

1 afford a 60,000 electric vehicle. What type of incentives
2 are we going to give them, right? And that's all for now.

3 MEAGAN WYLIE: As a brief point of process, we've
4 been speaking about this for 26 minutes. In the
5 discussion queue, we see Board members Balmes, Vargas, and
6 Takvorian. And then we also have committee members Kevin
7 Hamilton, Sharifa Taylor, Martha Dina, and Jill. If we
8 could try to be additive and succinct, that would be very
9 beneficial. This is a large topic and, Luis, I also see
10 your card as well. So please feel free to ditto other
11 comments that you've heard and try to be succinct. And
12 we're going to do a little bit of balancing act. And so
13 following Committee Flores, I believe we had Board Member
14 Balmes.

15 BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Meagan.

16 I'll be very quick. First of all, I wanted to
17 highlight that Chair Randolph mentioned a just transition,
18 not just for the workers in the refineries, but the
19 workers that support and are downstream from refinery
20 activities. I really appreciate that we, I think, haven't
21 paid anywhere near enough attention to that. I want to
22 thank Board Member Hurt. I agreed with everything she
23 said, so I'll be quick about that, especially since she
24 has refineries in the Bay Area Air Quality Management
25 District that she represents. So I think she's pretty

1 close to this issue. I totally support a phaseout plan,
2 absolutely necessary.

3 And I want to end by thanking Mr. Flores for
4 centering us back in the environmental justice
5 communities, which is what this discussion really should
6 be centered on. And you're absolutely right, the current
7 economy doesn't work for the communities that you're
8 talking about and we have to figure out ways to make it
9 work in the future.

10 Thank you.

11 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Kevin, please go ahead.

12 KEVIN HAMILTON: Thanks. Thank you. I
13 appreciate it. I'll also be quick.

14 I really believe in Board Member Gideon's
15 statement regarding exports, and that in the existing
16 plan, while we may see a reduction in California, exports
17 will see increases in carbon that may counterbalance
18 anything we do in California and in these other countries
19 that it's being exported to. Does that really make sense?
20 I ask you. I mean, we don't really want to move our
21 problem to somebody else. That's not our goal here. We
22 certainly need to take care of California, but we need to
23 think of ourselves as a member of the world, of the globe,
24 of the populations there. And we know that other
25 countries will take that fuel and it won't be as clean as

1 ours and that those communities will suffer even more
2 greatly than our own. So I just want to keep that firmly
3 in our heads.

4 With regard to just transition, you asked about
5 transition. I believe transitions like this have to take
6 years, and we're talking in my mind 10 to 20 years at
7 least. I come from a part of the country where an entire
8 industry went down in two years, the steel industry. The
9 city that I lived near and called home went from 220,000
10 people to under 100,000 people in four years. This is not
11 the kind of disaster you want to see happen, trust me, or
12 whatever cost. So that's environmental justice as well.

13 So how do we do that? How do we move those folks
14 and transition them? Well, if we're going to take the
15 refineries down at a certain pace, we need to be creating
16 the opportunity and, in fact, incentivizing those workers
17 to move to different occupations. And we need to put the
18 infrastructure in place to not only create those, but the
19 job training for those, and the support for them as
20 they're making that transition. And that support should
21 not drop them from the economic sector that they live in
22 now. It should be adequate to that, so that they don't
23 lose their home and we don't grow the environmental
24 justice communities, which is what these things lead to if
25 they're not done right.

1 So I ditto basically everything else and that's
2 all I had to say. Thank you.

3 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Supervisor Vargas

4 BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Thank you. The only thing
5 I would add is just to emphasize and I support everything
6 that everyone says including your comments, Chair,
7 specifically. I do think that we cannot stay away from
8 the -- the piece of the safety-net fund that I think is
9 really critical important, because a plan without
10 resources means nothing. Action, particularly in our
11 communities, our environmental justice communities, what
12 happens is we create policies without the resources,
13 and -- and that has a huge impact on our front-line
14 communities. And so, for me, you know, it's making sure
15 that -- that whatever the interdependence council, you
16 know, these ideas -- these planning ideas that we're going
17 to come up with, that they are including, you know,
18 found -- we include foundations, we include the federal
19 government, we include local government, so that we really
20 are thinking about the implementation and how -- how that
21 transition is going to happen for our communities. And
22 that's what I would like to add to the bigger discussion.

23 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you.

24 Next up in our queue, Sharifa.

25 SHARIFA TAYLOR: I actually lowered my tent,

1 because I didn't want to be duplicative. The only thing I
2 guess I wanted to add was just that in preparing for the
3 presentation that Faraz and I did today, we did actually
4 have a just trance slide, but we cut it just for time.
5 And so just wanting to reiterate what I said when I did
6 mention just transition about really relying heavily upon
7 the work that's already been done when the interagency
8 workgroup is created, to look at PERI report, because it
9 was supported by 20 labor unions and even funded by them,
10 so there's a lot of wealth of information about how this
11 transition can be done properly.

12 And like Kevin was saying about you don't want an
13 industry just to die in a couple of years, and, you know,
14 have people scatter, I feel like this is a great example
15 of how that wouldn't happen if there's proper planning in
16 place. And it shows how it would happen in our current
17 timeline essentially. It's not like some far off plan.
18 It's intended for the near future.

19 So that's all I wanted to add. And again, that's
20 the PERI Report, the Political Economy -- acronyms, come
21 on now -- Political Economy Research Institute and that's
22 with the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

23 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you.

24 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Takvorian. It's
25 very hard like keeping track of everyone.

1 MEAGAN WYLIE: We're dancing.

2 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: You know, we're a big
3 family here. So I just wanted to -- I actually would
4 ditto everything everyone has said. I wanted to offer
5 very brief gratitude to everyone on EJAC. I feel like,
6 for so many reasons, all of the work that you've done for
7 so long, and the presentation that you're making today is
8 so clear, so focused, and I think so contextually
9 appropriate that the Scoping Plan has to include all of
10 the things that Mr. Flores said, as well as -- because
11 that's the context of environmental justice. And I think
12 he said it very well, others have added to that.

13 I would say that I would ask our Chair, I know
14 this isn't -- we're not taking action here, but if we
15 were, I might move the direction that you gave that I
16 heard to say that we should incorporate a commitment into
17 the Scoping Plan to call on the Governor to develop this
18 multi-agency plan on refining and extraction transition
19 plan in the -- in the Scoping Plan. I would perhaps put
20 some dates on that in terms of when that plan might come
21 to fruition or when it would be done, when it would be
22 started. And so I would rely on EJAC, the staff to advise
23 us on that, and that we must address both demand and
24 supply. I think those are all really important elements.
25 It's probably not the most elegant motion in the world.

1 But if we were doing that, that's what I would ask for on
2 that.

3 I think I would also want to pick up where I
4 think Gideon, Board Member Kracov, and Kevin talked about,
5 which is about emissions from refining of oil exports,
6 this 30 percent that we're talking about, and have a deep
7 conversation and include in the Scoping Plan the metrics
8 of the -- of the emissions and have them counted into the
9 Scoping Plan as to what those emissions are from the
10 refining that we're doing that's being exported and look
11 at a phaseout plan for exports.

12 So I -- that's what I heard as the beginning of
13 the conversation. So I think that's a different action
14 than the first action, so I wanted to kick that off. But
15 I would support that and I think it's very important that
16 we incorporate it, otherwise it's -- I'm not good at math,
17 but I don't think that's -- that's false accounting if we
18 don't include it, and so I want to find a way to
19 incorporate that.

20 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thanks. I mean, I think
21 to be clear, we can have suggestions in the Scoping Plan
22 about timing, but it's really going to depend on sort of,
23 you know, pulling together the full administration around
24 this effort, but I think absolutely we -- we would want to
25 include some recommendations.

1 Okay. Who's next?

2 MEAGAN WYLIE: So we're almost seven minutes over
3 our allocated time for this, just as a point of reference,
4 so we want to kind of be equitable in how we want to spend
5 our time on our priority topics.

6 I know. I'm a stickler for time. Just a point
7 of context for you. In on discussion queue, We have
8 Martha Dina, Board Member Berg, right? I think you were
9 coming up next, Jill, Luis, and Mayor Rey if you -- okay.
10 Mayor Rey is down. So a few more -- oh, he's back up.

11 Okay. I'm trying to give you the order. Maybe
12 let's try to get through this discussion queue and then
13 round out this dialogue with acknowledgement that it could
14 go on for a very long time, but we do want to make space
15 for other important topics.

16 So Martha Dina, please.

17 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: I ditto. Ditto. And I
18 almost wanted to start to answer your question and I
19 realized this is not the space, because what we have been
20 finding is that it is broader than the definitions that we
21 currently have and it is moving beyond just the oil
22 economy. It is about really creating new opportunities
23 for communities, tapping into the entrepreneurial spirit
24 that exists in immigrant communities. We are not doing
25 enough of that to create this new economy. And how -- you

1 know, and -- you know, so I'm going to stop, because I
2 could go on for a long time, but...

3 VICE CHAIR BERG: I would just like to add to the
4 conversation that it is imperative that our
5 electrification is -- implementation is successful,
6 because we are not going to convince anybody that we are
7 going to phase down without a replacement. So putting
8 that back into the conversation on all communities and
9 incorporating our tribal lands how we're going to do this
10 and how it's possible to go across the country. And so
11 that is going to be a critical piece to this puzzle.

12 Thank you.

13 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you.

14 Jill followed by Luis and then Mayor Rey.

15 JILL SHERMAN-WARNE: I just wanted to quickly
16 comment that the tribes would need to be involved in any
17 kind of task force that was developed. Also, that tribes
18 are typically rural communities, and I'll just -- I've
19 said it many times before. The tribe has eight
20 electric -- electric charging stations. They've been in
21 place for a year and a half and they still are not
22 electrified. And that is a direct result of the failing
23 utilities that exist in rural America. This is not just a
24 tribal issue. This is a rural issue. The infrastructure
25 just doesn't exist and we need to acknowledge that,

1 because as Sandra said, if we don't show it works, how are
2 we ever going to get to where we're planning to go.

3 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you.

4 Luis.

5 LUIS OLMEDO: There we go. So just my colleagues
6 did a great job in presenting on points, so I just thought
7 I'd -- here are some things I can offer the Board that
8 could be more practical as well. There are some questions
9 that I still have and is that California being a global
10 leader, the Air Board being a global leader when it comes
11 to air regulations. And it's still quite unclear as to
12 sort of the create the supply and demand, and the
13 transition. You know, we talk a lot about the just
14 transition.

15 And one thing that we're crying out and facing
16 and -- is the increased demand and just the phenomenal
17 historical investment in cleaner transportation. And to
18 me it seems like it's a no brainer. I would think -- I
19 would imagine that CARB would have an entire division just
20 dedicated to assessing, analyzing, and determining what
21 the -- that transition is going to calculate to and should
22 be an additional report, because I'm really concerned that
23 areas like Imperial Valley that are going to be the
24 front-line communities to extraction of critical minerals,
25 including lithium, we may just be seeing a situation where

1 we're just transferring the harm.

2 So why isn't there a full on report about that?

3 It's like this whole process gets caught up on carbon
4 capture and sort of the political and it forgets the
5 practical part of it. And so I would like to encourage
6 and I'd ask -- respectfully ask the Board to please ask or
7 consider that CARB due truly create an interagency working
8 group in collaboration, because that's can -- this can't
9 just be kicked down, well, that's energy, or that's public
10 utility, or that's, you know CalGEM. No, this is the
11 demand. It's belong to the responsibilities of all and it
12 should be a whole chapter just on that, dedicated to that.
13 And just almost non-existent.

14 The environmental justice, you know, we've seen
15 this every time every five years, and very thankful to the
16 Board for actually creating the environmental justice, but
17 it is the one division that is dedicated to helping the
18 environmental justice have a strong voice internally. And
19 it's assuring that -- I'm sorry, I -- I get distracted
20 when things get put in front of me. All right. So you're
21 saying I should cut it -- yeah, wrap it up.

22 Okay. Well, I don't have an easy way to explain
23 things, other than how I explain them, so I apologize that
24 I'm out of line. The -- now, I a lost my place, so I'll
25 come back to that. But I -- yeah.

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Our next topic is going to be
2 natural and working lands, so that might be an opportunity
3 to talk about issue around extraction and things like
4 that.

5 So where we left off.

6 MAYOR REY LEÓN: I'm making sure. All right.
7 I'm going to go quick, because I know the clock is slim.

8 MEAGAN WYLIE: It is. Thank you.

9 MAYOR REY LEÓN: So, you know, I'm -- I feel
10 pretty positive. I feel hopeful that we could get
11 something done. And I think definitely having an
12 interagency, you know, body that follows it, that keeps
13 track of it in its development to bring about the ultimate
14 solutions, right. The reason why I'm hopeful is because
15 in Huron with my non-profit, we have nine grants under one
16 program called Uplift the Valley. In that program, we're
17 doing workforce training. We're working with labor.
18 We're -- we're -- we are doing -- covering the -- those
19 getting trained, they're getting paid. So it's kind of
20 like UVI, but not really, right, because a lot of the
21 trainings that are out, there don't pay you. They say,
22 hey, it's a free training, come through. Yeah, but I got
23 bills, so a lot of times it doesn't happen, right? And
24 we're simultaneously doing EV operator training, where
25 they also are able to give rides in electric vehicles to

1 farmworker families for their medical appointments,
2 Fresno, Bakersfield, you know. So we're like crossing out
3 a lot of the boxes in one swift hit.

4 And if we could do it at a micro level, we should
5 be able to do it at a State level. But what that means is
6 that no silos. And I think this interagency thing to me
7 looks like the hub that's connecting all these agencies.
8 You know, I've got CWDB, CEC, CARB, and all of them.
9 Like, forever grateful that I'm able to provide the
10 opportunities I'm providing, but we could take that at a
11 statewide level. Very possible. I'm down to support,
12 help out. You know, I'm kind of crazy, but you need
13 that --

14 (Laughter)

15 MAYOR REY LEÓN: -- new systems. You need to
16 reinvent things, you know what I mean, and recreate
17 things. And when systems have been the same ones that
18 have perpetuated poverty, you need to be a little bit
19 crazy to break out of that, right? And thank you.
20 Gracias.

21 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you. Apologize, Kevin. I
22 see your tent is up, but we're 15 minutes over time. And
23 I think in the interests of time, that sounds great.
24 Thank you so much. Chair, would you like to offer any
25 wrap-up comments for this session?

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: No, I think we covered it. I
2 think we can provide the direction for the language to add
3 to the draft. So I think we're in good shape

4 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Fantastic particular. We were
5 planning on a short break at this juncture. Are folks
6 feeling like they might need one?

7 Okay.

8 (Laughter)

9 MEAGAN WYLIE: Okay. Ten minutes. It's 3 --
10 it's 3:07. Please try to be back at your seats by 3:16,
11 so we can start at 3:17. We're 45 minutes behind our
12 anticipated schedule.

13 (Off record: 3:07 p.m.)

14 (Thereupon a recess was taken.)

15 (On record: 3:21 p.m.)

16 MEAGAN WYLIE: Okay. Folks, we're going to get
17 going again. If you're joining us in the room, if you
18 could please quiet down your voices. If you need to
19 continue your conversation, please go ahead and use the
20 hallway. Thank you so much for supporting a quiet
21 environment.

22 Everyone's kids are back in school. Don't make
23 me do it.

24 (Laughter)

25 MEAGAN WYLIE: Don't make me to ask you to clap

1 the Scoping Plan on a day-to-day basis as we're going
2 through the implementation, but I think we can really use
3 the relationships that we have built and some of the
4 analysis we've done already to build on that as we are
5 implementing the plan and taking steps, and, you know,
6 talking to our toxics divisions about whether or not we
7 need any rulemakings in certain areas, and like I said,
8 continuing to work with CalEPA as they engage in this
9 area.

10 So that's sort of -- that's sort of where I think
11 that topic is. Do any of the Board members want to raise
12 any issues or -- our agriculture member John Eisenhut.

13 MEAGAN WYLIE: Before you go, John, I just wanted
14 to remind folks to try to keep your comments to around two
15 minutes. And if you go longer, I'm going to flash you
16 with these cards here, so --

17 (Laughter)

18 MEAGAN WYLIE: -- thank you.

19 CHAIR RANDOLPH: I hope I stayed within two
20 minutes.

21 MEAGAN WYLIE: You were great.

22 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: So plan on it and know
23 that I don't see that well so I might miss the card.

24 (Laughter)

25 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: And I'll -- I'll.

1 It's on. There we go.

2 CHAIR RANDOLPH: You've got to be really close.

3 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: And I'm going to ask the
4 indulgence of the audience here, since this is intended to
5 be a more casual collaborative meeting, but I want to tell
6 a little bit of a personal journey.

7 I am an -- the -- the ag member of -- of the
8 Board, because of my history as a grower, which extends
9 for about 45 years, and as an almond grower specifically.
10 And about five years ago we did some family planning, and
11 my -- my family, the next generation, indicated to me
12 clearly that they wanted no part of what they referred to,
13 and what some of my colleagues refer to as industrial ag.
14 And so we, as a family, have transitioned to organic
15 farming.

16 So as part of my own personal journey, I have my
17 feet in different arenas. And I have to tell you, it's
18 been a personal struggle and a learning journey. So I --
19 I come to you -- I come to you as openly as I can with the
20 history that I just outlined.

21 I've -- I've -- I studied the six recommendations
22 and also took note of the -- of the verbal
23 recommendations. And there -- I think it's probably
24 better, in the interests of my two minutes, not to go over
25 all six. But my takeaway from the -- from the

1 introductory comments were this is an issue that needs and
2 requires coordination and modeling. And I support both of
3 those. I would like to see in the Scoping Plan
4 indications, requests, commitments to modeling transition
5 to organic, which to me encompasses reductions in
6 pesticides, because that's what organic is and -- and a
7 continued emphasis with the new secretary, compliance on
8 coordination.

9 My recollection on coordination, as a Board
10 level, extends back to our meeting in Shafter in late
11 January, early February of 2020 when the then Secretary of
12 Department of Pesticide Regulation joined us at that -- at
13 that meeting and made some -- along with his Executive
14 Officer, made some commitments in response to Board Member
15 De La Torre's questions and comments. And that -- that
16 Director is no longer Director, but to my knowledge, there
17 has been no follow-up, no continuation, only an abrogation
18 of those commitments on the part of that -- of DP -- of
19 DPR.

20 And I -- we are down the food chain, I guess a
21 parallel organization, to DPR in the -- in the
22 administrative org chart. But to the extent we -- whether
23 it's in the Scoping Plan or whether it continues to be an
24 emphasis on the part of this Board, I don't think we're
25 going to make any progress in -- in working lands or

1 defining any of those issues until and unless we get
2 the -- we are coordinated with the other agencies that
3 have some oversight. And there's a whole alphabet soup of
4 those agencies. So without going into the other areas, I
5 think those are my relevant comments.

6 Thank you.

7 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Board member
8 Eisenhower. I will say that I -- I think there's been a
9 little more follow-up from 2020, because there's been the
10 workaround getting pesticide notification targets. I
11 mean, sorry, for pilots, as well as funding for that. And
12 then there's also been the work around the -- there's the
13 working group that's supposed to be coming up with
14 recommendations. I can't remember what the working groups
15 is called. Do you remember? The Sustainable Pest
16 Management working Group.

17 Yeah. So -- but, you know, we need to continue,
18 and as the new Secretary starts literally next week, we
19 can circle back with her and kind of make sure that that
20 continues to be a high priority.

21 Okay. Who's next.

22 MEAGAN WYLIE: Okay. We're trying to balance the
23 discussion queue between committee members and Board
24 members. So here's what I've got, Matt Holmes followed by
25 Board Member De La Torre, then it will be Kevin Hamilton,

1 Board Member Hunts[SIC], Kevin Jefferson. And then if no
2 other Board member wants to comment in the between, Mayor
3 Rey. So that's our current queue.

4 Matt, please go ahead.

5 MATT HOLMES: Yeah. Thank you. I'm pleased to
6 hear the Chair recognize that this is a new challenge, and
7 that this needs to be an iterative process, and that we're
8 going to be working on this across agency for a little
9 while to get better input and to get better modeling out
10 of this. I think the other thing that I would say about
11 this scenario is that there are plenty of things in the
12 world of ecological restoration and urban greening that we
13 know are good ideas already and we don't need a model to
14 tell us that a tree is a good idea. If it cools a street
15 and if it cools a home, and if knocks down dust, and it
16 keeps somebody out of the hospital. So if this is an
17 economy-wide plan, it should really take into account
18 those secondary and tertiary benefits of urban greening.

19 I think also, you know, there's -- I know that
20 CARB understands co-benefits, but I don't see them in this
21 Scoping Plan. And I know that, because I've planted a lot
22 of trees for the State. Kevin has done this. And you
23 have to go through a pretty rigorous house greenhouse as
24 calculation where you have to prove that there are
25 co-benefits for planting a tree to the south and to the

1 west of a house, shading a house so that it's air
2 conditioning doesn't come on, planting a deciduous tree so
3 that you're not shading it during the winter and firing up
4 the furnace earlier.

5 There's a lot of those co-benefits that I think
6 would help elevate the impact of this scenario and help
7 reduce some of the rush to newer more unproven scenar --
8 strategies in the Scoping Plan. And I also think, you
9 know, the interagency thing is vital. You'll get a lot of
10 better input, but I think it also reveals a planning
11 structure issue, you know, that CARB didn't use its own
12 formula, its own data, its own divisions in the same
13 building in this Scoping Plan. So it reveals that we need
14 a more inclusive planning and visioning ritual.

15 You know, we asked ISD to do a Herculean
16 undoable, give us a portfolio to save the world. And it
17 is way to big to ask one group of people to do. They did
18 a masterful job bringing together a spreadsheet that we
19 can critique. I think there's also squishier things that
20 we can do to save our state and save our people. And sick
21 people and dead people are expensive and that should be a
22 big part of an economic analysis. I want to be involved
23 in future planning for sure.

24 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board member De La Torre.

25 BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: I know this is --

1 messes things up, but Kevin, pulled his card down last
2 time, and so I'd like for him to go ahead.

3 JOHN KEVIN JEFFERSON III: I just wanted to say
4 that this is good conversations. I think we're moving in
5 -- in directions. Conversations are great. Synergy is
6 good. But one of things that we -- we have to consider is
7 enforcement. We're talking about all of these
8 implementations. We're talking about all these studies,
9 and pilots, and working, but there's on in -- there's not
10 a lot of enforcement. An example is in Los Angeles that
11 came up with flaring regulations for the refineries, but,
12 you know, who's monitoring those, who's enforcing those.

13 On the tour, we talked to folks and they said
14 flaring is happening almost daily. So we have
15 regulations. We have a lot of energy around regulations,
16 but then there's absolutely no enforcement. When we were
17 touring the refinery, the organization said that they
18 asked for CEQA five years ago. Why does it take five
19 years to receive CEQA documentation. Is that because --
20 and the question will be what's the enforcement behind
21 those?

22 So I think we really need to consider
23 implementation of enforcement guidelines into the Scoping
24 Plan in relations to AB 32.

25 BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you.

1 On the pesticide, the Chair mentioned it, but
2 there are four pilot counties currently with notification
3 for pesticides and that was a direct result of our
4 efforts, I think, going back to Shafter and the
5 collaboration that we've had since then, under the new DPR
6 head. So that -- there's been tremendous progress there
7 with them since then.

8 That being said, I said in June, and I'll say
9 again, I think, just like we did with the oil conversation
10 previously, we should have a multi-agency process on
11 pesticides in this Scoping Plan as well, some way, shape,
12 or form. And then -- then we have the SIP coming up. So
13 that's not Scoping Plan, but there's some possibilities
14 there for us.

15 And my last comment is on natural and working
16 lands, the Executive Order between us and all the other
17 relevant agencies was just done a couple of years ago. So
18 that is why it's never been part of a Scoping Plan prior
19 to now, because we didn't have a framework to bring us all
20 together. It's fresh. It's new. We're learning as we're
21 going along. And I think we can expect over the next five
22 years it's going to be a lot of learning, a lot of
23 adaptation, and if we miss something in this Scoping Plan,
24 it does not mean we can't take action, as the Chair
25 mentioned. If we see something out there that we can take

1 action on at the CARB level. We can.

2 Thank you.

3 MEAGAN WYLIE: Kevin Hamilton.

4 KEVIN HAMILTON: Thank you. So with regard to
5 natural and working lands, sort of more broadly, it's
6 interesting to me that we sort of lump the forestland
7 together, wildlands together with the actual working
8 lands.

9 I've always felt, and I -- I'll say it again,
10 that they should be treated separately. Each has
11 different ways that it can respond to these climate
12 emergencies that we're facing. I think there's an
13 underestimation in the plan of how quickly, given the
14 resources they need, farmers and agriculture could respond
15 to say changing different types of crops or approaches to
16 managing crops.

17 I hear the statement that it's just going to take
18 too long to move natural and working lands to the point
19 where they can be an adequate carbon sink. But again, I
20 think that's an assumption without merit. If I'm going to
21 have that conversation, I need to have CDFA and I need to
22 have farmers in the room. If you're going to tell me that
23 there's not going to be a certain amount of forest
24 management, I need Cal Fire in the room. I need to see
25 how the western states forest management program is

1 referenced, because they're looking at this too and they
2 have a plan. And while there's a slight occasional
3 reference to it in -- in the plan, it is not specifically
4 cited or charac -- or the reductions in possible burning
5 of acreage named or even referred to.

6 So most of the references are to things that CARB
7 has done, studies that have been presented to CARB by
8 people who are researching this. So again, it comes back
9 to this idea of this is a multi-agency problem on the
10 natural side, which is fun to say on the natural, right,
11 you know, so -- and that, you know, our wetlands and
12 preserving those, and our forests and how we manage those
13 needs to be -- bring the experts into the room to have
14 that conversation.

15 It was funny, because in the previous Scoping
16 Plan efforts, we were able to bring those interagency
17 experts in the room and have conversations with them. We
18 asked for that for this Scoping Plan and it has never
19 happened, asked for it multiple times. If we're going to
20 talk about energy, I want to talk to the CAISO. If we're
21 going to talk about forestlands working lands like this
22 and forests, I want to talk to Cal Fire. They've got the
23 plan and I want to understand their plan and hear their
24 opinion in person, if at all possible.

25 So I think it's really critical that we come back

1 to reality and that we make sure that in this building
2 where we've got all these really great entities - just
3 being repetitive here to Matt now, but ditto to you,
4 brother - that indeed we need them in the room not in the
5 building.

6 So sadly this -- especially this section, which
7 is so near and dear to me personally, because I come from
8 this, it's offensive that we have treated it as sort of a
9 carve-out that is just maybe. And so let's do better on
10 this one, okay. Let's do better.

11 Thank you.

12 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Hurt.

13 BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you, Chair. So to our
14 EJAC Member Hamilton's point of what happens in practice,
15 I was just curious whether staff could help us maybe
16 understand a little bit about the difficult trade-offs
17 that we're going to have to do in -- which are a number of
18 prioritized targets and goals around agriculture and
19 farming. I am really thinking in this moment in time cost
20 implications on the consumer food-wise down the road what
21 does that mean. I'm also thinking about the health of the
22 neighboring communities. I mean, we absolutely need to do
23 something with regards to reduction of pesticides, but I
24 want to know what that costs to the community. And I also
25 want to know how food is affected by the costs. Is -- do

1 we have that information to evaluate? If so, I think it's
2 something we should share publicly in a clearer space, so
3 that we can all talk about the priorities that EJAC has
4 put forth and what that means for everybody.

5 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.

6 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Let me -- let me -- let
7 me jump in, if I may. I -- I took a shortcut around my
8 request for modeling, but I would -- in the conversion to
9 organic, I just offer this. Organic is -- is
10 inexorably -- and I believe that the Scoping Plan should
11 be aspirational, and -- and should be just that, a plan
12 that's going to take us to a point.

13 I'll use as a reference point in answer to Board
14 Member Hurt's questions. Costco, and as a happy Costco
15 shopper and a purchaser of organic milk, eggs, and
16 almonds, I noticed that they are between 30 and 50 percent
17 more expensive than -- than the nonorganic offerings of
18 the same -- of similar functioning product. And the
19 reason that I am calling for modeling is because I
20 believe -- I believe that organic it's not that organic
21 growers are making more money. It -- it costs more to
22 produce -- given our current awareness and technology, it
23 costs more to produce organic product.

24 And if we're going to be respectful of
25 environmental justice communities, communities that are

1 frequently food deserts, I think there's a conflict
2 inherent in -- in a movement toward requiring more and
3 more organic. So I'll throw that out there. It's a
4 controversial issue, but I think we need to have it on the
5 table.

6 Thank you.

7 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We're getting a little
8 overtime on this one, so I want to kind of try to re --
9 sort of summarize some of what we've heard, but I want to
10 make sure we have everybody's last comments.

11 Board Member Hurt, did you have anything else you
12 wanted to say? Oh, you hadn't put that back.

13 Okay.

14 MATT HOLMES: I can't believe I forgot this, but
15 as many of you know, I used to work in Richmond,
16 California at the Rosie the Riveter World War II Home
17 Front National Historical Park, a National Park that
18 commemorates the history of how women and people of color
19 won World War II by building the arsenal of democracy.
20 People who had never done complicated and skilled labor
21 before were taught something new and they chal -- they
22 overcame the challenge of their time. They might have
23 learned the wrong lesson about peace through superior fire
24 power, but they -- it absolutely changed our nation. And
25 it was a transformative plan. And they didn't -- you

1 know, they didn't do a cost-benefit analysis on it. They
2 hired people to do something that they knew needed to
3 happen.

4 And this is the challenge of our time and we need
5 to break down barriers to traditional employment and we
6 need valorize conservation work, ecological restoration.
7 We need to regrow our burned forests. And I do that work
8 in Stockton. I hire formerly incarcerated individuals and
9 systems impacted youth and I pay them a livable wage. And
10 it's -- it's rewarding and that never shows up in a
11 spreadsheet. There's -- there's more to this one than
12 meets the eye, certainly than its GHG value.

13 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. Okay. I am going to
14 Supervise Vargas, did you want to say something.

15 BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: In terms of like local
16 counties and what we can do in terms -- and looking at it
17 from the Scoping Plan piece of it, as part of our regional
18 decarbonization work that we are doing in the County of
19 San Diego in our Office of Sustainability Environmental
20 Justice. We actually are working with UCSD to actually
21 create a program that they're going to come back with an
22 analysis and evaluation tools about what -- what is the
23 role between agricultural and foods systems and GH -- GHG
24 emission reductions.

25 And so I think that we have developed a San Diego

1 food system alliance that is actually working in
2 partnership with the County of San Diego to look at this
3 and there's going to be a draft that's going to be
4 prepared for public comment coming up. I just wanted to
5 make sure that I share that with you, because I -- I want
6 to -- when we're thinking about this is we have big plans
7 and how do we implement it at the county and local levels
8 I think is really critical and important and using our
9 educational system to really connect that to the results
10 and what the impact is going to be on our EJ communities.
11 SO I wanted to share that and happy to report back when --
12 when we have it.

13 Thank you.

14 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. Okay. So I'm
15 hearing a couple of suggestions. First of all, continuing
16 to highlight the -- sorry. Did you want to say something?
17 Oh, okay -- continuing to highlight the work of Secretary
18 Garcia when she starts in convening agencies with on --
19 you know, with ongoing work not only with DPR, OEHHA, and
20 the other Cal EPA agencies as well as us, but also with
21 CDFA as I think Kevin reminded us, that they're also a
22 critical piece of this, so -- and, of course, the Natural
23 Resources Agency as well. So continuing that
24 collaboration. Highlighting opportunities around
25 enforcement. I think that's a really important issue and

1 I know it's -- it's something that our staff is working
2 really hard on in coordination with air districts and
3 others. And so maybe we can have an opportunity in the
4 Scoping Plan to highlight that that's going to be a
5 critical part of implementation going forward.

6 And then just reiterating that there does need to
7 be more analysis, more modeling around issues like Board
8 Member Eisenhut raised in terms of costs. So I think,
9 unless there are any further comments on this, I think we
10 can close this issue up.

11 KEVIN HAMILTON: Can I make just one comment,
12 Madam Chair?

13 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.

14 KEVIN HAMILTON: And that's that not just
15 modeling, but more flexible modeling. We should be able
16 to sort of slide up and down different strategies and see
17 how we can make them fit together to get the best of all
18 of it, right, versus sort of being stuck in these single
19 scenario columns, where everything is fixed, because the
20 present model is not flexible in that way.

21 Yeoman's work just to do it at all. I absolutely
22 get that, but I think we need to move beyond that now,
23 because there are great ideas all across it and we need to
24 bring those together, right? We may have something.

25 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Yes.

1 MAYOR REY LEÓN: So again, I think there's
2 definitely -- we have the technology and we have the
3 ability to leverage and pulling in the Feds to also
4 support. The example in this case is our grant with USDA
5 and working with UC Davis. We are basically going to be
6 comparing the effectiveness of industrial fertilizer to
7 liquid fertilizer made from anaerobic digestion of food
8 waste, and employing people from barrio, people from the
9 community and the process. And all the liquid fertilizer
10 we're going to be using it for community gardens, where
11 they're going to be growing organic food. I call it the
12 nutrition network. You know, so there's ways that we can
13 make things happen, employ people, and have other
14 co-benefits.

15 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

16 Back to you, Meagan.

17 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you, everyone and thank you
18 for sharing the airtime.

19 We'd like to next move to a discussion on carbon
20 markets and Cap-and-Trade. I want to acknowledge that we
21 intended to start this conversation at 3:15. It's now 4
22 o'clock, so let's please continue to try to be concise.

23 And I'm not trying to get a giggle out of folks,
24 but there are a lot of important staff to -- to be shared
25 around the table. I'm just trying to reflect that back to

1 you all what time it is and people are going to get hungry
2 eventually.

3 We would like Dr. Catherine, one of our
4 Co-Chairs, with Central Valley Air Quality Coalition, here
5 with us in person to frame this conversation along with
6 Danny Cullenward. He's an invited presenter from the
7 Cap-and-Trade Work Group. He's joining us virtually.

8 So Dr. Catherine, please.

9 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, I'm sorry. Can I just say
10 one more thing. I apologize. I meant to also add that we
11 can in -- uplift the role of the permanent EJAC and a
12 natural and working lands sort of continuing working group
13 okay. Off that.

14 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: Thank you, Meagan,
15 for helping us keep on track and time. I know it's not
16 always the most fun job, but it is important for us to
17 keep moving on the agenda.

18 (Thereupon a slide presentation.)

19 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: So this is Dr.
20 Catherine again convener of the Cap-and-Trade Work Group.
21 There is a handout available that I believe is being
22 passed out right now, so I'm not going to repeat what's on
23 the handout or on the slides. I just want to mention that
24 we do have overview reference material for you all to be
25 able to look at. A bit of a history and timeline for how

1 we got here in terms of the Cap-and-Trade Program.

2 And I really wanted to start out the discussion
3 with the overarching questions and asks that we're going
4 to have for you as the Board. So we are asking
5 specifically for the California Air Resources Board to
6 commit to reducing the percentage of reductions that are
7 covered by Cap-and-Trade in this Scoping Plan. And we
8 urge the initiation of a full regulatory process before
9 the next compliance period to address the questions and
10 concerns that have been raised.

11 So the EJAC Cap-and-Trade Work Group has been
12 convened as an ongoing priority concern for environmental
13 justice communities that is not adequately addressed by
14 the modeling and really got very light treatment in the
15 draft Plan. Our work group worked together and submitted
16 a comment letter with recommendations in June and we're
17 disappointed that there wasn't discussion at the Board
18 meeting.

19 Fundamentally, cap-and-trade worsens conditions
20 in environmental justice neighborhoods by allowing
21 pay-to-pollute schemes instead of cleanup. There's lots
22 of potential for bogus accounting as we've unfortunately
23 experienced in the San Joaquin Valley with our similarly
24 designed Emission Reduction Credit Banking Program.

25 It's been at least five years since serious

1 questions about the functioning of California's
2 Cap-and-Trade Program started gaining momentum. There are
3 many voices and many indicators that the system needs
4 recalibrating. The Independent Emissions Market Advisory
5 Committee, or IEMAC has just been one of these voices.
6 They are a group that analyzes the environmental and
7 economic performance of the State's Cap-and-Trade Program
8 and other relevant climate policies, and they report their
9 findings to CARB and the Joint Legislative Committee on
10 Climate Change.

11 The IEMAC was created by Assembly Bill 398 in
12 2017 and is made up of five experts on emissions trading
13 market design. I want to express my gratitude on behalf
14 of the Cap-and-Trade Work Group to IEMAC members for
15 engaging in dialogue with the Cap-and-Trade Work Group,
16 and, in fact, inviting us to speak at one of their
17 meetings a couple of months ago. It's been a productive
18 and collaborative dialogue and we look forward to
19 continuing those conversations.

20 And with that, I would like to pass it to Danny
21 Cullenward with the IEMAC and you also have a copy of his
22 slides in your folder.

23 DANNY CULLENWARD: Thank you, Dr. Catherine. May
24 I, can I share my screen? Will you all be able to that?

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: No, we won't be able to.

1 DANNY CULLENWARD: Okay. Can somebody else?

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yep --

3 DANNY CULLENWARD: Go ahead.

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: -- we've got your slides.

5 (Thereupon a slide presentation.)

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: So just let us know, just
7 say next slide when you get to the next one.

8 DANNY CULLENWARD: Okay. Just to start off, as
9 an important caveat. I will be representing myself today,
10 but a lot of my presentation is going to reference
11 materials put out by the Independent Emissions Market
12 Advisory Committee. Only the official documents from the
13 IEMAC represent the committee's official views, so I just
14 wanted to make that distinction clear to you, as I talk
15 about two issues in relation to the Cap-and-Trade Program
16 that are of particular relevance.

17 So thank you to the EJAC for the opportunity to
18 present and Chair Randolph and others for your attention.

19 Next slide, please.

20 --o0o--

21 DANNY CULLENWARD: I want to talk about the first
22 issue, allowance banking, which is depicted in a stylized
23 graphic here from the Legislative Analyst's Office. And
24 the concept of allowance banking is that we have declining
25 emissions limits in the Cap-and-Trade Program, but for the

1 first several years of the Program's history, emissions
2 regulated under the program have been less than the supply
3 of pollution allowances. Entities in the market and so
4 called non-compliance entities can buy and hold on to
5 surplus credits, which they can potentially use if there
6 are too many credits banked in the system to comply with
7 program rules whenever the less emitting significantly
8 more than the emissions caps would permit if you looked at
9 them on an annual basis. And this picture depicts a
10 scenario where this could unfold.

11 Next slide, please.

12 --o0o--

13 DANNY CULLENWARD: This is a standard problem in
14 emissions market design and it's, I think, well understood
15 and actually actively managed in several systems,
16 including systems that CARB already runs. The way to deal
17 with this issue is to try and anticipate what kinds of
18 levels of banking of these credits are consistent with the
19 program goals you're trying to achieve. Then you want to
20 measure what's going on, and, if needed, revise the
21 program or implement automatic adjustments to the program
22 to make sure you get on track to where you're trying to
23 go.

24 And I want to emphasize leading jurisdictions
25 around the world already do this. And the Air Resources

1 Board does this in a number of programs that effectively
2 are managing the banking of credits including the Advanced
3 Clean Cars Program and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.

4 Next slide, please.

5 --o0o--

6 DANNY CULLENWARD: The subject of allowance
7 banking has been a significant source of controversy for
8 many years, I think most prominently in around 2017, 2018,
9 when a number of studies, and projections, and popular
10 discussions began suggesting that the program caps that
11 were implemented in response to the Cap-and-Trade
12 legislation extending the program through 2030 were not
13 adequately tight enough to get to where our current
14 statutory goals are for 2030. This is a topic we've been
15 discussing for many years on the Committee.

16 We've also had bicameral interest and
17 recommendations to start measuring what are the levels of
18 credit banking that are actually going on in the program.
19 So far, that is not something that the Board has elected
20 to do, partly in response to the interest in these
21 questions and the lack of progress to date in measuring
22 them formally. The IEMAC came up with methods to measure,
23 using official public program data, what the state of
24 banking is. And those methods were published in a
25 peer-reviewed paper.

1 Next slide, please.

2 --o0o--

3 DANNY CULLENWARD: This brings us to what we can
4 now say based on the available data. And what I'm showing
5 you here is the observations of how many allowances were
6 banked in the program at the end of the third compliance
7 period, which is the most recent compliance data available
8 in the program. Over 300 million allowances were banked
9 at the end of this period, which is about twice the level
10 that the Air Resources Board anticipated in its most
11 recent Cap-and-Trade rulemaking.

12 It's also consistent with the ranges expressed
13 here by three groups that have publicly documented their
14 concerns around these issues including the Legislative
15 Analyst's Office, the independent Environmental
16 Commissioner of Ontario, which used to participate in our
17 program, and a separate analysis from the climate scholar
18 Chris Busch.

19 So again, the observations of what we're seeing
20 here are consistent with allowance banking being a
21 significant issue and substantially greater than were
22 anticipated in previous design phases.

23 Next slide, please.

24 --o0o--

25 DANNY CULLENWARD: In the IEMAC's most recent

1 annual report, we have an extensive chapter analyzing this
2 issue. I've quoted here in full the entire summary of
3 that chapter walking through the observations of the
4 allowance banking levels exceeding the expectations and
5 being quite significant.

6 I want to highlight that being over 300 million
7 allowances banked in the program, in the previous Scoping
8 Plan, the role of the Cap-and-Trade Program was expected
9 to deliver only 236 million tons over this current decade.
10 So when we talk about banking over 300 million allowances,
11 each allowance equal to a ton, that's substantially larger
12 than the cumulative reductions expected from the program
13 over the coming decade, which I hope gives you some sense
14 of the scale of the problem we're talking about.

15 And the IEMAC concluded that its findings
16 indicated the need for policymakers to evaluate whether
17 the current program caps are consistent with the State's
18 2030 emissions limit.

19 Next slide, please.

20 --o0o--

21 DANNY CULLENWARD: The second topic I want to
22 address before turning it back to the group is the subject
23 of carbon offsets, which is a controversial and
24 particularly large part of the Cap-and-Trade Program.
25 Nearly, 140 million credits, or 139 million credits, were

1 surrendered in California over the first eight years of
2 the program's history, and over 208 million credits have
3 been issued to date.

4 Again, when you compare that to the cumulative
5 reductions expected over the current decade, you get a
6 sense that the offsets program is significant and large
7 when you look at the overall scope of what the program is
8 trying to achieve. There are multiple programs that are
9 part of the offsets program, but about 80 percent of the
10 credits in the market come from a protocol crediting
11 carbon stored in forests, which is managed by the Air
12 Resources Board.

13 Next slide, please.

14 --o0o--

15 DANNY CULLENWARD: There are a significant number
16 of issues associated with the forest carbon offsets
17 program. There have been a number of academic studies
18 including ones I've participated in that have documented
19 significant overcrediting issues where projects earn more
20 credits than they should or where the claims they're
21 making do not appear to be ecologically consistent with
22 the data used in the project documentation.

23 There's actually substantial reporting from
24 investigative journalists that have documented multiple
25 instances where landowners are unlikely to have engaged in

1 official review of this program since the 2018 rulemaking.

2 Similarly on the carbon offsets side, there are
3 significant evidence from peer-reviewed studies and
4 investigative journalists that the number of credits being
5 issued to projects is not entirely climate accurate. And
6 the permanence of carbon stored in the forests is in
7 question. There's been no review of that program since
8 its most recent update in 2015.

9 And that's where I'll end my remarks with
10 gratitude again for the opportunity to join and a
11 willingness for myself or other members of the Committee
12 to speak with Board members at any time.

13 Thank you.

14 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you. On this
15 topic, I think we have indicated that we will start a
16 rulemaking next year. There is going to be an offset
17 workshop later this year that will sort of help kick-off
18 the conversation around that topic for the rulemaking that
19 will happen next year. I think as the current text in the
20 Scoping Plan indicates, there is a lesser role for
21 cap-and-trade, but a lot of that depends on sort of all of
22 these other kind of direct emission strategies, and how
23 those are going to play out, and how much of the -- if
24 they are going to do as much lifting as we anticipate in
25 terms of deployment of renewables, deployment of the

1 zero-emission vehicles, decarbonization of the building
2 sector, et cetera.

3 So the weaker our efforts there, the more
4 cap-and-trade will need to fill the gap. So we really
5 want to make sure we double down in terms of the effective
6 implementation of those programs we've already identified.
7 But clearly, it is getting to be time for an update to the
8 Cap-and-Trade rulemaking and tackle some of these issues
9 have been raised publicly for the last few years and that
10 we can kind of unpack in a sort of full stakeholder
11 process.

12 Hopefully that was under two minutes.

13 Does anyone else have any comments they want to
14 share?

15 JUAN FLORES: Thank you. Yes, I mean, well where
16 to start. The first time that I ever appeared to give
17 comments in front of CARB's Board was in 2010 about this
18 specific issue. This is how I started my environmental
19 justice fight. And the reason is that systems like
20 Cap-and-Trade do not work for our communities, right. As
21 we're talking about a just transition, as we're talking
22 about it, cap-and-trade is not the way. So I really hope
23 that we stay away from it, because the systems like this
24 that keep allowing industries to keep polluting in making
25 a phase of -- or making statements that they are doing

1 something for the environment, when they truly are not.
2 Those communities that are first and foremost impacted are
3 the last ones to see any -- any benefits from
4 cap-and-trade, right?

5 The moment that some of these benefits come down
6 they have watered down so much that are literally peanuts
7 for the communities, right? So we want something that is
8 going to limit the amount of -- I guess this is what I
9 want to say, I would like to see more caps and less trade.
10 And I think that's the system that works for our
11 communities.

12 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

13 Any think other comments?

14 Board Member Takvorian.

15 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you and thanks to
16 our presenters for providing us with a lot of provocative
17 information I think. I -- I guess my question is I -- I
18 agree with you, Chair, that there has been announced a
19 lesser role for cap-and-trade in this Scoping Plan and
20 that the -- and we understand that rulemaking will start
21 again next year.

22 What my question is, and I'm pretty confident it
23 can't be answered today, is what can we do in this Scoping
24 Plan to reduce the role of cap-and-trade and reduce the
25 use of offsets and allowances? What does the Board have

1 authority to do at this point before the rulemaking, which
2 I anticipate will take some time, kicks in? And if
3 there's a relatively short answer to that, I'd love to
4 hear it. But I think that the work of Professor
5 Cullenward and other has brought -- has been brought to us
6 for the entire time. I mean, I think actually Juan's been
7 working on it longer than I have, but from -- we've heard
8 about it for years, including the 2017 Scoping Plan
9 update. And honestly, I don't think there has been
10 anything substantial that has been accomplished in
11 reducing the role of cap-and-trade or increasing its
12 effectiveness if that were to be possible.

13 So my question is what -- what mechanisms are
14 available to us in this Scoping Plan, so that we can
15 actually reduce the role of cap-and-trade now or in the --
16 in the near future. So I don't know if someone can
17 respond to that, but I'd like to see that incorporated
18 into this Scoping Plan.

19 CHAIR RANDOLPH: I don't know that there is a
20 short answer to that question, right, because it's -- you
21 know, you're looking at getting -- you know, transitioning
22 away from existing fuels, doing something new, and what
23 are the different strategies to reduce emissions and --
24 and how much of that is directive. You know, you -- you
25 will do -- you know, transition your fleet, you know, to

1 zero-emission and how much of that is okay, private
2 sector, we are going to push you to come up with your own
3 emissions reductions solutions, right?

4 And so I mean, you know, we can kind of think on
5 that and see if there's a more clear way to articulate
6 that in the plan. But I do think, you know, the
7 difference is the Scoping Plan is this more high level
8 plan and the -- and Cap-and-Trade is really how -- how do
9 we -- we have this -- this structure. How do we make this
10 structure as effective as possible.

11 And so I think it's important for us to commit to
12 taking a look at that. I mean, I've heard different
13 suggestions from other members of IEMAC and other folks
14 with various suggestions for how to tackle the question of
15 allowances, and how do we make sure we can get to 2030,
16 how to deal with how those allowances are allocated, how
17 do we deal with, you know, ways to ensure that -- that the
18 price is supported. You know, all these really technical,
19 you know, complex issues. And I think we need to take --
20 take the opportunity to review that, as I said, in the
21 context with all the stakeholders and those affected,
22 including communities.

23 And I think we, in the Scoping Plan, can make a
24 clear commitment to do that next year and to try to do it
25 expeditiously. I mean, we don't want to have a four-year

1 rulemaking on this. I think we need to move quickly on
2 this particular topic.

3 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: No, I'm confident that
4 we can. And I understand that it's complex. I guess the
5 question I have is that if the -- if as this conclusion in
6 this presentation that substantial allowance banking puts
7 the 2030 target at risk, as you suggested, we need to do
8 better at a -- at direct emission reduction in order to
9 offset that. I'd like to see in the Scoping Plan the
10 analysis of what we need to do to do that. And I -- I may
11 be wrong, but I don't think that that direct analysis is
12 presented to us in the Scoping Plan.

13 So that, to me, is something we can get our hands
14 on today and so that we can evaluate how the allowances
15 put our 2030 goal at risk.

16 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I mean, I think we can go
17 back and sort of see what -- what -- you know, how -- how
18 much of a deep dive we can do in the short-term and how
19 much of -- of that really needs to be part of the larger
20 discussion, but we can absolutely give that some thought.

21 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: That would be awesome.

22 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.

23 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: And I -- I don't think
24 it's a new question. So I'm guessing that staff have been
25 working on it for a while, because these are the questions

1 that were brought up in the 2017 plan. And I think that
2 they're smart folks who have been taking a look at this
3 for a while. So thank you for that.

4 MEAGAN WYLIE: There's no further comments or
5 questions -- or Dr. Catherine.

6 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: Yeah. Thank you.
7 I just wanted to close out this discussion by
8 acknowledging that there are definitely a lot of details
9 that could be discussed with such a sophisticated
10 mechanism as cap-and-trade. And that fundamentally, in
11 terms of equity concerns, we really want to make sure that
12 we're not continuing to concentrate pollution in our
13 environmental justice neighborhoods. So I want to thank
14 Danny Cullenward with IEMAC again for joining us and to
15 the Cap-and-Trade Work Group members who have helped me
16 develop these recommendations.

17 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you.

18 We'll next move on to our fourth and final
19 priority topic, CCUS, carbon capture use and storage.
20 Again, we'll spend approximately 30 minutes on this. Then
21 we had allocated another 30 minutes or so just to kind of
22 recapitulate all the key takeaways and highlight anything
23 outstanding for CARB Board's attention. We're calling
24 that the overarching or short statements piece. We have
25 to check in on timing.

1 Following that, we'll go to public comment. I
2 know we were having a few questions as to when public is
3 going to come up. I would maybe estimate around 5 p.m.,
4 5:15 p.m. if we can stay on target here.

5 So CCUS. The point persons on that are Matt
6 Holmes, Little Manila Rising, and Dan Ress, Center on
7 Race, Party, and the Environment.

8 MATT HOLMES: Great. Thanks.

9 Yeah. So this has kind of been the monster in
10 the room that sucked a lot of oxygen out of our
11 conversations for the past year. And it's unfortunate,
12 because it's frankly not feasible within the performance
13 period of this Scoping Plan. And we've all come to
14 realize that transport and storage aren't going to happen
15 before 2027, at least not far as, you know, CARB is
16 concerned.

17 And, you know, it's -- this was just one of many
18 overarching issues that we were trying to chew on. But
19 the fact that it has sort of set itself apart and is one
20 of the four major issues we want to share with you today,
21 I think is really telling.

22 Because I'm from Little Manila, I have to sort of
23 highlight that this is connected to, you know, the history
24 of racism and white supremacy that defines our state of
25 California. Oil and gas exploration are categorically in

1 racist locations and I'll show you a picture in a second
2 to prove that.

3 And I think, you know, that -- that I would love
4 to have an engineered solution and a technical solution to
5 global climate instability. I've met my neighbors. I've
6 been all over California and I think the cultural
7 solutions of loving one another and caring for sacrifice
8 zones are still a long ways off for the rest of my
9 neighbors. I hope I'm wrong about that, but we seem to
10 have a high tolerance for the suffering of others in the
11 state of California.

12 So, you know, I call myself a carbon capture
13 supporter, but I have a ton of very serious questions that
14 need to be answered. And unfortunately in my sort of -- I
15 got thrown into this like learning to swim. I have found
16 that there's a real lack of scientific consensus. I mean,
17 I've asked questions that have triggered new Department of
18 Energy studies through the Lawrence Livermore National
19 Lab. And, you know, I'm a failed substitute teacher,
20 right? Like I shouldn't be informing scientific research.

21 But when I asked, you know, what happens when it
22 leaks into the water, somebody goes, oh, we never really
23 thought about that because it will never leak, because we
24 trust pipes. And I'm like all right, well, live in oil
25 and gas country where can't hold on to saline injection

1 fluid or met -- or gaseous methane. And I've met with
2 this scientist who said, yeah, we only every studied this
3 under impaired landscapes and brownfields and they're the
4 people that wrote the Class 6 permit for U.S. EPA. And
5 they said, boy, your estuary sure sounds pretty important.
6 I'm like yeah, all marine mammal life from Puget Sound to
7 Mexico pretty important. Maybe we should do this
8 somewhere else.

9 So I think there's a lot of scientific consensus
10 that hopefully Dan will touch on. But I -- I also just
11 want to point out that this is -- you know, this was
12 featured in -- in this Scoping Plan and people latched on
13 to it, because we knew it was coming to our neighborhoods.
14 You know, I had a company approach me with this. And
15 it -- it highlighted back to this sort of inclusive
16 planning concern that I have about, you know, who leads
17 this whole process and how many more different sets of
18 eyes who have different perspective on this need to be
19 involved. Because, yeah, it is only -- it was only three
20 percent of the greenhouse gas re -- or the carbon
21 reduction in the plan, but all three percent of that
22 happens in our neighborhoods, right? All of that is going
23 to happen in places that have traditional oil and gas or a
24 biomass facility.

25 So with that said, I just raise some of the

1 questions, and maybe we can put the slide up, the slide
2 17. You know some of the main questions that really need
3 to be answered before the State of California can really
4 say that it's making an informed choice about this
5 strategy are that, you know, we should all experience
6 painful cognitive dissonance used in our climate portfolio
7 to extend the life of fossil fuel extraction and refining
8 and use, right? I mean, that just should hit everybody in
9 the belly off the start.

10 No increases in air pollution. You know, this
11 isn't a creative fantasy of fear of ours. Like, we know
12 about biomass facilities that communities had shut down,
13 in which companies planned and plotted to resurrect.
14 Zombie biomass facilities in the Central Valley in a
15 non-attainment region were enticed to come back, because
16 of the promise of State and federal incentives.

17 You know, the idea of continuing pollution. Like
18 all of these things should be phased out, especially in a
19 non-attainment region. You know, we talked about the
20 SIP -- Hector brought up the SIP earlier. We've been
21 breaking the law for 25 years. The CARB should not be
22 subsidizing anybody throwing more garbage in the sky just
23 to make some cash off of it.

24 And then finally, that, you know, the protocols
25 in the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, and the protocols for

1 monitoring are really inadequate. And CARB knows that. I
2 know you guys are working with first rate researchers on
3 how to improve the monitoring protocols for all this. But
4 at the end of the day, we still have a regime where
5 implementing parties are -- are the ones looking over
6 their own shoulder and handing in their own report card.
7 And we really need to have third-party monitoring of any
8 potential leakage. Like, wouldn't it be a tragedy to hand
9 over a bunch of cash to somebody whose carbon ends up back
10 in the sky and nobody can confirm for sure if it's down
11 there. I know smarter people have solved that problem and
12 they're in this room.

13 But, you know, we live in these communities and
14 we know how practical real world projects get done. And
15 they get done by frankly reckless, and obtuse, and
16 deliberate local governments that really have a high
17 tolerance for the suffering of their residents. And so
18 CARB owes second class California equal protection under
19 law, whether or not we have healthy, local electoral
20 dynamics.

21 So can we go to the next slide and then I'll then
22 shut up.

23 You know, take a look at this map. This is
24 the -- this is the same red map from OEHHA. And you can
25 kind of see the darker dots on there. You know that's a

1 map that's painted in blood from the history of white
2 supremacy and white violence, and which has defined
3 investment in California for 150 years. That's the region
4 that pays the State's bills and is also the most poverty
5 impacted region in all of the United States, while
6 furnishing the most profitable agricultural industry in
7 all of human history.

8 So, you know, doubling down on that is -- is
9 something that, you know, a budget is a moral document,
10 this Scoping Plan is a moral document, and a lot of
11 questions need to be answered before the CARB signs off on
12 this.

13 And with that, I think, you know, there's a man
14 who's spent the last several months heading off really
15 shortsighted efforts to use carbon capture as part of an
16 enhanced oil recovery strategy. Our communities have
17 expended a ton of energy and resources contending with
18 this issue that was dropped on us because of frankly
19 reckless market signals sent by this body and the federal
20 Department of Energy.

21 You know, we're always concerned about market
22 signals. And I never knew what that meant. Now, I know
23 what that means. People fired it up and came at us,
24 because they thought that there was money on the horizon
25 for this. And -- and I think that goes back to the

1 inclusive planning process. We shouldn't say a peep out
2 of this body. People take you all seriously. Shouldn't
3 say a peep until we know for sure.

4 So thank you. And if Dan is here.

5 DAN RESS: Yep, I'm here. Thanks, Matt.

6 So I have prepared remarks, but I actually wanted
7 to respond to a couple things Matt said, which, by the
8 way, Matt's comments were totally on point. I hadn't seen
9 his notes beforehand.

10 I want to just point out that those biomass
11 facilities that they're planning to reopen as BECCS, when
12 they were open as biomass facilities before were among the
13 worst point sources of air pollution in the state. Now,
14 of course, they're promising it will be better this time.
15 They promised that last time. It wasn't better.

16 They tell you one thing, so that they can get the
17 project going, but the reality is something completely
18 different. You're concentrating an incredible amount of
19 pollution in one place and that place is environmental
20 justice communities. And these communities, already so
21 overburdened, are now even more burdened, and we're going
22 to be facing that same thing again.

23 The other point I wanted to bring up from Matt,
24 you know, there is conflicting scientific research on
25 this. There isn't consensus. But what's interesting is

1 who's funding the conflicting scientific research. The
2 pro CCS research is almost always funded by industry.
3 Now, it might be funneled through Stanford or some other,
4 you know, trusted institution, but it's still coming from
5 industry.

6 Independent research that is not being funded by
7 industry tends, by and large, to be very skeptical. That
8 doesn't mean that Stanford is lying or anything like that,
9 but it does -- I think -- I do think that it means that we
10 should think very carefully about where this idea is
11 coming from, who stands to benefit, and if that is
12 impacting the quality of the science and exactly how the
13 issues are framed. So I think that's a really important
14 thing as we're discussing this issue.

15 So, you know, I think overall, you know, the
16 highlight here. CCUS is a climate dead-end. Deceptive
17 math, fanciful modeling assumptions are no substitute for
18 proven climate solutions. Insofar as CCUS is relied upon,
19 despite it's pattern of failure, it must not be counted on
20 for meaningful emissions reductions before 2030 by any
21 means. CARB modeled that refineries would achieve
22 facility-wide emissions reductions of 90 percent with
23 CCUS.

24 As others have mentioned, that figure is
25 functionally impossible, because of space and technology

1 limitations. Likewise, CARB has also modeled that
2 bioenergy with CCS BECCS has a net negative carbon
3 emissions. In reality, BECCS is net carbon emitter.
4 CARB's mistake was relying on demonstrably false modeling
5 assumptions to arrive at a preordained conclusion.

6 Finally, for natural gas power plants, observed
7 carbon capture rates are typically around 30 percent, but
8 the power demand is also about 30 percent of a plant's
9 output. Thus, similar carbon capture -- carbon reduction
10 efficiency could be achieved by simply taking gas plants
11 off line, which would have pollution co-benefits and save
12 billions of dollars.

13 This problem extends beyond climate. CCU -- CCUS
14 risks severe externalities on local communities. First,
15 most CCUS inherently prolongs our dependence on fossil
16 fuels, driving billions of dollars into infrastructure
17 that needs to be phased out, rather than extended and
18 amortized. I believe Board Member Kracov called it a --
19 the moral hazard of CCUS. That's right. It also happens
20 to be an existential hazard.

21 This polluting infrastructure is
22 disproportionately located in low-income communities of
23 color. So extending its lifetime is textbook
24 environmental racism. Second, CCUS is likely to
25 exacerbate pollution, create other public health and

1 safety risks. I'm happy to dive into any of that in more
2 detail as well.

3 While, the mixed bag CCUS bills passed in the
4 Legislature this week provides some protections, for the
5 most part protecting communities has been left to CARB and
6 strong protections are essential. The EJAC has provided
7 CARB with a robust proposal of community protections for
8 CCUS. And CARB must engage thoughtfully with this
9 proposal and adopt the strongest protections possible
10 before projects start to move forward, if indeed you
11 insist on moving this bad idea forward, honoring our
12 reality on the ground, if not the reality of CCUS's failed
13 promises on climate.

14 Can CARB commit to due diligence on safety,
15 health, and equity considerations before projects are
16 committed? And can CARB commit to a CCUS implementation
17 working group that include EJ representation to inform
18 implementation.

19 Those are my questions for you all and would love
20 to hear your responses.

21 Thank you.

22 MATT HOLMES: Meagan, I left out three important
23 points. The first one is that I think going back to the
24 diversity of input that the CARB hears from. Most of us
25 on EJAC were in Wilmington last week -- or two years ago -

1 I'm losing track of time - where we met families living on
2 the other side of a chain link fence whose daughters wake
3 up scratching their eyes every night. Now, Luis had to
4 help the mom get into and asthma program.

5 And they've been fighting for refinery emission
6 reductions and scrubber technology for decades and they've
7 been told for decades there's just not room, but all of a
8 sudden there's room for new carbon capture technology on
9 that -- on that property. And I think it -- it kind of
10 points to how industry looks at this body, and that
11 they -- they sort of choose how they comply with
12 regulations. So I think there's a regulatory component to
13 this that -- or that this is so attractive highlights that
14 regulatory component.

15 The other thing I want to share with you is that
16 in your folders, there's a more coherent statement than my
17 fevered speech. And you can read through this and hear
18 some of the concerns that came from our community.

19 And then finally, just to add credence to the
20 fact that, you know, that this isn't -- that this isn't
21 some fearful fantasy of EJAC members, you know, I was
22 given a tour to the Region 9 administrative U.S. EPA. And
23 she repeated a talking point of a county supervisor that
24 they'll bury the pollution right along with the CO2.

25 And there's no research that supports that they

1 can do that. And so I asked her where she heard that.
2 And it became clear to her that we really needed to
3 daylight the history of research. There's -- there's an
4 administrative history to this strategy that we all need
5 to review before we can make an informed choice.

6 And I want to thank the Chair's office for
7 helping to pull together, convene a symposium on research,
8 so that communities can actually hear -- you know, first
9 off, get some definitions out of the research, but also
10 provide input, because community-based participatory
11 research is complete research. We all know about in
12 cloaca ivory tower research. You know, you can't -- you
13 can't do something to us without us, you can't research us
14 without us. And I think that's a new -- you know, a new
15 age for CARB moving forward. You guys do good calls for
16 public input on research. But this one, the way people
17 turn to it and the energy that got behind running with it
18 should make everybody very suspicious about the research
19 that's got us here.

20 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you.

21 I guess thank you for bringing up the symposium.
22 Martha Guzman, the Region 9 Administrator and my office
23 are convening a conversation on September 29th, along with
24 Sarah Salter and Michael Wara from Stanford Doerr School
25 of Sustainability and tried to pull together as much, you

1 know, different points of view as we can to really kind of
2 have that conversation and pulling in community
3 representatives as well.

4 And, you know, I think one of the -- as we noted
5 at the outset, I mean, one of the changes to the modeling
6 we made is pushing back the deployment assumption, because
7 I think we do need to take the time to understand some of
8 these questions, some of these issues that will need to be
9 discussed and addressed. So we will -- we will be
10 spending that time engaging in this conversation. And
11 obviously, the Legislature has given us some direction as
12 well.

13 So any other comments and questions on this
14 topic?

15 Juan and then Dr. Balmes.

16 JUAN FLORES: Sure. I did look around to see
17 someone else wanted to talk first, so --

18 (Laughter)

19 JUAN FLORES: So I guess my comment on regard of
20 CCS is that the mere fact that the CARB has supported this
21 is because of past failures of regulations of regulatory
22 agencies not being ambitious towards the future, and
23 then we inherit a mess from them that now we're trying to
24 correct.

25 And I would like to warn this Board not to commit

1 that same failure with CCS. It's an unproven science.
2 It's an unproven technique that is going to put our
3 community -- our communities that are already overburdened
4 with more pollution. And I can give you that case or an
5 example of something like that. For instance, in my
6 community in Kern County, over the last two months, over
7 60 wells have been leaking methane, because they were
8 inappropriate capped. And there's no funds from the
9 State, because we were not ambitious enough to say these
10 things are going to happen, because we rely so much on the
11 expertise of the industry to say that everything is going
12 to be fine, and now things are not fine.

13 There's children within a thousand feet of these
14 wells that are breathing this methane every day for the --
15 God only knows for how long. We have -- we only find out
16 about the last two months, right? Some of these are
17 within a public park. So we -- we've got to be very
18 careful not to put in place something that future
19 generations are going to be paying for, just because we
20 thought that was the best without enough search, without
21 enough public input. And -- and I'm thankful, Chair,
22 where you mentioned that this is the reason -- one of the
23 reasons why we're pushing that they -- to utilization of
24 CCS until 2028. I wish we just wouldn't use CCS at all.

25 Thank you.

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

2 Dr. Balmes.

3 BOARD MEMBER BALMES: I'll be quick. Sort of
4 piggybacking on what Juan said. I just don't want to see
5 CCUS used to keep oil and gas extraction longer than it
6 possibly needs to be in this State. And I applaud you,
7 Chair Randolph, for mentioning early on, we were talking
8 about refinery transition, also mentioned oil and gas
9 exploration. So I wanted to thank you for bringing that
10 up. And I really -- I can't -- in terms of the moral
11 hazard, I can't approve CCUS as a way to keep oil and gas
12 extraction continuing longer than it needs to in the
13 state.

14 And then the last point as I brought up I think
15 in our June Scoping Plan meeting, you know, the -- most of
16 the sites that are being considered for storage -- carbon
17 storage in our state are in the Central Valley. As Juan
18 points out, you know, there's -- it's already the most
19 im -- and Matt too. Point out, it's already the most
20 impacted area of our state. And the environmental
21 injustice of -- even if it's geologically the best place,
22 I get that, but we've got to be real careful before we put
23 storage in those communities that are already most
24 impacted.

25 Thank you.

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thomas.

2 THOMAS HELME: Thanks. I'll try to make this
3 quick, because I actually have to as soon as after five as
4 I can. But I wanted to -- to make a couple points as
5 well, since we're talking about how this can work on a
6 local level. Obviously, I'm from Stanislaus County. It's
7 part of the San Joaquin valley as well. Agriculture.
8 Groundwater use is very important. Anything that
9 threatens groundwater tends to make people's ears perk up
10 a little bit.

11 We already have a huge crisis with nitrate
12 contamination in the groundwater affecting thousands of
13 people, mostly from over a hundred years of dairies, and
14 fertilizers, and pesticides. And so it's a little
15 disheartening to see things like dairy digesters being
16 used to motivate actual expansion of dairy herds, which
17 will continue to pollute groundwater and kind of keep that
18 cycle going.

19 So you hear about that locally. You hear about
20 when we talk about CCS. I spent a little research in
21 trying to find out as much as I can about, you know, what
22 that's going to do when you're putting that in the ground.
23 Everything that I've heard is, you know, that carbon is
24 going to be so deep down there, it's not going to come near
25 groundwater. You have nothing to worry about. And then I

1 read an op-ed in the Modesto Bee just recently from a
2 geologist who explains that while there's ancient salt
3 water deep down there, where they're talking about storing
4 this carbon, which will -- carbon will push that salt
5 water up into those underground aquifers and possibly
6 contaminate the groundwater that way.

7 So it's -- the more I learn about it, the more I
8 know I don't know, and then I learn something else. So
9 just to reiterate the point of this unproven technology.
10 And kind of to make a broader point, since this might be
11 the only time I have the microphone today, if I've got to
12 go right at 5, but, you know, we're -- a lot of this thing
13 we know how we got into this situation. We know the
14 history of environmental justice from redlining, pushing
15 communities out to where they wanted to go. And another
16 local example in Stanislaus County in the 80s, there was
17 something written by the California Waste Management Board
18 called the Cerrell report, which describes certain
19 communities that are less likely to resist the siting of
20 polluting facilities their area. They mention rural
21 areas. They mention areas where English isn't the first
22 language, where high school diploma or less is the
23 education level. They don't come out and say Latino farm
24 workers, but they mention Catholic communities and
25 basically describing those areas.

1 One year after that report came out, they broke
2 ground on a trash incinerator in Stanislaus County in that
3 rural area near Crows Landing and other rural towns that
4 were historically farm worker communities that they knew
5 would be the least likely to resist. They didn't put it
6 near Del Rio Country Club. You know, they put it out
7 there in that area.

8 This is the same old infrastructure that was
9 created through environmental racism that we're talking
10 about just building on. That's not -- that's not
11 transformative. That's not a just transition. That's
12 let's try to save as much money as possible. Let's just
13 put things on these facilities. You know, you might
14 capture the carbon off of a trash incinerate, but you're
15 not going to capture all the dioxin that's been coming out
16 for 30 plus years in that same community going into the
17 air and landing in -- in the soil.

18 To -- to look kind of beyond that, it does
19 require more transformational process than having
20 companies have the same motivation to keep doing what
21 they're doing. We're just going to figure out another way
22 for them to make money off of it, so -- instead of burning
23 trash or burning biomass, now you're capturing carbon.
24 Instead of producing milk on a dairy, now you're producing
25 methane and using that, and the dairy and the milk becomes

1 a by-product of that.

2 So we need to look past -- or look past the same
3 old way of doing things I guess is what I'm trying to say.
4 And before I ramble on about that, I'll just stop there.

5 Thank you.

6 MEAGAN WYLIE: Kevin Jefferson followed by Mayor
7 Rey.

8 JOHN KEVIN JEFFERSON III: I would just like to
9 say that I was born in San Francisco in 1968 down the
10 street from the Naval shipyards around the corner from
11 the, I don't know, waste facility plant in -- down the
12 street from madness. I've had eczema my entire life.
13 Over COVID, I moved to Modesto. I now have eczema over 30
14 percent of my body. That's how real it is to the people
15 that live next to it. We need to change this.

16 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Mayor Rey.

17 MAYOR REY LEÓN: So I just wanted to comment that
18 they -- and something that also I've heard Matt articulate
19 it pretty cool is that the best way to sequester carbon is
20 by planting trees. You know, north of Huron we have 3,000
21 acres that have not ever -- never been part of the
22 agricultural production. But these 3,000 acres I see it
23 as a perfect where we could do a nature park that will
24 benefit the community in many ways. One of those ways
25 will be with a planting of thousands of trees,

1 sequestering a lot of -- a lot of carbon while we check
2 off the box for economic justice, while we check off the
3 box for species conservation, while we check off the box
4 of increasing and empowering underground water recharge
5 system.

6 So -- so there's a lot of examples like that in
7 your environmental justice communities. So we've just got
8 to identify them and move full force to make it happen.
9 And we'll see, you know, a lot of other co-benefits come
10 about that -- I mean, you know, there's a lot of good
11 things that could happen. There's a lot of good places
12 where they could happen and where we don't have to --
13 well, let me put it this way, where we can empower the
14 communities that have been undermined, overlooked for many
15 decades. I was like saying that let's start
16 disproportionately impacting these communities in a
17 positive way.

18 Thank you.

19 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Takvorian and then
20 Co-Chair Sharifa.

21 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you.

22 I just wanted to ditto what everyone else has
23 said so far. I do want to say I haven't heard about the
24 Cerrell report in a long time, so I appreciate you raising
25 it. It really was a roadmap to environmental racism and

1 we need to really create, and I think that's what we're
2 trying to do in the Scoping Plan, a roadmap to
3 environmental justice.

4 So I understand that there's a lot of angst about
5 whether or not we can meet the State's goals. And I'm
6 going to assume that that's what's driving the CCUS push.
7 So I think acknowledging that, but it needs to be like
8 plan Z. I understand that we need to have back-up plans,
9 but it -- it can't be B or anywhere close in the beginning
10 of the alphabet. It really needs to be one of the last
11 options.

12 So if -- I take the legislation that passed
13 yesterday, if the Governor chooses to sign it as something
14 that says we need to look at this technology and assess
15 whether or not it's appropriate for our communities. But
16 I would say that if we say that it doesn't belong in any
17 of the communities that Matt showed on his map, then let's
18 see whether or not this is a feasible technology for the
19 State of California, because it seems that we're relying
20 on the same communities that we've impacted for decades to
21 get us out of our lack of planning.

22 So I think the Scoping Plan is the document that
23 can be that roadmap that takes us through all the direct
24 emission reductions in these plans that -- and ideas that
25 have come today and have come over -- over these years are

1 really good, but let's not rely on it. And I hope that we
2 can express that in the Scoping Plan that we'll do a full
3 evaluation of it, but to really evaluate how it will
4 impact the communities that are already so impacted.

5 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Thank you, Board Member
6 Takvorian for your comments. They really resonated with
7 me and they also were very similar to the comments I'm
8 thinking about as well. I actually had a point of
9 clarification before I -- before I go. I wanted to ask
10 the folks from ISD that are in the room whether or not
11 worst case scenario planning for CCUS and other forms of
12 carbon removal have been part of the extension or
13 prolonging or whatever of considering using CCUS. I know
14 that's something that Matt has talked about in the past.

15 And I think especially hearing Juan talk about
16 how for over two months there's be a leaking of methane in
17 Delano -- or Delano, excuse me. I think that it's
18 worthwhile to make sure every angle of CCUS is evaluated,
19 because without it, we're essentially poisoning people,
20 you know what I'm saying. Like literally what Kevin said
21 about his own experience about having eczema over 30
22 percent of his body.

23 Eczema is an inflammatory condition that people
24 shouldn't have because they live next to something that's
25 polluting, right? And so it's like if we can prevent

1 these things from happening, why not do the most, so that
2 we don't have to have people suing the government in the
3 future about all their -- their loss of life, loss of like
4 ability for employment, stuff like that, like creating
5 disabilities for people. So, yeah, that's one of my main
6 thoughts.

7 But as well while I was reflecting on our
8 recommendations, I was also wanting to know is --
9 thanks -- is CCUS being considered as an interim solution
10 or as a long-term solution, because either way it's just
11 not making the most sense. If it's an interim solution,
12 do we then waste money on something that's not going to be
13 used in the future, and if so, what would be an
14 alternative that we could -- excuse me -- that we could
15 look at like planting trees that could make a difference.

16 And specifically, when we were on the toxic tour
17 last week in LA, we are by the Port of LA where they
18 created -- I don't know the name of the park of the top of
19 my head, but they created a park as an option and as a
20 solution to some of the effects that folks are feeling in
21 Wilmington, Long Beach, and other places. And so I think
22 actually taking heed of what folks like Mayor Rey, folks
23 like Matt have said about planting trees and other natural
24 carbon sequestering activities versus relying upon
25 something that seems just from the little bit of research

1 and information we have now is causing more harm than
2 good. That's a concern. And so I would actually like a
3 response on the interim question, like is CCS supposed to
4 be interim or long term? And I would like a response
5 about the intention to put worse case scenarios into
6 whatever form of planning goes into considering CCUS.

7 CHAIR RANDOLPH: I think I can take those really
8 quick. On the -- the question of sort of worst case
9 scenario. I mean, I think -- I think there hasn't been a
10 full sort of unpacking of all of the potential issues
11 around CCS, which is why we need to have this continued
12 work. So I think that is something that we -- we need to
13 do as a state.

14 And then the other thing I guess I would point
15 out is, you know, we're trying to -- to push an entire
16 economy away from fossil fuels. And as we -- as we use
17 these different strategies, we recognize that those
18 facilities will continue to pollute. And so the question
19 is -- and this gets to your second question about is it an
20 interim or long-term solution?

21 I mean one of the things you have to think about
22 is what can we capture at -- while we know we are moving
23 away from this technology. And I think it was Matt who
24 raised the question of sort of the finances and how the --
25 the -- how that's all structured all plays into that, like

1 what is your -- what is the length of time that this --
2 you know, assuming that we deploy this strategy, you know,
3 for how long, what's your -- you know, when are you
4 supposed to get your full value out of that asset and what
5 are we doing to ensure that you are not clinging to the
6 full value of that asset at the same time as we're trying
7 to phase you out. And those are key critical questions
8 that we as a state need to talk about.

9 And so I think -- I think this dialogue will have
10 to continue. The Legislature has told us to continue this
11 dialogue. I think we need to continue this dialogue as we
12 think about what our strategies are, not just for CCUS on
13 facilities itself. What is our strategy around engineered
14 removal as well. And all of this is going to continue to
15 be an important discussion.

16 So any other comments on this topic?

17 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Yeah. I have one more. So
18 okay.

19 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thanks for brevity.

20 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Okay. So basically you're
21 saying that it's unclear about whether or not it's interim
22 or long term, if I heard that correct for CCUS.

23 CHAIR RANDOLPH: There's a lot about CCUS that is
24 not clear.

25 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Okay.

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: So I think we don't want it to
2 perpetuate continued use of fossil fuels, but we have to
3 recognize that we have to have alternatives to fossil
4 fuels, so it's --

5 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Right.

6 CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- you know, it's managing the
7 transition. We talked about this earlier.

8 SHARIFA TAYLOR: Okay. So I ask that question
9 because one of the things that we won -- won with BAAQMD
10 was about the catalytic -- catalytic cracking units, which
11 also I believe are supposed to go on the refineries. And
12 so my thought is how can we find better interim solutions
13 that are not something that, like you said, because of the
14 financial aspect of these solutions, then become a
15 long-term solution when they're not that good to begin
16 with. That's kind of something I guess just to throw it
17 out there for us to consider while we're thinking about
18 CCUS and similar technologies.

19 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. That's a good point.

20 Okay. I think we're done with that topic.

21 And so now we have to think about do we take --
22 do public comment or do we do kind of our wrap-up topics.

23 MEAGAN WYLIE: I think we had some consensus
24 among co-chairs that we were comfortable moving to public
25 comment --

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.

2 MEAGAN WYLIE: -- and then coming back for the
3 short statement wrap-up piece. Kevin, we know you have
4 one slide on dairy biogas. And then when we do these
5 summary statements, we'll ask folks to please try to keep
6 your comments short, one to two minutes. And I'll turn
7 first to folks who haven't had a lot of mic, a lot of
8 airtime yet.

9 So public comment -- on the closing comments.
10 And public comment period, are we ready?

11 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah, I think we're ready. Hold
12 on, I just want to see how many we have online. We have
13 18 commenters -- sorry 20 commenters online -- 22. So
14 we're going to do -- we're going to do two minutes.
15 Please do not feel the need to use the entire two minutes,
16 particularly if someone has mentioned the point that you
17 wanted to make as part of the discussion. So we usually
18 do the in-room comments first and then the online. So I
19 will turn it over to the clerks for public comment.

20 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: All right. Thank you. We
21 currently have 13 commenters who have turned in a request
22 to speak card.

23 So we will -- we're working on getting a list up,
24 but the first three commenters will be Alicia Sanchez,
25 Roddy Jerome, and Kyle Heiskala.

1 So Alicia, you can make your way up to the
2 podium.

3 THE INTERPRETER: Test. Test. One, two, three.
4 Can you hear the microphone now?

5 Very good. Thank you.

6 ALICIA SANCHEZ (through interpreter): So I came
7 on -- I come on behalf of my community and ask you please
8 to help us with more efficient transport and more frequent
9 transport. And I ask you this, because there's occasions
10 there's some routes that receive no service at all,
11 especially on weekends there's no service, and, of course,
12 many people have to work late. They have no access to
13 public transport. And we think this will really help. It
14 will, of course, result in fewer automobiles. And what we
15 really want is trustworthy public transport and we want it
16 to be a priority for everyone in California. I really
17 feel that this is going to help reduce the contamination
18 of pollution especially in our communities, something that
19 I use often. I use public transport and so I'm very aware
20 of these needs.

21 And I thank you for hearing our requests. If we
22 have this reliable public transportation, it would help
23 all of us. Those who use it on a regular basis use
24 something, for example, a bus would be a huge help.

25 Thank you.

1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. And I'll just note
2 for online, we will close the queue in three minutes.

3 RODDY JEROME: Oka. Can you hear me?

4 Good afternoon, good evening. My name is Roddy
5 Jerome. I'm a San Diego resident. Thank you to the Board
6 for including the goals in the Scoping Plan for a
7 vehicle -- reducing vehicle miles traveled sooner. We
8 really appreciate that.

9 I work as an in-home support service worker and I
10 also work part time with VAC. I've been riding transit
11 for 25 years. I have to use transit, because I take of an
12 78 year old and she's hard to -- she's wheelchair bound.
13 And I pick her up and we drive over to the trolley. And,
14 you know, we go over to her doctor's appointments at
15 Alvarado Station. Then sometimes we have to pick up her
16 prescriptions at different -- you know, a different spot.

17 We frequently stop somewhere along the trolley
18 line and have lunch. I take her to watch the water by the
19 convention center, you know. She likes that. And then
20 it's along the orange line, back to the green line, back
21 to home.

22 That's why it's important for me to use transit,
23 because it saves me a lot of gas money. I don't have to
24 worry about parking. I don't have to worry about -- you
25 know, if you think you're guaranteed a parking spot with a

1 placard, forget it, because handicap is usually the first
2 one used, you know. So it saves me all of that. The only
3 inconvenience sometimes is it currently can take a long time
4 to get things accomplished because of the wait time.

5 So please accept the higher goals for vehicle
6 miles traveled in the Scoping Plan and I thank you.

7 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

8 Kyle.

9 KYLE HEISKALA: Good evening, CARB and EJAC. My
10 name is Kyle Heiskala. I'm a Policy Advocate with
11 Environmental Health Coalition. First off, thank you to
12 the Board, especially Board members Hurt and Chair
13 Randolph for acknowledging the need for higher VMT goals
14 in the Scoping Plan at the June Board meeting. We ask
15 that you support staff's change to increase VMT goals for
16 a 30 percent reduction by 2035. That's paving the way for
17 a lot more mass transit for EJ communities. I want to
18 take a moment to really pause and celebrate that win for
19 environmental justice communities. Thank you.

20 Yes. Lots to celebrate here. So while the
21 planet is burning and flooding, we have solutions. We
22 don't need fancy expensive technologies. Right before our
23 very eyes we have electric mass transit buses and trains
24 that are real, and feasible to implement. No speculation
25 is necessary. It's time for the State to double down on

1 transit.

2 And we know that when we invest in transit
3 ridership increases. For every \$1 spent in San Diego's
4 local transit provider, it generates \$2.82 back to the
5 regional economy. And in May, San Diego launched a youth
6 opportunity pass. Thank you, Supervisor Vargas for your
7 leadership on that. And in the firth -- first month
8 alone, it increased youth ridership for unique riders by
9 77 percent.

10 So as a state, we need more frequent transit from
11 homes to jobs, because in San Diego, 70 percent of jobs
12 are not accessible by transit, but reports show that when
13 we do connect these with homes, and jobs, and hospitals,
14 and schools, ridership increases.

15 So we are excited. Thank you. We've been
16 working on this for 10 years. This is a big moment to
17 celebrate and please increase the VMT goals to 30 percent
18 reduction by 2035

19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

21 Next we'll hear from Mabel Tsang

22 MABEL TSANG: Good evening. I'm Mabel Tsang, the
23 Interim Co-Director and Political Director speaking on
24 behalf of the California Environmental Justice Alliance
25 with a membership of 10 organizations representing 30,000

1 front-line residents.

2 I want to thank CARB Board members for your
3 commitments today to California's clean air and healthy
4 communities. We strongly support the Chair's suggestion
5 for a cross-agency working group to study fossil fuel
6 phaseout. Thank you, Board Member Balmes. Thank you to
7 Hector -- Board member De La Torre, Board Member Kracov,
8 and Board Member Hurt for your support for just transition
9 planning. I'd like to urge the Board that this task force
10 and draft plan should prioritize cutting the use of CCS on
11 fossil fuel infrastructure to avoid keeping our refineries
12 open purely for exports and protecting the health of
13 front-line residents.

14 As EJAC representatives pointed out today, this
15 plan is a paradox. On one hand, CARB's draft have assured
16 us decreasing California oil consumption will cause a
17 massive decline in refining production for 2045. On the
18 other hand, those draft targets will create billions of
19 carb -- dollars of carbon capture and sequestration
20 investment that could extend the life of refineries and
21 other polluting infrastructure with the chance that
22 exported petroleum and diesel will exponentially grow to
23 offset any declines. It does not add up.

24 If we are truly committed to a just transition,
25 we cannot continue to refine exports indefinitely.

1 Working class Californians deserve a commitment of a
2 managed and coordinated transition and have our State
3 agencies commit to the planning that will lead to
4 California beyond oil and gas. We know what happens when
5 the market decides alone, it displaces and underemploys
6 workers, creates gap in the tax base for schools and
7 communities, and abandons infrastructure with no
8 accountability. We saw this in Martinez. We've seen this
9 at Exide.

10 Last night, the Legislature passed the
11 responsibility to this Board for protecting residents in
12 and the impact of carbon capture, storage, and
13 sequestration. We need a guarantee from this Board that
14 there will be no CCUS placed on fossil fuel infrastructure
15 and this Board to provide the strongest possible public
16 health protections to minimize pollution for front-line
17 communities and this dangerous technology.

18 I add my public comment to the thousands of
19 Californians across the state urging that this Board and
20 the Governor enact a plan to protect our health and
21 safeguard for our climate future.

22 Thank you.

23 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

24 Katherine.

25 KATHERINE RAMSEY: Hello. I'm Katherine Ramsey

1 and I an attorney for the Sierra Club and I've been
2 working with the Regenerate campaign since it launched two
3 and a half years ago.

4 I want to limit my comments to the electric
5 sector. I was very relieved to read Governor Newsom's
6 letter from July directing CARB to include no new gas
7 capacity in the final plan. I know that's a considerable
8 improvement and wouldn't have happened if not for the
9 efforts of the Board, and staff, and many people working
10 behind the scenes. It's a considerable improvement and I
11 want -- definitely want to acknowledge that.

12 Not Building new gas, however, is the bear
13 minimum. We also need to work towards phasing out gas
14 plants, particularly those within environmental justice
15 communities. CARB needs to ensure that the
16 electrification of other sectors doesn't result in costs
17 to the health of people who live near existing gas plants.
18 As multiple industries electrify, that's going to put
19 increasing strain on the gas plants to balance load,
20 meaning that they cycle more frequently.

21 Startup and shutdown emissions are often not
22 covered by a air permits and can be more than 60 times as
23 polluting as when those plants operate during steady state
24 operation. So the number of times that those plants cycle
25 is of critical importance to the people who live nearby.

1 So one tool that CARB does have to protect front-line
2 communities from that pollution is to set a 2030
3 greenhouse gas target for the electric sector. SB 350
4 specifically gives CARB that authority and we want to see
5 CARB use it.

6 Currently, the draft Scoping Plan projects that
7 the electric sector will emit 38 million metric tons of
8 greenhouse gases in 2030, which is too high and it's not a
9 binding target. So instead, we recommend that CARB adopt
10 a target of no more than 30 million metric tons in -- of
11 direct emissions from the electric sector in 2030. That's
12 in line with the 2030 electric sector emissions
13 projections from Alternative 2 and would be one extra line
14 of protection for front-line communities.

15 Addressing all of the implementation challenges
16 to putting all that renewable energy online is not CARB's
17 sole responsibility. CARB's responsibility is to set us a
18 direction for where we need to go.

19 Thanks.

20 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

21 Olivia.

22 OLIVIA SEIDEMAN: Hello. My name is Olivia
23 Seideman, Climate Policy Coordinator with Leadership
24 Counsel for Justice and Accountability, a community based
25 organization that works alongside rural communities in the

1 San Joaquin and Eastern Coachella valleys.

2 First, we do want to take the opportunity to
3 express our gratitude to both Board members and EJAC for
4 continuing to uplift EJ communities' priorities. We are
5 committed to advocating for a powerful and equitable
6 Scoping Plan.

7 However --

8 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Sorry. I know we have a time
9 limit, but I --

10 OLIVIA SEIDEMAN: Sorry.

11 CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- don't think the translators
12 are going to be able to translate.

13 OLIVIA SEIDEMAN: Sorry.

14 (Laughter)

15 CHAIR RANDOLPH: So slow down just a little bit.

16 OLIVIA SEIDEMAN: However, we believe there are
17 still opportunities to ensure that the Scoping Plan
18 reduces both GHG emissions and pollution in disadvantaged
19 communities starting with how the Scoping Plan treats
20 dairies, dairy digesters, and factor farm gas.

21 First, according to State law, CARB can and
22 should directly regulate emissions from dairies on January
23 1, 2024, pursuant to SB 1383. As such, the Scoping Plan
24 must include language to initiate the regulatory process
25 in 2023 to ensure the effective regulations are in place

1 by January 2024.

2 As dairies have proliferated and expanded across
3 the SJV, low-income and -- communities and communities of
4 color have borne the brunt of the consequent air and water
5 pollution for far too long. CARB's policies of relying on
6 incentive based approaches to greenhouse gas emissions
7 from dairies is only exacerbated and will only continue to
8 exacerbate environmental injustices that have gone
9 unmitigated for far too long.

10 The Scoping Plan must call for direct regulation
11 of livestock methane as the primary means of reducing GHG
12 emissions from the sector and must design and implement
13 those regulations as soon as possible.

14 Second, factory farm gas and other polluting
15 fuels and feedstocks do not belong in the Low Carbon Fuel
16 Standard and the Scoping Plan must indicate as such. At
17 the very least, the Scoping Plan must commit the LCFS to
18 excluding projects that creative negative local air and
19 water impacts, and must commit to ensuring that the LCFS
20 requires accurate and rigorous analysis of full life-cycle
21 impacts, additionality, and impacts on lower income
22 communities.

23 If CARB decides to delay this decision until the
24 LCFS RULEMAKING next year, the Scoping Plan must direct
25 staff to consider our concerns in the rulemaking process

1 and not allow additional pathways for factory farm gas
2 through the LCFS until the rulemaking process is finished.
3 These concerns include the lack of additional --
4 additionality previously mentioned

5 Thank you.

6 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

7 And before we hear from Marcus, I just wanted to
8 announce for those of you that have comments that you
9 might not be able to fit in the two minutes, you can
10 always submit your written comments online at the send us
11 your comments page.

12 Thank you.

13 Marcus, go ahead.

14 MARCUS GOMEZ: Good afternoon. My name is Marcus
15 Gomez. I am Central Region Director for the California
16 Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

17 Fuel, electricity, and natural gas rates in
18 California are higher than the national average and are
19 continuing to rise. It is critical to ensure that we have
20 energy, the energy supply needed to keep our state running
21 and at the same time we are keeping costs under control
22 and our economy growing. I as a business owner advocate
23 for legislation and policies that ensure affordability,
24 safe, and adequate energy supplies to maintain a
25 competitive business climate.

1 Recent analysis shows that build -- buildout of
2 CCUS to support California climate goals can deliver
3 between 60 to 150 thousand new in-state jobs and preserve
4 an estimate of 230,000 additional jobs for Californians
5 working across the range of industries and economics
6 sectors in the state.

7 The technology lowers the monthly energy bills
8 for cash-strapped California families and could generate
9 \$11 billion in savings for consumers from 2030 to 2045.
10 Carbon capture creates and preserves hundreds of thousands
11 of good paying union jobs across the state and support
12 innovative new climate-friendly technologies.

13 California needs comprehensive policies and
14 regulatory framework to deploy carbon -- carbon capture
15 utilization and sequest -- sequest -- sequestration.
16 Sorry -- a critical climate solution to meet its ambitious
17 climate goals and there -- and thereby maintain its
18 leadership and decarbonization created, preserve jobs, and
19 realize broad benefits for all Californians.

20 Thank you for listening to me. Thank you.

21 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

22 Shane.

23 SHANE YSAIS: Hello, everybody. My name is Shane
24 Ysais. I'm with CCAEJ located in Southern California.
25 And I just want to take a second to take a step back and

1 reflect on just how powerful all these individuals in this
2 room are. California is one of the biggest economic
3 bodies in the world and we're taking our first steps
4 towards climate justice. And I just want to make a stark
5 transition to our progress to my team being on the streets
6 yesterday in 108 degree weather giving water to our
7 unhomed community members and recording probably the
8 worst -- we're in the 90 percentile for air pollution in
9 the cities of Fontana, Ontario, Moreno Valley, and we need
10 to start making some real bold actions.

11 One of the man asks we have here is to continue
12 the discussion we have about phasing out refineries. Far
13 too long, we've had decades of pollution, poisoning our
14 lands, air, and sea. And I think it's time that we really
15 have a dedicated plan to help find a real climate
16 solution. Another thing I'd like to address is CCAEJ
17 wants to address carbon capture and how it shouldn't be
18 just a license to take advantage of our underserved
19 communities. A lot of times these programs are good in
20 nature and theoretically can work, but they end up being a
21 license to once again take advantage of our underserved
22 communities.

23 And lastly, I want to talk about the positives of
24 the Scoping Plan so far. And I want to congratulate no
25 new gas. I want to congratulate us on taking that step

1 forward, but also realize that we need to go above and
2 beyond just no new gas. We need to go above and beyond
3 the status quo and start making big changes and set our
4 targets just a little bit higher.

5 Thank you.

6 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

7 Joaquin.

8 JOAQUIN CASTILLEJOS: Hello, CARB staff and
9 community members. My name is Joaquin and I am a resident
10 of Bloomington, California and unincorporated area of San
11 Bernar -- san Bernardino County. And I'm a community
12 organizer with the Center for Community Action and
13 Environmental Justice.

14 As a resident of the Inland Valley in Southern
15 California, I can see, smell, hear, feel the effects of
16 decades of lack of regulation in our areas of -- in
17 front-line communities. And I want to, you know, thank
18 everyone here. I've seen a lot of bold statements, a lot
19 of progression, but this is just a start. We need more --
20 we need more.

21 From the Inland Valley to the Bay Area, our
22 front-line communities are suffering because our leaders
23 are not bold and trail blazing when it comes to addressing
24 climate issues. And today, we need bold and trail blazing
25 leaders to continue to make -- to make these changes in

1 our -- in our communities that are suffering the most. We
2 have the tools we need. California should invest in
3 renewable energy not carbon capture that lacks an oil and
4 gas infrastructure. We can invest in renewable solutions
5 for all Californians, but instead are choosing to rely on
6 a technology that is decades away from effectiveness and
7 continues to extend the life of Polluting infrastructure.

8 Our communities are suffering and continuously
9 pleading for change that will better their lives, that
10 will better their quality of lives, that will make it
11 easier for them, you know, to go to work, to live, you
12 know, to raise their families, to go outside and play.
13 Everything that has been brought forward in the past
14 decade, you know, the past century has been not been
15 enough to address these issues.

16 And this year with this Scoping Plan, we have the
17 opportunity to make a huge impact in the world, you know,
18 through the changes in California.

19 Thank you.

20 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

21 Daniel.

22 DANIEL BARAD: Good afternoon. Daniel Barad on
23 behalf of Sierra Club California. We want to start by
24 thanking EJAC for their thoughtful presentations and we
25 strongly urge the Board and staff to take their

1 recommendations and concerns very seriously.

2 Many of the proposed changes we have heard from
3 staff over the past few weeks are welcome improvements to
4 the Plan, but CARB still has more work to do. I'd like to
5 align my comments with my colleague Katie Ramsey on the
6 electric sector, and reiterate that we need a strong
7 interim target of no more than 30 MMT GHG emissions by
8 2030 in this sector.

9 For the natural and working lands sector, we
10 support the EJAC recommendation for a robust -- for robust
11 modeling and the creation of interagency work group that
12 will continue improving modeling accuracy, particularly in
13 desert ecosystems where modeling currently underestimates
14 potential carbon sequestration and in forests where
15 modeling may overestimate emissions and also overestimate
16 the efficacy of intensive forest management.

17 With regards to carbon removal and sequestration,
18 we appreciate that staff recognized that current CCS
19 technologies are not going to be ready for deployment
20 anytime soon. But we urge CARB to protect EJ communities
21 by placing even less emphasis on CCS and further
22 prioritizing direct emission reductions, including a
23 phaseout of fossil fuel extraction by 2035 and refining by
24 2045. And we thank the Board for committing to starting
25 that discussion today.

1 Finally, we believe the transportation sector is
2 an area that is ripe for direct emission reductions and
3 must be achieved by increasing heavy-duty ZEV sales
4 targets, planning to retire combustion trucks as soon as
5 legally possible, and looking for further means of
6 advancing zero-emission cars in addition to the recently
7 passed ACC II Rule.

8 Thank you very much.

9 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

10 John.

11 JOHN WHITE: Good afternoon, Board members and
12 EJAC members. First of all, I want to commend the Board
13 and EJAC for a really, really good meeting today, and
14 really good topics, and good discussion, well facilitated.
15 And all of these meetings have been good and interesting,
16 all of them a little bit different.

17 So I have a couple specific suggestions to make
18 in the context of how to make this work better. First of
19 all, we need to vastly improve the monitoring and
20 real-time reporting to track our emissions and our
21 progress and not assume that the models are accurate
22 unless they've been trued up.

23 So one of the problems we face at the moment --
24 the Governor had a big announcement yesterday, but they're
25 basically blowing through the diesel generator

1 restrictions and the air quality restrictions on gas
2 plants. So that means our emissions are higher now than
3 the models assumed that they are. And so we need to true
4 that up and have them be, so we don't think we're cleaner
5 than we are.

6 Secondly, we need to take a look at the air
7 pollution impacts of the dairy digesters in the Central
8 Valley. And I'm not arguing that they're not part of low
9 carbon intensity for the LCFS, but the impacts on the
10 communities that are affected ought to be part of your
11 tasks. And I think something like a model rule to get
12 best available retrofit technology on the dairies, not
13 trying to exclude them from the definitions, but clean
14 them up and reduce the community impacts.

15 Lastly, on -- related is the need for an
16 implementation plan. Earlier somebody mentioned the SIP.
17 We need a climate implementation plan. And the
18 interagency true-up probably might be the place to do it.
19 We've got the SB 100 process at the Energy Commission,
20 which is a -- sort of road map for getting to SB 100. I
21 think we need that kind of road map and the two probably
22 ought to come together

23 And lastly, I've said this before, but I think we
24 need a scientific advisory committee on CCS. I think you
25 need some academic experts to help you look at the

1 scientific uncertainty and advise you on the task the
2 Legislature gave you in the statute.

3 Thank you very much for your attention.

4 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

5 Julian.

6 JULIAN CANETE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Julian
7 Canete, President and CEO of the California Hispanic
8 Chambers of Commerce. And first, let me thank EJAC for
9 all the hard work they do and their presentation today,
10 and previously. And also, I do want to thank the CARB
11 Board for their willingness to hear and understand the
12 concerns of California's diverse small business community.
13 So thank you for those efforts on your part as well.

14 And today, I'm just going to touch upon carbon
15 capture, utilization, and sequestration. Meeting
16 today's -- meeting California's strongest-in-the-nation
17 climate goals will require an all-hands-on-deck approach.
18 Carbon capture is a safe, cost-effective, already in-use
19 technology that captures greenhouse gas emissions before
20 they enter the air and help us meet our climate goals.

21 Deployment of carbon capture utilization and
22 sequestration technology affords California significant
23 opportunity to create and preserve hundreds of thousands
24 of high-quality, high-wage jobs across the state in both
25 new and existing industries. Bringing CCUS projects and

1 infrastructure online in California will support a range
2 of employment opportunities across multiple ethnic sectors,
3 including construction, pre-construction, engineering
4 sciences, project development, and ongoing project
5 management.

6 California needs a comprehensive policy and
7 regulatory framework to deploy carbon capture utilization
8 and sequestration, a critical climate solution to help
9 California meet its climate goals and thereby maintain our
10 leadership in decarbonization, and create and preserve
11 jobs, and realize broad benefits for all of California.

12 Thank you.

13 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

14 EVAN EDGAR: Chair and Board members, my name is
15 Evan Edgar of Edgar Associates here in Sacramento. I
16 support EJAC's recommendations number NF-5 under
17 electrical vehicles to support a full life-cycle
18 assessment for ZEVs. We all know that ZEVs are not zero.
19 It's a misnomer. It's a big lie.

20 I provided CARB staff with a white paper about
21 modeling what ZEVs are. And following the European
22 standards, it's about 62 to 90 on carbon intensity. So I
23 applaud EJAC for listening to that we need a full life --
24 life-cycle assessment on ZEVs, like we need on pesticides.

25 Having a carbon intensity of ZEVs is a tenet of

1 the European battery directive, which was adopted back in
2 March of 2022. And what the ZEV battery directive does is
3 there's the three pillars. One is life-cycle assessments.
4 Another one is responsible sourcing and supply chain due
5 diligence. I've been in front of EJAC seven times with
6 documentation from Amnesty International to the UN labor
7 report about the kids in the Congo and slave labor, and
8 from the fields of Indonesia with strip mining. Those are
9 real abuses documented.

10 Even in the last CalEPA report issued on March
11 17th, they talked about having this environmental justice,
12 recognizing this report and nothing is being done. So
13 Sierra Club is here twice, but where are they? Where is
14 EJAC on this? There's been no comment. Where is
15 environmental justice for all? We just shifting our harm
16 to third-world countries away from the valley. So
17 something is wrong with that.

18 The third aspect is recycling the batteries and
19 there's no comment on that.

20 So I'm here today to, once again, provide
21 information to the EJAC and CARB that we have
22 environmental injustices throughout Congo and throughout
23 the nation, and we cannot be shifting our carbon footprint
24 and harm on other countries. While is there silence and
25 where is environmental justice for all?

1 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

2 And that concludes the in-person commenters.

3 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So we have about an hour
4 of public comment on the Zoom and we need to give our
5 court reporter a break and then we also need to do some
6 closing. So I want to make sure we have time for that.
7 So what I would propose is that we do 20-minute break to
8 give the court reporter and the interpreters a break, come
9 back, do our last hour of public comment, and then do
10 closing comments. Is that okay with the co-chairs?

11 Okay. So we will be back at 5 -- I have to do
12 math now.

13 (Laughter)

14 CHAIR RANDOLPH: 5:48, is that right? Is that 20
15 minutes?

16 All right. Okay. Thank you.

17 (Off record: 5:27 p.m.)

18 (Thereupon a recess was taken.)

19 (On record: 5:49 p.m.)

20 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We've returned from our
21 break and reconvening. And we have several members of
22 both CARB and EJAC who are listening remotely now, as they
23 have had to begin their travels. So that's why you may
24 see a few more empty seats, but folks are listening in.

25 Okay. Clerk, will you go ahead and call the

1 commenters. And I -- and we are going to lose one of our
2 interpreters soon, so I encourage you all to be as
3 succinct as you can.

4 All right. Thank you.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 All right. Our first speaker will be Brent
7 Newell. Brent, I will activate your microphone and then
8 you can unmute and begin.

9 Brent, are you there?

10 BRENT NEWELL: Can you hear me?

11 Hello.

12 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes. Yes, we can.

13 BRENT NEWELL: All right. Great. Thank you.

14 I'm Brent Newell. I'm appearing on behalf of Leadership
15 Counsel for Justice and Accountability.

16 I'd like to direct my comments toward the Low
17 Carbon Fuel Standard both generally and then specifically
18 with respect to factory farm gas.

19 So first, there's a lot of conversation amongst
20 the EJAC and the Board earlier today about phasing out oil
21 production in the state. There recent adoption of the
22 zero-emission vehicle rule is also showing a strong
23 decline in in-state fuel consumption for the future. The
24 Low Carbon Fuel Standard is a market-based mechanism that
25 is enabling oil companies to pollute more through fuels.

1 We shouldn't have such a market-based mechanism for fuels.

2 Rather, AB 197 directs CARB to consider and
3 prioritize direct emissions reductions over market-based
4 mechanisms. So with that, as CARB enters the rulemaking
5 to amend the Low Carbon Fuel Standard in 2023, you should
6 consider an alternative course for fuels for vehicular
7 emissions than a market-based mechanism that is actually
8 benefiting oil companies and not resulting in a phasedown
9 of those high carbon fuels.

10 Second, with respect to factory farm gas, the Low
11 Carbon Fuel Standard is resulting in a perverse and
12 environmental injustice in the San Joaquin Valley from the
13 expansion and combustion -- the expansion of dairies and
14 the combustion of factory farm gas in those communities In
15 fact, it has become a recent trend where factory farm gas
16 is being combusted on-site to produce electricity in a
17 very dirty way, much more polluting than a natural
18 gas-fired power plant. Yet, that electricity is being
19 sold as a low carbon fuel standard and fuel for electric
20 cars. We shouldn't have electric cars running on factory
21 farm gas, especially when factory farm gas is polluting
22 communities in the San Joaquin Valley and as V. John White
23 emphasized in his earlier testimony.

24 So CARB needs to amend the Low Carbon Fuel
25 Standard to exclude factory farm gas to ensure that there

1 is additionality --

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

4 Our next speaker will be. Morgan Gonzalez.
5 Morgan, you can unmute and begin.

6 MORGAN GONZALEZ: Hi. Good evening. My name is
7 Morgan Gonzalez. I'm with Communities for a Better
8 Environment. I'm the care and housing intern there. I'm
9 from the community of Wilmington as well. I just wanted
10 to call, and again there's been many commendations and
11 applaud for the Board just for the victories that we've
12 had, but I also wanted to bring up the concerns around
13 carbon capture, as well as just the development of a
14 refinery phaseout.

15 This is going to be a necessary step as we go
16 forward into the future as refineries are never going to
17 be a clean industry. As they are now, it's -- it is a
18 toll on the health of our communities and especially of
19 those in Wilmington. And I understand that there's been
20 an understanding of implementing a phaseout plan. And I
21 appreciate that and I just want that to be set into stone.

22 Especially, as we go into the future, it's going
23 to be paramount as we transition. So thank you very much.
24 I appreciate your time.

25 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

1 Next will be Alicia Rivera. You can unmute and
2 begin.

3 Alicia, are you there? It looks like you've
4 unmuted.

5 ALICIA RIVERA: Yes. Can you hear me?

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes.

7 ALICIA RIVERA: Thank you very much. Alicia
8 Rivera here CBE Wilmington organizer and I have worked
9 with scores of community members living right next to oil
10 refineries who are impacted repeatedly by explosions,
11 fires, constant VOC evaporation, and so much other
12 pollution causing asthma, and many health issues including
13 dying by cancer.

14 Thank you so much, Chair Randolph, Board members,
15 and the EJAC for making this key and historic addition to
16 the Scoping Plan of simply starting to phase out fossil
17 fuels, specifically refineries and extraction. This is
18 historic and literal -- literally life saving, especially
19 given that new studies find that a quarter of the U.S.
20 might be uninhabitable in 30 years due to climate change
21 with frequent temperatures reaching 125 Farenheit.

22 Pakistan and other places might already be
23 uninhabitable reaching 125 degrees in the springtime this
24 year for long periods and now with Biblical levels of
25 flooding. And people in Wilmington suffer from the heat

1 and the pollution. We want to remind everyone that no one
2 is asking for refineries to instantly disappear. The goal
3 is a 2045 phaseout. I don't think we have to worry that
4 the oil industry is going to go away easily and quickly
5 leaving people without transportation. And a plan is just
6 a plan and it can adjust year to year to provide
7 sufficient energy, address rural and tribal needs, worker
8 and community needs, and costs.

9 But we need to start if we're going to survive
10 climate disaster. Starting a plan is not frightening. It
11 is avoiding planning that will kill us. And again, the
12 goal is phaseout by 2045, giving time to ramp-up clean
13 transportation and clean electricity and making sure that
14 front-line communities such as Wilmington are not stuck
15 with refineries for generations. This is absolutely
16 necessary for survival.

17 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

18 ALICIA RIVERA: Thank you very much.

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

21 Our next speakers will be Maria Pinto de Moura,
22 and Sarah Aird, and Alma Ortega.

23 Maria, you can unmute and begin.

24 MARIA CECILIA PINTO DE MOURA: Hi. My name is
25 Maria Cecilia Pinto de Moura. Thank you for the

1 opportunity to comment on this important discussion on
2 behalf of the Union of Concerned Scientists and our 14,000
3 members in California. I would also like to thank the
4 speaker from APEN who quoted our written testimony. I
5 also want to thank the CARB Board and their commitment to
6 bring together the relevant stakeholders and experts to
7 plan for petroleum phaseout.

8 The approval of the Advanced Clean Cars II Rule
9 last week makes it clear that the era of technology
10 neutrality is over and the process of phasing out gasoline
11 in favor of renewable electricity is the law of the land
12 in California. The phaseout of gasoline and diesel has
13 profound implications that should be reflected in enabling
14 regulations, including the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. The
15 phaseout must provide accessible information, greater
16 clarity and guidance to regulators to communities that
17 have been affected by the petroleum supply chain, workers,
18 and related industries, so they can plan for a future in
19 which petroleum plays a declining -- or rapidly declining
20 role.

21 As we envision it, a petroleum phaseout plan does
22 not add new requirements beyond what is clearly implied by
23 the Scoping Plan. Instead, it makes explicit what is
24 currently implicit. The Scoping Plan talks a lot about
25 the low carbon technologies we need, but we must also

1 provide greater clarity about the future of technologies
2 that we're leaving behind, so everyone can plan for what
3 comes next.

4 Thank you for your consideration. Bye-bye.

5 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

6 Sarah, you can unmute and begin.

7 SARAH AIRD: Hi. My name is Sarah Aird and I'm
8 Policy Director of the statewide coalition Californians
9 for Pesticide Reform and we want to thank the four Board
10 members who called for stronger inclusion of pesticide
11 measures, including organic farming, in June, but note
12 that no improvements in those areas seemed to have been
13 added in the Scoping Plan since then, despite the calls of
14 these Board members. We remain concerned that without
15 more ambitious organic farming targets and pesticide
16 reduction targets, the Scoping Plan could inadvertently
17 support increased use of pesticides.

18 In light of these concerns, our specific asks are
19 that CARB include a measurable target of reducing
20 synthetic pesticide use. Carbon farming practices
21 currently emphasized in the Scoping Plan, such as no till,
22 typically result in an increase in pesticide use and
23 conventional farming, unless pesticide reduction is
24 actively incentivized.

25 We also ask that the organic agriculture target

1 currently in the Scoping Plan be increased to 30 percent
2 of all agricultural acreage being organically farmed by
3 2030. Organic farming prohibits 900 plus synthetic
4 pesticides and so is a significant way CARB can support
5 the health of low-income communities of color. But the
6 current 20 percent 2045 target in the Scoping Plan doesn't
7 even keep up with market friends.

8 Finally, we want to address some of the cost
9 concerns around organic. Demand for organic is currently
10 outpacing supply. Organic food becomes less expensive as
11 organic options expand, similar to the buildout in other
12 sectors such as renewable energy, which, when we see
13 economies of scale and resources devoted to this area,
14 result in decreased cost for consumers. We shouldn't
15 treat the agricultural sector differently.

16 When people can't afford organic, we should be
17 subsidizing organic purchases and frankly all food
18 purchases for low-income people. Our current system
19 subsidizes agriculture that is chemical dependent. Who's
20 paying for the kids who are being rushed to the hospital?
21 Who's paying for the loss of school days and work days?
22 Who's paying for the expensive cancer treatments? We need
23 to recognize the subsidies the State is currently paying
24 for farming that harms human health and the environment
25 and switch those subsidies.

1 Although CARB modeled cost to industry in the
2 Scoping Plan for a transition to organic, CARB did not
3 model the current public health costs of industrial
4 agriculture. It's absolutely not necessary to poison
5 low-income communities of color in order to make sure
6 Californians have access to food. In fact, pesticides
7 prop up the autocrat, billion dollar profit agricultural
8 business that exports produce around the world while
9 leaving local communities --

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Than you.

11 SARAH AIRD: -- where the very fields are located
12 poor --

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

15 Our next speaker will be Alma Ortega. After Alma
16 will be Gabriella Mendez, Evelyn Mendez Ulloa, and Richard
17 Grow.

18 Alma, you can unmute and begin.

19 ALMA ORTEGA: (Spoke in Spanish)

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, one moment.

21 ALMA ORTEGA (through interpreter): Good
22 afternoon. I live here in -- good afternoon. I live here
23 in the community of Wilmington. So I've been living here
24 for 17 years. That's how we came to Wilmington. About 15
25 years ago, my children and I became sick, so I looked for

1 a place where I could inform myself about the environment
2 and this place. I found an organization it's CBE. And
3 for 15 years, I have been hearing the same thing that
4 there's going to be changes to the environment and that
5 the air is going to improve.

6 And I've been sad listening to everything at this
7 hearing. And it's sad to hear that for some people the
8 thing that is most important to them is their economic
9 stability. And that's why they can't get rid of
10 refineries soon. I'm here calling on behalf of my
11 community, because a lot of people, you know, as they're
12 thinking about the -- their economic situation, they're
13 not thinking about their lives. So I want to please ask
14 that you listen to us, that you listen to us, the people,
15 that are low income and don't have a lot of options and to
16 look for a quick solution, because this affects everyone
17 worldwide not just us.

18 Thank you.

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

20 Gabriella, you can unmute and begin.

21 GABRIELLA MENDEZ: Hello. Can you hear me?

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

23 GABRIELLA MENDEZ: Perfect. Thank you so much.

24 Thank you, Board and -- for hosting this and for making
25 the time for our community to speak on this issue that is

1 very important to us. My name is Gabriella Mendez. I'm a
2 resident of Riverside County and I'm also a community
3 organizer with the Center for Community Action and
4 Environmental Justice.

5 I'm here today not only as an organizer, but as a
6 human. We are seeing many examples of climate change
7 already throughout the world recently, right, like
8 Pakistan, China, and other places. Like California too,
9 where we're seeing like heat waves that are insane, that
10 where people can't be outside right now. And then mixed
11 with the smog and everything else, right, it's so
12 terrifying. And that is something that shouldn't be
13 happening. Our communities should be able to go outside
14 and have clean air. And you guys have the power to change
15 that, which is really incredible.

16 So the current plan allows 30 MMT of, right,
17 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions from electricity
18 generation through 2050. And I know that this time frame
19 is far too long for that. By the time you phase out gas,
20 I will be 50 years old, which is insane. And it will be
21 too late for me and my community. I'm really scared to
22 see what kind of impacts we're going to be dealing with
23 and what my health is going to look like at that point,
24 because of the air quality and, you know, every other
25 factor that exists in our community. So I really hope

1 that you can push it to 2030, but I'll speak on that a
2 little bit later.

3 I live in a community that has warehousing. It
4 has an airport. It has a toxic site and we are a
5 neighboring city to gas plants. The Board, like I said,
6 has the power to protect us or accelerate the consequences
7 that stem from the cumulative sources in our communities.
8 Please create a Scoping Plan that can help actually retire
9 gas plants in front-line communities. We need 30 million
10 metric tons emission limit by 2030. This will make sure
11 California starts to build the energy needed to replace
12 (inaudible) -- Thank you.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 Evelyn will be next. And then after Evelyn will
15 be Richard Grow, Claire Broome, and Lily Ulloa.

16 Evelyn, you can unmute and begin.

17 EVELYN MENDEZ ULLOA: Hi, can you guys hear me?

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

19 EVELYN MENDEZ ULLOA: Good afternoon. My name is
20 Evelyn Mendez Ulloa. I'm a community member with CCAEJ,
21 who also lives in the City of Riverside.

22 And just to keep it short, because I know you
23 guys want to go home too, I am asking the Board to create
24 a Scoping Plan that can help actually retire gas plants in
25 front-line communities. I believe that the only way to do

1 is to set a low ground house gas emissions limit for the
2 electricity sector. And I agree with Gabriella that we
3 need a 30 million metric ton emission limit by 2030 and
4 not 2050.

5 Thank you.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

7 Richard, you can unmute and begin.

8 RICHARD GROW: Hello. Can you hear me?

9 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes.

10 RICHARD GROW: Okay. My name is -- thank you.
11 My name is Richard Grow. I retired from U.S. EPA a couple
12 years ago after 40 years there during which I worked in
13 just about air -- every air emissions trading program
14 there was. I also -- I was based in air all the time and
15 focused on environmental justice, participated in
16 developing guidance for trading, and so on and so forth.

17 What I wanted to come back to is I thought there
18 was a very serious question by raised by one of the Board
19 members regarding the Cap-and-Trade Program. And I felt
20 like it did not get a serious response. The question as I
21 understood it from Board Member Takvorian was what -- what
22 can be done in the near future? What can we do now about
23 this? And the Board Chair responded I'm not quite sure
24 what, but apparently not paying any attention to the
25 recommendation from the EJAC, just said, well, we've got

1 to be doing some things about effectiveness.

2 And it just struck me that you're 10 years into
3 the program now basically wondering about effectiveness,
4 about a program that's actually been shown to be so
5 fundamentally and conceptually unsound is really not an
6 answer. But just to go to one of the recommendations,
7 there's a lot of them that are very good, but one said
8 it's time to stop using allowances. Stop -- time to stop
9 allowing trading in environmental justice communities. I
10 know this is seen by some folks as easily discounted and
11 basically laughable.

12 But what I would really like to see a serious
13 response to this. I don't mean on your feet right now,
14 but a serious analysis, pros and cons, why can it or
15 cannot be done, so that we can get on with looking at the
16 hurdles and barriers to doing this, because you already
17 have the reports in front of you, for instance, from OEHHA
18 last February showing that communities like Richmond,
19 communities where Juan Flores lives and Sharifa lives, are
20 being faced with a lack of control, basically unregulated
21 refineries sector in these EJ communities.

22 So please seriously take a look at this and do
23 it, if you can. Finally, just an observation that any
24 time you prioritize economic efficiency over equity,
25 basically that's the working definition of institutional

1 racism and it's time to stop that. Cap-and-Trade is
2 institutional racism.

3 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

4 Claire Broome, you can unmute and begin.

5 CLAIRE BROOME: Good evening, EJAC and Board
6 members. I'm Claire Broome. I'm a professor of public
7 health and also work with 350 Bay Area.

8 I haven't heard enough sense of urgency in the
9 excellent discussions today. We do not have until 2030 to
10 see whether or not carbon capture and sequestration can
11 work. And the independent evidence says it does not.

12 Director Takvorian made an excellent question and
13 I believe it can be answered. I think the Board can
14 direct the staff to develop options to meet the greenhouse
15 gas reduction targets that do not depend on the magic
16 wands of CCUS and cap-and-trade. And the objection is the
17 cost is too high. Well, if you include the co-benefits,
18 let alone the cost of not meeting our greenhouse gas
19 goals, maybe it's not so expensive.

20 The second piece of this is start now with what
21 does work. That's natural and working lands
22 sequestration. We don't know the exact amounts, but you
23 can set a target. You can maximize investment and work
24 with your fellow agencies to get the 30 percent organic
25 acreage target to get sequestration in deserts, in

1 wetlands, and in coastal waters, and monitor as you go.
2 This is an iterative process.

3 So I congratulate you and I really look forward
4 to your leadership in getting us there in a way that is
5 environmentally just. Thank you.

6 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

7 Next will be Lily Ulloa. After Lily will be
8 Magali Sanchez-Hall, and then Marjaneh Moini, and then
9 Moises Cisneros.

10 And so Lily, you can unmute and begin.

11 LILY ULLOA: (Spoke in Spanish)

12 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yeah, one moment.

13 LILY ULLOA (through interpreter): Hello. My name
14 is Lily Ulloa. I live in Riverside and I'm a member of
15 the CCAEJ community. And I'm calling about CARB's plan.
16 I am calling because the gas plants are polluting and
17 harming my community and their lungs. We need for CARB to
18 pave the way for zero emissions and for retirement. We
19 need a limit of 30 million metrics tons by 2030.

20 This will ensure that California will begin to
21 build the clean energy that is needed to replace gas
22 plants in working class communities with people of color.

23 Thank you very much.

24 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

25 Next is Magali Sanchez-Hall. You can unmute and

1 begin.

2 MAGALI SANCHEZ-HALL: Yes. Hi. Good afternoon.
3 My name is Magali Sanchez-Hall. I am a resident of
4 Wilmington and I'm also part of CBE, CFASE and founder of
5 EMERGE.

6 I'm here today, because I would like CARB to
7 truly do what needs to be done to reduce greenhouse gases.
8 That means phasing out oil refineries, oil production,
9 whatever it takes. I believe that all Californians should
10 live cancer, asthma, and pollution free. I believe in
11 California where everyone has the ability to breathe clean
12 air and water.

13 And now that our children also will be able to do
14 the same in the future. I live in Wilmington, which is
15 ground zero, as you all know, for pollution especially
16 from the refineries. I live close to several
17 pollutions -- polluting refineries and countless
18 neighborhoods, oil wells, and person -- personally suffer
19 from health issues because of the emissions from several
20 refineries, near me.

21 If possible, I would like for you to know that my
22 whole family, including my mom, has had a cold that it
23 doesn't go away. The rashes come and they don't go away
24 as well. Our -- right now, it is super hot, we cannot
25 keep the doors and windows closed, so we need to breathe,

1 and what we breathe is actually all these emissions coming
2 out from these refineries, as well as all these mobile
3 source of pollution for coming from the Port of Los
4 Angeles.

5 Create a Scoping -- what we -- what I would like
6 to ask is to -- for the CARB is to create a Scoping Plan
7 with a clear refinery transition by 2045 that also
8 incorporates communities and workers. We have seen what
9 happens when we don't plan it clearly and also when, you
10 know, we need to try to incorporate a transition -- a
11 clear transition for these refineries to start phasing
12 out.

13 We know that there is SB 100 that it mandates the
14 State that by 20 --

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

17 Next is Marjaneh, you can unmute and begin.

18 DR. MARJANEH MOINI: Hi. My name is Marjaneh
19 Moini. I'm a Cancer Doctor with Physicians for Social
20 Responsibility LA and the South bay.

21 Our policies should focus on how to protect air,
22 water, and soil, particularly in overpolluted and
23 underprotected communities, while reducing greenhouse gas
24 emissions. While we were quick to turn CO2, a deadly gas,
25 into a commodity and created another revenue stream for

1 the polluters, you have not done a good job at valuing
2 health co-benefits and accounting for public health costs.

3 While carbon capture sequestration and storage,
4 CCS, creates public health harms from capture, transport,
5 and sequestration without proven Climate benefits, natural
6 carbon sequestration has many proven health co-benefits.
7 We don't see either reflected in the draft Scoping Plan.

8 The idea of using CCS on refineries is
9 particularly concerning. Refineries are already in some
10 of the most disproportionately impacted communities.
11 There has to robust air monitoring and guardrails in place
12 to actually improve hair quality -- air quality in these
13 communities, not allow any increase in air pollution.

14 There has to be enforceable regulation in place
15 to shut down any CCS operation at capture, transport, or
16 storage site that leads to increased air or water
17 pollution immediately. CO2 pipeline have already leaked.
18 Sequestration sites will leak as well. This will not only
19 be harmful to climate, it will also directly expose
20 communities to significant health harms.

21 CO2 is heavier than air and will sink -- and
22 will sink to lung level displacing oxygen causing
23 metabolic acidosis and ultimately death. Communities
24 where these projects are being planned for already have
25 limited access to health care. There has to be ongoing

1 monitoring to assess CO2 for CO2 leakage, as well as air
2 and water pollution. There also has to be continued
3 monitoring for potential seismic impacts around the
4 storage sites and potential leakage as a result.

5 Finally, I want to -- I want to echo what has
6 been already said that the state, in general, has not done
7 a good job at monitoring and enforcing protective measures
8 for overburdened communities.

9 Thank you for your time.

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

11 Moises Cisneros, you can unmute and begin.

12 MOISES CISNEROS: Hi. Thank you so much for your
13 leadership. We deeply appreciate everything that you've
14 all been doing. Moises Cisneros and I'm a co-lead of the
15 30x30 Inland Desert Working Group Coalition and I'm an
16 organizer for the Sierra Club.

17 It's our understanding that currently CARB is
18 only looking at the top 30 centimeters of topsoil to
19 generate terrestrial carbon studies. Dismissing the
20 deeper depths between 30 to 100 centimeters, where desert
21 carbon sequestration takes place, is part of the problem.
22 Omitting inorganic carbon from modeling leads to an
23 underestimation of carbon stocks in the desert.

24 Please take inorganic carbon into account and
25 support the natural collection of inorganic carbon in the

1 form of calcium carbonate, which is derived from
2 biological processes that are natural and that have been
3 taking place for millennia. It would be prudent to not
4 overlook this inorganic carbon process.

5 Ten percent of all California carbon is
6 sequestered in the soils of California deserts. The air
7 here where I'm at in San Bernardino County is one of the
8 worst in the nation. And that's as a consequence of the
9 pollution that we find primarily because of the
10 warehousing and the logistics centers in here. And within
11 San Bernardino County and Riverside County, we also find
12 the State's largest amounts of desert.

13 So we have these two things that are pressing
14 into our communities that could be very dangerous, the
15 release of carbon from the deserts if not accounted for
16 correctly and the con -- the continuation of pollution
17 from these warehouses. So we hope that you really take
18 this into consideration and approve your -- the CARB's
19 recommendation -- or staff recommendation of scenario one,
20 which is -- which accounts for desert carbon stocks.

21 Thank you so much.

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

23 All right. Our next speakers will be Julia May,
24 Mikhael Skvarla, and then Ana Gonzalez.

25 Julia, you can unmute and begin.

1 JULIA MAY: Thank you. Julia May, Senior
2 Scientist from Communities for a Better Environment.

3 I want to start by just thanking you so much for
4 adding the refinery and extraction phaseout plan,
5 historically important, long sought, and we're very
6 grateful.

7 I had lots of details. Everybody is tired, so
8 I'll just say one thing. You really can't make refinery
9 carbon capture safe. Among many dangers, the vast new
10 networks of CO2 pipelines from coastal refineries to
11 Central Valley sequestration make this inherently
12 dangerous. It turns out this is more dangerous than
13 leaking natural gas pipelines, far more, because CO2 has
14 to be transported in highly concentrated formed pipelines
15 to be economic.

16 If a small leak occurs, it doesn't just ooze out.
17 It shoots out at high pressure, drops in temperature about
18 100 degrees C below where it was to such low temperatures
19 that it makes steel brittle causing massive pipeline
20 fractures. You already heard about this happening in
21 testimony of the Pipeline Safety Trust and by Dr. Moini
22 today. In the Mississippi town where an invisible cloud
23 of CO2 concentrated with H2S gas caused a whole town to
24 begin passing out. Their cars stopped working. It made
25 evacuation a nightmare.

1 So this cannot be made safe. It's inherently
2 dangerous and the State is going to have to face that at
3 some point. But I finish by repeating thank you for
4 beginning the refinery and extraction phaseout plan. That
5 makes us hopeful for the future and hopeful that we have
6 government agencies that can take the steps that need to
7 be done.

8 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

9 Next, Mikhael Skvarla, you can unmute and begin.

10 MIKHAEL SKVARLA: Good evening. My name is
11 Mikhael Skvarla. I'm going to wear two hats tonight. So
12 I'll identify with each.

13 On behalf of the California Council for
14 Environmental and Economic Balance I just want to indicate
15 that a lot was said about workforce transition and the
16 likes. We believe that the unions should have a say in
17 their futures. That means allowing them to choose the
18 diverse and decarbonized energy supply of the future and
19 having a say in what that transition looks like. And to
20 that end, we'd offer our support in helping facilitate
21 that.

22 Secondarily, I want to agree with I believe what
23 one of the EJAC co-chairs stated along the lines of a
24 technological assessment in the same statutory provisions
25 that cons -- created the Environmental Justice Advisory

1 Committee. There's also provisions for the Economic and
2 Technology Advancement Advisory Committee. While it's too
3 late for this Scoping Plan, we do believe that needs to be
4 part of the next Scoping Plan.

5 I'm going to switch hats to the California
6 Hydrogen Coalition. I want to say that hydrogen --
7 renewable hydrogen is an important part of a regenerative
8 economy. I know there's a lot of fear, uncertainty, and
9 doubt, and we'd love to offer an opportunity to sit down,
10 hear your concerns, understand the hears, and then maybe
11 dispel some of the myths. I know the EDF study was
12 mentioned tonight about leakage. What -- the study goes
13 on further in its derivative of a previous study.
14 Essentially, even at a economically incapable leakage rate
15 of over five percent, that's still a 96 percent
16 improvement over fossil fuel. And to that end, we think
17 all technology needs to be on the table.

18 Thank you.

19 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

20 Our next speaker will be Ana Gonzalez. After Ana
21 will be Jasmine Vasin, Baami Behniwal, and Teresa Chang.

22 Ana, you can unmute and begin.

23 ANA GONZALEZ: Thank you so much. Good evening,
24 CARB Board, EJAC members, staff, and community. My name
25 is Ana Gonzalez representing the Center for Community

1 Action and Environmental Justice, CCAEJ, an organization
2 that advocates for more than four million people in San
3 Bernardino and Riverside counties, also known as the
4 Inland Valley region.

5 But I am first and foremost a mother of two
6 children who are suffering from the impacts of pollution
7 in our region, a region with the worst air quality in the
8 nation. I want to begin by saying thank you to the Board
9 and EJAC members for your commitment to end the petroleum
10 and begin the phaseout of petroleum refineries, for your
11 pushback on CCUs.

12 Our region has been the target for many polluting
13 industries, such as gas plants, railyards, toxic
14 landfills, influx of warehouses bringing over 1.2 million
15 truck trips a day, airports, cement and asbestos plants
16 right in our backyards. CARB is the last line of defense
17 for us. You all have the power to end premature deaths,
18 asthma, COPD, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and
19 development and academic delays, which are all linked to
20 air pollution.

21 In Colton, we know that gas-fired power plants
22 are not reliable and have failed over and over again
23 during extreme heat events causing blackouts, such as the
24 ones we are facing right now in the cities of Fontana and
25 San Bernardino.

1 Clean energy is much more reliable and we all
2 know that. We need to retire gas plants. Thank you for
3 your commitment to do that, but we still need to build
4 clean energy first in communities who have suffered the
5 worst on the air monitoring. We need to -- we need just
6 transitioning. We cannot be -- continue to be collateral
7 damage in the name of economic development.

8 Thank you for your hard work and we continue to
9 have hope for a better Scoping Plan.

10 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you. Next, will be
11 Jasmine. You can unmute and begin.

12 JASMINE VASIN: Thank you CARB and EJAC members
13 for this meeting today and for the opportunity to provide
14 comments. My name is Jasmine Vasin and I'm a Senior
15 Campaign Representative with the Sierra Club calling you
16 today from South Bay Los Angeles. Sierra Club supports
17 implementing a Scoping Plan that is in line with the
18 timelines of justice for those on the front lines of
19 fossil fuel pollution and science when it comes to
20 combating climate impacts.

21 Specifically, I want to uplift the need for
22 phasing out fossil fuel extraction by 2035 at the latest
23 and ensuring phaseout of refineries by 2045 without
24 relying on dangerous and unproven CCS technologies. The
25 draft Scoping Plan delays the phaseout of oil extraction

1 to 2045. And this timeline is unacceptable to meet our
2 state's climate and health goals and does not match the
3 science of the UN's IPCC.

4 While floods destroy Pakistan, rivers run dry in
5 France and China, and heat waves rage here at home,
6 California has an obligation to enact a Scoping plan that
7 matches the urgency of this moment. As it stands, the
8 draft Scoping Plan fails to move California beyond oil and
9 gas. This failure not only jeopardizes our climate goals,
10 but as we've heard today, it also perpetuates
11 environmental racism. Millions of Californians live on
12 the front lines of oil and gas extraction and suffer from
13 the proven health impacts that living next to fossil fuel
14 polluted air, water, and soil brings. We need to protect
15 our most vulnerable first.

16 I want to align my comments with others who have
17 elevated the ask today urging this body to ensure this
18 Scoping Plan commits to a full phaseout of fossil fuel
19 extraction in California by 2035 and refineries by 2045,
20 all without relying on dangerous and unproven CCS methods.

21 I'd also like to uplift the necessity of pairing
22 these efforts with a robust safety net for fossil fuel
23 communities and workers to ensure a just and equitable
24 transition for all.

25 Thank you.

1 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

2 And Baami, it looked like your hand was up and
3 then might have just been lowered, so if you would still
4 like to comment, please raise your hand again.

5 In the meantime, we will go to Teresa Chang.
6 Teresa, you can unmute and begin.

7 TERESA CHANG: Hi. Good evening. My name is
8 Teresa Chang. I'm a campaign's representative for the See
9 Ray Club and I live in Oakland.

10 First, I want to appreciate and thank the CARB
11 Board and staff for listening to the voices of front-line
12 communities, our call for no new gas, and your hard work
13 to incorporate significant changes to the Scoping Plan,
14 especially with respect to the electric sector and
15 including a constraint for no new gas capacity.

16 However, to make sure that our existing plants
17 don't run more frequently and worsen the health of folks
18 living in gas plant communities and are instead retired,
19 we need to see a lower near-term interim target for the
20 electric sector. By 2030, there should be no more than
21 \$30 million metric tons of greenhouse emissions from the
22 electric sector, which was the target for the electric
23 sector in Alternative 2.

24 Furthermore, on hot days like today, communities
25 living near gas plants breathing toxic air as those plants

1 cycle on and off with emissions controls that just don't
2 kick in fast enough. And on top of that, yesterday, when
3 we needed gas plants the most, they just didn't show up.

4 According to CAISO, unexpected failures at gas
5 power plants accounted for more than a quarter of the
6 generating capacity that was unavailable yesterday and
7 today. Not far from where my parents live, the new
8 Russell gas plant exploded last year for reasons totally
9 unknown and hurled 50-pound chunks of metal over a
10 thousand feet.

11 Gas plants are not only polluting and dangerous,
12 they're not reliable, especially during heat waves like
13 what we're seeing this week, and we need to work toward
14 retiring them and replacing them with renewables to have a
15 reliable and clean grid. This is why it's so important
16 that the Scoping Plan should set a feasible and necessary
17 2030 target of no more than 30 million metric tons for the
18 electric sector.

19 Thank you so much.

20 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

21 All right. Next, we will hear from Megan
22 Zapanta. Megan, you can unmute and begin.

23 MEGAN ZAPANTA: Hi, everybody. My name is Megan
24 Zapanta. I've been a community organizer for the Asian
25 Pacific Environmental Network in Richmond, California for

1 almost a decade.

2 Sorry, my kid is making a lot of noise.

3 In that time of working with residents along the
4 fence line of the Chevron refinery, I have seen disaster
5 after disaster at the refinery. I have seen many of the
6 Laotian immigrant refugee community members we work with
7 get sick and even pass away from asthma and cancer. I
8 have worked with youth who have grown up with asthma and
9 are now having school canceled for wildfires caused by
10 climate change.

11 I work with elders and youth who work hard to
12 make Richmond a home to preserve their cultures and
13 families, and fight for a cleaner and healthier --
14 healthier California for all of us. Sometimes people want
15 to talk about accountability from big corporations like
16 Chevron, like there's a price tag that can be placed on
17 our health, safety, and the future of our planet. We're
18 not talking about accountability. We're talking about an
19 actual phaseout.

20 And I want to appreciate the support that has
21 already come from the Board for a planned, coordinated
22 phaseout of fossil fuel refineries. I'm hope -- refining.
23 I am hopeful we can really build a model that addresses
24 the needs of front-line workers and community members, but
25 I really want to hold you to the commitment to make this

1 real by not artificially extending the Life of these
2 polluting facilities through Mechanisms like CCUS. These
3 investments are dead-ends and antithetical to the actual
4 phaseout of the polluting fuels.

5 Thank you for your work so far, but please follow
6 through and be the climate leaders that we all need.

7 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

8 Our next few speakers will be a phone number
9 ending in 373, LaDonna Williams, Daniel Chandler. Malcom
10 Johnson, and then Marie Choi.

11 Phone number ending in 373, you should have a
12 prompt to unmute and then you can begin.

13 You might need to dial star six in order to
14 unmute.

15 Okay. We'll come back to you. Please raise your
16 hand if you would still like to comment.

17 All right. LoDonna Williams, you can go ahead
18 and begin.

19 LaDONNA WILLIAMS: Yes. Good evening. LaDonna
20 Williams, All Positives Possible. First of all, I just
21 want to say I can't imagine anyone thinking it's
22 acceptable that community is reduced to two minutes and
23 having to do speed commenting, like speed dating, how much
24 are you hearing us? It doesn't seem like very much. I
25 want to recommend that the Board include in their Scoping

1 Plan Black freedman issues. Black Freedman are -- is
2 considered tribal. I have not heard any mention of
3 Black-specific issues, including Black Freedman. That's
4 been an ignored issue within the tribal issues.

5 If we're talking about environmental justice fair
6 and inclusion and equity for all, then let's start
7 including those that you've been excluding, which is Black
8 folks, Black Americans, Native Black Americans.

9 Specifically, there has been numerous letters from CARB
10 and our local air districts about the mistreatment of
11 Black folks that are your employees, and also residents,
12 and community members who are bringing forward their
13 specific issues. There is anti-Black spirit that runs
14 through environmental justice and within these agencies,
15 and it has been silenced from those of you on the board on
16 this issue and Committee members. We'd like to hear about
17 our specific issues and include those like you do all
18 others.

19 Having advisory committees is outdated. It is
20 time to put community voices and residents on the decision
21 making Board table, so that our voices count and our vote
22 counts. And above all, give us more time to include our
23 comments in an effective and -- way to be able to
24 communicate to you, because to hear this siren that's
25 about to come up in a second and giving us two things is

1 disrespectful to this process.

2 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

3 All right. I'm going to come back to Baami
4 Behniwal. You should be able to unmute and begin your
5 comment now.

6 BAAMI BEHNIWAL: Yes. Hi, CARB Board members and
7 members of the EJAC. My name is Baami Behniwal with The
8 Climate Center. I'd like to voice strong support for
9 EJAC's written recommendations on natural and working
10 lands. I stated earlier -- in earlier discussions, the
11 novel modeling done in the draft -- of the first draft of
12 the Scoping Plan grossly underestimated the true potential
13 of our State's lands to serve as a net sink for carbon
14 emissions. Numerous studies conducted by researchers and
15 experts in the field have shown that California's working
16 lands alone can sequester between 30 to 100 million metric
17 tons of carbon per year by 2030. We want the Board to
18 adopt a target for natural sequestration and model towards
19 like you did for other sectors.

20 We were happy to see that per the Governor's
21 recent letter CARB will be focusing carbon removal targets
22 to nature-based strategies, rather than relying on
23 technologies that time and time again have underperformed
24 and are simply too expensive, energy intensive, and
25 nascent to scale up in meaningful manner.

1 We look forward to working with CARB, CNRA, and
2 other stakeholders on modeling and implementation
3 strategies for natural and working lands that more
4 accurately reflect the true potential that we have in
5 state while taking into account holistic management and
6 the multitude of co-benefits that these projects provide
7 to increase long-term resiliency to our changing climate.

8 Thank you.

9 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

10 Daniel Chandler, you can unmute and begin.

11 DANIEL CHANDLER: Thank you very much. I'm Dan
12 Chandler. I'm representing 350 Humboldt and 350 Silicon
13 Valley, we submitted joint comments. This is very
14 encouraging conversation on the part of EJAC and the
15 Board. EJAC is making some very good points and Board
16 members are listening and responding. So I think this is
17 a really productive meeting.

18 Last night, the Governor's legislative proposal
19 to change from 40 percent reduction of emissions by 2030
20 to 55 percent failed. This was the most critical of the
21 environmental bills -- climate bills that were up, and I
22 would like to explain why and why the Scoping Plan needs
23 to adopt this measure or something even stronger.

24 The basic structure of the Scoping Plan was in
25 place by August of 2021 and that may be why the draft

1 Scoping Plan does not reflect the most recent science on
2 how not to exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius warming, which would
3 be disastrous. In their reports last year, there were
4 three reports from the IPCC come every few years. They
5 said, one, we have to cut emissions by 50 percent by 2030
6 or write about that. That's not represented in the
7 Scoping Plan. Second, we can buy time, if we cut methane
8 and HFC refrigerants drastically by 2030. That's not
9 represented sufficiently in the Scoping Plan. And third,
10 that if we cut pollution, it will produce health benefits
11 equal to the costs of the entire energy transition. So
12 please refocus on the science and get us there quicker.

13 Thank you very much.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 Next is Malcom Johnson. After Malcom will be
16 Joan Taylor, Jan Dietrick, and the phone number ending in
17 365.

18 Malcom, you can go ahead and begin.

19 MALCOM JOHNSON: Good afternoon, everybody. My
20 name is Malcom Johnson. I'm an Associate Director with
21 Sierra Club and I'm also a resident of South Los Angeles
22 and have spent several years living in the Central Valley.

23 So basically I'm very happy with some of the
24 changes that have been made, but I'm really strongly
25 concerned about efforts to still incorporate carbon

1 capture storage, and carbon dioxide removal. I spoke
2 recently at the last listening session about this, like
3 basically, you know, there -- there's no reason to
4 actually trust the fossil fuel industry and believe that
5 they can successfully capture carbon, because there's been
6 no project that has proven that to be successful yet.

7 And with all of my experience living in the
8 Central Valley, witnessing situations where there were
9 ruptures in pipes, where people were laid off randomly
10 whenever the industry got upset with whatever government
11 regulations may have been coming down the pipeline. I
12 really think that this is the time to focus on a just
13 transition, get our workers out of harm's way, get our
14 front-line communities out of harm's way, and not play a
15 gambling game with our ability to tackle climate change
16 by, you know, just going for this magical carbon capture
17 technology that's supposed to solve all of our problems.

18 So that's all that I have to share with you all
19 today, just please stop using CCS and counting on it to
20 fix our problems. Direct -- direct reductions in
21 emissions is the way we get of this.

22 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

23 Joan Taylor, you can unmute and begin.

24 JOAN TAYLOR: EJAC and Board members, thank you
25 for your good work. Joan Taylor here. I'm a resident of

1 the Coachella Valley speaking to the unaddressed carbon
2 sink in the desert.

3 As you heard, much of the state's carbon has been
4 sequestered over many millennia in the soils of California
5 deserts. While desert plants may look sparse on the
6 surface, they have vast and pervasive underground root
7 systems, holding substantial inorganic carbon. Picture an
8 upside down forest of roots storing carbon. The CARB
9 Scoping Plan fails to address the deep organic, inorganic
10 carbon in the desert. It could allow this carbon stored
11 to be released on en masse, since the undeveloped desert
12 is threatened by inappropriately sited solar energy
13 projects in particular.

14 This outcome would be very counter to State
15 decarbonization goals as well as 30x30 goals. The state's
16 natural lands, including deserts are the only proven
17 method to carbon sequestration and storage. I urge you to
18 address deep inorganic carbon in the desert. And with
19 that caveat, I support scenario one.

20 Thank you for your time.

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

22 Jan Dietrick, you can unmute and begin.

23 Jan, are you there?

24 All right. We will come back to you. For now,
25 we will go to the phone number ending in 365. Please

1 state your name for the record and then you can begin your
2 comment.

3 JAN DIETRICK: This is Jan Dietrick -- hi --

4 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Oh, hi.

5 JAN DIETRICK: -- with -- hi -- with

6 Rincon-Vitova Insectaries in Ventura. We work with
7 farmers and their consultants in their move from chemicals
8 to biology. My written comment will describe more how
9 farms move in a continuum from chemical input-based, to
10 biological input-based, to biodiversity-based farming
11 systems.

12 With increasing biodiversity, more complex
13 biology yields more productive liquid carbon (inaudible)
14 and fewer pest problems. Organic acreage is in the middle
15 of this continuum. As farmers continue to reduce all
16 inputs towards biodiversity-based systems, their costs go
17 down and their resilience and profits go up.

18 Forty percent in organic by 2030 is a great goal.
19 It's possible and it would help us achieve net carbon
20 sooner and EJ goals as well. Why not go for it as
21 recommended by Baami Behniwal and Claire Broome.

22 About DPR's road map for sustainable pest
23 management, it will call for reducing artificial nitrogen
24 and toxic pesticides. Stable insect populations and
25 healthy soils go together on this biodiversity continuum.

1 So your advisors need to have experience with
2 organic as a springboard towards farming systems for
3 ambitious carbon drawdown and farm worker protections. A
4 soil scientist that does modeling and did the COMET
5 planter recently said in a -- in a seminar scientists
6 can't model the social and soil complexities that actually
7 now is seen to work.

8 So listen to farmers ant practicing consultants
9 that have wide experience in the transition to
10 biodiversity-based farming systems.

11 Thank you so much.

12 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you

13 All right. Our final two speakers that -- before
14 the sign-ups were cut off at 5:03 this evening are Teresa
15 Gomez and Irene Gomez.

16 So Teresa, you can unmute and begin.

17 TERESA GOMEZ: (Spoke in Spanish)

18 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yeah, one moment.

19 TERESA GOMEZ: Good afternoon. My name is Teresa
20 Gomez. I am a community organizer in Ventura County. I
21 would like to request that CARB include a measurable item
22 for measuring of the use of synthetic pesticides and for
23 them to reduce it to 30 percent for the year 2030 and the
24 use of pesticides, of highly dangerous pesticides, and to
25 limit them to a lower percentage for 2050. We've heard so

1 much. We've consistently heard that they don't want to
2 include such a goal in order to reduce these pesticides in
3 the Scoping Plan since CalEPA has said that it is against
4 it on so many occasions, but that doesn't mean that we
5 can't leave things and clear things up.

6 There's a lot of public support for -- towards
7 these objectives in order to reduce the use of these
8 pesticides, since Ventura County is the county of
9 strawberries and pesticide are constantly being applied
10 here.

11 I hope you take all this into account. Thank you
12 very much.

13 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

14 Our final speaker is Irene Gomez. Irene, you can
15 unmute and begin.

16 Irene, are you there?

17 Okay. We are not able to hear you unfortunately.
18 And so, Chair, with that, that concludes the public
19 comments

20 IRENE GOMEZ: (Spoke in Spanish.)

21 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Oh.

22 (Laughter)

23 IRENE GOMEZ (through interpreter): Can you hear
24 me now?

25 Good afternoon. My name is Irene Gomez and I

1 work with Cap Sanchez 05. As a community, we would like
2 to request for CARB to increase the percentage of organic
3 agriculture, up to 30 percent of the entire agricultural
4 surface. And this for happen for two -- for this to
5 happen to 2030, because the current objective of the
6 Plan -- of the Scoping Plan and we'd like to increase it
7 from the 20 percent of all current lands. And these
8 lands, which are cultivated organically for 2045, this
9 amount is insufficient, because it doesn't even reach the
10 level. It doesn't even reach the level of the current
11 tendencies. And every time consumers are every time
12 increasingly more often buying organic items.

13 Thank you very much.

14 BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Thank you.

15 Okay. Chair, that concludes the commenters.

16 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you, clerks.

17 I will now turn it over to the Environmental
18 Justice Advisory Committee co-chairs to wrap us up.

19 MEAGAN WYLIE: We have a few concluding
20 statements. First, we're going to ask Dr. Catherine to
21 speak on dairy biogas. Member Kevin Hamilton had to leave
22 earlier, so we have one slide to show. And then we did
23 want to check in with remaining committee members, not
24 co-chairs, because the co-chairs do have space for
25 concluding remarks, but other committee members to

1 highlight any last topics of interest, is that right?

2 Okay. And so just out of curiosity, following
3 Dr. Catherine, I know Matt you're interested in comments.
4 Kevin, are you interested in any -- elevating any issues?

5 Okay.

6 MATT HOLMES: Just very brief comments about a
7 litany of topics.

8 MEAGAN WYLIE: Okay. One sec. Hold on. I was
9 just getting a sense of who was interested, how many to
10 kind of judge our time. So, Dr. Catherine, Matt. Mayor
11 Rey, were you interested in commenting as well?

12 (Inaudible)

13 (Laughter)

14 MEAGAN WYLIE: Okay. All right. Thank you.
15 Thank you, everyone for sticking with us.

16 Dr. Catherine, if you would please.

17 DR. CATHERINE GAROUPA WHITE: Thank you, Meagan
18 and everyone for making it this far. I did want to uplift
19 the recommendations on slide 11 from the overall slide
20 show related to factory farm gas and dairy digesters.

21 Mega-dairies or Confined Animal Feeding
22 Operations disproportionately impact environmental justice
23 communities in the San Joaquin Valley. We're asking for
24 regulation of dairies being included in the Scoping Plan
25 that CARB exclude polluting fuels like biogas from the Low

1 Carbon Fuel Standard and any other definition of clean,
2 renewable, or zero-carbon energy, and request that CARB
3 end cash subsidies for dairy gas and dairy digesters.

4 Thank you.

5 MEAGAN WYLIE: Okay. Jill, I didn't check in
6 with you. Any comments from you?

7 Just checking. I'm sorry. I meant to -- I meant
8 to make some eye contact.

9 (Laughter)

10 MEAGAN WYLIE: No -- no pressure if you don't
11 have something. If you're interested to share. I just
12 apologize I --

13 JILL SHERMAN-WARNE: But when you invite me, I --
14 of course, I'm going to say, you know, again I just
15 elevate tribes and tribal issues and really engaging in
16 that consultation that I suggested and providing --
17 providing meaningful consultation that includes telling
18 tribes how this is going to impact them culturally,
19 economically, all of those factors that I mentioned
20 before.

21 MEAGAN WYLIE: Thank you very much.

22 And Matt.

23 MATT HOLMES: Yeah. I just wanted to highlight
24 that the overarching issues working group identified a
25 litany of issues that really do affect the Scoping Plan

1 and that we could have a more holistic plan. And if CCS
2 is any indicator, each of them is a rich vein of content,
3 things like CEQA reform, so that this plan actually has
4 the teeth to enforce something or at least encourage local
5 governments to play along with the meaningful plan.

6 We've all been through AB 617 and know that local
7 governments are -- are a major barrier to doing anything
8 transformative. And maybe this is an agenda for ongoing
9 EJAC meetings now that we're -- now that we're done with
10 this, so we can convene that group and make a
11 recommendation just to understand what we've left off,
12 because is a -- this is a massive plan. It's impressive.
13 There's still other things that can help us get to where
14 we want to go.

15 And then I just want to say thank you for today.
16 I think this was the most effective format that I've
17 participated in in the entire last year and I think it --
18 you know, the dialogue accelerated. I think we understood
19 each other. And I think we should do this earlier and
20 more often in the process. Thank you. It helps to know
21 what Board members think.

22 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Oh, I just wanted to make sure
23 we got to all the EJAC members.

24 Okay. Any Board members want to make any final
25 comments either those of you online or those of you in the

1 room?

2 BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Yeah. This is Dean Florez,
3 if I could say a couple things.

4 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. You're cutting out a
5 little bit, Dean.

6 BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Okay. Give me one second.

7 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Are you still there?

8 BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: I am. Is that any better?

9 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. Yeah.

10 BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: No. I just wanted to say
11 thank you to the EJAC group and particularly Catherine's
12 rendition rightfully of the dairy digester issue. You
13 know, I just want to -- I think we do need to revisit
14 that. And I was very -- and I want to align myself to
15 Diane's earlier comments on the Cap-and-Trade Program.

16 And, Madam Chair, I'm happy to hear that we are
17 opening this up for rulemaking in some sense to really
18 kind of figure out what we're doing with offsets. It
19 becomes a larger problem only more so as we go forward.
20 And I do -- I too think it was a productive discussion. I
21 do want to say that it should happen again more often.
22 And I'm very thankful that at least, Martha, particularly
23 in your opening comments aligned the right things for the
24 Board to consider throughout our rulemaking. And Madam
25 Care thank you for convening this. It's been a very good

1 day.

2 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

3 Board Member Hurt.

4 BOARD MEMBER HURT: I'll make it really quick. I
5 just also want to thank EJAC for all the work. I
6 definitely have more reading material and I look forward
7 to absorbing all this information and seeing how we can
8 get a really good plan out of this together.

9 I want to uplift the mass transit investment. I
10 think it's absolutely essential with the reduction of
11 VMTs. I also want to uplift direct emission reductions.
12 I think I'm just going to go down a point list really
13 quickly. I, too, have been thinking a lot about
14 Cap-and-Trade, carbon offsets, all of that, speaking with
15 staff about what we can do to make this a different future
16 for our communities and an improved future rather. And so
17 I look forward to a -- when we get to the regulatory stage
18 to dig into that space more.

19 And I've been speaking to a lot of folks around
20 CCUS and I will continue to. So if there's information I
21 need to digest, continue to send it along.

22 And I again just really understand and I -- I
23 think there is a moral imperative to do more. And I look
24 forward to working with all of you to get there.

25 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

1 I just want to thank the amazing co-chairs who
2 really put together a great discussion. I mean, the way
3 we were just able to, you know, really dig into these
4 topics was -- was excellent. And all the -- like Board
5 Member Hurt, I've got some reading to do and -- so just
6 really appreciate all the work, appreciate Meagan and her
7 facilitation, appreciate Daniela Simunovic and my office's
8 work with the -- with the planning committee. And I
9 wasn't on the planning committee meeting, so I'm sure
10 there's people I'm not thanking, but you know I want to
11 thank Chanell, and Trish, and Ambreen, and -- and the
12 whole OEJ team for all of the great work that they have
13 been doing, and Abigail for all the great legal support
14 that she has provided.

15 And I hope -- I'm sure I'm forgetting somebody,
16 but I hope I'm -- sorry. And thanks, of course, to our --
17 all the Industry Division staff who continue to work hard
18 on this Scoping Plan and incorporate our thoughts and
19 comments and additional suggestions.

20 So I think -- oh, sorry.

21 SHARIFA TAYLOR: I didn't know -- it's okay. I
22 didn't know if we were still able to do our closing
23 comments. I want to thank everybody for their time today.
24 I'm very grateful that the Board members were able to hear
25 us and we were able to collectively come to some agreement

1 about the different issues facing EJ communities,
2 especially with the refinery phaseout plan, just beginning
3 that, talking more about just transition, of course,
4 uplifting the concerns of tribal communities, and even
5 what the member from the public had said about like people
6 Freedman people being tribes. I know that's a separate
7 topic. But just keeping in mind the way that folks are
8 affected by our decisions here today and by our actions
9 with this plan.

10 I also wanted to say that I'm really looking
11 forward to seeing how the decisions in the agreements that
12 we've made today is reflected in the draft finalized
13 Scoping Plan. And so, yeah, that's it. And I'm really
14 looking forward to implementation essentially. And so
15 that's it. Yeah.

16 MARTHA DINA ARGÜELLO: So very quick. Again,
17 thank you to everyone. I want to sort of remind folks
18 that we did present a path to real zero and we hope CARB
19 in -- in the next meetings can commit to actually helping
20 us implement that near zero.

21 I want to lift up the HFC issues that somebody
22 said in the comments that those are -- I just remember
23 from the first Scoping Plan, those were early actions, and
24 we still haven't really figured out what those
25 alternatives are. And so there's still so many things

1 that -- over the years that we have recommended that still
2 we -- you know, are still really important to bring
3 forward. And, you know, I'm very excited about that
4 we're -- this idea of this cross-agency collaboration.
5 And I look forward when I get back to see what progress
6 you have made, and I really hope that progress has been
7 made when I get back.

8 Thanks

9 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you, everyone and
10 have a good night.

11 (Thereupon the Air Resources Board and
12 Environmental Justice Advisory Committee
13 meeting adjourned at 7:01 p.m.)

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