at
13 every step of the way, capture, transport, and storage.
14 The idea that these public health hazards could be
15 regulated is not rooted in real life experience of our
16 frontline communities, who live in regulatory failures
17 every day.

18 CO₂, odorless, colorless, deadly asphyxiant that
19 is heavier than air and can spread for miles in case of
20 illegal pipeline -- pipeline rupture is being treated as a
21 commodity.

22 We're asking the Board, CTA, and the Governor to
23 prioritize public health.

24 Thank you.

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

1 (Applause)

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Timothy Jefferies.

3 TIMOTHY JEFFERIES: Good evening. Chair Randolph
4 and Board -- CARB staff, Rajinder, thank you for the time.

5 So two things, energy and transportation. It was
6 just -- had been said before I think I like the number 27,
7 Andre Thompson from the Faith Chapel who said that no one
8 in his community even heard of it, you know. I think --
9 it was almost they never even heard of -- never heard of
10 CARB. They haven't even heard of these mission -- these
11 issues and that CARB, these -- this Scoping Plan that CARB
12 has to save that community. They don't even know who they
13 are and what that community does. And I'd imagine there's
14 communities across the state that have just met the same
15 way these poor communities that this plan is supposed to
16 protect. It's not going to even know this is supposed to
17 protect them, because no one has reached out to them,
18 which is what I want to say, that we should be speaking
19 with those communities. I believe that someone said it
20 earlier that -- I'm going to be repeating a lot of things
21 people said, but that nobody likes it, so take it back.

22 It doesn't mean that CARB staff that you didn't
23 do -- you didn't do a great job on it. You did good work
24 here. It was worthy of bringing back to the public here,
25 but you're missing things. You didn't talk to the people.

1 I think that -- and as far as energy is concerned we don't
2 want to limit it. Why look at just only one source. I
3 mean, it should be -- biofuel should be there, hydro,
4 renewable hydrogen, CCS. It should all be there to get us
5 faster where we want to go, as soon as we need to be
6 there.

7 And whatever that timeline is going to be, as
8 soon as we can get there, the technology puts us there.
9 As long as we're not limiting how we get there and hurting
10 the communities that we say we're supposed to protect to
11 get there, I think we're all on the same page we want to
12 get there to clean energy.

13 So with that, I say we're going to oppose it as
14 it -- as it stands unless amended. And go do some good
15 work, because I know you can.

16 Thank you.

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. All right,
18 we're going to go back to Zoom.

19 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: All right. Thank you. The
20 next few commenters in Zoom will be Margarita Moreno,
21 Frank Harris, George Peridas, David Rothbart, Patrick
22 Griffith, and James Leach.

23 So Margarita, I have activated your microphone.
24 Please unmute and begin.

25 I see you've unmuted. Go ahead and begin.

1 It looks like you've muted yourself. If you
2 could unmute Margarita and begin. Okay.

3 Can we have an interpreter.

4 (Interpreter communicated in Spanish)

5 MONSERRAT HERNANDEZ (through interpreter): My
6 name is Monserrat Hernandez. Margarita had to step out,
7 because she had to go to work. I'm going to read her
8 testimony.

9 (Interpreter communicated in Spanish)

10 THE INTERPRETER: I can't hear.

11 MONSERRAT HERNANDEZ (through interpreter): Good
12 morning. My name is Margarita Moreno. I live in National
13 City and I'm with Environmental Health Coalition. I am
14 interested in the plan that the CARB is working on and I
15 would like for you to prioritize investment in public
16 transport. I ask for more accessible rates, that buses
17 pass by more frequently, because people would use public
18 transport more with this instead of their cars.

19 I have three children that go to school and
20 depend on public transport in order to continue with their
21 goals of graduating from school. We also want to ask that
22 diesel trucks are reduced because these pollute a lot and
23 they destroy our health, as well as our family's health.
24 We need clean air now and not in 20 years from now. And
25 we hope that by 2035, there are no more sales of diesel

1 trucks, because we don't want our communities to have
2 polluted air and respiratory illnesses.

3 Thank you.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. Frank, I have
5 activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

6 Frank Harris.

7 Okay. Let's go to George. George, I've
8 activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

9 GEORGE PERIDAS: Chair Randolph, members of the
10 Board. My name is George Peridas and I'm an engineer at
11 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Our job is to
12 help solve hard problems, pursue sound science, and help
13 California achieve its climate goals. We do not stand to
14 gain from any approach that CARB pursues. I commend staff
15 for explicitly recognizing for the first time in any
16 Scoping Plan that California cannot meet its climate goals
17 without carbon capture or removal and storage.

18 This conclusion is in line with the overwhelming
19 majority of analyses for California and beyond. A lot has
20 been said of these technologies. Some of it hopeful false
21 promises to prolong business as usual, and some of it
22 plainly factually incorrect criticisms rooted in ideology
23 rather than science.

24 For over two years at the lab -- over two decades
25 at the lab, we have had a front row seat in every step of

1 the development and testing of these technologies and
2 we've seen them work with our own eyes. Today, we can
3 reliably capture CO2 from large sources in the atmosphere
4 putting away the bulk of life-cycle emissions underground.
5 We can move that CO2 by rail, barge, truck, or pipeline,
6 and we can safely return it thousands of feet underground
7 for permanent storage in the same kinds of rocks that held
8 the carbon in the first place.

9 The track record of these technologies is
10 overwhelmingly positive. A handful or fewer of glitches
11 or incidents as well as lessons from past regulatory
12 failures in oil and gas have resulted in modern
13 regulations that place an unprecedented level of scrutiny
14 on the practice. We commend CARB for including strategies
15 for success in carbon capture removal and storage in the
16 draft plan and urge its Board -- broad utility beyond
17 petroleum refining also be explored and included in the
18 final plan.

19 Thank you very much.

20 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

21 David, I have activated your microphone. Please
22 unmute and begin.

23 DAVID ROTHBART: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph
24 and Board members. I'm David Rothbart and I represent the
25 Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment

1 Works, or SCAP. SCAP represents over 80 public wastewater
2 agencies in Southern California and our members provide
3 wastewater treatment for approximately 20 million people.

4 Many of our members are located in the South
5 Coast air basin and have concerns about ozone attainment.
6 The Governor's Executive Order established a goal to
7 achieve carbon neutrality by no later than 2045 and to be
8 consistent with State and federal law.

9 Unfortunately, the draft Scoping Plan fails to
10 address how mandated emission reductions will be achieved
11 to comply with the 1997 8-hour ozone standard in 2023, as
12 required by federal law. The Scoping Plan needs to
13 provide mobile source emission reductions using all
14 available options to achieve federal air quality standards
15 by the attainment deadline. Without such a plan,
16 California will be in violation of the Clean Air Act and
17 be subject to stringent enforcement actions, and achieving
18 clean air in sensitive communities will be delayed by
19 years, if not decades.

20 In conclusion, SCAP supports CASA's comments and
21 respectfully requests that the Board direct staff to work
22 with the wastewater sector to maintain multiple pathways
23 for renewable, no fossil fuel biogas use and to
24 incorporate these pathways into the Scoping Plan.

25 Thank you very much for your consideration.

1 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

2 Patrick, I have activated your microphone.

3 Please unmute and begin.

4 PATRICK GRIFFITH: Thank you. Good afternoon.

5 I'm Patrick Griffith with the Orange County Sanitation
6 Districts or OC San. OC San provides wastewater services
7 for roughly 2.6 million people in Orange County. OC San
8 operates two wastewater resource recovery facilities.
9 These facilities serve a unique role in the management of
10 community sourced organic waste. By providing essential
11 wastewater treatment services vital to public health, OC
12 San sustainably converts organic solids into renewable,
13 non-fossil, low carbon intensity biogas.

14 In the spirit of SB 1383 facilities like OC San
15 are best positioned to produce renewable power from
16 community source waste, if given adequate flexibility to
17 match this non-fossil fuel source with appropriate
18 technologies. For example, when wastewater resource
19 recovery plants meet internal power needs from non-fossil
20 biogas, it reduces demand from the grid, lowers greenhouse
21 gas emissions, and strengthens system resiliency. Like
22 our CASA partners, we ask CARB to maintain multiple
23 pathways to ensure the highest and best use of this
24 community-based renewable, non-fossil fuel biogas, and to
25 work these pathways into the scoping plan update.

1 Please engage with CASA to ensure a successful
2 outcome.

3 Thank you.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

5 After James, we'll hear from Catherine Dodd,
6 Jackie Zipkin, Carlos Gutierrez, and Joe Lubas.

7 James, I have activated your microphone. Please
8 unmute and you can begin.

9 JAMES LEACH: Thank you very much, Chair Randolph
10 and Board members. My name is Jim Leach. I'm
11 representing the Santa Margarita Water District. We
12 belong to the California Association of Sanitation
13 Agencies in connection with the wastewater treatment
14 portion of our service to some 200,000 customers in South
15 Orange County.

16 Our concern today is that there is no mention of
17 establishing or existing long-term beneficial uses of
18 renewable wastewater non-fossil fuel biogas in the draft
19 Scoping Plan update and regulations. This biogas will be
20 generated whether we flush our toilets, collect our sewage
21 or treat our wastewater. As the provider of wastewater
22 collection and treatment, the district is responsible for
23 the managing and elimination of the health and
24 environmental hazards that sewage can pose in a reliable
25 and cost effective manner.

1 Handled properly, it's a resource that can
2 contribute to the self-sufficiency and resiliency of
3 essential public service. At our main treatment plant,
4 we're putting renewable wastewater derived non-fossil fuel
5 biogas to beneficial use by capturing it and using it to
6 generate electricity on-site. We're also piloting a
7 gasification of solids to produce additional energy and
8 reduce the volume of biosolids going to the landfill.

9 Regrettably, there is a clear disconnect that
10 remains between the draft Scoping Plan update to achieve
11 carbon neutrality, the regulations and federal legal
12 requirements to achieve nitrogen oxides and ozone
13 reductions. We ask CARB board members to direct staff to
14 work with the wastewater sector to maintain multiple
15 pathways for renewable non-fossil fuel biogas use and
16 incorporate these path -- these pathways into the Scoping
17 Plan update.

18 Thank you very much.

19 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

20 Catherine, I have activated your microphone.
21 Please unmute and you begin.

22 DR. CATHERINE DODD: This is Catherine Dodd. I'm
23 a registered nurse and I'm representing Sonoma, Safe Ag
24 Safe Schools, and Families Advocating for Chemical and
25 Toxics Safety. I first want to just finish the two points

1 that were not finished by Jane Sellen and Sarah Aird, and
2 that is that we want to remove all implications in the
3 Scoping Plan that climate-smart agriculture practices,
4 including in the modeling, which would -- or will
5 inherently in -- result in pesticide reductions. That's
6 not -- climate-smart practices are not -- when adopted in
7 isolation do not guarantee pesticide decreases.

8 We also want to insist that there are direct
9 incentives to farmers to reduce pesticides use, especially
10 smaller BIPOC farmers.

11 I want to associate myself with the remarks of
12 the incredible Native American woman who spoke last in the
13 EJAC section, as well as many of the other comments that
14 have been made. The -- we agree with the Californians for
15 Pesticide Reform recommendations that we need to reduce,
16 in general, synthetic pesticide use by 2030 and
17 accelerate -- and accelerate organic farming. The Scoping
18 Plan could be stronger in that. I testified at each one
19 of the workshops and I've sat through a lot of committee
20 hearings and hope this is reflected in the plan.

21 Thank you for your time and energy.

22 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

23 Jackie, I have activated your microphone. Please
24 unmute and begin.

25 JACKIE ZIPKIN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph

1 and members of the Board. My name is Jackie Zipkin and
2 I'm the general manager of the East Bay Dischargers
3 Authority, or EBDA. EBDA is a public joint powers agency
4 that sustainable manages the wastewater discharge of one
5 million residents and businesses in Alameda County for the
6 protection of public health and the San Francisco Bay.

7 We support CASA's comments and request that the
8 Board direct staff to work collaboratively with the
9 wastewater sector to incorporate solutions in the Scoping
10 Plan update that facilitate resilient wastewater treatment
11 in service of environmental justice.

12 As you've heard from other commenters, wastewater
13 facilities perform an essential public service. For
14 decades, wastewater professionals have been working to
15 make wastewater treatment more sustainable and resilient.
16 A core component of this evolution is the ability to
17 generate renewable biogas, a sustainable fuel that allows
18 us to generate renewable power or fuel vehicles.

19 Adding additional organic to pro -- to our
20 process to meet the State's climate goals under SB 1383 is
21 a natural outgrowth of this evolution, but its success
22 depends on having outlets for that biogas. Pipeline
23 injection and hydrogen are worthy goals, but trying to
24 funnel all biogas in those directions is not only
25 impractical, it misses an opportunity.

1 We've heard a lot from environmental justice
2 advocates today highlighting the need for restorative
3 action for overburdened communities. One of the fastest
4 and most effective ways to reduce emissions in
5 disadvantaged communities without adding any greenhouse
6 gases to the environment is to transition away from fossil
7 fuels to renewable biogas fueled trucks. We urge you to
8 leave this and other options open.

9 Thank you.

10 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank -- Thank you.

11 Okay. Carlos, I have activated your microphone.
12 Please unmute and begin.

13 CARLOS GUTIERREZ: Good evening, Chair and
14 members of the Board, Carlos Gutierrez on behalf of the
15 California Dairies, Inc., and its more than 300 family
16 owned and operated member dairies.

17 California dairies are leading the world in
18 sustainability. Farmers have worked hard to reduce the
19 environmental footprint of livestock by increasing farming
20 efficiency and feed crop yields, improving animal care
21 comfort, nutrition, and implementing the latest
22 sustainable planet-smart practices.

23 Dairy farms are willing to go above and beyond to
24 partner with the State to achieve these ambitious climate
25 goals and believe that the incentive-based reduction

1 efforts are working and it's critical that we stay that
2 course.

3 Funding will also be critical both AMMP and DDRDP
4 to move forward and meet that State's goals. Simply put,
5 the State's goals cannot be met without adjusters. Any
6 additional funding and incentives should focus on the
7 identification of enteric methane solutions and making
8 them commercially available. I would also like to State
9 that adding numbers -- large numbers of additional small
10 pasture-based operations is not a solution. For example,
11 pasture-based dairies along the north coast of California
12 provide an important niche organic market. So widespread
13 adoption is not economically or environmentally feasible.

14 It is also important to notes that our dairies
15 are not corporate or industrial. They are family owned
16 and operated and have been passed down through
17 generations.

18 With that, I would just like to thank you, your
19 staff for your continued work on the draft Scoping Plan
20 and we look forward to working with you as this moves
21 forward.

22 Thank you.

23 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

24 Joe, I have activated your microphone. Please
25 unmute and you can begin.

1 JOE LUBAS: Hello. My name is Joe Lubas. I am
2 with Associated Builders and Contractors Northern
3 California Chapter, that's ABC NorCal for short. Our more
4 than 500 members consist of small to large contractors,
5 subcontractors, suppliers, and associates of all trades.
6 ABC NorCal is also committed to training a skilled
7 workforce and we have more than 300 apprentices trained
8 each year.

9 CARB acknowledges that local government's
10 complimentary authority to restrict greenhouse emissions
11 through -- GHG, through adoption of Reach Codes. Variable
12 and ambitious local Reach Codes result in confusion for
13 industry and may result in building standards being
14 adopted too early without adequate product to support
15 them. The proposed timelines to transition to
16 zero-emission appliances are already aggressive. And by
17 supporting local Reach Code adoption through development
18 of voluntary model building standards such as CALGreen,
19 ordinances adopted even before CARB's proposed dates
20 further exacerbates the problem for the industry.

21 Thank you.

22 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

23 Then I apologize. We skipped over Andrew
24 Meredith earlier from the in-person commenters. So Andrew
25 go ahead.

1 ANDREW MEREDITH: Thank you, Madam Chair, members
2 of the Board. Andrew Meredith, the President of the State
3 Building and Construction Trades Council of California,
4 here on behalf of our nearly 500,000 members here in
5 California, including 73,000 registered apprentices, about
6 70 percent of whom identify as people of color. We
7 appreciate the efforts of staff as it relates to this
8 Scoping plan. We know this has been a long and tedious
9 process, certainly highlighted by some of the antics that
10 you have seen today. This is definitely something that's
11 motivating people to comment and be engaged. We
12 appreciate those efforts.

13 We don't believe that the proposed plan though
14 embraces all available methods to dealing with climate
15 change in California. Therefore, we must respectfully
16 oppose. We believe that California is not ready for full
17 electrification on the timelines that you all have set
18 forth. Massive generation needs are going to be required
19 by the State of California to meet these goals that we are
20 simply not building today and we haven't been building for
21 decades.

22 We must embrace all available technologies to
23 deal with this crisis facing humanity. That includes
24 mechanized carbon capture. It includes hydrogen of all
25 colors, pump storage, geothermal, and all available

1 technologies like offshore and onshore wind. Look no
2 further than water infrastructure in California to look at
3 what a all in on one technology approach does. We
4 invested in the 1970s in a water system designed to
5 capture snowmelt that is not falling in California today.

6 Because we weren't investing in things like rain
7 water recharge, rain water capture, storm diversions, we
8 are dealing with a water crisis. We do not want to be
9 dealing with an energy crisis in the future. I thank you
10 all for your efforts and we respectfully oppose.

11 Thank you.

12 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

13 Okay. I'm going to turn it back to the Zoom
14 commenters. So next we'll hear from Ryan Kenny, Brittany
15 Benesi, Kristi Shaw, Nancy Cruz, and Danielle Diele.

16 So Ryan Kenny, I have activated your microphone.
17 Please unmute and you can begin.

18 RYAN KENNY: Great. Thank you. Good afternoon,
19 Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Ryan
20 Kenny with Clean Energy. We're the nation's largest
21 provider of renewable natural gas transportation fuel
22 working to decarbonize heavy-duty transportation. I do
23 want to thank the staff and stakeholders for their time
24 today.

25 We do support much on the fuel side with -- with

1 the Scoping Plan. We join our industry colleagues in
2 doing so. We support Alternative Scenario number 3, as
3 well as the focus on needing to reduce short-lived climate
4 pollutants and also continued methane reductions from
5 dairy and livestock operations, as well as landfills.

6 We do see some need to get better clarity on the
7 use of biomethane especially within the LCFS. We know
8 that that process is underway very soon, but we also are
9 concerned about the end use. And the draft Scoping Plan
10 does mention hard-to-decarbonize sectors, such as marine,
11 aviation, and locomotives, but not heavy-duty
12 transportation.

13 The Scoping Plan also does not include a
14 near-term focus. And we do believe it should be an
15 option, an alternative included to use low-NOx engines
16 operating on renewable fuels. It's also important to note
17 that the renewable natural gas has a carbon intensity of
18 negative 33.36. And that is not prominent in the end use
19 for heavy-duty transportation in the Scoping Plan.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

22 Brittany, I have activated your microphone.

23 Please unmute and begin.

24 BRITTANY BENESI: Thank you, Chair Randolph,
25 members, and staff for the opportunity to provide

1 comments. Brittany Benesi with the American Society for
2 the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

3 The ASPCA respectfully urges the Board to
4 recognize the nexus between climate resilience, community
5 health, and animal welfare within our agriculture sector.
6 It is with a deep appreciation for the complexities of
7 this issue that we highlight the draft's recognition of
8 the role that decreasing overall animal populations must
9 play in the path to climate-smart agriculture. We
10 encourage the Board to pair this with a transition to more
11 pasture-based systems and prescribed grazing, which are
12 also recognized in the draft as important tools for
13 increasing soil carbon sequestration.

14 Support for this two-pronged approach of
15 incentivizing and accelerating the growth of higher
16 welfare and pasture based farming in California will not
17 only result in reduced emissions and enhanced climate
18 resilience, but will increase food safety and strengthen
19 public health. We want to emphasize how vital it is that
20 California support its farmers and ranchers as part of
21 this -- as the State embarks on this strategy.

22 Additionally, we respectfully urge
23 reconsideration of the priority placed on digesters as a
24 methane reduction tool and biomethane gas as a renewable
25 energy source. As noted in the draft, and emphasize by

1 EJAC, California will not reach its methane reduction
2 targets through improved manure management alone.
3 Incentivizing the development of new anaerobic digesters
4 incentivizes increase consultation and growth of CAFOs
5 increasing source pollution and placing disproportionate
6 public health risks on those communities.

7 Thank you.

8 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

9 Kristi, I've activated your microphone. Please
10 unmute and you can begin.

11 KRISTI SHAW: Thank you, Chair and Board members
12 for the opportunity to provide comments. I'm Kristi Shaw,
13 Director of Environmental and Regulatory Compliance AgLand
14 Renewables. AgLand is a strong supporter of ARB's efforts
15 (inaudible) by 2045. AgLand converts organic poultry
16 litter into renewable natural gas and the organic
17 controlled release fertilizer, which reduces potent
18 nitrous oxide emissions, where leading policies, such as
19 the Scoping plan and specific ARB program, such as LCFS
20 are a driver of economic development and job creation.

21 We commend ARB for the inclusion of nitrous oxide
22 emissions as a serious climate threat within the Scoping
23 Plan. ARB's inclusion of nitrous oxide sets a global
24 precedent to increase the focus in climate plans,
25 policies, and actions around the globe.

1 As ARB moves forward to finalize the plan, a
2 specific suggestion that would provide substantial nitrous
3 oxide emission reductions is for the final version of the
4 plan to identify the LCFS program as a tool to drive
5 nitrous oxide emission reductions via low carbon
6 transportation fuels. In addition, please consider
7 climate-smart agricultural practices to improve farming
8 efficiency and sustainability in the natural and working
9 lands section on croplands, specifically consider
10 including controlled release organic fertilizers, which
11 reduce off-gassing of potent nitrous oxide emissions, as
12 well as reduced nitrate groundwater pollution as a
13 possible strat -- potential strategy.

14 Thank you.

15 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

16 Nancy, I have activated your microphone. Please
17 unmute and you can begin.

18 NANCY CRUZ: (Spoke in Spanish)

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. One moment.

20 (Interpreter communicated in Spanish)

21 NANCY CRUZ (through interpreter): My name is
22 Nancy Cruz. I'm from San Diego. And I'm going to Alicia
23 Sanchez comments who couldn't be here today.

24 Good morning. My name is Alicia Sanchez and I'm
25 a resident of National City. I'm a member of ABC 17[SIC]

1 and I'm also a promoter of the Environmental Coalition.

2 THE INTERPRETER: ABC 17 -- or excuse me, AB 617.
3 Interpreter clarification. Thank you.

4 NANCY CRUZ (through interpreter): My community
5 and I need more -- need more buses which are cleaner and
6 of course run more frequently in our area. It's not right
7 to wait 20 whole years to have clean transportation and
8 clean air. I depend on public transportation every day to
9 go to my job and to do my shopping. We need California to
10 invest more in public transfer -- transport by 2035,
11 making fares cheaper, more accessible, and have run times
12 be more frequent for our community. In fact, we feel that
13 that would improve the number of those who choose to use
14 public transport in California.

15 We've also tried for years to have diesel trucks
16 removed from our roads. We do so, because they
17 contaminate the air in our community. They pass right
18 next to our schools and right through our residential
19 roads. We would love to see 100 percent electrified
20 vehicles by 2030. And pollution is a tremendous problem
21 that affects not just our health but our vulnerable
22 communities.

23 And that's why we beg you, please listen to our
24 requests. We believe everybody deserves clean air and a
25 brighter future.

1 Thank you.

2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

3 After Danielle, we will hear from Harry Lamba,
4 Armando Marono, Suite 202, Ernesto Arevalo, and Sandy
5 Naranjo.

6 So Danielle, I have activated your microphone.
7 Please unmute and you can begin.

8 DANIELLE DIELE: Good afternoon. My name is Dani
9 Diele with the Agricultural Council of California. Thank
10 you for the opportunity to comment. Ag Council represents
11 15,000 farmers across the state from small farmer-owned
12 businesses to some of the world's best known brands.
13 Although, there are many items to comment on, given the
14 time, I will highlight the following.

15 First, funding for both digesters and alternative
16 manure management practices is crucial going forward to
17 meet the State's goals. These incentive-based reduction
18 efforts on California family dairy farms work. Simply
19 put, without digesters, the State cannot meet its goals.
20 Lastly on this point, additional funding should be put in
21 place to focus on enteric solutions in making them
22 commercially -- commercially available. Whether it is
23 methane reduction or climate-smart ag programs, a
24 voluntary incentive based approach must be used.

25 Secondly Ag Council -- Ag Council supports

1 continued funding of Cap-and-Trade Program as the program
2 solidifies California as a global leader on climate
3 issues. Cap-and-Trade funds critical carbon sequestration
4 efforts on working lands, including the Healthy Soils
5 Program. Cap-and-Trade also improves air quality in our
6 most vulnerable communities through the Food Production
7 Investment Program and the FARMER Program.

8 Lastly, for all communities, but especially rural
9 communities, grid stability, rising utility costs,
10 equipment availability, and the compliance timeline will
11 present huge Challenges in achieving a goal towards a
12 zero-emission vehicle future. We want to support and
13 emphasize the need for CARB to deliver on its planned
14 strategies -- strategy to incentivize the transition to
15 zero-emission vehicles.

16 Thank you for your time.

17 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

18 Harry, I have activated your microphone. Please
19 unmute and you can begin.

20 Harry Lamba.

21 Okay. Let's go to Armando Marono. Armando, I
22 have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

23 ARMANDO MARONO: Hi. I will be reading a comment
24 from a community member who waited seven hours, but had to
25 leave. So this is Elizabeth Chavez' testimony.

1 Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Elizabeth
2 Chavez and I've been living in Rowland Heights for 11
3 years. As a transit commuter for six years, I rely on
4 public transportation for school, work, running errands,
5 et cetera. There are so many other folks in my
6 neighborhood who also heavily rely on public transit.
7 Personally, I am not in the financial position to own a
8 car, especially with the cost of insurance, loan payments,
9 permits and more.

10 We need a fast -- we need fast and frequent
11 electric buses, hence that -- I rode on one -- I road on
12 one and was very pleased with the ride. There were no
13 loud noises when I got off. There were no big clouds of
14 smoke trailing behind.

15 Our community is asking for public transit
16 funding, so that they can be more frequency, to make the
17 buses more dependable and not have to take so much time
18 out of our day to get to your destination. Most of my
19 destinations take at least 30 minutes to almost an hour
20 each way, and that's not including waiting for the bus,
21 trolley -- riding the bus or trolley, sometimes walking to
22 the next bus trolley stop, then walking to your
23 Destination.

24 The area my family and I live here in San Diego
25 also has a high cancer risk level due to many sources of

1 pollution.

2 I'm going to wrap it up and get to the ask. We
3 need clean buses to -- that run every 10 minutes, because
4 there are bus routes that drive by houses, apartments, and
5 we don't want to contribute to more pollution. Our health
6 is at stake here. If we want to encourage more people to
7 use transit, we first need to invest in mass transit.
8 CARB can be a leader and double how many people use
9 transit by 2035.

10 Thank you.

11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

12 Suite number 202. I've activated your
13 microphone. Please unmute and begin.

14 Okay. Let's move to Ernesto. I've activated
15 your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

16 ERNESTO AREVALO: Good afternoon. My name is
17 Ernesto Arevalo, calling from Ohlone territory in East
18 Oakland, also with CBE. I'm calling in today, because it
19 is important that we set a plan to phase out refineries by
20 2045. Just in these past two years, Chevron and Richmond
21 have spilled oil into the bay, received 182 notices of
22 violation in 2020, and received 146 in 2021.

23 Even with existing regulations, policies, and
24 laws, it is taking too long for agencies to coordinate and
25 hold Chevron accountable for past and current harms. We

1 have to establish ability for agencies to create a plan
2 now, so we can be better prepared to protect frontline
3 communities health and wealth through future transitions,
4 because already transitions are happening in Contra Costa
5 County resulting in job losses.

6 Carbon capture and sequestration is a climate
7 dead end. That does not address the impacts of refinery
8 closures down the line or the existing need to drastically
9 decrease direct emissions. We need to take strong
10 measures, include phasing out all oil extraction in
11 California by 2035, not granting any more new extraction
12 permits, and we need a just transition that will result in
13 a hundred percent zero-emission truck sales by 2035,
14 increased transit, and provide just transition funding for
15 workers to well paid union jobs.

16 Growing up near industrial trucking routes in
17 East Oakland, I have asthma. There are times this year
18 when I feared I would take this last breath. And I stayed
19 this long, because I want to live just like everyone else
20 that stopped this process earlier to remind you what is on
21 (inaudible), our lives.

22 Thank you.

23 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

24 Okay. After Sandy, we will hear from Kathy
25 Kerridge, Katie Donahue-Duran, Robert Apodaca, and Cynthia

1 Babich.

2 Sandy, I've activated your microphone. Please
3 unmute and begin.

4 SANDY NARANJO: Greetings, Chair Randolph and
5 members of the California Air Resources Board. My name is
6 Sandy Naranjo and I'd like to speak on the record for my
7 dual roles as the -- as a proud appointed Port
8 Commissioner representing the City of National City for
9 the Port of San Diego and policy advocate for ClimatePlan.

10 For far too long, communities of color have
11 suffered the brunt of toxic pollution. That is why I am
12 so proud that at the Port of San Diego we adopted the
13 Maritime Clean Air Strategy, also known as MCAS, which
14 outlined strategies centered on promoting health equity
15 for all, which includes the adoption of the 100 percent
16 ZEV role for trucks by 2030.

17 At the Port, we are ready to move beyond
18 statewide targets and prepare HR transition plans with
19 benchmarks to get us there. It is disappointed to see
20 that the draft Scoping Plan proposes a delay of the
21 phaseout of trucks until 2040 and there's a lack of call
22 for retirement of trucks before the end of their useful
23 life.

24 Knowing the transportation sector is the largest
25 source of GHG emissions and harmful local air pollution,

1 we must reduce our VMT by 30 percent in 2035 to promote
2 the urgent need to decarbonize our transportation sector
3 and protect our community's health harmed by
4 transportation pollution.

5 A 30 percent reduction of VMT in 2035 will
6 accelerate investments needed to help implement goals
7 outlined in our California Action Plan for Transportation
8 Infrastructure, CAPTI. With time working against us on
9 attacking the climate crisis, I urge you to adopt an
10 ambitious and aggressive Scoping Plan with recommendations
11 made by the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee.
12 These recommendations will complement the Port of San
13 Diego's MCAS and our statewide transportation plan, CAPTI,
14 by singling crucial strategies that move us into
15 implementation.

16 The current draft Scoping Plan will only
17 (inaudible) and leave our communities of color to continue
18 to suffer from constant exposure. Again, I urge your --

19 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

20 SANDY NARANJO: -- (inaudible) aggressive Scoping
21 Plan.

22 Thank you.

23 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Excuse me. Can we
24 ask -- I don't know if it's because she was talking really
25 quickly, but some people are really difficult to hear and

1 understand. I don't know if it's the volume or maybe we
2 could ask folks to slow down just a little bit. I know
3 they're trying to get in the timeframe, but it's hard to
4 understand. I know we wall want to hear everything that
5 people have to say

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: We can turn up the room
7 audio a bit.

8 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Okay. Thank you so
9 much.

10 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. Kathy, I've activated
11 your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

12 KATHY KERRIDGE: Thank you. I'm Kathy Kerridge.
13 I live in Benicia, California, a refiner community. And
14 I'm a member of 350 Bay Area Action.

15 Just sitting here at my desk waiting to be heard,
16 there were two fires in my area and there is one up in
17 Vacaville. I looked out, the air -- the whole sunshine
18 was a weird yellow color and there's a big cloud over our
19 house of smoke.

20 We need to act fast. It's not even July and
21 we're having fires all over the place. Climate change is
22 upon us. We need to move as aggressively as we can to
23 reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, otherwise we're going
24 to be nearing tipping points. I agree with much of what
25 the environmental justice community said. We need to make

1 sure that we are using real solutions, that we're not
2 promoting CCS, unless it works. We don't want false
3 solutions. We don't want pipelines shipping dangerous
4 gases.

5 I also am a little mystified by all the small
6 business owners who think this is going to cost them
7 money. They may need help initially, but ultimately
8 rooftop solar, battery storage, and E -- and electric
9 vehicles save you money. And we have a lot of local
10 businesses in our community, or some anyway that have
11 realized this and are saving quite a bit.

12 The disruption from climate change is going to be
13 much worse than any disruption from CARB's Scoping plans.
14 Please move aggressively.

15 Thank you.

16 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

17 Katie, I have activated your microphone. Please
18 unmute and you can begin.

19 KATIE DONAHUE-DURAN: Good afternoon. Katie
20 Donahue-Duran, Public Affairs Manager with Neste. Neste
21 appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft
22 Scoping Plan. Neste is in the business of combating
23 climate change by developing solutions for the hard to
24 decarbonize heavy transportation sector. We are the
25 world's largest producer of renewable diesel and

1 sustainable aviation fuel refined from waste and residues.
2 We've often been the largest supplier of renewable diesel
3 in California during the years the LCFS has been in effect
4 and we are proud to have been an essential and reliable
5 partner to you in achieving California's climate goals to
6 date.

7 We are here to support and to urge your continued
8 support for a strong LCFS program as a primary method for
9 reducing emissions in the heavy-duty transportation
10 sector. The LCFS program is working for the heavy-duty
11 transportation sector. It is scalable, adapts for new
12 technologies, avoids economic shocks, particularly for
13 small business fleets, reduces pollutant emissions, and
14 has become a model for other jurisdictions.

15 It is poised to deliver additional GHG and
16 criteria pollutant emission reductions in the near term.
17 The LCFS Program deserves its place as an anchor for the
18 Scoping Plan, one to be supported and expanded by
19 increasing targets and including aviation, rail, and
20 maritime transport, and considering other potential
21 applications like backup generators.

22 Other jurisdictions are already making
23 improvements to their programs and California needs to
24 keep up. Neste is making significant investments to help
25 the State, cities, and our customers combat climate change

1 and create a healthier planet for our children. We look
2 forward to continuing to work with you to do that.

3 Thank you.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

5 Robert, I've activated your microphone. Please
6 unmute and you can begin.

7 Robert Apodaca. Okay. Let's try -- I see you've
8 unmuted, Robert. Go ahead.

9 ROBERT APODACA: Good afternoon. Robert Apodaca,
10 Executive Director of the 200 for Homeownership. Our
11 mission is more homes, less poverty. Spoiler alert. The
12 draft Scoping Plan will worsen our state housing and
13 poverty crisis and worsen racial segregation and the
14 wealth gap. The Bay Area is more segregated today than it
15 was when Dr. King was assassinated.

16 The draft Scoping Plan includes a statewide
17 housing prescription that conflicts with local -- local
18 general plan housing elements required under the Regional
19 Housing Needs Assessment laws. Housing production goals
20 will not be achieved and again the house crisis will get
21 worse.

22 The draft Scoping Plan demands that new housing
23 be built only in high frequency public transit corridors.
24 The new construction will displace families by freeways,
25 and essential worker families and even median income

1 families cannot afford the rent or purchase condominiums.

2 Even the draft Scoping Plan admits that VMT
3 regulations are not working and yet the draft Scoping Plan
4 is increasing the reduction of vehicle miles traveled.
5 More wishful thinking. The draft Scoping Plan will
6 deprive our families of affordable low-emission cars
7 needed to get to work and to take care of families. There
8 are no provisions to subsidize poor families or to
9 purchase an electric vehicle.

10 Thank you.

11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

12 After Cynthia, we will hear from Genevieve
13 Anasalem and then we will turn it back to the in-person
14 commenters.

15 Cynthia, I have activated your microphone.
16 Please unmute and you begin.

17 CYNTHIA BABICH: Thank you. My name is Cynthia
18 Babich and I'm Director of the Del Amo Action Committee.
19 And I'm also the coordinator for the Los Angeles
20 Environmental Justice Network.

21 I do not support Option 3 that the CARB staff
22 presented today. I do support the recommendations of my
23 EJ colleagues on the Advisory Board and thank them for
24 their hard work and advocacy on our behalf. When I hear
25 Jill Sherman Warne speak for the very important

1 underrepresented -- underrepresented and underserved
2 population, they must be heard. Rushing along without the
3 benefit of their voice is wrong. Government-to-government
4 conversations with tribes around these issues must be
5 robust and begin now, along with EJ Advisory Committee
6 recommendations.

7 The Mother Earth is dying. With her, we will
8 die, the human race. Our most overburdened polluted areas
9 are suffering. The writing is on the wall. We cannot
10 continue down our current path. Industry and business's
11 position is misguided. There are no jobs on a dead
12 planet. Life is precious. Our youth are precious and
13 needs protecting.

14 Act now to work on changes to the plan based on
15 the thoughtful outline provided by the EJ Advisory
16 Committee. Act now before it's too late. Thank you for
17 your time and for listening.

18 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

19 Genevieve. I've activated your microphone.
20 Please unmute and you can begin.

21 GENEVIEVE ANASALEM: Hello. My name is Genevieve
22 Anasalem. I'm behalf on behalf of the Central California
23 Environmental Justice Network.

24 I found many people see the climate crisis as the
25 primary issue to solve and see the right to breathe clean

1 air and drink clean water as secondary issues. I urge a
2 reframing. I urge everyone to see the problems forced
3 upon environmental justice communities not as secondary
4 issues, but as the inciting events. The true reasons
5 behind the climate crisis, because it's not just methane
6 gas from dairies that's the problem. It's industrial
7 scale animal feed lots that pollute our air, water, and
8 climate. And it's not just carbon from smokestacks that's
9 the problem. It's dirty fossil-fueled polluters next to
10 our homes and schools that's the problem. We cannot look
11 at our climate issues in a vacuum, as this leads to false
12 climate solutions that continue to treat EJ communities as
13 sacrifices zones.

14 Like CCS, carbon capture and storage is more of
15 the same, heavy industrial technology promoted largely by
16 fossil fuel companies that pollutes the air and risks the
17 lives of EJ communities. This is not climate justice.
18 This is not a strategy you want to export to other
19 communities.

20 A quick note on the Lawrence Livermore Lab
21 comments, the LA Times came out with an article today that
22 found the lab's research was funded by a group with ties
23 that stands to benefit from CCS.

24 But in conclusion, CCS is an attempt to shortcut
25 the hard work we need to do, sustainable organic farming,

1 deindustrialization of animal husbandry, aligning the Low
2 Carbon Fuel Standard with our air and equity goals,
3 because it's not climate and then justice. It's climate
4 justice. Thank you.

5 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Okay. Now, we're going
7 to go to an in-person commenter.

8 Theodore.

9 Kinehstan.

10 KINEHSTAN SARA LEWIS: (Spoke in native language)

11 I am 16 years old. I am enrolled and descended
12 from the Hoopa Valley Tribe located in Northern
13 California. I am here to represent my people. I am here
14 to remember all of my people from the past, to present, to
15 the future. Today, I have the chance to be heard, so I
16 hope you truly hear me. I hope you truly hear all of us.

17 For as a 16 year old girl, I shouldn't have to
18 worry about my home's future, my culture's future, my
19 children's future. I shouldn't have to be worrying about
20 losing our ancestral land, because some people don't know
21 how to take care of their surroundings correctly. I don't
22 think you people understand the fear that even the youth
23 have of losing our land once again. Indigenous land in
24 California is definitely being targeted as one of the most
25 exceptional spots to pollution by the State of California.

1 We have a chance to change that for our future's
2 sake. So I ask that to help change our current situation
3 by planning to direct the State of California to stop
4 pollution at the source, and keep fossil fuel in the
5 ground, where it belongs. You have the responsibility to
6 make our -- you have the responsibility to make a change
7 for our home for the better. Please take this opportunity
8 to do so. The time is now.

9 Thank you.

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

11 And then the next speaker is Thomas. And for the
12 timer, he'll be doing three minutes. He's speaking on
13 behalf of a group of five.

14 THOMAS JOSEPH: My name is Thomas Joseph. I'm
15 also Hoopa Valley Tribal member. And I am the carbon
16 pricing educator for Indigenous Environmental Network.

17 The Board has bo -- has boasted about its
18 consultation with California indigenous peoples. There
19 are no tribes here today, either because they didn't get
20 invited or refused the invitation. Both the reasons show
21 a lack of free prior informed consent, which the United
22 Nations has declared under the rights of indigenous
23 peoples, which California has stated they would oblige
24 with.

25 is the bare minimum, the floor. California

1 should not be setting a standard -- California should be
2 setting a higher standard and leave the minimal actions to
3 countries with dictators. This lie about the Board can't
4 be any further from the truth. And this lie sets a
5 foundation for the credibility of the Scoping Plan. The
6 information given this morning is no more than gaslighting
7 the climate crisis, which we in Indian country are already
8 experiencing, extreme heat waves, low snowpack, and
9 wildfires have already caused havoc in our communities
10 leading to the loss of traditional foods, threatening our
11 ways of being.

12 An example, the ability to have our ceremonies in
13 a balanced relationship with our lands and waters. This
14 climate crisis is even threatening life today. This will
15 only get worse. Indigenous peoples of California seen
16 firsthand the desecration of our ancestral lands by the
17 Colonial State of California and its extractive and
18 polluting industries.

19 This state has assumed its jurisdiction on the
20 backs of slaughter of the first nations peoples who have
21 co-managed these lands since time immemorial, co-managed
22 with nature herself. And this is a reciprocal
23 relationship. It has always been vital for think
24 sustainable community to thrive for thousands and
25 thousands of years, like we have. And this baby nation in

1 its infancy can only dream of that.

2 These indigenous peoples knew and know the
3 importance of a reciprocal relationship with our Mother
4 Earth and Father Sky. These traditional ecological
5 knowledge is still alive today in our communities. The
6 world is now looking towards our communities for real
7 climate solutions, but these teachings can be extracted
8 like you have with our resources and our bodies. The
9 world wants this balance, which can only be led by
10 indigenous peoples of the globe. The world must
11 understand decolonization, matriation, reconciliation.

12 This includes land back, and, of course, this
13 also includes water back, and ceremonial items back that
14 are locked up in universities and museums. Indigenous --
15 indigenous management of these lands will not benefit the
16 most vulnerable people, it will benefit Californians and
17 the humans across the globe as they implement real resolve
18 for climate change and stop the commodification of our
19 Mother Earth.

20 Now, is the opportunity CARB has to change the
21 destructive legacy by revising the 2022 draft Scoping Plan
22 to stop the release of fossil fuel emissions at source and
23 end carbon neutrality mechanisms that prop up industry
24 scams like carbon capture, technofixes, carbon trading,
25 offsets, hydrogen and bioengineering. These are not real

1 solutions that will address the climate change at scale
2 and we will all experience the wrath of climate chaos.
3 Our Mother Earth will rebalance herself with or without
4 us.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 (Applause)

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: James Wong.

8 Theo.

9 And if you see your name on here, go ahead and
10 start making your way to the front.

11 Dolce?

12 Jasmine.

13 JASMINE CUNNINGHAM: I'm a little tired. I'm
14 sure you guys are too. Why don't we just like take a
15 second, take a deep breath, maybe ten seconds, just relax.

16 Do you guys feel a little bit better?

17 We can't do that in my community. If you do that
18 outside my house, it's toxic. If you do that outside my
19 kid's school, that is toxic. Hi. My name is Jasmine
20 Cunningham and I live in the City of Fontana. It is a
21 trucking and logistics hub in Southern California. I'm a
22 forensic accountant by trade. And most importantly, I'm a
23 mother of two. I have a five year old and a three year
24 old. My five year old will be graduating high school in
25 2035. She'll be a sensitive receptor for the entirety of

1 that time. I'd like you guys to understand that. In
2 2035, that's when these kids are breathing the most and
3 they are sensitive receptors.

4 The air quality affects my children, because they
5 are hurting now. Our air is not clean today and we have
6 failed my children already, so we need to step up and make
7 real changes. My kids think I'm a super hero. And as a
8 parent, I am. I have to protect them from so many things,
9 like food shortages become creative dinners, and fuel
10 prices become walking distance to the park and activities
11 at home. I have to make it work. I have to be their
12 super hero, their super mom.

13 Your super power is up there is you can protect
14 us, the community.

15 Thank you.

16 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

17 Amparo.

18 AMPARO MUÑOZ MIRAMONTES: My name is Amparo
19 Miramontes and I too am from Fontana and I brought visual
20 aids. This is my 13 year old Renee Miramontes. And this
21 is my 9 year old Lucas Orion Miramontes.

22 The reason I brought pillows and pillow cases is
23 because you have no idea how much blood I clean up off of
24 them. You can see blood spots on all of our pillows,
25 because they go to sleep after riding their bikes or

1 playing with their dogs with nose bleeds, because our
2 PM2.5 levels are in the 40s. On a great day, they're in
3 the 20s, maybe 15. You can go outside for a few hours.

4 And why? Why is it that bad? We have logistical
5 hubs and we have oceans of warehouses we could put solar
6 panels on, but we don't, because there's this myth.
7 There's this myth that we can't forward it, because of
8 reliability. Reliability is profitability. I'm sure not
9 everyone knows, but utilities make money on how many
10 assets they put in. What's why they want 33 more fossil
11 fueled plants, so they can depreciate those plants over
12 time and make their money back. We pay for the
13 reliability. We pay for the maintenance of all of the
14 fossil fueled infrastructure. Not them, we do. Stop
15 allowing them to do this to our children.

16 I literally bought pillows of my kids, because I
17 don't know -- I don't know if I'm going to wake up one day
18 and they can't breathe anymore. I have no idea. I sleep
19 next to them sometimes to wake up them up if they start
20 choking on their blood. So please do the right thing.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Arleigh -- I'm sorry,
22 Caroline.

23 ARLEIGH HITCHCOCK: I'm not Caroline. I'm
24 Arleigh, is that okay?

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yep, go ahead.

1 ARLEIGH HITCHCOCK: Oop. Dropped an earring.

2 Hi. My name is Arleigh Hitchcock. I was born in
3 Long Beach, California, but I live currently in Alaska
4 with -- and I work with Fairbanks Climate Action
5 Coalition. And I'm here today because CARB's compliance
6 offset program that impacts not just California but Alaska
7 and the world.

8 Carbon offsetting is a false solution that this
9 Board should not be backing. The carbon offset market has
10 existed for over 20 years now and emissions have only gone
11 up during that time. There are 12 Alaskan corporations,
12 including native corporations that California companies
13 have been buying offsets from. Members of these native
14 corporations and being told that they are receiving money
15 because they trees on their land, but aren't being told
16 how long these deals are or how these deals impact land
17 use. These deals have little transparency and takes
18 management of land away from Alaska natives without prior
19 informed consent the opposite of land back.

20 Carbon offsetting does not compensate for the
21 carbon pollution created by these companies. They are not
22 saving these lands from the same amount of pollution.
23 Market measures are not going to save us, because the
24 market made this problem. It is a tiny Band-Aid on a
25 gaping wound. What we need is a massive shift away from

1 economies that harm.

2 What I'm hearing today is a false dichotomy of
3 options between a livable plan and people's livelihood.
4 The government has the power and this country has the
5 money for a just transition. Let's make the polluters pay
6 for it. Polluting industries should not benefit from
7 climate policies, communities should.

8 CARB should hold these companies to actually
9 lower their emissions and not continue to buying into
10 false solutions like carbon offsetting, Cap-and-Trade,
11 green hydrogen, and LNG.

12 Thank you.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Jason Pfeifle.

14 Graham.

15 Kayla.

16 Oh, you're Graham. Sorry.

17 REED ADDIS: No, I'm Kayla.

18 Hi. Chair and members, Reed Addis on behalf of
19 Kayla. We both work with CR&R Environmental Services.
20 (Clears throat) -- excuse me. They're a company based in
21 Southern California focused on both waste and recycling
22 activities. They have one of the largest anaerobic
23 digesters in Northern America -- North America rather.
24 And part of that is because they've been able to partner
25 with the State in developing those facilities to address

1 our SB 1383 goals.

2 We are therefore very interested in the Scoping
3 Plan or especially around the short-lived climate
4 pollutants elements. We, in particular, like three pieces
5 of that work, one, related to food waste, two, related to
6 facility expansion and development, and three, the support
7 for market development in the future. These are critical
8 pieces to helping the State address it's short-lived
9 climate pollutants and allows the Scoping Plan to provide
10 real guidance and leadership our industry going forward.

11 However, I would lie say the one place that we
12 would like some further clarification and that is to make
13 sure that the Scoping Plan is very clear about how SB 1383
14 can be promoted and harmonized as well with
15 electrification in the transportation sector.

16 At a minimum, there's some confusion and
17 potential conflicts between how the State is addressing
18 both of those plans. We think the Scoping Plan is a
19 perfect place to create that clarity, so that we know we
20 can continue to invest in SB 1383 grant -- gas and use
21 that in our vehicle fleets.

22 Thank you very much for your time

23 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

24 Erin Rodriguez.

25 Lilia Beceril.

1 Antonio.

2 (Interpreter communicating with speaker.)

3 LILIA BECERIL(through interpreter): Good
4 afternoon, members of the Board. Thank you for waiting
5 for us. And we've come here from very far so that you can
6 hear us. We've come from three hours away and we've been
7 here waiting for eight hours to get your attention. We
8 come from the County of Fresno. And what worries us the
9 most is the pollutants that surround us where we live in
10 our homes. We live in the AB 617 area where the
11 pollutants from all of the heavy vehicles are killing us.

12 We have close in our area this company that came
13 from Amazon. They were just a few trucks. They were just
14 regular vans that we have larger trucks that transport
15 furniture. I would like for you to consider our
16 households, that even though we are poor, we also pay
17 taxes.

18 My father passed away approximately six years
19 ago. His lungs basically dried up because of the
20 consequences of the pollution. My mother died of cancer.
21 How many more deaths do you need to consider the families
22 that are left behind? We have children here that are
23 present that suffer from asthma. The other women before
24 me said that they are the future, and they are the future,
25 and so we have to take care of them. Let's not give these

1 companies anymore opportunities or chances, these
2 companies that are killing us with so many pollutants.
3 They have the money to pay for all of this pollution and
4 we don't have the money to pay for any of the medication.
5 Let's think about our families. Please put yourself in
6 our situation. We ask that you please take us into
7 consideration.

8 Thank you for your time.

9 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. And that was
10 Lilia, correct?

11 Okay.

12 Antonio.

13 (Applause)

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So the next couple of
15 speakers are also in this group and they have their own
16 order.

17 ARACELI SANABRIA (through interpreter): Good
18 afternoon. My name is Araceli Sanabria. We belong to a
19 group called Families in Action. And we come with
20 Leadership Counsel. We are from Fresno from District 5
21 and we live in Southeast Fresno, where we're surrounded by
22 factories, factories that pollute -- that highly pollute
23 our environment, with all of the trucks that come and go
24 on a daily basis. Also, in the area where we live and
25 where we live on the streets a lot of the young guys, a

1 lot of the young people will do donuts. They use the
2 streets to do that. And there is dark smoke that will
3 remain for a long time and it smells really bad.

4 Also, in the morning when we wake up, the smell
5 in the air it's very unpleasant, because of the factories
6 that are around us. I hope that you take into
7 consideration our voices, because I don't think that
8 you're taking our voices into consideration and I think
9 regardless of whether one is rich or poor. We all have
10 the right to have clean air.

11 Because of this bad environment, my oldest
12 daughter has asthma. And the other three have severe
13 allergies, which is about to turn into asthma. I have to
14 take medication to keep my allergies under control as
15 well. And I don't want to have to keep doing this,
16 because -- because of my age and everything, everything is
17 getting more complicated and I don't want to have to keep
18 doing this.

19 So I ask you that you end pollution urgently. We
20 want more trees, green areas in our district --

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Thank you.
22 That concludes your time.

23 ARACELI SANABRIA (through interpreter): -- and no
24 more factories.

25 Thank you.

1 (Applause.)

2 KIMBERLY BECERIL: My name is Kimberly and this
3 is (inaudible). And in this speech we'll be talking about
4 how many chemicals are always destroying our -- our
5 environment and possibly the entire world if we continue
6 like this.

7 For example, (inaudible) has asthma. It affects
8 it in multiple ways. She can't ran as others normally.
9 Plus, from (inaudible) experience, she can't breathe
10 properly and can't catch her breath, not just from her
11 perspective but many other people around the world.
12 Asthma is caused by unhealthy chemicals spreading around.
13 Example, smoke, dust, and many more.

14 We decided to give this speech today because we
15 felt like this topic has to go around and people need to
16 realize how much it affects us humans with or without
17 asthma. But my question is, if you guys can help us
18 seeing the air pollution, then make it better place.

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Maria.

22 THE INTERPRETER: Chair Randolph, this comment
23 will be in Spanish.

24 MARIA GASCO (through interpreter): Good
25 afternoon. My name is Maria Gasco. We are here from

1 Fresno, California. We belong to Families in Action,
2 along with the organization consejo de liderazgo.

3 We're here to ask you to help us please with the
4 contamination in our area. My little one, the daughter
5 who was here just a few moments ago, she's had asthma
6 since she was four years old. They have to be
7 hospitalized every time air pollution is bad or air
8 quality is bad, sometimes for up to three days at a time.
9 We're here ask you please to help us with the pollution in
10 our area and please help us fix our environment. Please
11 get rid of anything, any type of -- any type of warehouse,
12 business that contaminates our air, and please impose
13 stricter laws, so that those who are contaminating and
14 polluting our air can do it so easily. Please enforce
15 stricter rules on them.

16 And as Fresno residents, we would love you please
17 take in consideration our needs and our family. We would
18 love to see our children be healthy and not hospitalized
19 quite as often.

20 Thank you so much.

21 (Applause)

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Cecilia.

23 CECILIA ALVARADO (through interpreter): Hello.

24 Good afternoon. My name is Cecilia Alvarado. Thank you
25 so much for your (inaudible) or listening to hearing us

1 out, listening to your (inaudible). I live in an area
2 affected by AB 617, south of Fresno. And we're here to
3 let you know that. We also need you, your help. We need
4 your help (inaudible). Just like you like to be treated
5 well, we also want to be treated well.

6 And I'm here to let you know that the area south
7 of Fresno has a quality of life -- a quality of life
8 that's very low. We live surrounded by trash and trash,
9 pollution, and we're here looking -- seeking solutions,
10 and we hope that you will support us. Just as you're
11 supporting other projects, please support us to those of
12 us who live in South Fresno respect your -- we deserve
13 your respect and we deserve to be valued.

14 We also pay our taxes. We also count. We are
15 also people. We need our health to improve. Lately, I
16 was diagnosed with allergies. And that's horrible. No
17 one wants to live like that. You have the power. You can
18 help us. People shouldn't be getting sick. Big business
19 make money and cost us our health and that's not right.
20 Thank you.

21 (Applause)

22 ESTHER RAMIREZ: Good afternoon or evening. My
23 name is Esther Ramirez. I'm from Cantua Creek, a rural
24 community in Fresno County. Members of our community
25 struggle with vehicle access for their needs. We want to

1 be a part of a mission -- of an emission-free future. Our
2 comm -- our community believes in electric cars to help
3 address our immediate transportation access, but we need
4 you to hold polluters accountable and ensure the reduced
5 emissions, specifically in San Joaquin Valley.

6 Thank you.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK:

8 LESLIE MARTINEZ: Hi. My name is Leslie
9 Martinez. I'm with Leadership Counsel. I'm going to be
10 speaking on behalf of a resident from Planada who could
11 not be here today. Planada is in Merced County.

12 My name is David Rodriguez. I reside in Planada,
13 California, which is in Merced County and considered part
14 of the Central Valley. My family moved here in 1960 and I
15 started first grade the same year.

16 Planada is surrounded by agriculture land and
17 crops. The population is close to 5,000 and the community
18 consists of 98 percent Latinos. While growing up in
19 Planada, we never had any problems with dairy odors.
20 Since the arrival of Hillcrest Dairy, with their 3,000
21 units, or cows, our community has endured the stench and
22 has complained to our town hall meetings, as well to our
23 Supervisor, who at the time was John Pedrozo. And that is
24 a connecting story as well.

25 In 2012, the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution

1 Control Board granted Hillcrest Dairy at PTO with 8,000
2 cows. After the PTO -- after the permit expired, the
3 dairy was out of compliance with Merced County. A group
4 of Planada residents, including myself attended meetings
5 to complain, but to no avail. The Board granted the dairy
6 access to 8 -- to have 8,000 cows. According to the EPA,
7 2,000 cows generate more 2,400 pounds of manure daily.
8 The USDA estimates that manure from 200 milking cows
9 produce as much nitro -- nitrogen as sewage from a
10 community of 5,000 to 10,000 people.

11 Average drinking water per cow is 23.6 gallons
12 per day. Long story short, people in Planada are really
13 tired of dairies and the dairy digester program LC -- LCFS
14 will continue to perpetuate larger dairies, larger
15 expansions.

16 Thank you.

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Shayda.

18 SHAYDA AZAMIAN: Thank you. Thank you for your
19 time today and opportunity to comment on this -- on this
20 draft.

21 Our youth and community members, our commenters
22 today see it the clearest and said it the best. The draft
23 plan is many value decisions wrapped up in one. And
24 sadly, in many cases, we see profits and false industry
25 stability prioritized over human life and community

1 experience. I'm concerned that this plan is not
2 plausible. With such reliance on emissions displacement
3 from unjust and dubious CCS technologies, with the threat
4 of BECCS reopening biomass plants in the San Joaquin
5 Valley that were already shutdown because communities
6 decided that biomass has no future in their home.

7 We've submitted comments alongside organizations
8 here which outline a strong start that many strategies
9 CARB should be considering instead. As one example in
10 rural California, it is not logical nor is it scientific
11 that California could achieve its methane reduction
12 targets by allowing livestock methane to go unregulated
13 and uncapped.

14 But CARB's primary proposed strategy of dealing
15 with livestock methane, dairy digesters, and the
16 production of biomethane are highly polluting to local air
17 and water, in no way address enteric methane emissions,
18 and actually incentivize increased enteric methane
19 emissions. Direct regulation is a sensible policy for
20 ensuring we achieve the livestock methane emissions
21 reductions we know we severely need at this point.

22 Finally, I ask that this Board understand that
23 feasibility is a policy choice here, but our communities
24 never decided that the environmental racism --

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That

1 concludes your time.

2 Next, we will have Juliette Beck.

3 ELIZABETH SENA: Good evening. My name is
4 Elizabeth Sena and I will be speaking for -- on behalf of
5 Juliette Beck.

6 Good evening, Chair, Board members, staff and
7 communities. My name is Elizabeth Sena and I'm with CCAEJ
8 as well as South Fontana Concerned Citizens Coalition.
9 But most importantly, I'm here representing my two
10 daughters back home in Fontana.

11 I'm here because I believe that a concern without
12 action is just a complaint. But today, myself and
13 hundreds of others took action. I look to change the
14 level of impact to the Scoping plan, a plan that very few
15 people know about, and even less are able to provide input
16 on.

17 The Scoping Plan essentially creates a solution
18 based on theory, whereas my family and I will be living
19 the suggested solution in practice, even though the plan
20 has a huge consequence for EJ communities like mine.

21 I reviewed the public health portion of the
22 Scoping Plan and was alarmed when I read that children are
23 more susceptible to environmental pollution because of
24 their ongoing development of their nervous, immune,
25 digestive, and respiratory systems. Since children's

1 heart rates and respiratory rates are faster than adults,
2 their heart and lungs are being damaged at a higher rate
3 as they're developing.

4 I encourage you to create a plan as if your own
5 families lived in the communities being negatively
6 impacted. I would ask that you think of your mother, your
7 sister, and even your niece living next to the new gas
8 plants being discussed. The guidelines are set out to --
9 that you set out to improve down to negatively impact
10 communities like mine, which are currently being hit hard
11 with influx of thousands of warehouses and increased truck
12 traffic.

13 When you go back to the drawing board, I
14 encourage you to remember there's always room for
15 improvement and we should always select people over
16 profit.

17 Thank you. Good night.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

19 Marian.

20 Sam.

21 C.J.

22 Halimah.

23 Jessica Tovan.

24 Kevin Abernathy.

25 KEVIN ABERNATHY: Good evening, Chair Randolph,

1 members of the Board. My name is Kevin Abernathy. I'm
2 the General Manager for Mile Producers Council and also
3 the Vice Chair of Dairy Cares.

4 California dairy families are very appreciative
5 of the comments from Jared and Karen this morning. And I
6 say that in context from the standpoint that the
7 partnership and the progress that the California Dairy
8 industry has made is one of the most unique success
9 stories that I've had the pleasure of working with the
10 dairy producers in California to help accomplish.

11 Separating the facts from the falsehoods that
12 we've heard here today, some -- sometimes it's almost
13 outrageous. California dairy families made a commitment
14 to 1383. The current graphs that we have as part of your
15 incentive programs and reductions, there is nothing that
16 even comes remotely close to the success story of methane
17 emissions that are real, quantifiable, and permanent.
18 They're gone.

19 As we -- as we move for -- as we move closer to
20 climate neutrality, staying this course is going to be one
21 of the key success stories that we can tell the world, and
22 especially the rest of the country as the current
23 administration is moving more and more into agriculture as
24 a solution.

25 Thank you for your time.

1 MICHAEL BOCCADORO: Chair Randolph. Michael
2 Boccadoro on behalf of Dairy Cares. Governor Newsom said
3 it very well recently when he said we don't deal in
4 ideology. We deal in reality when it comes to climate
5 change. And he is correct. This is an immense
6 undertaking and we must approach this with real solutions.

7 California's dairy sector and our dedicated farm
8 families have worked with CARB and CDFA since the passage
9 of 1383. We developed a realistic five point
10 comprehensive strategy, efficiency involving, producing
11 more milk with fewer cows. And one thing I can guarantee
12 you is there will be fewer cows in this state going
13 forward. We've lost a lot of dairies. We're going to
14 lose more and we're seeing a trend of reduc -- reduced
15 number of cows in the state.

16 Methane avoidance is a big piece, but digesters
17 are the centerpiece. They're achieving 90 percent of the
18 reductions. I tried to get a chart off your own website
19 passed out that shows dairy methane is by far the leading
20 investment the State is making.

21 Enteric is the other piece. We heard today that
22 digesters don't reduce enteric emissions. Absolutely
23 true. That's why we're working on feed additives. CDFA
24 just approved one. We hope to implement them quickly.

25 Two things I can tell you that don't work.

1 Seventy years ago we had 20,000 dairies in California,
2 small ones, pasture based. Today, we have 1,200. We'll
3 be lucky to have a thousand by 2030. We're not going back
4 70 years to pasture based dairies. Not going to happen.
5 Thank you. I guess I'll leave it there.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Marlen Garcia.

7 MARLEN GARCIA: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph
8 and mem -- and Board members. I'm Marlen Garcia and a
9 resident of the City of Fontana, which is located in the
10 Inland Empire area of Southern California.

11 I am here today to address concerns of the
12 current draft of the Scoping plan. As proven by members
13 of EJAC, the very same committee that representatives of
14 the Scoping Plan have claimed to work with, the
15 decarbonization technologies proposed in the plan do not
16 reduce emissions, but instead release more.

17 Additionally, the current draft and techniques
18 target decarbonization in manners that worsen the
19 environmental inequities that many of us experience today.
20 It is vital to the safety and survival of me and my
21 community members to reorient our decarbonization methods
22 to initiatives that replace and shut down current large
23 industrial emitters.

24 In terms of my hometown, Fontana, and my
25 neighboring Inland Empire communities, getting this plan

1 to target the main polluters will bring countless benefits
2 without risking the livelihood of other communities. In
3 the Inland Empire as in many places, there are concerns
4 that targeting our main polluters are industrial -- are
5 industrial warehouses will harm our economy and our labor
6 force. That is not true. Economic scholars from the
7 University of California, Los Angeles have found the
8 workers of warehouses and other industrial polluters in
9 the IE face economic instability.

10 There are other more renewable, economic, and
11 sustainable jobs, and opportunities to provide to our
12 communities. I urge you to reconsider the current Scoping
13 Plan.

14 Thank you.

15 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

16 Shari Lynne.

17 Jacob Mohr.

18 Amanda Millstein.

19 Ben.

20 BEN HAKU: Hello. It's been a good 12 hours.

21 I'm Ben Haku, Board members. I'm a lifelong resident of
22 Fontana. And as you've heard from my other neighbors, we
23 are at the epicenter of a horrible warehouse takeover, I
24 guess. We have this silvery gossamer that hangs over our
25 city, our entire empire, and it gets so harsh sometimes

1 that when the sun is setting, the sky gets this really
2 shiny silvery tone to it. And if you're sensitive enough,
3 you kind of get snow blind. It's disgusting. And the
4 only place I've ever seen it is at home. We were leaving
5 this morning on the plane and as the plane was ascending
6 into the sky, you could see the blanket over the empire.
7 And it really, really made me think about this meeting,
8 this is -- this conference, because I've never actually
9 seen that blanket from that position and it was
10 disgusting. We have refineries in the city over -- you
11 know, in Colton. We have tons of -- we have thousands of
12 trucks daily. It's disgusting. We really, really need to
13 focus on fixing this and getting to zero emissions as soon
14 as possible, because we have no time to wait. Climate
15 change is here.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause)

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

19 All right, Sheila.

20 Cory.

21 Susie.

22 SUSIE BERLIN: Good afternoon. My name is Susie
23 Berlin and I'm speaking on half of the Northern California
24 Power Agency, whose members are publicly owned utilities,
25 and the Golden State Power Cooperative who represent the

1 state's rural electric cooperatives. POU's and co-ops are
2 not for profit community owned utilities that provide
3 electricity at cost to their customers. NCPA and GSPC
4 utilities appreciate the work done by CARB and by the EJAC
5 and support the State's environmental objectives and we're
6 committed to doing our part in that effort.

7 However, we urge CARB to address two key
8 shortcomings in the draft Scoping Plan, reliability of the
9 electricity grid and affordability of electricity. First,
10 the electric grid must be reliable. We appreciate the
11 widespread recognition this morning from the agency
12 leaders about the importance for reliability. However, as
13 proposed, the proposed -- the preferred scenario did not
14 do enough to ensure reliability and we respectfully
15 disagree with those that say CARB's role is not to ensure
16 electricity reliability. Without reliability, the Scoping
17 Plan cannot be a successful plan.

18 Accelerating the target to anything earlier than
19 2045 is not feasible and presents a significant risk to
20 grid reliability. Second, electricity rates must be
21 affordable. The cost of electrification and
22 decarbonization will result in electricity rate increases
23 borne by utility customers. Accelerating the
24 decarbonization target date will only increase energy
25 costs, further exacerbating the affordability crisis that

1 the CPUC has already identified. It is not tenable or
2 feasible for electricity customers to bear this cost.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
4 concludes your time.

5 SUSIE BERLIN: Thank you.

6 O.

7 Nicolas.

8 Che.

9 Charley.

10 William.

11 Ivan.

12 Olivia.

13 Maria.

14 Anaya.

15 Philip.

16 Luis.

17 John.

18 Teresa.

19 Dejonae.

20 Oh, sorry.

21 JOHN WHITE: Thank you, Madam Chair and Board
22 members. I'm John White with Center for Energy Efficiency
23 and Renewable Technologies. This -- it's been a long day.
24 There's lots of information to absorb. I want to make a
25 couple of points that I think are significant and worth

1 your consideration.

2 First of all, we need much more transparency on
3 the modeling assumptions and the emission assumptions.
4 Our inventories are -- often it takes two years to find
5 out what the actual emissions are, and the modeling is
6 often wrong. Emissions are higher than the models assume,
7 actual emissions. Gas plants are running up and down,
8 lots of starts and stops. So we need to understand where
9 we're starting from and be realistic.

10 Second, the E3 RESOLVE modeling is deeply flawed
11 and inconsistent with other modeling that's been done,
12 particularly at the California Energy Commission with
13 their starting point analysis, which builds off of other
14 issues that need to be considered in the modeling. The
15 key difference with the E3 model is that it's a capacity
16 expansion model, not a production cost model, so it's
17 relatively indifferent to the price of natural gas.

18 I have a chart I forget to bring with me that
19 compares that falling costs of solar, and wind, and
20 storage with the spiking cost in natural gas. So the idea
21 that's Scenario 3 is less costly than accelerated clean
22 energy is not true and it's -- and it's a very important
23 change to make.

24 Third, we need a realistic and detailed plan for
25 2030. After 2030, there's eight pages in the Scoping

1 Plan. We need a much more detailed plan, because 40
2 percent is a statutory requirement and yet, there's very
3 little guidance there. And then third, I think you need
4 to take a look at the LCFS.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 JOHN WHITE: -- for the (inaudible)

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 Next speaker is Teresa.

9 And Dejonae.

10 Kat Ramios.

11 Evelyn.

12 Francis.

13 FRANCIS MACIAS: Good evening. My name is
14 Francis Macias. I was born and raised in Fresno,
15 California, and spent my summers in Dinuba, California.
16 These places are already impacted by pollution, high
17 asthma rates, and extreme heat waves.

18 There are scientists that estimate that without
19 the rapid reduction of carbon emissions by 20 -- by 50
20 percent by 2030, that by 2050 our home will become
21 unlivable. They estimate that a sizable portion of the
22 globe will become so hot that people will be committing
23 suicide by the millions. I don't know about you guys, but
24 that to me is terrifying.

25 I urge you to reconsider your climate Scoping

1 Plan and begin the rapid reduction of fossil fuels
2 immediately.

3 Thank you.

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

5 Lambert.

6 Laura.

7 LAURA ROSENBERGER HAIDER: The Greyhound bus was
8 three and a half hours late and the 12 midnight bus was
9 full.

10 Let's see, so greenhouse emissions need to
11 decrease 40 percent of by 2030. Give more incentives and
12 require all electric appliances and heat pumps for new
13 buildings and homes, and when replacements or renovations
14 are done, replace gas power with wind power, and solar
15 power batter storage using -- and also green hydrogen
16 power plants using water electrolysis.

17 The problem with gas plants is the need for Aliso
18 Canyon natural gas storage, which is on an earthquake
19 fault and it could be damaged by and earthquake and create
20 an explosion eight times worse than what happened in 2015
21 and that put uranium in people's hair.

22 All right. Natural gas -- all right, Blade
23 Energy Partners report on the root causes of Aliso Canyon
24 disaster found out that Aliso Canyon storage wells had
25 numerous casing leaks. Forty percent of the gas storage

1 wells they reviewed has casing failure an average of two
2 per well. And also, in California, there's a large number
3 of home gas heaters that leak methane from the pipe near
4 the meter. And all cities had Higher rates of methane
5 leakage.

6 Researchers from the Laboratory of Climate and
7 Environmental Sciences in France over two years found more
8 than 1,800 large bursts of methane worldwide, including
9 the U.S. often releasing several tons of methane per hour,
10 from a satellite. And then also in 2020 Plum borough,
11 outside Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where oil waste water
12 classified as hazardous radioactive waste was ejected into
13 sand (inaudible) --

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
15 concludes your time.

16 LAURA ROSENBERGER HAIDER: -- noticed the color
17 and taste of their water change.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

19 Chair, now, we'll transition to -- that concludes
20 our in-person commenters, so we will transition back to
21 Zoom.

22 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Okay. So the next few
23 commenters in Zoom are going to be Daniel Chandler, Julia
24 May, Michael Carroll, Ruth Ivory-More.

25 Daniel, I've activated your microphone. Please

1 unmute and begin.

2 DANIEL CHANDLER: Good evening, Board members.
3 Thank you for this opportunity. I'm Daniel Chandler
4 representing 350 Humboldt climate action group.

5 What the Board decides about this Scoping Plan
6 could be a tipping point in leading the way for developed
7 countries to take 1.5 degrees Celsius seriously. The
8 draft plan is well done, but Alternative 3 is the wrong
9 choice. It should be a modified Alternative 1. Here's
10 why. The IPCC has determined that the carbon budget we
11 have left, if we want to meet that 1.5 Celsius goal, is
12 only 11 years from now. So all our efforts should be on
13 2030 rather than 2045.

14 The most important thing we can do to slow
15 warming is to eliminate high global warming potential
16 gases, namely methane and HFCs. And the plan is very
17 inadequate on that.

18 Alternative 1 was not chosen primarily because of
19 the higher up-front cost, but analyses published in Nature
20 and by the IPCC show that reducing fossil air pollution
21 has health benefits that immediately makes up more --
22 makes -- more than make up for the cost of
23 decarbonization.

24 We also support the Environmental Justice
25 Advisory Committee proposals on specific sector issues.

1 Thank you very much. Inspire the world.

2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

3 Julia, I have activated your microphone. Please
4 unmute and you can begin.

5 JULIA MAY: Julia May, Senior Scientist,
6 Communities for a Better Environment.

7 Your staff stated refineries are difficult to
8 decarbonize. In fact, they're impossible to decarbonize.
9 California refineries are not small. Many take up
10 thousands of acres with statewide hundreds of massive
11 heaters and boilers, each one as big as a house, each
12 burning millions of BTUs per hour of fossil fuels. Only a
13 small portion of CO2 can be captured at refineries, which
14 are not, in any way, comparable to the small CCS systems.

15 CCS can't address thousands of fugitive leaks,
16 explosion hazards, nor carcinogens either. Meanwhile,
17 California refineries are allowed to export gasoline and
18 diesel out of the state and country and plan to do more of
19 that. So nothing in the plan requires any refinery
20 phaseout. In fact, CCS encourages long-term refining and
21 greenwashing.

22 Earlier statements about carbon capture's
23 necessity for climate goals has nothing to do with adding
24 refinery CCS. Global findings instead show it's necessary
25 to take carbon out of the air, because there's so much in

1 it now, we're in code red for climate. That's completely
2 different from putting highly subsidized, poorly
3 operating, dangerous, and currently unavailable CCS on oil
4 refineries to allow them to continue polluting.

5 We're not asking for much, just add an action to
6 Table 2.2 to start next year on a plan to phase out
7 refineries by 2045 with a just transition fund for oil
8 wells.

9 Thank you.

10 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

11 Michael, I've activated your microphone. Please
12 unmute and begin.

13 MICHAEL CARROLL: Thank you. Michael Carroll
14 with Latham and Watkins, LLP. And I'm speaking on behalf
15 of the California Coalition for Climate Ambition, which is
16 a broad-based coalition of Cap-and-Trade stakeholders
17 including both covered entities and financial investors.

18 My comments this evening are directed at the
19 discussion of the Cap-and-Trade Program in the draft
20 Scoping Plan and want to make three points specifically.
21 The first is how effective the Cap-and-Trade Program has
22 been to date. The Cap-and-Trade Program's design allows
23 for predictable and stable decline in emissions, such that
24 even the most ambitious emission reduction targets can be
25 achieved. It's the most cost effective way to reduce

1 emissions, which translates to lower cost to consumers of
2 goods and services supplied by compliance entities. To
3 date, the Cap-and-Trade Program has generated over \$20
4 billion to be put to work reducing GHG emissions,
5 strengthening the California economy, and improving public
6 health.

7 The second point is the role the Cap-and-Trade
8 Program plays in advancing environmental justice. In 2021
9 alone more than \$1 billion in funding was directed to
10 projects benefiting disadvantaged communities and
11 low-income communities and households. According to a
12 recent report by the California Office of Environmental
13 Health Hazard Assessment, facilities subject to the
14 Cap-and-Trade program has reduced emissions of
15 co-pollutants. These emission reductions have major
16 health benefits, including a reduction of premature
17 pollution and related deaths. The greatest beneficiaries
18 of reduced emissions from facilities are those in
19 communities of color.

20 And finally, the third point is the need for
21 certainty. Increased certainty regarding the
22 Cap-and-Trade Program will drive further capital
23 investments in California including physical projects that
24 reduce carbon emissions. Examples of ways to increase
25 certainly would be to support using Cap-and-Trade beyond

1 2030 preferably in workhorse role and clarifying any
2 future rulemakings.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

4 MICHAEL CARROLL: Thank you.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: That concludes your time.

6 Our next speaker will be Ruth Ivory-Moore. You
7 may unmute and begin.

8 Ruth, are you there?

9 RUTH IVORY-MOORE: I just had a problem unmuting.
10 Hi. Ruth Ivory-Moore representing the Global CCS
11 Institute, a national think tank dedicated to (inaudible)
12 the deployment of CCS, vital technology to (inaudible)
13 institute all unparalleled expertise across all aspects of
14 CCS deployment.

15 My comments focus on CCS misinformation. For
16 more -- we will submit more in-depth written comments
17 later.

18 The Institute applauds the -- CARB's recognition
19 that acceleration of stable CCS deployment is critical for
20 reaching carbon neutrality. All the components of CCS
21 chain deploy proven technology that have been used for
22 decades in commercial steel. Bases on the Institute's
23 internal estimation, around 300 million tons of CCS have
24 been captured and injected underground around the world in
25 different ways.

1 CCS is safe, transported in the U.S. with zero
2 fatalities over a 50-year history. The cost is declining.
3 The IPCC found that on average 130 percent more expensive
4 the -- to reach global climate goals without the use of
5 CCS. CCS is a necessarily tool to decarbonize sectors.
6 The IPC[SIC] and IEA both agree that CCS is the only
7 option for decarbonizing several non-energy sectors such
8 as cement, steel, chemical, and fertilizer production.

9 In closing, CCS is critical. We must deploy it.
10 CCS is a proven technology. The cause for deployment is
11 declining. CO2 is safe. We must dispel misinformation
12 and rely on the size and evidence advised for operating
13 facilities. (Inaudible) depend on what we do.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 RUTH IVORY-MOORE: Community engagement is a
16 must. Thank you.

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
18 concludes your time.

19 Our next speakers will be Sydney Chamberlin, Lisa
20 Danz, and Baani.

21 Sydney, I have activated your microphone. You
22 may unmute and begin.

23 SYDNEY CHAMBERLIN: Thank you. Good evening,
24 Chair Randolph, members of the Board, and CARB staff. My
25 name is Sydney Chamberlin and I'm with The Nature

1 Conservancy. We'd like to extend our thanks to you and
2 your staff for your work on this draft plan, which is an
3 important first step in creating a climate future where
4 Californians can not only survive, but also thrive. The
5 Nature Conservancy is pleased to see that CARB has
6 included in its draft plan for the very first time
7 extensive modeling and scenario development for the
8 natural and working lands sector.

9 This is the first and only time any government in
10 the U.S. has worked to include the sector in its climate
11 planning to this degree and its critical for climate
12 action, not only because of the carbon benefits our
13 natural and working lands offer, but also because of the
14 many other services they provide. Without ambitious
15 action now, we risk losing these many benefits.

16 In light of this, it's critical that the final
17 plan more clearly articulate how this sector can
18 contribute to emissions reductions, including through its
19 proposed target and how this target compares to a
20 business-as-usual scenario.

21 The narrative in this plan should make clear that
22 the target presented seeks to balance the carbon tradeoffs
23 that arise from the near-term action that is needed to
24 improve ecosystem health now and that will foster longer
25 term beneficial outcomes for our lands.

1 Additionally, in terms of modeling for this
2 sector, though the plan proposes some ambitious actions
3 for some of California's landscapes, there's also room for
4 continued refinement. We recommend that CARB continue to
5 work with stakeholders to update the modeling in the plan
6 prior to its adoption at the end of the year.

7 We also recommend that within the next year, CARB
8 convene a group of experts for the natural and working
9 lands sector to review these updates and help identify
10 pathways for implementation. We appreciate the
11 opportunity to comment and we'll be sharing more detailed
12 recommendations in writing.

13 Thank you.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 Lisa Danz, you may unmute and begin.

16 LISA DANZ: Hello and thank you. My name is Lisa
17 Danz. I live on a unceded Ohlone land in the area now
18 known as Fremont, California.

19 I want to appreciate the hard work of the Board,
20 staff, and the EJAC. We all share the same goal of
21 achieving a livable future. To that end, I do believe the
22 plan needs to be stronger. You've said a lot about
23 protecting environmental justice communities. If you're
24 really committed to that, then you'll implement the
25 changes that they've demanded.

1 A key area of concern is carbon capture and
2 storage and carbon dioxide removal. Chair Randolph said
3 this morning that we need an all-hands on deck approach.
4 Now, that is true. The IPCC has said that the deployment
5 of CDR to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions
6 is unavoidable if net zero CO2 or greenhouse gas emissions
7 are to be achieved.

8 However, the key point here is that CDR is
9 inevitable in addition to doing all that we possibly can
10 to abate emissions. A true all-of-the-above approach
11 would maximally reduce emissions as Alternative 1
12 proposes.

13 I'd also like to talk quickly about transit, the
14 imbalance between public funds that are invested in roads
15 versus mass transit is part of what keeps us relying on
16 cars. We need to reverse that trend and make the
17 corresponding land-use decisions that support mass
18 transit, such as a higher density housing and limiting
19 urban sprawl.

20 California is in a unique position of being a
21 wealthy state with high political will for climate action.
22 We have to lead.

23 Thank you.

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

25 Next is Baani. I've activated your microphone.

1 You can unmute and begin.

2 BAANI BEHNIWAL: Hi. Thank you, Chair Randolph,
3 members, and agency staff. My name is Baani Behniwal with
4 The Climate Center. First and foremost, we appreciate the
5 immense effort that went into the draft of this Scoping
6 Plan but is far less ambitious than the science calls for
7 in order to secure a stable climate. We must reach carbon
8 neutrality by at least 2035 not 2045.

9 While we are happy to see the inclusion of
10 natural and working lands in the Scoping Plan, it fails to
11 realize the immense potential of sequestration in this
12 sector, which is backed up by numerous peer-reviewed
13 studies. It has been found that California's working and
14 urban lands alone have the potential to sequester over 100
15 million metric tons of carbon every year.

16 The Scoping Plan, however, grossly undervalues
17 these solutions that are not only proven and scalable, but
18 provide a whole host of ecological and economic
19 co-benefits. Instead, we are disappointed to see the
20 heavy reliance on CCS technologies that allow the state to
21 continue burning fossil fuels, while ignoring the needs of
22 communities that have been made to bear the brunt of the
23 pollution we see today.

24 For these reasons, we urge the agency to assemble
25 a Science Advisory Committee to reevaluate the findings

1 from the natural and working lands sector Before
2 finalizing the Scoping Plan. In addition, the Scoping
3 Plan as it does -- as it is does not take advantage of the
4 economic opportunities in the clean energy sector,
5 especially now that it is cheaper to build large scale
6 renewable energy projects than it is to operate existing
7 fossil fuel plants.

8 Widespread deployment of distributed energy
9 resources at the local level must also be considered as a
10 strategy to meet our collective goals, (inaudible)
11 reduction, community resiliency, and equity.

12 Thank you.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 Our next speakers will be Bill La Marr, Time
15 Carmichael, Andrea Cao, and Andrew Westgate.

16 Bill, I will activate your microphone. You can
17 unmute and begin.

18 BILL LA MARR: Good afternoon, Board members.
19 I'm Bill La Marr. I'm the Executive Director of the
20 California Alliance of Small Business Associations
21 representing 14,000 businesses throughout the state.

22 A number of speakers have urged you to be more
23 aggressive in eliminating the causes of global warming.
24 They point accusatory figures at industries that enabled
25 us to live up to our name sake, the Golden State, but no

1 one thought to mention the three main factors that
2 contribute to unhealthy levels of pollution, which are the
3 activities of over 39 million people, a mountainous
4 terrain that traps pollution, and a warm climate that
5 helps form ozone and other pollutants, and only one of
6 those is within your purview to mitigate.

7 California needs a Scoping Plan that is
8 thoughtful, affordable, reliable, and equitable. We don't
9 need more businesses moving their headquarters and entire
10 operations out of state. Your current plan might reduce
11 ozone levels to some degree, but it's certain to drive up
12 prices, eliminate consumer choices over where we can live,
13 the kind of cars we can drive, how we can cook our food,
14 and how we can run our businesses.

15 Alliance members want to work with your staff on
16 a plan that embraces carbon removal with technologies that
17 reduce emissions without requiring us to abandon all
18 energy sources other than electric.

19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

21 Tim, you can unmute and begin.

22 TIM CARMICHAEL: Good evening, Board members.

23 Can you hear me?

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

25 TIM CARMICHAEL: Hi. So Tim Carmichael speaking

1 on behalf of SoCalGas. Thank you very much for your
2 stamina today. We also greatly appreciate the time and
3 effort the CARB staff have put into this plan. SoCalGas
4 is one of California's leading energy infrastructure
5 companies, and we strongly support the State's greenhouse
6 gas emission reduction goals.

7 I want to make three points related to the plan.
8 Given the scale of transformation this Scoping Plan
9 envisions between now and 2045, California must use all
10 the tools available, including low carbon fuels like
11 hydrogen and renewable natural gas for electricity
12 generation and for transportation; continuation of
13 programs that are working, such as the Low Carbon Fuel
14 Standard, such as Cap-and-Trade, and public incentive
15 funding; and new efforts such as carbon capture
16 utilization and sequestration.

17 We strongly agree with the comments made by CARB
18 staff, CEC Vice Chair Gunda, and CalEPA Secretary
19 Blumenfeld. California cannot achieve our climate and
20 clean energy goals if we can't figure out how to site,
21 permit, and build clean energy and clean transportation
22 infrastructure more quickly. As the EJ representatives
23 accurately pointed out, community members have to be
24 engaged in that process.

25 Finally, the industrial sector is an important

1 part of the California economy, our workforce, and
2 decarbonization strategy. Many in that sector are keen to
3 transition to low carbon fuels and technologies. We
4 recommend that CARB establish an industrial --

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 TIM CARMICHAEL: -- clean fuel standard to
7 implement a decreasing --

8 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
9 concludes your time.

10 Next, will be Andrea Cao. Andrea you can unmute
11 and begin.

12 ANDREA CAO: Hello, Chair Randolph, members of
13 the Board, and staff. My name is Andrea Cao, Public
14 Policy Manager for the California Asian Pacific Chamber of
15 Commerce and we represent over 600,000 Asian American and
16 Pacific Islander owned businesses in the state of
17 California.

18 We believe this plan creates major inequities
19 because of the lack of affordability and increased utility
20 rates across the state. By their own modeling, the
21 Scoping Plan will lead to at least 80,000 job losses and
22 \$18 billion in taxpayer costs. Our organization
23 encourages this Board to find a better balance between
24 technology and affordability, rather than push mandates
25 that take the choice away from Californians and add extra

1 burdens on the thousands of AAPI-owned businesses we
2 represent.

3 The Scoping Plan clearly only focuses on one
4 technology, electrification, which has proven to be costly
5 and less reliable.

6 Thank you for your time today.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 Okay. Our next speaker will be Andrew Westgate.
9 After Andrew will be Todd Campbell, Anthony Budicin, and
10 then a phone number ending in 175, and then Alicia Rivera.

11 So Andrew, you can unmute and begin.

12 ANDREW WESTGATE: Thank you. Andrew Westgate for
13 Clear Sky Advisers. Clear Sky is an investment manager
14 focusing on sustainability and climate-related
15 investments, including allowances in the Cap-and-Trade
16 Program.

17 We believe Cap-and-Trade plays an indispensable
18 role in achieving California's ambitious climate goals and
19 urges the Board to protect and expand that role.
20 Cap-and-Trade has a broader reach than any other climate
21 program in California and imposes steep emission re --
22 emissions reductions on 80 percent of the state's economy
23 efficiently through market forces. It also brings
24 additional investor capital to the state and has generated
25 \$10.5 billion for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to

1 support additional climate and environmental justice
2 programs.

3 California Cap-and-Trade has been an influential
4 model nationally and globally and is widely considered one
5 of the best run emissions trading systems in the world.

6 We respectfully -- respectfully offer three
7 suggestions for the Board to consider. First, support
8 extension of the program through 2045, preferably in a
9 central role. Second, provide greater transparency and
10 clarity regarding the timing and scope of future
11 rulemakings. Third, continue to support the participation
12 of investors and other market participants in the program.

13 Thank you and good evening.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you so much.

15 Todd Campbell, you can unmute and begin.

16 TODD CAMPBELL: Can you hear me?

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

18 TODD CAMPBELL: Great. First of all, I want to
19 thank every Board member who has suffered throughout the
20 entire day listening to many of us. And it is an honor
21 and a privilege to be able to comment on, you know, this
22 plan and for you to like, you know, take our input.

23 I just want to remind everybody that, you know,
24 we are all, despite like what various stakeholders want to
25 pit us against, we're all in this together. We all want

1 to move to zero-emission technology. And what I'm very
2 proud about with our industry is that we can move towards
3 zero-emission. What I think is really important for
4 everyone to understand is we need performance metrics when
5 it comes to the Scoping Plan. We need to be able to have
6 competition. We need to be able to embrace the ability to
7 compete against one another. And I think that's how we
8 achieve carbon neutrality in 2045, if not sooner.

9 So my bottom line to you is I appreciate the hard
10 work that staff has put together. We support the Scoping
11 Plan that has been pulled together. We also would like to
12 encourage you to --

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 TODD CAMPBELL: -- embrace near-term emission
15 reduction solutions sooner --

16 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
17 concludes your time.

18 TODD CAMPBELL: -- with low-NOx (inaudible)
19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Next is Anthony Budicin.
21 You can unmute and begin.

22 ANTHONY BUDICIN: Hello. My name is Anthony
23 Budicin. I work for Western Municipal Water District, a
24 public agency who serves nearly one million people across
25 527 square miles in western Riverside County located in

1 Southern California. We provide wastewater, drinking
2 water, and recycled water services. Western operates two
3 wastewater treatment facilities with participation and
4 conveyance to a third wastewater treatment facility.
5 Renewable biogas produced from the wastewater treatment
6 plant processes is an energy source that, if not utilized,
7 would be wasted.

8 This energy source will be produced no matter
9 what, because we all need to flush our toilets, generating
10 wastewater that must be treated which then produces
11 biogas. Western asks CARB Board members to direct staff
12 to work with the wastewater sector to maintain multiple
13 pathways for biogas use and incorporate these pathways
14 into the Scoping Plan update.

15 We also support SCAP and CASA's comments today
16 and ask the Board to consider CASA's written detailed
17 comments they will by submit. Thank you for your time.

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

19 All right. Next, we will have a phone number
20 ending in 175. I will ask that you state your name for
21 the record before you begin and then I will announce when
22 you have 30 seconds left and when your time is up.

23 You should have a prompt to unmute.

24 STEVEN ROSENBLUM: Hello. My name is a Steven
25 Rosenblum. Can you hear me?

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

2 STEVEN ROSENBLUM: Okay. Yeah. I'm a resident
3 of Palo Alto. And I represent 350 Silicon Valley, which
4 has 5,000 members in the San Francisco Bay Area and we
5 will be submitting detailed comments on the Scoping Plan.
6 I'd like to first thank Secretary Jared Blumenfeld for his
7 inspirational speech at the beginning and to thank the
8 EJAC members for their trenching criticism of the plan.

9 They covered most of the deficiencies that we
10 will be talking about. According to the IPCC AR6 report,
11 we have -- we must take action on the climate emergency
12 immediately. If our State is burning down during fire
13 season, we don't argue over the cost of the fire equipment
14 and manpower to put out the blaze. But this is exactly
15 what the 2022 Scoping Plan does by emphasizing economic
16 feasibility over the economic -- over the climate
17 necessity of fighting disaster.

18 Chair Randolph's optimistic view of the efficacy
19 of the Scoping Plan is unjustified. Firstly, the plan
20 does not follow AB 32's requirement that California
21 achieve the maximum technologically feasible emissions
22 reductions using the most cost effective methods.

23 Secondly, the draft plan will not keep global
24 temperatures close to what scientists say will avoid
25 catastrophe.

1 Thirdly, the plan only aims for an 80 percent
2 reduction in emissions by 2045.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

4 Thank you. That concludes your time.

5 STEVEN ROSENBLUM: Thank you.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Next will be Alicia
7 Rivera. You may unmute and begin.

8 ALICIA RIVERA: My name is Alicia Rivera. I'm a
9 Wilmington community organizer with Communities for a
10 Better Environment, CBE.

11 Wilmington has the highest concentration of oil
12 refineries on the west coast. I urge you to add a plan to
13 begin phaseout of oil refineries. An analysis by the
14 South Coast Air Quality Management District recently found
15 that without a transition to zero-emission non-carbon
16 energy for both industry and transportation, we cannot
17 meet Clean Air Act health standards. This means we need a
18 broad phaseout of fossil fuels in the region.

19 At the same time, you're considering a plan to
20 address climate change and greenhouse gases. They come
21 mostly from the same industries and transportation sources
22 that cause smoke. We can't solve smoke or climate change
23 without phasing out fossil fuels including oil refineries,
24 which directly pollute and which make the gasoline and
25 diesel. These are all connected.

1 This draft Scoping Plan doesn't include any plan
2 to start a phaseout of refineries. It chose to do CCS as
3 the only method to reduce greenhouse, despite this project
4 being non-existent at refineries and without any precedent
5 for its viability. They are only being used at CCS
6 refinery projects around the globe. This is continuing
7 experimentation such as the failed Cap-and-Trade and the
8 failed reclaim that made frontline communities into
9 sacrifice zones.

10 Please start a plan for refineries now.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
12 concludes your time.

13 Our next speakers will be Victoria Rodriguez,
14 Chuck Mills, Matt Haynie, and then Sasan Saadat.

15 And so, Victoria, I have activated your
16 microphone. You can unmute and begin.

17 VICTORIA RODRIGUEZ: Good evening, Chair Randolph
18 and CARB Board members. My name is Victoria Rodriguez and
19 I'm here on behalf of WM, previously Waste Management, to
20 speak in support of the 2022 draft Scoping Plan.

21 We appreciate the efforts the CARB Board staff
22 put into the draft and we are supportive of the proposed
23 scenario overall. WM would like to highlight a few points
24 for the Board to consider when considering the final
25 Scoping Plan. We strongly feel that the timeline for

1 carbon neutrality must aim for no earlier than 2045 as
2 recommended in the proposed scenario to provide time for
3 California to build out infrastructure and ensure that the
4 necessary technology to make this transition is widely
5 available.

6 We are very supportive of displacing fossil fuels
7 and replacing them with renewable low carbon fuels as we
8 move to carbon neutrality. With such a large need for
9 renewable fuels to use during this transition, WM would
10 like to emphasize that stricter regulation on dairy
11 methane projects within programs like the Low Carbon Fuel
12 Standard, which have been extremely successful, would be
13 catastrophic to the this transition.

14 Finally, industry needs more clarity on SB 1383
15 implementation and WM would strongly recommend that CARB,
16 in consultation with CalRecycle, take a look at the
17 feasibility of SB 1383 implementation as the regulations
18 are currently written. In order to incentivize the scale
19 of additional landfill and dairy RNG projects called for
20 in the draft, CARB must continue to engage in robust
21 stakeholder discussions on SB1383 compliance.

22 WM would again like to thank the CARB staff for
23 their hard work on the draft and we would welcome the
24 opportunity to meet with CARB staff to discuss these
25 important issues. We're happy to be a resources in any

1 way possible.

2 Thank you.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

4 Chuck, you can unmute and begin.

5 CHUCK MILLS: Thank you. Good evening, Chuck
6 Mills. I'm a Senior Grants Administration for TreePeople.
7 I want to acknowledge the time and effort staff have put
8 into evaluating the role of natural and working lands in
9 the draft to 2022 Scoping Plan and urge CARB to return to
10 the proverbial drawing board on this subject. When CARB
11 released its 2017 Scoping plan and encouraged Californians
12 to look to the future and alluded to statewide emission
13 projections that would support natural and working lands
14 achieving statewide way goals of at least 15 to 20 million
15 metric tons carbon equivalent emissions sequestered and
16 avoided by 2030.

17 The question is what happened? For example, the
18 2022 draft plan notes 600,000 metric tons carbon
19 equivalent and net sequestration may be possible from
20 increases in urban forestry by 2030. However, the state's
21 2018 forest carbon plan cited peer reviewed data that
22 asserts the amount of carbon dioxide sequestered by urban
23 forests was estimated to be almost two million metric tons
24 of carbon per year and another 0.4 million metric tons of
25 carbon per year avoided due to modeled reductions in

1 billed energy use.

2 Therefore, the draft Scoping Plan projects a 75
3 percent reduction in annual sequestration rates from urban
4 forests in comparison, while receiving a 20 percent
5 increase above business-as-usual investments.

6 Consequently, I want to align TreePeople with Ms.
7 Merrill's and Ms. Chamberlin's call for CARB to convene a
8 Scientific Advisory Group composed of external experts in
9 modeling for the NWL sector and aim for more ambitious
10 targets.

11 Finally, I want to commend the tremendous work of
12 the Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, which has
13 consistently been a voice for underserved communities
14 throughout this process.

15 Thank you for the opportunity to comment

16 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

17 Matt Haynie.

18 MATT HAYNIE: Good evening, Chair Randolph, Board
19 members, Board staff. My name is Matt Haynie and I'm with
20 POET, the world's largest producer of plant-based
21 biofuels. Thank you to the Board and staff for your hard
22 work on this plan and for the opportunity to provide oral
23 comments.

24 Today, I'd like to emphasize a few points about
25 the importance of biofuels in meeting California's climate

1 goals. And POET strongly supports the State's efforts to
2 lower carbon emissions and address climate change.

3 Biofuels, including plant-based bioethanol present and
4 immediate opportunity to reduce the carbon intensity of
5 California's transportation sector.

6 Recent research shows that the carbon intensity
7 of bioethanol is 46 percent lower than gasoline. In
8 addition, an increased bioethanol blend reduced tailpipe
9 emissions of key pollutants which can improve air quality
10 in vulnerable communities across California.

11 To that end, we strongly encourage CARB to make
12 increased bioethanol blends part of the ClimatePlan.
13 More -- most immediately, California can join almost every
14 other jurisdiction in the country by allowing the sale of
15 gasoline blended with 15 percent bioethanol known as E15.
16 That change would be a significant step towards lowering
17 the carbon intensity for the liquid fuel vehicles that
18 make up the current fleet and that will continue to be on
19 the road for many years.

20 POET also encourages CARB -- encourages CARB to
21 consider options in the Low Carbon Fuel Standard to
22 incentivize practices that lower the carbon intensity of
23 renewable fuel production. For example, we encourage CARB
24 to adopt incentives for farmers who use climate-smart
25 production practices and technology, such as improved

1 fertilizer use that reduces nitrogen emissions. These
2 incentives could further reduce the carbon intensity of
3 biofuels and serve as the model for carbon reductions in
4 other industries and states.

5 Thank you again for your work. POET stands ready
6 to help support this critical effort.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Our next
8 speaker is Sasan Saadat. And then after Sasan will be
9 Catalina, Hari -- or Catalina Gonzalez, Hari Lamba and Jon
10 Ullman.

11 And Sasan, you can unmute and begin.

12 SASAN SAADAT: Thank you so much. Sasan with
13 Earthjustice. Thank you so much Board members for staying
14 so long and listening and to all the advocates who turned
15 out to speak, and, you know, stayed on the whole time. I
16 just want to call attention to a couple problems. I think
17 the comments have already been really effective.

18 But I want to highlight Gavin Newsom's words, a
19 direct quote from his letter to you all to CARB saying
20 that we must do everything possible to accelerate our
21 climate targets and increase the pace of action to
22 transition to a low carbon future after the Dixie Fire.
23 So does this plan accelerate any of our targets? No.
24 Does it increase the speed of any of our actions to meet
25 those targets? Also, no. And because existing actions

1 aren't enough to hit our current targets, we rely on the
2 myth that a hundred-fold increase -- sorry, 1000-fold
3 increase in global direct air capture capacity could be
4 achieved in California. Yet, we dismiss the idea that we
5 could triple the pace of California's own solar
6 production.

7 I really think -- and another thing I need to hit
8 before we move on, comments that were made by Daniel Barad
9 of the Sierra Club. The Mobile Source Strategy needs to
10 be the minimum for the transportation targets. There's
11 actually graphics that CARB has showing arrows pointing
12 from the Mobile Source Strategy to the Scoping Plan saying
13 it's supposed to be the input. And it was the input for
14 Alternative 3 in October. And then that got redlined out
15 sometime in January to align more with the rulemaking
16 process. The rulemakings should not be governing our
17 scientific modeling, so please at a minimum correct those.

18 Thank you so much.

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

20 Okay. Next, Catalina Gonzalez. You can unmute
21 and begin.

22 CATALINA GONZALEZ: Hi, Board. This is Catalina
23 Gonzalez on behalf of the Center for Progressive Reform
24 who is a Research and advocacy organization working across
25 the country to support just climate solutions. We want to

1 thank CARB leadership and staff for all the work that has
2 gone into the Scoping Plan. We also recognize the
3 incredible work of the EJ Advisory Committee in
4 representing marginalized communities and providing their
5 priorities in their recommendations reflected in the plan.
6 We want to -- we would like to -- we just want to
7 highlight areas where the Scoping Plan could be
8 significantly improved, and we will elaborate these in on
9 comments specific to sectors that we'll submit after this
10 meeting.

11 We just want to -- I wanted to emphasize
12 something that Chair Blumenfeld mentioned this morning,
13 which is that implementation is going to be very critical
14 to this plan. We feel that the Scoping Plan doesn't
15 sufficiently or with enough detail discuss implementation.
16 And we think that some of the regulations, some of the
17 direction that is going to guide implementation could be
18 strengthened in the plan. So we look forward to providing
19 those recommendations.

20 Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

22 Hari, you can unmute and begin.

23 Hari, are you there?

24 HARI LAMBA: Hello. Can you hear me?

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

1 HARI LAMBA: Yes. This is Hari Lamba. I'm the
2 author of a book called Brighter Climate Futures, which
3 has a dictated plan for zero-emissions plan for California
4 that basically relies on eliminating fossil fuels and
5 getting to -- and using green hydrogen for the remaining
6 uses. I would like to request the CARB Board to consider
7 quantitative reductions in fossil fuels and replacement of
8 fossil fuels in the energy sector and transportation
9 industry and so forth directly, so that we can achieve
10 those emissions reductions.

11 One point I'd like to leave you with is only two
12 percent of the land area when I look at utility scale
13 systems, only two percent of California's land areas with
14 solar panels can generate all of our energy. So I would
15 urge CARB to be more aggressive in terms of green
16 hydrogen. If green hydrogen can be a good storage medium,
17 then when the sun is not shining and the wind is not
18 blowing, we can have green hydrogen in commercial
19 quantities that can run our grid very reliably. And plus,
20 we should have maybe, you know, 10 million acres of
21 forested land added. Thank you very much.

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

23 Next, will be Jon Ullman. You can unmute and
24 begin.

25 JONATHAN ULLMAN: Hi. My name is Jon Ullman.

1 I'm the Director of the Sierra Club, Ventura Chapter of
2 Sierra -- Ventura Chapter. I just wanted to say, it's
3 remarkable how the oil and gas industry has mobilized to
4 create this -- this new technology that is going to save
5 the day for their fossil fuel technology. It's like
6 nothing I've ever seen in a short amount of time. So I
7 congratulate all of you. But I think the thing we need to
8 realize is that oil and gas is the problem and burning it
9 is the problem. So the question is, is your plan
10 realistic or is it just part of this new wave of oil and
11 gas startup con -- startup ideas that are basically some
12 kind of grift.

13 And I'm -- I'm -- I'm just going to say right now
14 that we have experience in Ventura with a -- with a
15 compressor station that they want to build -- SoCal gas
16 wants to build right across from an elementary school in a
17 mostly Latino area. And they're -- they're not stopping
18 for anything. And one of the reasons they're saying they
19 need to do this is because they would like to increase
20 natural gas into areas of Santa Barbara County and San
21 Luis Obispo county.

22 Anyway, I encourage you to rethink this
23 because --

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. That
25 concludes your time.

1 JONATHAN ULLMAN: Thank you.

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: All right. Our next
3 speakers will be Magali Sanchez, and then a username name
4 listed as Suite 202, Paulina Torres, Frank Harris, and
5 Dave Shukla.

6 Magali, you can unmute and begin.

7 MAGALI SANCHEZ-HALL: Yes. Hi, everyone. Good
8 afternoon. Good evening. They said that the last ones
9 will be the first. So thank you again for -- I've been
10 here since 9 a.m. And I really, really love the
11 presentation from both groups and the PowerPoint.

12 I just wanted -- I have a -- I have a request for
13 the Board to consider. And let me just explain who I am.
14 My name is Magali Sanchez-Hall. I'm a resident of
15 Wilmington and I am a member of the CBE And CFASE, which
16 are two environmental justice organizations in our
17 community. I also am founder of EMERGE, which is an
18 environmental and social justice movement.

19 And one of the things is that what I notice is
20 that the modeling and the scenarios do not include the
21 phasing out of fossil fuel. And I would recommend highly,
22 since I am a public policy -- I hold a master's degree in
23 public policy from Luskin School of Public Affairs, and I
24 understand that you have to consider every option
25 available and scenario. When you do modeling as well, you

1 have to consider every -- every thing that you can
2 actually come to the best option, right?

3 So I am asking you, and if you can, and I would
4 like to see this in the -- in the Scoping Plan is also to
5 consider the phasing out of fossil fuel and what would be
6 scenario. And I think that's when they mentioned that
7 they -- that we cannot achieve zero-emissions. I think if
8 you consider that scenario with that modeling, you will
9 achieve zero emissions.

10 Thank you.

11 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

12 The next is the account listed as Suite 202. You
13 should have a prompt to unmute and please state your name
14 for the record before you begin.

15 CAROLINA MARTINEZ: Thank you I'm sorry for the
16 confusion. Good afternoon. I am Carolina Martinez with
17 the Environmental Health Coalition. And this is message
18 on behalf of Roddy Jerome from City Heights in San Diego.
19 He was on a call, but had to step out.

20 Roddy shared that in order to breathe better
21 within the City of San Diego, if he's visiting Barrio
22 Logan around the port area, City Heights, and downtown, he
23 needs to bring and use his inhaler or else he has
24 difficulty breathing, even in San Ysidro. He's asking
25 CARB to include a plan to phase out all refineries by 2045

1 and more action towards mass transit, increase service
2 frequency, 24-hour service, and trolley expansion. Roddy
3 explains that carbon capturing is not realistic and is
4 very expensive.

5 Here's another story from another member that had
6 to step out too. Ashley Valentin Gonzalez was born and
7 raised in Logan Heights in San Diego. Has been riding
8 public transit all her life. Transportation is essential
9 to her community. In Barrio Logan, gentrification is
10 happening, costs are rising. Transit takes away those
11 people had to worry about, but transit is not dependable.
12 Sometimes she spends money on expensive Uber rides, so she
13 loves public transportation, because it allows her to
14 explore the city and the community with other riders. But
15 when the system doesn't work, it's stressful and it
16 discourages people from using it. CARB needs to invest
17 more in mass transit, so that we can double how many
18 people are riding transit by 2035.

19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

21 All right. Next, we will hear from Paulina
22 Torres. And Paulina, you can unmute and begin.

23 Just a moment, I'm trying to give you permission
24 to speak and it's not quite allowing me to. One moment.

25 Okay. You should be able to unmute now

1 PAULINA TORRES: Hi. Can you hear me now?

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can hear you.

3 PAULINA TORRES: Okay. Good afternoon, Chair
4 Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Paulina
5 Torres, attorney with the Natural Resources Defense
6 Council. And first, I'd like to thank CARB staff and
7 particularly the EJAC for their tireless advocacy on this
8 draft.

9 As you may know, prior to joining NRDC, I had the
10 privilege of serving on the EJAC and personally share s
11 deep disappointment that this draft ignored so many of the
12 concerns raised by the EJAC from the start of this
13 process. I'd like to point out four overarching
14 deficiencies in the draft. First, the draft fails to
15 outline a strategy to reach California statutorily
16 required 2030 targets while focusing on carbon neutrality
17 by 2045.

18 While NRDC can appreciate the value and need in
19 planning for long-term climate goals, this has come at the
20 expense of planning for actions now to meet our near-term
21 goal of 2030.

22 Second, the draft still assumes Cap-and-Trade
23 will close a sizable emissions gap without any meaningful
24 discussion or analysis.

25 Third, the draft fails to identify actionable

1 steps to increase the pace of reductions in line with our
2 GHG targets. Even the column of actions under staff's
3 proposed scenario merely lists a suite of goals rather
4 than actual actions. This coupled with a statement in the
5 draft, and I quote, "This plan is fundamentally based on
6 hope, highlights the need for actual and concrete
7 strategies".

8 Lastly, the draft relies too heavily on carbon
9 capture awe technologies. And we urge CARB to approach
10 with caution as these technologies are too costly and
11 unproven to rely on at this time.

12 Thank you for your consideration of these
13 comments.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 Okay. Next is Frank Harris. You can unmute and
16 begin.

17 FRANK HARRIS: Okay. Very good. Thank you very
18 much and I am sorry that I missed the opportunity earlier.
19 My phone died just before you called me.

20 My name, as you said, is Frank Harris. I'm
21 speaking on behalf of the California Municipal Utilities
22 Association, an organization of non-profit, local
23 government agencies that provide essential public services
24 including electricity, water, and wastewater services
25 throughout California.

1 CMUA agrees that the proposed scenario is the
2 best of the four alternatives for SBU, in terms energy
3 reliability and affordability. As others have said,
4 electricity reliability and affordability are essential
5 for California to achieve its environmental goal to
6 maintain consumer support for the State's electrification
7 goals. The electric service must remain reliable and
8 affordable. To this end, CMUA encourages CARB to continue
9 to prioritize electricity reliability and affordability.

10 CMUA's member agencies are also concerned about
11 the continued economic or workplace opportunities provided
12 in California. Many of California's POU's and public water
13 and wastewater agencies serve low income and disadvantaged
14 communities. We're concerned about the significant loss
15 of jobs forecast as a result of the various scenarios.

16 For example, Alternative 1 forecasted to cost
17 385,000 jobs in 2035. Alternative 2 is forecast to cost
18 270,000 jobs in 2035. Both numbers exceed California's
19 business-as-usual forecast job growth for that year.

20 CMUA asks CARB to provide more granular data
21 regarding economic and job impacts of model's alternative.
22 It's import -- thank you very much and we'll submit
23 written comments.

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

25 So our final two speakers are Dave Shukla and

1 then Melissa Traugh. Dave, you can unmute and begin.

2 DAVE SHUKLA: Hello. Can you hear me?

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

4 DAVE SHUKLA: Thank you. Hello. My name is Dave
5 Shukla. And I'm from Long Beach. I was with you
6 in-person until I had to catch my flight back home, where
7 I am now. I'm -- for the past 25 years, since I was 17
8 years old in 1997, I've been the electricity ratepayer on
9 record at my home, 6333 East Eliot Street located directly
10 across the street from the Alamitos Generating Station 690
11 North Studebaker Road in Long Beach.

12 This is a natural gas peaker literally in my
13 backyard. And -- so the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan affects me
14 and my family and our future quite directly and uniquely.
15 The plan, which proposes increasing this form of dirty
16 polluting gas-fired generation by up to 10 gigawatts and
17 also relying for the outputs on disproven and highly
18 energy resource intensive CCS -- CCUS technology, is
19 entirely the wrong direction for the state of California.

20 And I'll have to give you some specifics in
21 written comment. But I'd like to take this opportunity to
22 not only thank you and the EJAC specifically for the work,
23 but to call on the CARB Board and staff to fully commit
24 the best available science in its modeling, and
25 assumptions, and scenarios, commit to SB 100 and other

1 legislative implementation with direct emissions reduction
2 and environmental performance impacted standards, and
3 commit to the high DER scenarios in the public process
4 with the Energy Commission, and finally, a full phaseout
5 of all fossil fuel-based generation distribution by 2030.

6 Thank you so much.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 Our final speaker is Melissa Traugh.

9 Melissa, you can unmute and begin.

10 MELISSA TRAUGH: Thank you. Thank you for the
11 opportunity to comment. My name is Melissa Traugh and I'm
12 here today representing the Central Valley Business
13 Federation, or BizFed, a grassroots alliance of over 75
14 businesses and organizations representing 30,000 diverse
15 employers and over 400,000 employees in the Central
16 Valley.

17 At BizFed, we believe that a thriving economy
18 will help solve many of our areas' challenges. We want to
19 express our concern today for the proposed policies that
20 will increase already rising costs for gas, food, and
21 things that we need every single day. In the coming
22 months, you will consider the scenarios and included rules
23 that will limit consumer choice by banning the purchase of
24 traditional cars.

25 By cars -- CARB's own admission the 2035 ban does

1 not reflect a market feasibility study, which really means
2 it will further hurt families and businesses to make ends
3 meet. These regulations will hurt the families and
4 businesses that we represent in the pocketbook. We will
5 lose 85,000 jobs that put food on the table every day.
6 Employment and jobs will be affected and the economic
7 output will be stifled when so many are already struggling
8 financially.

9 The real-life impacts one everyday people will be
10 detrimental, especially to those people in the Central
11 Valley employed by the energy and agricultural industries.
12 We ask that you consider these everyday people and urge
13 you to balance our climate goals with the continually
14 growing cost-of-living nightmare families and businesses
15 are fighting every day.

16 Thank you.

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

18 And Chair, that concludes the comments with hands
19 before the cutoff this afternoon.

20 Thank you.

21 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much.
22 We will now be closing the record on this agenda item for
23 this Board hearing. Tomorrow morning at 8:30, the Board
24 will reconvene and discuss this agenda item.

25 The official comment period for the environmental

1 review for this item closes tomorrow at the end of the
2 day, June 24th, 2022. So written comments can be provided
3 up until midnight tomorrow.

4 So with that, we will adjourn till 8:30 tomorrow
5 morning.

6 (Thereupon the Air Resources Board meeting
7 adjourned at 7:51 p.m.)

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