MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ZOOM PLATFORM

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM

1001 I STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2023 4:01 P.M.

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

APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS:

Liane Randolph, Chair

John Balmes, MD

Hector De La Torre

John Eisenhut

Senator Dean Florez

Eric Guerra

Davina Hurt

Gideon Kracov

Tania Pacheco-Werner, PhD

V. Manuel Perez

Bill Quirk, PhD

Susan Shaheen, PhD

Diane Takvorian

Supervisor Nora Vargas

STAFF:

Steve Cliff, PhD, Executive Officer

Edie Chang, Deputy Executive Officer, Planning, Freight, and Toxics

Chanell Fletcher, Deputy Executive Officer, Environmental Justice

Annette Hébert, Deputy Executive Officer, Southern California Headquarters and Mobile Source Compliance

Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:

Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change and Research

Craig Segall, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile Sources and Incentives

Ellen Peter, Chief Counsel

Malinda Dumisani, Manager, State Strategy Section, Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP)

Andrea Juarez, Air Pollution Specialist, State Strategy Section, OCAP

Abigail May, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

Brian Moore, Manager, Community Planning Section, OCAP

Femi Olaluwoye, Branch Chief, Community Planning Branch, OCAP

David Ridley, Manager, Advanced Monitoring Techniques Section, Monitoring and Laboratory Division (MLD)

Jeremy Smith, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Advanced Monitoring Techniques Section, MLD

Laura Zaremba-Schmidt, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Community Planning Section, OCAP

ALSO PRESENT:

Asencion Aguayo

Eddie Ahn, Brightline Defense

Kalie Bonomo, California Air Pollution Control Officers Association

John Bottorff, CleanEarth4Kids.org

Aude, Bouagnon, PhD, Physicians for Social Responsibility

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Barry Boyd

Wesley Campbell, Environmental Justice League

Rosa Casillas-Gutierrez

Lourdes Castillo

Tim Cromartie, Environmental Justice League

Esther Cuevas

Alan De Salvio, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District

Kamillah Ealom

Evan Edgar, Compost Coalition

Richard Falcon, United Latinos

Paula Forbis, San Diego Air Pollution Control District

Bertha Garcia

Lillian Garcia, United for Justice

Kevin Hamilton, Central California Asthma Collaborative

Madeline Harris, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Arieann Harrison, Marie Harrison Community Foundation

Jennifer Holden

Suzanne Hume, CleanEarth4Kids.org

Mariela Loera, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Lonnie Mason, First Generation

Josie Morales, United Latinos

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Wayne Nastri, South Coast Air Quality Management District Guadalupe Nuñez

Mykela Patton, New Voices Are Rising

Eric Payne, The Central Valley Urban Institute

Suma Peesapati, Bay Area Air Quality Management District

Michelle Pierce, Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates

Adrian Rehn, Valley Vision

Laura Rosenberger Haider

Sharon, Robla Park Community Association

Janice Lam Snyder, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

Jeff Solomon

Kimberly Tapscott-Munson

Andrea Uribe, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Vincent Valdez, South Sacramento Steering Committee

Mai Vang, Sacramento City Council Member, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District

Trinity Vang, Brightline Defense

Kieshaun White, Environmental Justice League

LaDonna Williams, All Positives Possible

Mark Williams, Environmental Justice League

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Lonnie Mason

John Bottorff

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PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Good afternoon. The February 2 23rd, 2023 public meeting of the California Air Resources 3 Board will come to order. Board Clerk, will you please call the roll. 5 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Balmes? 6 BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Here. 7 8 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre? BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Here. 9 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Eisenhut? 10 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Eisenhut here. 11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez? 12 BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez here. 13 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Assemblymember Garcia? 14 Mr. Guerra? 15 16 BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Hurt? 17 BOARD MEMBER HURT: Davina present. 18 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov? 19 20 BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner? 21 BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Here. 22 23 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Perez? BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Here. 24 25 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Quirk?

Senator Stern?

Dr. Shaheen?

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BOARD MEMBERS SHAHEEN: Present.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Ms. Takvorian?

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Takvorian here.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?

Chair Randolph?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, we have a quorum.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much. Before we launch into today's proceedings, I'd like to take a few minutes to acknowledge recent changes to our Board membership.

It is my distinct pleasure to introduce and welcome the four newest members of the California Air Resources Board appointed by Governor Newsom in January, as well as to welcome back two colleagues.

Susan Shaheen was appointed as the automotive member of the Board. Dr. Shaheen is a professor of civil and environmental engineering at UC Berkeley with over 25 years of research. She has studies electrification and alternative fuels, innovative mobility strategies, behavioral dynamics, and public policy as it relates to sustainable transportation and social equity.

Bill Quirk was appointed as a public member of the Board. During his tenure as representative for District 20 in the State Assembly, Dr. Quirk worked to reduce greenhouse gases while achieving affordable and reliable energy and recognized the needs of those most impacted by fossil fuel pollution. He also fought to protect Californians from toxic substances in consumer products. Fun fact, Dr. Quirk was a pioneer in climate modeling. He developed NASA's first climate model in the 1970s.

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Eric Guerra was appointed as the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District member of the Board. Mr. Guerra currently serves the City of Sacramento as Vice Mayor and has been a City Council member since 2015. He has worked to equitably address the impacts of climate change and protect community health, including by helping to establish electric school bus fleets, charging stations, electric vehicle ride share auctions, and air quality monitoring systems.

V. Manuel Perez was appointed as the Mojave

Desert Air Quality Management District member of the

Board. Mr. Perez is the Supervisor for the Fourth

District of Riverside County, a post he has held since

2017. Prior to that, he authored legislation as a

California State Assembly Member on a wide variety of

subjects, including economic development, health care access, infrastructure, renewable energy, transportation, air quality, and the environment.

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I'm pleased to welcome back Board members John
Eisenhut and Diane Takvorian who were reappointed to the
Board as the agriculture and public members respectively.
Welcome to you all. We're grateful to have your
expertise, and I look forward to working with you to serve
California and advance our clean air and climate goals.

Today, we also bid farewell to two long-serving and deeply valued members of the California Air Resources Board, Vice Chair Sandra Berg and Dr. Daniel Sperling.

Sandy Berg was appointed to the Board by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2004. And in 2015, she was elected by the Board to serve as Vice Chair. During her time on the board, she has chaired several committees, overseeing roughly a billion dollars of public emissions reduction incentive funding, facilitated key policy implementation groups, and helped guide the transition to and opening of CARB's new Southern California Laboratory in Riverside.

Over the course of her career, she has combined her business acumen and dedication to community. As President and CEO of the Berg Family Companies, Chairman Emeritus of the Board of American Coatings Association,

past Board member of the Hollenbeck Policy Activity League, and through her contributions to numerous other community organizations and efforts, she has brought the unique and practical perspective these experiences have given to her work on the CARB Board. And her formal biography does not reflect the hours and hours of dedication, and hard work, and herding of cats that Vice Chair Berg did in her roll on the Board. She helped construct programs, such as the Clean Fuels Rewards Program and worked on the working group -- the IPAD Working Group with Board members Hurt and Kracov and I'm sure you'll hear from both of the shortly. And just her willing to roll up her sleeves and get the work done and implement what we need to implement and help set the policy has just been invaluable and she will be very much missed.

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Dan Sperling was appointed to the Board by Govern Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2007 and reappointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. in 2011. Recognized as a leading international policy expert on the technology, energy, and environmental aspects of transportation, Dr. Sperling is the Distinguished Blue Planet Prize Professor of Civil Engineering and Environmental Science and Policy, as well as founding director of the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California, Davis.

He has served as chair of the California Fuel
Cell Partnership and of the Transportation Research Board
of the National Academies and has testified to the U.S.
Congress on alternative fuels and advanced vehicle
technology. Dr. Sperling has authored hundreds of
technical articles and 12 books, including Two Billion
Cars and Three Revolutions: Steering Automated, Shared,
and Electric Vehicles to a Better Future. His deep
knowledge, sense of humor, and quick wit have made the
Board's difficult and complex discussions both
scientifically rigorous and accessible to all.

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Again, the formal bio doesn't really represent Dan's incredible warmth and patience in explaining his decades of work in this field to a newbie CARB Chair over the last two years, which has been incredibly invaluable. And his roll in convening the greatest minds in electric vehicles, in zero-emission vehicles, in transportation is just such a critical role for the state of California. And we are so fortunate to have a world leader like him here in California and working with CARB and with our staff to change the world.

And so again, I'm going to very much miss Dan and the thoughts he shares on the dais and in private, and I'll miss you very much.

So I want to take a moment and allow space for

any other Board members who would like to say a few words.

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Dr. Balmes is ready with his hand up in Zoom, so I'm going to call on your first.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Chair Randolph. I wanted to go first in part because of my deep affection and respect for both Dan and Sandy, but also because I think I'm now the longest serving Board member after the -- after Sandy and Dan have left. And I won't go on and on, because I know other Board members want to speak, but I'll start off with saying something that I've said for a long time, Sandy without question was the hardest working Board member during my tenure on the Board, which is a long time now. And as Chair Randolph said, her words of bio don't do justice to the contributions she's made to this agency. And to say she will be missed is putting it mildly. And not only that, I will miss her as a friend.

I mean, I hope to stay in touch socially, but
I'll miss her as a friend every -- I looked forward to
seeing Sandy every Board meeting in person, because I
loved to see her smile and always got that Sandy hug. And
I'm going to miss that as well as your major
contributions. Whenever I was unsure whether a proposed
regulation would be harmful economically in California, I
would turn to Sandy for her wisdom.

And in terms of Dan, boy, am I going to miss

sparring with the other professor. I mean, I think my fellow Cal faculty member, Dr. Shaheen, is -- you know, she will do well filling your shoes, but I don't think I will be able to tease her the way I could tease you. We were always in competition about who had the most former graduate students serving at the agency.

Dan, I always turn to you, especially on transportation issues for your wisdom, and I'm going to really miss that. So, in fact, I will turn to you, you know, for your opinion anyway, even if you're no longer on the Board. I think I'm still allowed to do that.

So I know other people want to speak, but, you know, I'm trying not to choke up, but, you know, Sandy and Dan let's stay in touch. You've been great friends as well as great Board members.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member De La Torre.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: What a unique situation that we have these two stellar Board members that happen to be married that are here and --

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: I was trying to leave that alone.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: It's a -- it's a pretty obvious one, John.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: So this expertise coming from the two areas that has been mentioned already is tremendous, but I'll speak to each one. I think what Liane touched on on Sandy's Jack of all Trades troubleshoot -- I just think of her as a troubleshooter for this Board, both with Mary and with Liane. She has --Sandy has filled this role that is needed sometimes where there's something that's not quite where it needs to be, and, you know, we can't do it from here. The Chair is, you know, obviously, you know, the leader of the organization and pushing on new fronts. And then sometimes there's stuff that we've left behind that hasn't quite come together and it's -- and it's just kind of there and we need resolution, and that was Sandy. would be the one that got sent in to these not-so-great situations and every time came out with a result, with everyone being heard, with everyone's input being respected, and just her warmth and her intelligence comes through in those settings. And clearly every time she got those assignments, she would deliver for us. And so we didn't even have to worry about it. You know, Sandy is a taking care of it and it got taken care of.

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So it is a very underappreciated thing in an organization like this, but those of us on this Board absolutely appreciated you for doing it, because, A, it

meant we didn't have to do it, and B, it got done. And so it allowed the Chairs to just keep moving forward without having to look back to some messy meddling thing that was out there. So thank you, Sandy, for that.

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And then Dan, I just told him, you know, before this, one on one. I came on in fall of 2011. The final touches of the Obama standards — passenger vehicle standards were done and there was an agenda. You know, there was a meeting like two, three months — early 2012 on this massive policy, national and State policy, that I had no idea of what the hell was going on. And so Dan really — I leaned on what Dan was saying leading up to that, because, you know, he was a transportation guy, so here you go to the expert.

And we also discussed just a little while ago, we had no idea, even he had no idea that all the things that we laid out in those 2012 standards were going to come to pass and come to pass early. They all happened and ahead of schedule. So that just affirmed to me, you know, that it's good to listen to Dan. It's good to lean on the expertise that we have on this Board. It is -- it is constituted in this way on purpose, because you want to have that expertise here, not just here. And so I greatly appreciate it. And it wasn't just that. I mean over time there were other issues, transportation issues, that Dan

really helped us to think about and frame what we were doing.

And so to the both of you, thank you. You will be greatly missed. The collegiality of this Board and the collaboration that happens in the Board is extremely important to this organization. I don't think there's anything more important. And the two of you absolutely contributed to that as well.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Kracov.

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Thank you, Chair.

Dr. Balmes, I thought you were going to say you had to go first because you're Durban, South Africa or Perth, Australia and it's like 3 o'clock in the morning.

And I'm sorry that I'm on Zoom today. I'm assuming that Dan and Sandy are in the room, you know, listening to us say all these nice things about them. I wish I could be there with you.

You know, just very quickly, Dan, you know, there's so many great things to say about Professor Dan Sperling. Of course, we all know the best thing about Dan is Sandy.

But seriously, when we think of your leadership on the Board, the thing that stands out above all others is how you approach our work. You know, you've taught me,

you know, us, that the best science the best data are the hallmarks that make CARB so special, that that's what makes CARB's culture of excellence. It's the science, using our reason, the best facts that have made our decision-making and this agency so effective. And, of course, in today's world, sometimes science, the facts are under attack, but not here at CARB. You, Dan, are always prepared to hold the line. Each and every Board meeting us Board members rely on you, Dan, for that.

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And we know that if we can continue to tether ourselves to the best science, the best reasoning, we at CARB will be okay no matter what the challenge that CARB, that California, we will continue to succeed and lead the world. And speaking of leading the world, look at what you've accomplished as founder of the UC Davis Institute Of Transportation studies. Now, you're looking to expand to India, to Paris, France. Wow, what a next chapter for you, Dan.

So thank you for that. Thank you for taking my son and me on a bike tour of UC Davis when he was considering colleges. You know, thank you for helping to mentor and train your successor at CARB, Dr. Susan Shaheen. You know, what a lesson in leadership that is. So it's au revoir for now, Professor Sperling, until we cross paths again. And we wish, you know, you and Sandy,

you know, and your family all the best.

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And Chair, can I say a word about Sandy Berg?
CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yep.

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: So, Sandy, you know, thanks so much always for being so supportive and gracious to me. We've had the opportunity to work closely and work really hard together as you do on so many things, as the other Board members have mentioned. But for us, particularly on the mobile sources issues, the Incentive Program Advisory Group with Mayor Hurt on ways to reform Carl Moyer, or even more recently in our multiple all-day workshops on the super critical Advanced Clean Fleet Rule. And at each setting, Sandy, you're a voice for progress, a voice for small business, a voice for reason, and efficiency. And we and Dan, too, have become personal friends. You are always there to talk to me, always there to lend a hand to me.

But, you know, Sandy - and now I can see your face - they say what matters is not always how someone treats you, but how they treat others. So how does Sandy treat others? Wow. Sandy is the kind of person who goes around the room identifying for each and every person what their special super powers are. You know that, Sandy. Making people feel good, bringing out the best in them. I don't care if it's Chair Randolph, Dr. Cliff, our staff,

the parking attendant across the street, the waiter at the restaurant, your employees at Ellis Point Company, and Pacific Resource Recovery Services, you have modeled for all of us how to be a Board Member. You know, patient, positive, empathetic leadership.

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And this is from a person that sometimes such patient leadership doesn't always come easy, but that's how you lead, you know, how you've gotten things done.

And I and we have learned so much from you. So now it's time to give all of those blessings to other pursuits, to spend time with your wonderful grandkids, you know, and Dan. You're truly going to be missed. You know, but know that your legacy lives on in all the Board members, all the staff, all the stakeholders that you have mentored in so many ways, the example of excellence that you've set every time, and look at the strength and vitality of CARB today. It's CARB that you and Professor Sperling helped to build.

So thanks for everything, Sandy and Dan.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Hi. Thank you so much. And just want to just briefly just thank Dr. Sperling for his critical thinking and always pushing us towards thinking about an alternate future of California that isn't just car dependent for solutions. And I think,

you know, I'm going to keep that with me. And in my rest of the time on this Board and just really appreciate your thoughtfulness and challenging questioning that you've done and really consider you somebody that, you know, I looked up to on this Board and will definitely think about, you know, that kind of what would -- what would Dr. Sperling think in this moment, what would he ask in this moment as I think about my time.

And then also, you know, Sandy just, you know, what can I say, so many nice -- you know, just I so admire you. You know, thank you for your honesty, your search for the truth, and most of all your compassionate approach to rulemaking that always sought the biggest benefits to public health, while keeping people and the importance of their lives in the balance as well. And, you know, I just -- I really consider you a mentor and I just will so miss you greatly and just thank you. Before I get emotional, I'll stop. Thanks.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Takvorian.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you. I really wish I was there, but now I can see you on the screen, so that's awesome.

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I'm going to start with Dan and say I really appreciate your expertise and leadership on the transition

to zero-emission cars so much. I hope that you are taking so much pride in knowing that you were part of crafting the continuous evolution to zero-emission. You really were an architect of that -- of that transition that we're in now. And I hope you know that and I think the whole world needs to know that, if they don't already. And I guess they will in Paris, and India, and all the other places that you're going.

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But we're taking that as just the way that life is now, but I know it took a whole lot of hard work and a lot of bucking the system in order for that to happen.

And while we often disagreed, especially about transit, I have to say that, just to be honest, I always learned a lot from you. And I hope that your door will still be open for me to come and ask you questions and tap your expertise, because I want you to know how much I really respect it, and respect you, and look up to you for that. So thank you so much, Dan.

So Sandy, so much has been said that I agree with. And as has been described, I really feel like you're a super human. You're so smart. You're so kind. You are so generous, and for me, such a beacon of integrity and wisdom. But the thing I feel like we all know that hasn't been said is I really respect your heartfelt introspection about your own role, and your

industry's role, and the relationship to environmental justice communities. I mean, nobody has put that out in the way that you have, and been so honest about it, and so clear about the introspection that you and your family have done in order to recognize that and to really craft a set of fair, and reasonable, and effective rules. And you've really been at the forefront of that. And I know that that's come from a lot of struggle, your own personal struggle, and I respect that so much and I look up to you so much. And hope that I can be that open about truths I think are very clear in my own life. I think we all need to check ourselves about what we think is true and what we -- what we've grown up with. And I feel like you're really a role model in that regard. And I appreciate you so much and I'm going to miss you.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Hurt.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: I feel like I should just say ditto, but I'll be brief, because I did reach out to them earlier today and just for the public speak a little bit of what I think of their amazing leadership.

Dan, always took my call. You were a great teacher of the very technical. For me, it was like drinking from a fire hose when I got on this Board. And so I still appreciated how you broke things down, as the

Chair said, and made us all smart with all the research and work that you've done.

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You are just so grounded and easy to talk to. I think folks know that. They've said that. And it was funny. Someone said, have you seen him on John Stewart's show. He's a celebrity. And I said what? No way. So, folks, go out, check out that episode. Dan is just such a silent grounded superstar. So appreciate the work that we did together. And I hope in the future we'll do more work together.

Sandy, in my short time on the Board, I made such a strong connection with you. Your leadership, your professionalism, your kindness, your willingness to do everything you can to find the solution was such an inspiration to me. You being assertive and just determined and outspoken. I mean, the list can go on and on. And I've learned a lot from you just on the short time. And your successes were a great inspiration to me. And you both will be greatly missed. But again, I hope we can find time for lunch or dinner and work more together in the future.

Thank you for your public service. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you so much and thank you,
everyone, for taking a moment to thank you both for the
collective 35 years of dedication that you have provided

to CARB and the State of California and we will miss you. (Applause).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Now, we will take a breath and move on to mundane housekeeping items.

2.2

We are conducting today's meeting in person as well as offering remote options for public participation both by phone and in Zoom.

Anyone who wishes to testify in person should fill out a request to speak card available in the foyer outside the auditorium. Please turn it into a Board assistant prior to commencement of the item. If you are participating remotely, you will raise your hand in Zoom or dial star nine, if calling in by phone. The Clerk will provide further details regarding how public participation will work in a moment.

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

A closed captioning feature is available for those of you joining us in the Zoom environment. In order to turn on subtitles, please look for a button labeled "CC" at the bottom of the Zoom window as shown in the

example on the screen now. I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone to speak clearly and from a quiet location, whether you are joining us in Zoom or calling in by phone.

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

(Interpreter translated in Spanish).

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, Chair Randolph. Back to you.

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

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Good afternoon, everyone. I will be providing additional information on how public participation will be organized for today's meeting.

We will first be calling on any in-person

commenters who have turned in a request-to-speak card and then we will be calling on commenters who are joining us remotely. If you are joining us remotely and wish to make a verbal comment on one of today's Board items or during the open comment period at the end of today's meeting, you must be using Zoom webinar or calling in by telephone. If you are currently watching the webcast on CAL-SPAN, but you wish to comment remotely, please register for the Zoom webinar or call in. Information for both can be found on the public agenda for today's meeting.

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To make a verbal comment, we will be using the raise-hand feature in Zoom. If you wish to speak on a Board item, please virtually raise your hand as soon as the item has begun to let us know you wish to speak. To do this, if you are using a computer or tablet, there is a raise-hand button. And if you are calling in on the telephone, dial star nine to raise your hand. Even if you previously indicated which item you wish to speak on when you registered, you must raise your hand at the beginning of the item, so that you can be added to the queue.

If you will be giving your verbal comment in Spanish and require an interpreter's assistance, please indicate so at the beginning of your testimony and our translator will assist you. During your comment, please pause after each sentence to allow for the interpreter to

translate your comment into English.

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When the comment period starts, the order of commenters will be determined by who raises their hand first. We will call each commenter by name and will activate each commenter's audio when it is their turn to speak. And for those calling in, we will identify you by the last three digits of your phone number. We will not show a list of remote commenters, however, we will be announcing the next three or so commenters in the queue, so you are ready to testify and know who is coming up next. Please note, you will not appear by video during your testimony. I would also like to remind everyone to please state your name for the record before you speak. This is especially important for those calling in by phone to testify on an item.

We will have a time limit for each commenter and we'll begin the comment period with a three-minute time limit, although this could change at the Chair's discretion. During public testimony, you will see a timer on the screen. And for those calling in by phone, we will run the timer and let you know when you have 30 seconds left and then when your time is up. If you require Spanish interpretation for your comment, your time will be doubled.

If you wish to submit written comments today,

please visit CARB's send-us-your-comments page or look at the public agenda on our webpage for links to send these documents electronically. Written comments will be accepted on each item until the Chair closes the record for that Board item.

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

 $\label{eq:thm:condition} \mbox{Thank yo.} \quad \mbox{I'll turn the microphone back to Chair} \\ \mbox{Randolph now.}$

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

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The first item on the agenda is Item number 23-2-1, the Western Mojave Desert 70 ppb ozone attainment plan. If you are here with us in the room and wish to comment on this item, please fill out a request-to-speak card as soon as possible and submit it to a Board assistant. If you are joining us remotely and wish to comment, please click on the raise hand button or dial start nine now. We call on in-person commenters first followed by remote commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

Dr. Cliff, would you please summarize the item.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair Randolph. Before you today is the Western Mojave Desert

25 | 70 ppb Ozone Attainment Plan. The Plan was jointly

developed by the two air districts responsible for air quality planning in the region, the Mojave Desert and the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management districts.

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Over the past two decades, ozone levels in the Western Mojave Desert have improved in response to emission reductions, both in the non-attainment area and the upwind contributor, the South Coast basin. Existing CARB and District control programs coupled with reductions from new measures in the 2022 State SIP Strategy and emission reductions occurring in upwind areas will provide the reductions needed for attainment of the 70 ppb standard.

The Plan was adopted by the Antelope Valley
Management Air Quality District on January 17, 2023, and
by the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District on
January 23rd, 2023. CARB staff concluded that the Plan,
along with the CARB emission reduction commitment and
corrected motor vehicle emissions budgets included in the
CARB staff report, meet -- meets the requirements of the
Clean Air Act.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the Western Mojave Desert 70 ppb Plan, the State's aggregate emission reduction commitment, and the motor vehicle emissions budgets appended to the CARB staff report and forward them to the U.S. EPA as a revision to the California SIP.

This includes -- concludes my summary of the item. Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. We will now hear from the public who signed up to speak on this item.

Board clerk, do we have any commenters?

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you, Madam Chair. We currently have one commenter who wishes to speak on this item.

If you wish to verbally comment on this Board item, please raise your hand or dial star nine. I apologize in advance if I mispronounce your name. I would like to remind all commenters to please speak slowly and clearly for our interpreters and court reporter. Also just a friendly reminder that speaker sign-ups will close 30 minutes after the public comment portion of an item has begun. Please keep your hand raised until you are called upon.

The first speaker is Alan De Salvio.

ALAN DE SALVIO: This is Alan De Salvio, Deputy
Air Pollution Control Officer with the Mojave Desert AQMD.
I would like to thank CARB staff for their immense
assistance in the preparation of this Plan. It's an
example of collaborative cooperation which is a great
success. This Plan would not exist without the assistance
of CARB staff and South Coast AQMD staff. Thank you for

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the opportunity to comment.
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             BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.
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             That concludes the commenters
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right, thank you.
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    now close the record on this agenda item. The Board has
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   before them Resolution number 23-6. Do I have a motion to
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    approve this resolution?
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             BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Madam Chair, being from the
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   Mojave Desert, I'd like to make the motion.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Supervisor Perez.
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             Do I have second?
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             BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Second.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. We have a motion and
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    a second. Clerk, will you please call the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes.
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             Dr. Balmes?
             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre?
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             BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Eisenhut?
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             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez?
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             BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez, aye
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Guerra?
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra, aye.
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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Hurt?
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             BOARD MEMBER HURT:
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                                 Aye.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov?
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             BOARD MEMBER KRACOV:
                                  Yes.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
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             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER:
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Perez?
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             BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Quirk?
             BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Shaheen?
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             BOARD MEMBERS SHAHEEN:
                                      Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Takvorian?
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN:
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                                      Aye.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA:
                                  Supervisor Vargas?
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             BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Vargas, yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, the motion
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   passes.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
                                                       The next
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   and last item on the agenda is number 23-2-1[SIC],
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   consideration of the fifth annual community
   recommendations and an update on the annual AB 617
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25
    implementation memorandum.
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If you are here with us in the room and wish to comment on this item, please fill out a request-to-speak card as soon as possible and submit it to a Board assistant. If you are Joining us remotely and wish to comment on this item, please click the raise-hand button or dial star nine now. We will first call on in-person commenters followed by any remote comments when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

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Assembly Bill 617 requires community focused action to reduce air pollution and improve public health in communities disproportionately burdened by exposure to air pollutants. In response to this statutory charge, CARB established the Community Air Protection Program, or Program for short. To date, the Board has selected 17 communities that are currently implementing the Program through the development and implementation of community air monitoring plans and/or community emissions reductions programs. Each year, as required by AB 617, the Board considers the selection of additional communities to join the Program.

The Community Air Protection Program has come a long way since 2018, when the first 10 communities were selected. The Program is transforming the way in which local air districts and CARB work together with community residents to improve the air quality in some of the

state's most impacted communities. I want to thank the air districts and the community steering committee for their continued partnership and efforts to make this Program a success.

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Today, staff will present their recommendations for adding two new communities to the Program. These two communities have the support of their local air districts to convene a community steering committee. The Board recognizes that there are many more impacted communities than those that are formally selected for the Program. For this reason, staff are working to develop strategies to bring benefits to more impacted communities in new ways.

In addition to presenting the new communities for selection, CARB staff will present a brief Program update covering three topics: the status of revisions to the Program's guidance document, known as the Program Blueprint; the status of community air monitoring efforts; and the opportunity for public comment on the draft progress report on Program implementation.

This coming year, CARB is looking forward to better serving California residents and to continuing to improve support for communities that are currently in the Program.

Dr. Cliff, would you please introduce the item.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

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Since the selection of the first communities in this Program, air districts and CARB staff have been working with community-based organizations and residents to develop and implement plans that will reduce air pollutant emissions and exposures in their communities. Air districts have convened 17 community steering committees that include members that live, work, or own businesses in the community. In coordination with these steering committees, air districts have developed 15 community air monitoring systems and are working to implement hundreds of strategies to reduce emissions at the community scale. These strategies are contained in the 13 community emission reductions programs, or CERPs, that have been approved by both the CARB Board and air district boards.

Our focus today is the Board's consideration of the Fifth Annual Community Air Protection Program recommendation to bring two new communities into the Program. Community members and air districts nominate communities to CARB for Board consideration every year. In developing the community recommendations you will hear about today, staff considered statutory requirements, community nominations received to date, prior direction

from the Board to prioritize consistently nominated communities, as well as lessons learned from communities in the Program.

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As you mentioned, Chair Randolph, this annual discussion takes place during a year of transition in the AB 617 program. Last month, I shared my priorities for the year ahead, emphasizing our goal of integrating racial equity and environmental justice into all of the work that we do. AB 617 is a tool that we have to support this goal and we must apply lessons learned from its implementation to bring benefits to the many more communities in need.

Funding levels provided by the Legislature for Program implementation are another key factor that staff considers in advancing community recommendations. Funding for air district development and implementation of CERPs and community air monitoring systems as been stagnant at about 50 million for the prior five years, even with the addition of new communities annually. In 2022, the passage of AB 179 included a one-time additional \$10 million for the development of new CERPs. This means for the fiscal year 2022-2023, there is a total of \$60 million of funding for air districts to support and ever-growing number of communities. While grateful for this one-time infusion, it is critically important to ensure that there are sufficient resources to support the effective

implementation of previously selected communities and make good on our commitments to the communities we are recommending today.

I will now ask Andrea Juarez from our Office of Community Air Protection to begin the staff presentation.

Andrea.

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Thank you, Dr. Cliff. Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. I'm Andrea Juarez and I am a policy staff and community liaison for the Office of Community Air Protection, otherwise known as OCAP. I work with the Imperial County, the Eastern Coachella Valley, and the international border communities, and I'll be providing the staff presentation for today's Board item.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: In our presentation, we will update the Board on the implementation of the Community Air Protection Program, showcase some new tools in the Program, and share an update on the AB 617 monitoring plan progress.

After providing those updates, I will present our staff recommendations for new community selection for Board consideration.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Currently, there are 17 communities across the state that have been selected by this Board for action to either develop a community emissions reduction program or a community air monitoring plan, otherwise known as a CERP or a CAMP respectively, or both. These communities have been selected by the Board over the last four years and are identified on the map by the orange dots.

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These communities are all highly burdened with air pollution and represent a diverse mix of urban and rural communities. They vary in geographic size, population, density, and air pollution concerns. Of the 17 communities in the Program, South Coast has the most selected communities with six, Sacramento and Imperial each have one community, while the others, as you can see on this slide, all in between.

At the heart of these efforts are community steering committees, also known as CSCs, which are composed of residents and other local stakeholders. These CSCs help inform strategy development and set the priorities in these plans. We want to take a moment to recognize and thank all the community members and leaders across the state who give their time and commitment to improving air quality in their communities. We truly appreciate them for their continued participation and

efforts to partner with us and the air districts.

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Most communities are working on CAMPs and CERPs.

However, the West Oakland and the East Oakland communities were selected to work on a CERP only, while the South Sacramento-Florin community was selected to develop and implement a CAMP only. Thirteen of these selected communities have CARB-approved CERPs, seven of which are currently in their fourth year of implementation.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Staff's annual update to the Board will highlight implementation of the AB 617 Community Air Protection Program over the past year. The update will also include activities we look forward to this year regarding the Statewide Strategy update, also known as Blueprint 2.0. This update will include several key elements of our Program including: the community recommendation process, strategies used to develop CERPs, related tools and resources for communities, next steps to update the Blueprint, an update on the AB 617 Consultation Group, and actions to incorporate new concepts for reenvisioning the Program.

A draft of the annual update is available for public comment as part of our Blueprint 2.0 public process. It will then be finalized and provided to the Board in the form of a memo from our Executive Officer.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Each selected community CERP includes a unique set of strategies to reduce local emissions and reduce exposures to residents. Community strategies, while unique, can be generally categorized as shown in the figure here.

These categories include:

Facility risk reduction. This strategy helps to support small- and medium-sized businesses to assist them in their efforts to reduce their toxic emissions and risk.

Regulatory. This strategy includes CARB regulations, Air District Indirect Source Rules, and other enforceable agreements.

Permitting. This strategy includes use of best available control technologies in developing air quality permits for new and modified sources.

Enforcement. This strategy includes community-focused enforcement, enforcement strategies, enforceable agreements, and ensuring regulatory emission reductions.

Incentives. This strategy promotes cleaner equipment, connecting with communities and business with funding, and promoting cleaner technology.

Land use. This strategy utilizes engaging with local agencies to help inform emission and exposure

reduction strategies like alternate truck routes.

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And lastly, mitigation. This could include community-identified projects to reduce exposure, such as air filtration projects and urban greening projects.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: I will now go into a brief update on some of our new tools that will help support our Program. One of these new tools includes the Community Air Quality Viewer, known as AQview, which is an innovative, cloud-based, data management system for managing all community air monitoring data, including those collected by the air districts, community-based organizations under community air grants, CARB, and other independent community monitoring efforts.

AQview provides visualization and easy access of air quality data to community members for their own community science-driven initiatives. It's designed with a simple, intuitive, and mobile-friendly interface.

The main features of AQview include a real-time PM2.5 map, which is updated hourly, a time series graphing tool for analyzing recent trends at multiple sites, as well as a high performance data download tool for the public to access all AB 617 monitoring data. In addition to PM2.5, other monitoring data currently available on AQview include PM10, ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur

dioxide, black carbon, hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds, and particulate metals depending on the sites and the communities.

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CARB will regularly add more monitoring data to AQview from new data providers, sensor networks, regulatory networks, and special studies. CARB will also enhance the AQview system based on the feedback from the community members and others stakeholders. You can access AQview on the CARB website or by scanning the QR code on the slide with your phone, which will link you directly to the AQview map page.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: The next tool I will highlight is our video series on air quality fundamentals. The video series was created with input from community groups and supports our goal to provide information that empowers community partners. Community advocates guided CARB on their expectations and provided feedback on the pilot videos. These videos are short, two to three minutes, they're animated, easy to understand, and available in English and Español.

There are a total of nine videos in the series.

They are being developed with extensive coordination with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, also known as CAPCOA, and across divisions within CARB.

We have completed the first three videos. They include a series overview, emission types, and health effects of air pollution. The remaining videos to be developed will cover topics such as where emissions come from; how air pollutant and greenhouse gas emission -- emissions are measured, tracked, and controlled; standards for safe air quality; and how you can help make your community's air cleaner. We expect these to be available by early 2024.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: The last tool I'm pleased to share with you is our community emission inventory story maps. CARB and the air districts worked collaboratively with input from community steering committees to develop community-scale emission inventories to support CERP development. CARB StoryMaps tool is designed to present and display community-scale emission inventories in a centralized location and serves as a platform to assist in the review of emission inventories between communities, air districts, and CARB.

The StoryMaps tool provides emission inventory information and data in a user-friendly manner to enable data transparency, accessibility, and allows CARB to engage community members and stakeholders in the inventory development process and advance capacity-building goals.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Assembly Bill 617 requires CARB to update the statewide strategy or Program Blueprint to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden every five years.

We have received a lot of feedback over the last five years about the Program that we'd like to incorporate into the new Program Blueprint. CARB staff is revising the Program Blueprint with the focus on equity, a community-driven process, and on expanding Program benefits beyond the current annual selection model. We know we need to go beyond what is in the current Blueprint to support impacted communities. This means reimagining the Program.

The process to update the Blueprint is comprehensive and will be iterative. This includes engaging with the communities, air districts, the public, and the AB 617 Consultation Group, and, of course, the input we have received and the input we will seek from our stakeholders through our upcoming blueprint engagement activities.

We also want to highlight that the People's Blueprint, which was authored by a small group of

environmental justice leaders from the AB 617 Consultation Group, will significantly inform the Program Blueprint revision. Our engagement actions around the Blueprint will focus on community, racial equity, and environmental justice. The experiences, lessons learned, and best practices of community steering committees will inform Blueprint 2.0. But we also want to have meaningful dialogue with representatives of communities that have not yet been selected to inform the Blueprint update. This will help us identify other ways to support more impacted communities in need.

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And although there aren't any tribal government communities in any of our selected communities, some tribes have benefited from receiving community air grants. As part of our engagement, we want to build and improve tribal relationships by having discussions with California tribes on areas of collaboration and solutions to cumulative exposure concerns.

As we engage with stakeholders to update the Blueprint, we will share the progress we are seeing throughout the 17 selected communities and the Program as a whole. It's important that we focus on finding innovative ways and new opportunities to bring more benefits to communities in need throughout the state.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: The Program itself has multiple milestones over the next year. To meet our statutory deadline to update the blueprint, we will be continuing to conduct our outreach and engagement from now until September of 2023. In May of last year, we shared a draft high-level outline of Blueprint 2.0 with the CARB Board, while we continued to engage with the Consultation Group on the People's Blueprint. As a result of those discussions and in response to feedback we received to date on the People's Blueprint, we expanded the outline of Blueprint 2.0 and we call this our expanded concepts outline.

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We plan to release a draft of Blueprint 2.0 for public comment in spring of 2023. We will provide a final draft for public comment as part of this September's Board hearing, where we will present the new guidance to the Board for consideration of adoption.

Today, we are completing our fifth annual community selection process and are recommending two new AB 617 communities to our Board for selection. We are also tracking the implementation of air district expedited best available retrofit control technology schedules on our webpage. Districts are expected to implement BARCT on industrial sources by December 31st of 2023.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Now, I'll turn in over to Jeremy Smith from the Monitoring and Laboratory Division for the AB 617 air monitoring update.

MLD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST SMITH:

Thanks, Andrea.

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The next few slides will describe the implementation status of CAMPs developed under AB 617.

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MLD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST SMITH:

Community air monitoring plans, or CAMPs, are documents that describe air monitoring objectives, methods, and activities to meet the localized needs of each community. Following selection into the Community Air Protection Program each committee -- each community steering committee works in partnership with their local air district to developed a CAMP to guide the monitoring process.

As we enter the fifth year of AB 617 monitoring, each community is at a different stage based on their own unique process and year of selection. While specific monitoring objectives vary from community to community, there are five general objectives commonly present across CAMPs. These include conducting monitoring to characterize local emission sources, determine areas in the community with the highest pollutant concentration,

inform and track CERP progress in communities where CERPs have been created, provide real-time air quality information to the community in a way that is useful and easy to understand, and respond to episodic emission events.

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The Community Air Protection Program broadly expanded community level monitoring of key pollutants at higher spatial and temporal resolutions. Across the state, the pollutants measured were chosen to meet objectives determined by each community in consultation with the local air district.

The pollutants we show here are a sample of the pollutants measured and are not necessarily measured in every community. These include, but are not limited to: toxic air contaminants such as benzene, ethylene oxide, and specific high-use pesticides; volatile organic compounds, including pollutants with petroleum origins; criteria gases, such as ozone, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide; particulate matter, both PM2.5 and PM10, as well as particulate bound metals; and black carbon, which is often used as a surrogate for diesel particulate matter.

On our next slide, we will discuss the monitoring technologies and tools applied to quantify these pollutants.

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MLD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST SMITH: The selection of appropriate monitoring methods and tools is critical for achieving the objectives outlined in community air monitoring plans. Districts worked with their communities to assess the applicability, reliability, and data quality of available monitoring technologies.

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Air sensor networks have frequently been used by local districts and community-based organizations since the AB 617 process began to provide valuable neighborhood-level, real-time air quality information.

Across the state, sensors have provided valuable air quality information to many residents that are not near a regulatory monitoring site. Several community-led air sensor networks have been included in district CAMPs, including the IVAN Network developed by Comite Civico del Valle in Southern California and networks developed by Groundwork Richmond, and Physicians, Scientists, and Engineers for Healthy Energy in the Bay Area.

In addition, dozens of community-based organizations are leveraging air sensors to support their communities under the Community Air Grants Program. Many established sensor networks are continuing to operate years after their initial launch. Some have grown in size and capabilities. New networks continue to come online

and some community-based organizations are developing new sensor technologies for their monitoring network.

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Many districts have increased the number of stationary monitoring locations in their communities. These stationary monitoring sites include a variety of monitoring methods and technologies. These include federal reference and federal equivalent method, FRM, FEM, for criteria pollutants species, like ozone and particulate matter, and also non-criteria pollutants, which would be species such as black carbon and volatile organic compounds. Air toxics monitoring for species such as benzene, PAHs, particulate bound metals like chromium, as well as ambient pesticides in communities.

During the last year, monitoring within AB 617 communities identified fugitive emissions of methyl bromide around fumigation facilities. These initial findings have led to more intensive monitoring to fully characterize concentration -- concentrations and facilitate appropriate mitigation.

Additionally, monitoring for an extensive collection of volatile organic compounds and air toxics species near oil and gas extraction has identified concentrations of acrolein two times higher than regional monitoring sites. These initial findings are leading to the application of new monitoring technologies that will

allow us to fully characterize the nature of this finding and potentially lead to mitigation of emissions.

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Fence-line monitoring is also being used to quantify pollutant concentrations surrounding oil and gas refineries. This real-time information about air pollutant concentrations is used to notify communities if episodic emissions events exceed predetermined thresholds.

Mobile monitoring has been used extensively in CAMPs across the state. Mobile monitoring has been used to quantify pollutants along roadways, identify fugitive emissions, help identify transient odors, characterize areas with elevated pollutant concentrations, and to develop snapshots of pollutant concentrations in new areas. Air toxics measurements from mobile monitoring platforms were used this year to direct enforcement inspections and led to notices of violation in at least two air districts.

Black carbon concentrations two times greater than local background were detected through intensive mobile monitoring following community complaints related to truck traffic. Mobile monitoring also identified areas of elevated ethylene oxide concentrations near sterilization facilities. These mobile monitoring results led to intensive monitoring that found cancer risk exceedances, and ultimately notices of violation to

responsible facilities.

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Communicating monitoring data is the final key step addressed in CAMPs. Many communities and districts have developed new communication pathways that allow the public to access data through near real-time displays and periodic reports. Each of these tools come with various advantages and all messaging and graphics have been designed to meet the desired needs within each specific community.

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MLD STAFF AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST SMITH: The past year of community monitoring resulted in many successes. Along with those successes, the process has identified some areas where improvements can be made. CAMPs are detailed, complex, and specific to each community. Good working relationships between community residents, the community steering committee, State agencies, and the local air district are essential for designing and implementing effective community air monitoring plans.

The diverse array of monitoring technologies and methods utilized in AB 617 communities provides a wide range of monitoring data sets with varying data quality, time resolution, and spatial information. During the past year, we have seen progress through the creation of many

new data display methods, ranging from interactive web pages, full database access, and pollutant story maps, all to aid in the interpretation and understanding of complex air quality data.

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The discussion of monitoring results for community interpretation and understanding should be done in a clear, illustrative, and accessible form to ensure all community representatives can participate. Monitoring data can be used to inform future CERP planning activities and track air quality improvements provided by CERPs.

However, in some cases, the CAMP and CERP are treated as separate processes. CAMPs should clearly show how collected data will be used to support actions, creating a more holistic and integrated community program.

And now, I'd like to pass it back over to Andrea.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Thanks, Jeremy.

Now, let's dive into the community recommendation process. As a reminder, the law requires the Board to annually consider the selection of additional communities for CAMP and/or CERP development.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Here, we show the considerations that go into each year's community

recommendations. The list builds from the prior year's considerations, lessons learned, and the Board's direction to prioritize communities that have been recommended in multiple years with support of the air district and the community.

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As shown in this figure, when selecting new communities for CERPs or CAMPs, the factors considered include the AB 617 statute and Program Blueprint criteria, CARB Board direction, nominations received since Program inception, the table of metrics, lessons learned from selected communities, available resources, and community and agency capacity.

CARB annually considers communities through the process outlined in the Program Blueprint. The Program Blueprint lists the criteria to assess and identify locations with high exposure burdens to toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants and to prioritize sensitive receptor locations in disadvantaged communities. Residents in these communities also experience high levels of poverty and unemployment on top of the health related effects of air pollution.

In the initial community selections, CARB staff proposed a diverse set of communities based on factors listed in the statute and the Blueprint. CARB assessed a variety of data sources to describe the cumulative air

burdens of the communities as well as vulnerability measures, such as poverty and unemployment.

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The process has remained consistent over the last several years. This year, staff updated the list of communities with strong support and is referring to the list as consistently nominated communities. As in prior years, we also considered the continued financial support needed for newly selected communities while recognizing the continued need to support the existing plans with resources. With this limitation in mind, CARB staff is proposing to recommend two new communities this year.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Available resources play a critical role in the selection process. Implementation funds pay for things like air district staff, hardware and equipment purchases, third-party facilitation and translation services for all public meetings, stipend payments for CSC members, and implementation of monitoring plans, which requires substantial implementation resources. As noted on this slide, funding for air district development and implementation of CERPs and CAMPs has been stagnant at \$50 million for the past five years, even with the addition of new communities annually.

In 2022, the passage of AB 179 included a

one-time additional 10 million for the development of new CERPs. CARB will allocate these funds to the three districts that have committed to developing new CERPs, which are Bay Area, Imperial, and San Diego.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: And now I'd like to go through the fifth annual air district and community nominations. This year, CARB received seven total nominations, four from community self-nominations and three from air district nominations. The nominations from the air districts include the Bay Area Air Quality Management District recommendation for Bayview Hunters Point, South East San Francisco for a community emissions reduction plan only. The Bay Area Air District partnered closely with the Bayview Hunters Point community advocates and the Marie Harrison Community Foundation, two leading community-based health and EJ groups that have supported this nomination.

The Imperial County Air Pollution Control
District in partnership with Comite Civico del Valle, or
CCV has nominated the north end of Imperial every year
since 2019. However, the nomination was withdrawn due to
limited resources and the size of the area put forth in
the community nomination, which was well beyond the
community level. However, in this year's nomination, the

Imperial Air District with CCV modified their recommendation to focus on the cities of Westmorland, Brawley, and Calipatria. They have designated these cities as the North Imperial Phase 1 Community. And this community is being recommended for both a community emissions reduction plan and a community air monitoring plan.

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The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality

Management District nominated three separate communities

for monitoring only, North Sacramento, Oak

Park/Fruitridge, and Meadowview. However, their

nomination is contingent on increased funding to the air

district.

Based on strong air district and community support as well as the consideration summarized earlier, CARB staff is recommending two communities for this year's selection, Bayview Hunters Point/South East San Francisco and the North Imperial Phase 1 Community. CARB staff did not receive community recommendations from San Diego, San Joaquin Valley, or South Coast air districts. This may be an indicator that existing resources are stretched thin. And as in prior years, only a select limited number of communities can be recommended.

Any community nominations received by CARB are shared with the appropriate air district for their

consideration in their community recommendation submittal to CARB. This year, CARB received four self-nominations that include Paramount, La Vina, Lost Hills, and Salton City. CARB keeps a running list of self-nominations received. To date, there have been over 120 distinct communities nominated with some communities renominated from year to year and already included on the list.

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CARB staff is working with res -- with the residents of La Vina through a U.S. EPA grant to perform pesticide monitoring in the community. CARB completed close to a year of intensive air monitoring around Lost Hills to better characterize air quality of communities near oil and gas operations. And the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District is working with a local community group, Clean Water Action, to develop an application for a CARB community air grant.

These are two examples of how CARB can bring resources to address specific community concerns outside of the traditional selection process. And CARB staff are exploring more opportunities like this through the current Blueprint revision process. We also continue to see progress in various forms through our community air grants. These grants help support capacity building, community-specific air monitoring, and emissions reductions. These grants are used in needy communities

throughout the state, not just those selected through this recommendation process.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: The first new community staff recommends is the Bayview Hunters Point/Southeast San Francisco community. This community is recommended for a CERP only. Bay Area AQMD is supporting the self-nomination of this community. The community is supported by two community groups, the Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates and the Marie Harrison Community Foundation. The area shown in this figure is preliminary as the boundaries will be decided by the community steering committee in partnership with the Bay Area Air District. While the community boundary is not finalized, it would likely span 60 square miles and have an approximate population of 115,000.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: Community air pollution concerns include elevated PM2.5 emissions, truck traffic, air impacts from nearby freeways, including the I-280, I-80, Bay Bridge, and Highway 101, along with industrial facilities and the potential impacts from the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, which is a federally designated Superfund site.

The CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score for the Bayview

Hunters Point community is in the 94th percentile. The diesel particulate matter and asthma burden scores are in the 99th and 96th percentiles respectively. Vulnerability measures such as poverty and unemployment scores exceed the 96th percentile for this community.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: The second new community staff recommends the North Imperial Phase 1 Community. This community includes the cities of Westmorland, Brawley, and Calipatria. This community is being recommended for both a CERP and a CAMP. The areas likely to be included as the proposed North Imperial Phase 1 Community in Imperial County span approximately 580 square miles, and has a population of 38,000 people.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: This community recommendation was submitted by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District in partnership with CCV. CCV has been an active partner with the Air District in the District's Calexico, El Centro, and Heber community. The North Imperial Phase 1 community shares similar regional concerns with the Calexico, El Centro, and Heber community associated with air pollution from agriculture-related activity impacts like agricultural equipment and pesticides. The community also has concerns

regarding impacts from heavy-duty vehicles, fugitive emissions from unpaved roads, and the Salton Sea. The CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score for the North Imperial Phase 1 Community is in the 91st percentile. The asthma burden score is in the 99th percentile. The vulnerability measures, such as poverty and unemployment scores exceed the 98th percentile in this community.

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OCAP AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST JUAREZ: In conclusion, CARB staff recommends the Board approve Resolution 23-7, which includes the selection of the recommended communities certifies the community recommendations are exempt from CEQA, and directs air districts and CARB to begin work in these communities.

With that, I'll conclude the presentation and will be happy to answer any questions the Board may have.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

We will now hear from public commenters on this item. We will hear from those who signed up to speak in person by submitting a request-to-speak card or who raised their hand in Zoom. We will do in-person commenters first and then the Zoom commenters.

I will ask the Board clerks to go ahead and call for public comment.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. We currently

have seven in-person commenters for this item. And just a reminder, we will be closing the cutoff at 5:50 for this item. So the first commenter will be Mariela Loera.

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MARIELA LOERA: Thank you. Good evening, Board members. My name is Mariela Loera and I'm making comment on behalf of Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability.

The Program has successfully brought together local community members and groups and created spaces for their collaboration with local air districts. However, there continues to be room for the Program to ensure that the Program meets its goals of addressing poor air quality in overburdened communities. These include, one, improving accessibility in CSC and subcommittee meetings and ensuring consistent communication and transparency between air districts and CSCs to ensure that the overall CAPP implementation is driven by community priorities and centered on local voices. We ask that CARB develop guidelines on community engagement, information sharing, and meeting facilitation tactics specific to CAPP implementation in collaboration with communities and air districts.

And two, the implementation of CERPs and CAMPs must be improved by ensuring that CERP actions are not repetitive of existing efforts and instead lead to

additional emission reductions. We ask that CARB ensure that moving forward all CERPs are focused on efforts that are unique to the Program and not duplicative of existing efforts.

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In order to ensure effective implementation, collaboration with entities have -- that have the necessary authority and resources must be improved. We ask that CARB develops enforceable agreements with agencies that have the required authority to ensure CERP implementation. Additionally, we ask that there is tracking of emission reductions for each of the strategies being used and that CARB ensure -- ensures the CERP and CAMPs are implemented in a timely manner that follows the established timelines.

As CARB reimagines the structure of the Program and works on the Blueprint 2.0, it is vital that it ensures that communities who are already severely overburdened by poor air quality are not then made responsible for developing and implementing local CERPs, as has been suggested by CARB.

Lastly, we continue to support the nomination of South Madera as an AB 617 community with boundaries that include the community of La Vina, which has nominated itself for five consecutive years. Residents in La Vina continue to express interest and capacity to engage in the

Program in an effort to address impacts to public health and quality of life. Thank you for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Janice Lam Snyder.

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JANICE LAM SNYDER: Good evening, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Janice Lam Snyder. And I am a Senior Manager with the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District and the staff lead on our efforts for AB 617 South Sacramento/Florin community.

We are proud of what we have accomplished thus far working with the steering committee, our Board, and our stakeholders. We continue though to struggle to fulfill the promise of AB 617, given that the State has not provided the necessary resources. State funding has remained flat from the inception, even as new communities have been added, and Sacramento has been at the bottom of that list for implementation and incentive funding.

We support the efforts to expand AB 617 across the state, but adequate resources must be made available. As we stated in our submittal to CARB on October 28th of last year, additional deserving communities in Sacramento include Meadowview, Oak Park/Fruitridge, and North Sacramento. But today, we are to -- we hare here to raise a concern about South Sacramento/Florin, a CAMP-only community.

The community has been patiently and methodically going through the process to develop and implement a plan that will help inform a CERP process. We anticipate to be ready to transition to a CERP in 18 to 20 months once the CAMP work has been completed. So we are disappointed that we are not included in the allocation of the new \$10 million in-state funding.

Today -- today's action is effectively leaving our community behind with no clear path forward. We need funding commitments that are reliable from year to year, so that we can adequately staff and prepare for the necessary work. As one of the first communities selected to be a part of the Program, South Sacramento/Florin should remain a top priority for a State-supported CERP.

Thank you for your time and we look forward to working with CARB to move this Program forward.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Adrian Rehn.

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ADRIAN REHN: Thank you, Chair and Board. And welcome to the new members, including Director Guerra, who represents the Sacramento region. Very excited to work with you all. My name is Adrian Rehn. I work for Valley Vision. Valley Vision is a non-profit located in Sacramento's Oak Park community and we're actually a two-time community air grantee here in Sacramento. And

our work is really focused on helping the North Sacramento and the Oak Park/Fruitridge areas, both of whom are those continuously supported communities, monitor their air, advance educational efforts, as well as workforce development and even participatory budgeting efforts. So they're very much in line with the Blueprint 2.0 conversation that's happening.

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But really what I'm here today to do is to advocate for the selection of additional communities in Sacramento for AB 617 for the formal designation, including North Sacramento, Oak Park/Fruitridge, and Meadowview, in addition, you know, asking for sufficient implementation resources for that selection.

Unfortunately, Sacramento, as mentioned by

Janice, has been at the bottom of a lot of these funding
scenarios. And I understand there's this -- there's this
\$10 million where -- that we're not being considered for
and that's a -- that's problematic. And I'll add that,
you know, the Community Air Grant Program is often
elevated as a solution. And there's just simply not
enough money there for us to really meaningfully address a
lot of these issues.

You know, we are the only grantee that has been -- from the Sacramento region that's been awarded community air grants. Of the 96 awards, two have been to

the Sacramento region, both to us. So it just -- there's not a lot coming to Sacramento right now. And we've advocated for the -- you know, the Program ceiling to be raised from three to five hundred thousand bucks, so we can do more. And that unfortunately hasn't happened. So I continue to advocate for that.

But I'll close my comment just saying that, you know, while 617 is underfunded and it's imperfect, an additional benefit to community selection is just validating community concerns. We have a lot of community members who have been saying for decades that their communities are polluted. And just that selection brings so much validation and acknowledgement that these things are actually happening to community members. So again, thank you for your time and don't forget about Sacramento.

Thanks.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Richard Falcon.

RICHARD FALCON: Good evening, everyone. My name is Richard Falcon. I'm a community organizer with United Latinos. Thank you for allowing me time to be here with you and welcome to the new members, especially to you Señor Guerra. We look forward to working with you here on so many issues related to the disadvantaged communities that are here within California, but especially here

within Sacramento.

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I come here speaking from the heart today.

United Latinos has been honored to receive a number of opportunities to provide community-based air monitoring here within Sacramento. We were one of the first non-governmental -- non-government agencies to actually start doing air monitoring in the South Sacramento/Florin areas.

As we have grown, we have been able to partner with the air quality management district, with SMUD, with CARB, with so many organizations and shared data that we have provided. And with that, we value those partnerships so much. But it pains me to hear that the work that we have been doing to try to expand the reach for our communities still goes unheard. There are many reasons. Some may provide rationale that goes beyond data, but to just real feelings from the people, but those feelings are real.

It pains me that we cannot get the money to -and the resources needed to advance the good work that has
been being done for so many years. But we won't give up.
We will keep trying. One of my heroes Cesar Chavez,
Dolores Huerta as they Si Se Puede. We will. And
eventually, we will win and we will see benefit for the
community. But we're going to be here and continue to

fight along with our partners here in Sacramento.

The hardest part for me, and I'm going to close, is that it pains me that once again I am to compete with my brothers in the East Bay, in Hunters Point, in Imperial Valley. How can there not be enough resources and funding for all of the communities that are suffering as a result of this pandemic called air quality.

I thank you for our time and we hope that you will not forget Sacramento again.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Arieann Harrison.

ARIEANN HARRISON: Good evening. My name -- my name is Arieann Harrison. I am the founder and ED of Marie Harrison Community Foundation, Inc., for social and environmental justice, also a decades-long Bayview Hunters Point resident. I live there and I work there. And I'm so excited about the response from the community that we are actually getting here.

We're getting here and we -- we are known for advocating for our community. We go -- we go hard or go home, for real, because we are looking at our children and we're seeing the high rates of respiratory lung disease and cancer is astronomical in the southeast sector of San Francisco. And I think that this is a good start. And I

really am grateful that you guys are considered -considering us for this process. I wish that my mother
Marie Harrison was to see this. This has been in place -this Assembly Bill has been in place since 2017.

And the right question to ask is this is that once we get started with this process and hearing all the challenges that our brethrens are actually having, it gives us something to think about and to expect that there's song to be stumbling blocks along the way. But due to our process, we've talked to other shoreline communities about their process. So we're hoping to make a model that can be emulated and mimicked across the country.

Thank you very much for having us here. My name is Arieann Harrison. I'm from Marie Harrison Community Foundation, Inc., canwelive.org. And I look forward to hearing your vote.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Michelle Pierce.

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MICHELLE PIERCE: Thank you, guys. My name is
Michelle Pierce. I am the Executive Director of the
Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates. And I promised
my co-leads and my community that I as only going to come
up here and be in support of your process.

It's been a long time coming. And we have been

really working hard just to get our community ready. I do have to say just in hearing the presentation and the responses that preceded me that I am very disappointed in Saying that communities can self-nominate, this process. it sounds very disingenuous. If you guys are sitting on a hundred community list, and in order for us to self-nominate, in fact, as you guys have stated, our air district had to nominate us. What about the communities that are less well funded, that have less political clout, and access to glamour, and power, and TV cameras, that this Air Resources Board decided that they needed to determine the geography of the community for North Imperial Valley is offensive to me, that La Vina has self-nominated four times, is on their filth self-nomination, and we can't get that through. disheartening to me. It says that the reason this legislation was created to empower the communities to develop their voice and step into their own advocacy is being denied to us. This process the very un-EJ, if we can't get those smaller communities through.

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I am -- I am thrilled to be up here. I am thrilled to be in the company of the 17 other communities that are doing this work. I'm also thrilled to be in community with all the other communities that have spoken up right now. The ones who are not funded, we have to fix

this. The main reason this legislation was created was in order for those really small communities that always end up getting dumped on, such as ours - you've seen the statistics - to be able to step up and address these issues. And it seems like the very people who are supposed to be holding our hands through this process are actually gate-keeping and denying us.

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We have to fix this. I realize the funding issue is a Governor's office and legislation issue in terms of budget, but we have to find a stronger way to work with you guys to get that through, because this is unacceptable. And I do appreciate our nomination. We're going to do it. I want to help all the other communities as well. Thank you guys very much for your time.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

And lastly, we will hear from -- apologies if I mispronounce your name, Dr. Aude Bouagnon.

DR. AUDE BOUAGNON: Hi, everyone. My name is Dr. Aude Bouagnon and I'm a PhD trainer assigned to and trained to become a doctor. And I sit on the board of directors of the San Francisco Chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility.

I'm here to voice my strong support of Bayview Hunters Point's Nomination to implement AB 617. When I was in the sixth grade, I toured the lab of a

world-renowned doctor and scientist who devoted his life to addressing childhood cancer. He split his time between the clinic and the lab working to understand mechanisms that drive cells to go malignant. And I decided that day that I wanted to become a scientist and learn how to combine the power of science and medicine to save lives and address diseases.

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My own research centers around neuroscience and understanding the environment between -- the relationship between environment and our brain health. And I sought to translate these findings into practice and learn how to address -- translate research into action and started medical training. And really early on in my training started working with doctors and front-line advocates in Bayview Hunters Point to understand the root causes of preventable suffering and untimely death in the community.

The pandemic hit just a few months into my training for their exact health disparities and exposing deep fractures in all of our systems. We quickly saw how low-income and communities of color were more likely to become sick and die of COVID-19 for a complex array of reasons stemming from lack of access to health care systems, structural racism, poverty, and most critical to our work here today being disproportionately exposed to toxic industrial chemicals, pollutants, poison heavy

metals, and radioactive compounds.

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You all do this work today or just in general because you know how air pollution is one of the greatest contributors to global morbidity and mortality. Recent studies suggest that particulate matter and chemicals in our air contribute to 19 percent of cardiovascular deaths worldwide, 21 percent of strokes, and 23 percent of lung cancers.

The brain, the organ I'm most passionate about, is particularly sensitive to particulate matters. A recent study showed that even acute exposures to PM2.5 can lead to inflammation in the brain and contribute to the development of neurodegenerative, neurologic, and mental health conditions.

And so now I'm a couple more years into my medical career and what I've learned is that science and medicine alone cannot solve our most critical health problems. The system onslaught of toxic exposures and pollution causes irreparable harm to millions of people across our state and country tragically cutting lives short, robbing children of their vitality, and causing preventable suffering and unnecessarily burdening our health care system.

Heal professionals and government officials must continue to uphold our oath as public servants and

organize side by side with communities to prevent disease and address the upstream social, economic, and environmental determinants of health. With the decisions, budgets, and policies you set in this room, you can protect more lives than I can from within the walls of a clinic. I am honored to be able to work with the Marie Harrison Community Foundation and the Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates to help bring academic, medical, and scientific experts to support this process.

At the heart of this work as so many have said earlier is ensuring that every Californian has the right to a safe, clean --

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

AUDE BOUAGNON: Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: We currently have 22 commenters who wish to speak on this item in Zoom.

And the first five are Suma Peesapati, Mykela Patton, Mai Vang, Kathryn Higgins, Lillian Garcia.

Suma, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

SUMA PEESAPATI: Thank you so much and good evening, Madam Chair and members of the CARB board.

Really appreciate the opportunity to address the Board today. As was mentioned, my name is Suma Peesapati. I am

the Environmental Justice and Community Engagement Officer at the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and I oversee the District's AB 617 work.

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I'm here to respectfully request that CARB join the Bay Area Air District in supporting one of the Bay Area's most vibrant, culturally rich, and historically significant communities, Bayview Hunters Point and Southeast San Francisco. In October of 2022, Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates and Marie Harrison Community Foundation, two well-recognized EJ groups working in Southeastern San Francisco, remem -- recommended that Bayview Hunters Point and Southeast San Francisco be selected for a community emissions reduction plan under AB 617. The Air District's Board of Directors unanimously voted to support that self-nomination on November 2nd of 2022.

By way of geography, the proposed Bayview Hunters Point Southeast SF area extends along and east of Interstate 101 to the San Francisco Bay from South Potrero Hill to Visitacion Valley and to the San Francisco City boundary.

Community members in Southeast SF have long been fighting for environmental justice, due to the numerous sources and types of pollution in the area. The community includes heavy industrial uses, a port, and the former

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard intermixed with diverse low-income residential neighborhoods. The community is bisected by the commercial-oriented Third Street Corridor and straddles two busy freeways that bring freight trucks and high volumes of commuter traffic between the peninsula and downtown San Francisco.

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Let me offer a few stats. Approximately 35,000 people live in the Bayview Southeast San Francisco area. It is a community of color with more than 90 percent of the population being either Black, Asian and/or Latino. The area is also low income with 20 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The area has been a long-standing air district community of concern to which we have focused resources to address localized air pollution impacts.

I want to thank all of those involved in working on the nomination, including Arieann Harrison of the Marie Harrison Community Foundation, Michelle Pierce of Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates, CARB staff, Air District Director Shamann Walton, Davina Hurt, and Tyrone Jue, and of -- and all the Air District staff for working tirelessly on this effort.

We offer our full support to the proposed designation of the area.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. That

concludes your time.

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SUMA PEESAPATI: Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have Mykela Patton. I have activated your microphone. You can unmute yourself and begin.

MYKELA PATTON: Hi, everyone. My name is Mykela Patton and I'm the --

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Just a moment Mykela. We're going to get you back online.

MYKELA PATTON: Okay. Can you all hear me?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER PATRICK: Okay. Thank you.

Hi, everyone. My name is Mykela Patton and I'm the Associate Director of the New Voices are Rising program. New Voices are Rising is a youth program of the Rose Foundation for communities and the environment and has been a grantee of CARB over the last few years doing youth education in Oakland, Bayview Hunters Point, and Contra Costa County around air quality work.

I want to express my support and recommend

Bayview Hunters Point for nomination and selection for the

next AB 617 community. As someone who's worked

extensively in the East Oakland process, I know how

important it is for these communities, especially

communities that are predominantly Black, indigenous, and

people of color to be selected for AB 617, because it can really put communities on an equal playing field as industry and government that has been like neglecting them for so long, and also give communities the ability to advocate and also implement things like more grocery stores, more parks, increased accessible transit to green spaces, but also tangible things like air filtration systems, and community centers, or in schools.

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I also know that Bayview Hunters Point, as you all said, is experiencing a lot of toxic contamination that's directly linked to government neglect and just a really terrible history of intentional lying, and dodging, and just kind of like neglect of communities of color over the years. I also do want to echo the note around sustainability of the program. I do think that has been a downside of AB 617 since inception.

And although it is a really, really great program with a lot of really amazing benefits, it is really crucial -- really, really crucial to make sure that you have the funds and resources for communities, because there's so many times where really great programs or initiatives come into our communities and then all of a sudden they just disappear and folks are still doing the work, folks are still, you know, unfortunately dying because of air quality pollution. So the impacts aren't

stopping just because the money isn't there.

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So I would definitely advocate and I know it's, you know, a little bit more extensive and it ties to a lot of other things, but definitely would advocate for increased funding and resources, and also just want to make a note how each year this process kind of pits communities of color against each other and having to kind of fight and really just beg for like resources and funding from CARB.

And obviously, it's very complicated, but we're all really fighting for the same thing and really just trying to fight for like a right to live, and a right to live and breathe clean air on like a daily basis.

So I just want to echo my support for Bayview Hunters Point in the selection process, but also want to encourage CARB to look for other resources, so other communities can be supported.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Mai Vang. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL MEMBER VANG: Good

evening. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

Mai, you need to unmute again.

SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL MEMBER VANG: Hello. Can you hear me?

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BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes. Thank you.

SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL MEMBER VANG: Thank you so much.

First, I just want to take this moment to thank you for your service on behalf of all Californians. My name is Mai Vang and I serve as a Council Member in the City of Sacramento and also a member of our Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management Board.

I happen to represent one of the 17 AB 617 communities. That is South Sacramento/Florin community, a community where I grew up in, a community that raised me. I also represent Meadowview, one of the communities that was on your nomination list, but was not recommended.

As many of you know, many low income communities of color are systemically exposed to higher levels of air pollution, and especially South Sacramento, Florin, and Meadowview. It's one of those communities that have been historically impacted and continues to be shaped by historical harms resulting in systemic environmental exposure. It's really important that we continue to fight for increased funding for all of our communities across California impacted by air pollution, but especially our AB 617 communities.

And I say that because right here in our State's Capital's backyard, neighborhoods like Meadowview, Valley Hi that I represent continues to suffer from structural racism and health inequities. As this Board think about your Blueprint, your 2.0 update, I want to urge you to stay the course with our AB 617 communities to ensure that we truly stay true to the intent of AB 617 while you all expand. I do want to say I really appreciate the work and investment that have been made thus far for our AB 16[SIC] communities, but we have seen that much of that State funding has really remained flat since the beginning of this program.

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While new communities are being added, which is great, we have not had the resources to really keep up to implement this Program. And in particular, South Sacramento has been one of the lowest for AB 617 funding in both implementation and also incentives. Many members of the South Sacramento/Florin community have worked incredibly hard to develop a community air monitoring plan. And I want to share with all of you that we actually need additional support from CARB to ensure we can transition them into the next phase to reduce the impact of air pollution. They should remain a top priority community.

You know, as many community members in South Sac

and part of South Sac and part of the South Sac/Florin have shared with me, while they appreciate the work we've done to collectively create a plan on air monitoring, for them it's really about ensuring we have a plan to reduce emissions. The community already knows we have poor air quality. We they are demanding from government entities, and myself, and the State is to continue to have investment so that we have actionable, tangible items to reduce emission.

Again, I hope CARB will reconsider and not forget get Sacramento neighborhoods, especially those on the nomination list, Meadowview being one of them. And please don't forget us. We're right here in the backyard of the State Capital. And thank you so much for your service and I look forward to working with all of you to ensure that we can create healthier neighborhoods and improve public health outcomes for all residents in California.

Thank you so much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. And I would just like to mention that speaker sign-ups are now closed.

Our next speaker is Wayne Nastri. I have unmuted your microphone. And please unmute yourself and you can begin.

WAYNE NASTRI: Hi. Can you hear me? Hello.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Yes, we can.

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WAYNE NASTRI: Great. Thank you so much.

Thanks, Chair Randolph and members of the Board for this opportunity to be before you today. I want to extend our appreciation to all the previous Board members for all their service and wish all the best to the new Board members. I've previously testified before this Board regarding AB 617 and welcome this opportunity to address you as you consider your staff's recommendations to select two new AB 617 communities. As you heard, we have perhaps the most experience with implementation of this program with six communities.

And although it's been difficult, I believe we've made good progress with our communities in building relationships with the community members and in achieving emission reductions as well as exposure reductions as a direct result of this Program. And these accomplishments have been realized despite funding shortfalls, high learning curves associated with co-leading and governance, as well as the unforeseen challenges associated with COVID.

But increased statewide funding is critical for the success of this Program. And at the District level, we're managing a myriad of lessons learned and best practices and a growing pipeline of communities that have self-nominated to be adopted into the Program -- Program. Excuse me.

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Without additional funding though, air districts will not be able to adopt additional communities in the foreseeable future. And I speak from direct experience regarding taking on new communities without additional funding, because that's exactly what we did with we took on South LA.

And considering the staff resources required to onboard a new community, while simultaneously implementing existing CERPs and CAMPs, my staff's capacity to absorb more of this work is exhausted. We simply cannot adopt another community at this point without additional resources. And AB 617 established the expectation that impacted communities would be phased into the Program. And you've heard that today from communities hoping to be selected. And while funding shortfalls threaten the viability of the pro -- of the program - excuse me - we've not given up our efforts to secure additional funding and have attempted to do so each year since Program inception, working both with CARB and through the Governor's office and the Legislature.

We're also actively seeking federal funding opportunities through our other sources such as grants that can be used with our 617 communities. As an example,

we worked with our congressional leaders and other State partners to secure funding to address East Coachella Valley concerns about the Salton Sea.

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And I urge you to recognize the limitations and pressures on communities and staff implement more work without additional resources and the negative impact it has on community selection and the actual work that can be done to improve public health in our communities. And, of course, you need to do this with the understanding of federal efforts and environmental justice. I urge you to do all you can to secure sufficient funding and long-term sustained funding for this Program.

And thank you and that concludes my remarks.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we will hear from Lillian Garcia followed Kalie Bonomo, Jennifer Holden, and a phone number ending in 036.

Lillian, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

LILLIAN GARCIA: Hi. Good evening, everyone. I don't know if you guys can hear me.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Yes, we can.

LILLIAN GARCIA: Okay. Good evening, Madam Chair Randolph, Board members, and CARB staff. First of all, we were going to be out there, but unfortunately due to high

winds, 70 poles are down in our area, so we have no electricity still, so I'm going to -- I did -- I did send in a letter and I'm going to go ahead and read it right now.

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United for Justice, Inc. and 146 signatures of community residents/advocates are requesting to consider the community of Salton City, Imperial County for Assembly Bill 617 Program. We feel that the community of Salton City should be desig -- designated an Assembly Bill 617 community under the CAPP, with its own community air monitoring plan and community emissions reduction program plan on February 23rd. The CARB staff report that was provided on December 6th, 2022, salton City is one of the three communities that is listed as a community self-nomination. If funding is limited, we would like to suggest if we would at least be considered for the communities emissions reduction program plan.

Sadly, the community of Salton City has not been protected form harmful effects of air pollution or any type of action to fight climate change by any local, State, or federal government entity. Our challenges are one of a kind and critical within the entire County of Imperial, as we are prox -- at proximity to the Salton Sea.

The Salton Sea is recognized as an impaired body

of water by the U.S. EPA and California and is the largest inland body of water in California. It is impaired by many -- by many constituents. A few are arsenic, chlordane, DDD, DDE, and DDT and many more. As the Salton Sea decays, the community has been and will continue to be exposed to high levels of toxic air contaminants. Also, hydrogen sulfide has impacted the community for some time now, which penetrates the homes, schools, vehicles and other places of unity. It is inhumane for our community to continue to be exposed to such.

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Salton City is the closest to the formal Salton
Sea Test Base, known as the Naval Test Base, and the U.S.
Border Patrol checkpoint. According to government
documents, unexploded ordinance is exposed on the
shoreline. Salton City is exposed to high winds, traffic
from down south, idling at the border patrol checkpoint,
off-road vehicles, lack of proper roads, sidewalks, a park
with no grass or trees, lack of green spaces throughout
the entire community, lack of funding for indoor air
purifiers, public resources, and no regulatory monitoring.

And I would lastly just want to mention this is that the three communities that the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District are recommending, those communities are -- will be receiving funding for the lithium, and those communities do have proper roads. I

would suggest for CARB staff to go out to the communities next time to visually see how these communities are not really impacted the way Salton City community is. I would -- I would also -- please try and reconsider Salton City to be selected tonight.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next we have Kalie Bonomo. I have un -- or I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

KALIE BONOMO: Thank you. Good evening, Chair Randolph and Board members. My name is Kalie Bonomo and I am with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, or CAPCOA.

I would like to thank CARB staff for their hard work and for partnering with the air districts and communities implement the AB 617 Program. We look forward to continuing to work with them and with our community partners. As many of us will agree, AB 617 is a worthy community-focused Program that will improve the lives of people disproportionately impacted by severe air pollution.

While we should applaud our progress, I would also like to take a moment to emphasize the Program's continued funding and resources challenge. Progress is

essentially remained flat and been chronically underfunded since its inception. Fortunately, in last year's budget, AB 179 provided an additional 10 million in implementation funds. CAPCOA notes that without this added funding, it would be extremely difficult to consider the additional communities that we are considering today.

CAPCOA respectfully asks members of the CARB Board to assist the air districts and the communities that we serve to advocate for sufficient and ongoing funding for this critically important Program.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Jennifer Holden. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

JENNIFER HOLDEN: Good evening Chair Randolph Board -- CARB Board members. Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you. And hello, Eric Guerra. Good to see you on the Board.

I am a resident of Sacramento and I live just south of Fruitridge Road in what is a possible CAMP area in Sacramento, just north of our old airport, Executive Airport. So I've been working with United Latinos, and that includes Richard Falcon, in getting some air quality

monitoring in the area. We have had problems with lead toxicity in our soil and we also picked up some lead in some air monitoring this summer, possibly from our proximity to the airport. These are not good things. So there are definitely concerns and an interest to have this area studied more and in depth.

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Also, to kind of comment on other Sacramento areas, the North Sacramento area is very close to some air monitoring that's already in place from the county supervisor for that area, so there is extra monitoring there. And I have been fortunate enough to work with United Latinos in getting some air quality monitoring in this area.

So I actually would like to also throw my support towards the Meadowview study area, if there are two areas to be considered. Meadowview has -- we just can't get adequate air quality monitoring into the Meadowview air. It's been a black hole for a long time. There isn't much that's publicly reported about it. It's a historically industrial area, historically -- historic area that's multi-ethnic.

Looking at the staff presentation for North Imperial which measured poverty, unem -- poverty and unemployment, the Meadowview area is in the 89th percentile for poverty and the 96th percentile for

unemployment. It also has an asthma score of 94 and there's -- there hasn't been any publicly reported monitoring there that I know of.

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So I'm -- I ask that you consider the Meadowview as one of the areas. They need the support. They need the help. There is a compressed natural gas fueling station, which was just finished on Meadowview Road that had no Environmental Impact Report done before construction began and that still has no publicly recognized Hazard Mitigation Plan.

So there's a -- it kind of feels like it's an area that's got a lot going on in it that we aren't being told about. So please keep Sacramento in mind for a study air, especially the Meadowview area, and thank you for this opportunity to speak with you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. Next, we will hear from a phone number ending in 036 followed by Paula Forbis, Jeff Solomon, Vincent Valdez, and Madeline Harris.

Phone number ending in 036, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

JOSIE MORALES: Hello. Thank you very much. My name is Josie Morales and I'm the past vice president of United Latinos. I wanted to recognize our City Council Member Guerra for being on this Board. It's very

important for you to be there and we greatly appreciate your time and your service that you have taken on.

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I just wanted to urge the selection of a Sacramento community for AB 617, the designation paired with sufficient implementation resources. North Sacramento, Oak Park/Fruitridge, and Meadowview have all been continuously nominated by our local air quality regulator. Despite being at the intersection of four major highways and having challenging geography, the Sacramento region has only one AB 6170 -- 17 community, which is South Sacramento/Florin, which was designated in 2018.

Sacramento has been at the bottom of all of the funding allocations implementation and incentives. We're concerned that our region's only formal community, South Sacramento/Florin, is being left behind, as it's not included in the latest \$10 million State funding allocation to help communities advance emission reductions.

Several environmental justice programs, including United Latinos, Valley Vision, local governments and jurisdiction, along with neighborhood groups have recognized this is very vital and much needed consideration.

Transportation is responsible for 50 percent of

greenhouse gas emissions and 80 percent of air pollutants in California. These numbers are even higher in the Sacramento Region as previous speakers from Sacramento have explained to you all. The AB 617 Program is underfunded and imperfect, but it is important in validating the concerns that have been elevated by community members for years. We hope for additional funding to help implement projects to improve quality of life in our communities.

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I also want to recognize that there is desperate need for all of the other communities your previous -- BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thirty seconds remaining.

JOSIE MORALES: Thank you -- especially Bay Area. I have very well loved comrades that live in the Bay Area and I want them to have healthy lives and clean air just like we do here in Sacramento, but urge the Board to please do not leave the Sacramento areas, as I mentioned, behind.

Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Paula Forbis. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

PAULA FORBIS: Thank you. And good evening, Chair Randolph and CARB Board members for this opportunity

to speak. My name is a Paula Forbis and I'm the APCO for the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District. I would like to thank CARB staff and Board members for their ongoing efforts and support of the AB 617 Community Air Protection Program. San Diego APCD is poised to move forward with an environmental justice centered agenda. We've begun this work through the development and board approval of our Office of Environmental Justice Framework that serves to guide our work in partnership with environmental justice communities throughout our region. Our work in two local designated AB 617 communities is integral to these efforts.

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Last February, your Board selected the

International Border Community for development of a

community air monitoring plan and a community emission

reduction program. Program funding, however, remained the

same for all districts. San Diego APCD has thus had to

split resources between our two selected communities,

making it more challenging to implement the Program.

Consequently, this year, we were not able to look for opportunities to expand the Program into other local communities facing environmental justice issues. Since the selection of International Border Community, San Diego APCD has look additional funding opportunities to support Program implementation. Recently, EPA awarded us a small

grant that will support part of our engagement efforts in the International Border Community as well as monitoring in the Tijuana River Valley, which was a priority need identified by the community steering committee for the area. We're also pursuing additional grant funding through EPA's IRA funding opportunities to support and expand our current efforts.

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The additional one-time AB 617 funding recently allocated to San Diego by CARB will make it possible for us to pursue development of the CERP for the International Border Community, while freeing up other funds for our CAPP implementation Portside Community. Absent this funding, we would not have the capacity to do this work fully and in a manner that rises to the level of need. appreciate the additional one-time funding, but want to emphasize that local air districts across the state need CARB's continued commitment and support to identify adequate ongoing funding streams for Program implementation, as you've heard from many speakers This funding is needed to support existing tonight. communities identified under the Program and we urge you to support expansion of this funding in order to support expansion of the Program to new communities, like the ones you've heard from tonight.

We thank you for your continued leadership on

these issues and commitment to these programs and to environmental justice throughout the state.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have Jeff Solomon. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

JEFF SOLOMON: Thank you very much. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Yes, we can.

Randolph and Board, my name is Jeff Solomon. I am a community leader in the Meadowview -- in the Meadowview area of South Sacramento. And I would like to thank Janice Lam Snyder, great to see her, and great to see Richard Falcon, and great to hear from my Councilmember Mai Vang and Jennifer Holder in supporting my community, Meadowview, to get the resources that we need to improve our air quality.

They've said most of what I was going say, so I will be -- I won't take my three minutes. I will mention two things. I thought I heard in the discussion that the Sacramento air that currently has attention does have a community air monitoring program, but does not have a community emissions reduction program. If that understanding is true, I don't understand how improvements

can possibly be made if there's no program for remediation in dealing with all the data and I'll -- I'm going to contact my local people offline obviously to get more information on that, if that's true.

The other thing I wanted to mention is that, as has been said, our area is lacking in environmental justice because of historical reasons and I'm encouraged that your Blueprint 2.0 is going to be addressing this to help our areas get a bet -- a better start and a better shake out of the pie. I'm hoping that Meadowview can actually get more -- a little more help before the Blueprint is finalized and activated, whenever that will be. But if your Blueprint does not improve that situation for communities around California, I think you should be considering that as you're building it, because that would mean a failure of the Blueprint if it doesn't make it easier for -- and easier ride for communities than we've had in Meadowview and other areas.

Thank you for your time -- my time. Thank you. BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Vincent Valdez. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

Vincent?

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VINCENT VALDEZ: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Yes, we can.

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VINCENT VALDEZ: Okay. My name is Vincent Valdez. I am the co-lead of the AB 617 South Sacramento community steering committee. And it hurts me to hear how many people have not been selected again this year for access to the funds from the AB 617, as well as our community -- speaking just on my community, we've learned the highest cancer clusters, we've learned where the air quality is the worst in our community, but we're not going to be -- we didn't get any funding to do anything for the emission reductions program. And so it's a little disheartening to know that we didn't get any funding for emissions reductions when we've been doing all this work, just like the gentleman just stated. We've done all this work, but we're not going to be able to move forward with our progress.

Along the lines of -- I just have to step back and say I am so proud of my community for stepping up today and being a part of this CARB Board meeting. I asked as many people as I could to come up and show up. And I've listened to everybody like I've asked. And my friends have showed up and people who are working hard in our community to get air quality monitoring done, and not just our steering committee, but throughout the City of Sacramento. And this is a community led movement that is

coming from Sacramento and I'm just proud of all my friends and every -- all the hard work we're doing.

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But the community emissions reduction plan is something that I've been asking for for a long time and we've learned that there isn't just enough funding to do some of that. And so I just don't understand how, as a community, we have worked -- the funding is not being allocated for Sacramento, which -- and we're in the backyard of CARB, the headquarters, where everybody is meeting today. And so I just want -- I just want to work harder and get the community engagement process going a little more farther.

That being said, we're not giving up and we're going to keep back coming stronger and get more support so we can try to get some more resources for our community.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, will Madeline Harris. And then after that will be followed by LaDonna Williams, Trinity, the user known as "S" and Kamillah Ealom.

Madeline, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

MADELINE HARRIS: Good evening. I'm here in the community of La Vina with six residents and there are eight speakers here, six of whom will be speaking in

Spanish. I will organize pause for presentation as needed. So the first speaker kill begin now.

(Translator communicated with witness in Spanish).

ESTHER CUEVAS (through interpreter): Hello. MVname is Esther Cuevas. I'm a resident of La Vina. And we'd like to ask for your support please so that you can help us in air monitoring our area of La Vina. There are so many illnesses here. We see a lot of asthma. We see a lot of pneumonia and that's why we're asking you please for your help. We would like to be able to see air monitoring in our area. There's so many illnesses that are coming up here. There's other illnesses that arise too, for example, even allergies. When I get allergies I'm affected by swelling, by itchiness. All this comes because of our contaminated air. And so we would like your help, please. We would like your support. Please don't put us aside. Don't set us aside. Don't ignore us. That's not right. And that's all for now.

Thank you.

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MADELINE HARRIS: And we have another speaker next here in the room.

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you. This is the interpreter. May we ask them to state their name, please.

LOURDES CASTILLO(through interpreter): Yes. My

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name is Lourdes Castillo. We'd like to ask you for your
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    support, please. There's so much even spraying that goes
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        For example, my home it's right next to a field.
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    Sometimes they come and they spray. They don't even tell
    us before they do it. And we'd like to ask you please do
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    something about it. Let us get some air monitors, please.
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    Our air is horrible. It's dirty. We need to do something
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    about it. And that's why we'd like to ask you for your
    support, please. Listen. Please do something if you can
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    help us. We're asking. Please. Even the fields, they're
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    right next to our home. Sometimes the vines themselves
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    are so close that when they spray, it comes into our
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   property on our home. The plane comes, it sprays, and
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    then it just disappears. And then too when they come --
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    when they come for the harvest, sometimes the machines
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    they're so huge. They come so close to the house my house
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    shakes and shakes.
                        My house is old. It has solar panels.
    The solar panels don't even work any more because those
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   machines shake my house so much. And that's all for me.
    Thank you. I hope you can help us.
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             MADELINE HARRIS: Okay. And our next speaker is
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    coming up.
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(Translator communicated with witness in Spanish).

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BERTHA GARCIA (through interpreter): Good

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afternoon, my name is Bertha Garcia. So I'm here asking
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    the same thing, please, your support, your help for air
    monitoring in our area. We live right next to the fields.
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                They spray. They do their pesticides.
    They come.
                 I have allergies. I suffer with allergies.
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    affects us.
   My son has asthma. He has a little one, has the same
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            These pesticides are affecting us so badly. Our
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    air quality is very bad. And we've been here in this area
    of La Vina for 25 years now. We've been struggling for
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    years, years, asking for help, your support to see what
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    can be done to help us monitor our area. Our air is so
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    bad. There's so many contaminants because of the
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    pesticides that are used. And I'd like to reiterate the
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              We have so many people that are afflicted by
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    same way.
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    illness as we have so many deaths, cancer, asthma, so many
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    people are affected by this, not just us. My home, as was
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   mentioned by the previous speaker, is right next to a
           We all feel it, so we're here to ask you, please,
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    please help us. We appreciate any support you can give
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    us.
             (Translator communicated with witness
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in Spanish).

ROSA CASILLAS-GUTIERREZ (through interpreter): Good afternoon. I am Rosa Casillas-Gutierrez.

Thank you. We're here also to ask the same thing, if you 25

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can help, if you can support us with, what are those 1 called, air monitors, please, especially in the area of La 2 Vina. We're all very deeply affected by it. 3 allergies. And I get sick for a long time. It starts. Come February, here come the allergies and it goes all the 5 way through May, that whole time for months, I have 6 I can't breathe. It's because of these 7 headaches. 8 allergies. Or if it gets windy, of course, we get sick then too. Why? Because we have planes coming by overhead 9 and they're spraying the pesticides. And if it gets 10 windy, of course, that comes into your home. You breathe 11 it in, and then you get sick from allergies or something 12 else because of these pesticides. And so again, I'm here 13 to ask you, please help us with these air monitors. 14 you can put -- install some here with us, because again 15 16 our air quality here in La Vina is so, so bad.

And that's all. Thank you.

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(Translator communicated with witness in Spanish).

ASENCION AGUAYO (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Asencion Aguayo. And I've been a resident here of La Vina for 30 years. And this who time the air has been contaminated and nothing has been done about it during that entire time. There's times maybe you could even be asleep and then you hear the planes

overhead. They come and they spray the pesticides. They don't even tell us when. We have no idea what they're spraying, what kind of poison we're breathing in. And that's why we're all here. We're just asking you for help, please, with this contamination, pollution of our air. It's so polluted. We hope you'll take us into account and you can help us. Thank you. That's all.

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(Translator communicated with witness in Spanish).

GUADALUPE NUÑEZ (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Guadalupe Nuñez. And we're here to ask you please for help with air monitors. So many of us get sick. I suffer from allergies, my family, asthma. fact, my father-in-law died of cancer and that's because of the contamination, the air pollution that we have in our area. And maybe we can get some practical help, for example, create some safe zones or barriers. There's the rows of trees or those grooves, right, when they come and they spray. It affects our homes. My mom's house is right next to -- right next to a field where they come and they spray the trees. It comes right into her yard, into her garden, into her home. Maybe that's something that can be done is create a little bit of a safe distance between our homes and these -- and the fields.

Of if we could be helped with some type of

barriers or some type of protection, so that when they spray or they fumigate. You know, this doesn't come into the families' homes, into our yards. It doesn't affect the family as much, those who are living so close. And we're here to ask if you can help, please. I've been here 26 years. Air quality is so, so bad. If there's anything that can be done to help us improve our air quality. And we hope you'll listen. You'll hear us, please.

Thank you.

(Translator communicated with witness

in Spanish).

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MADELINE HARRIS: We have two more commenters.

ANDREA URIBE: Hello.

THE INTERPRETER: Yes. Thank you. May we ask the next commenter to state their name for the record, please.

ANDREA URIBE: Andrea Uribe
(Translator communicated with witness in Spanish).

ANDREA URIBE: Good afternoon. My name is Andrea Uribe and I'm speaking as a policy advocate on behalf of Leadership Counsel among with the community members here at La Vina.

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you. This is the interpreter. You can continue to giving your comment all

in English.

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Thank you.

ANDREA URIBE: I'm imploring that you choose -
I'm imploring that you choose the community of La Vina for (inaudible). The residential zones of La Vina are surrounded by various agricultural crops. However, this results in a plethora of negative, environmental effects from the heavy pesticides. This has impacts of the community's everyday needs, including their ability to breathe. This has resulted in high and disproportionate rates of asthma and cancer throughout the community, among many other things. La Vina residents have been working for years in order to be selected for this program. However, they have been suffering from poor air quality and negative environmental impacts for even longer.

They can't wait any longer to have this addressed. Please allow this community to benefit from the program that was created for communities like them. And all (inaudible) the community of La Vina, we also uplift the nomination with South Madera and other communities in Madera. And thank you.

MADELINE HARRIS: And we have one more commenter, which is me. My name is Madeline Harris. I'm also with Leadership Counsel. I've been working here in La Vina for the past four years and this is the fifth consecutive year

that La Vina is nominating themselves to be part of this program and have yet to be selected. And we acknowledge that CARB worked with DPR and the community on getting an EPA grant for air monitoring, but residents are requesting an update on that air monitoring grant, now that it's been approved and would like to see that grant, you know, get implemented, so that they can start trying to protect themselves from the contamination in the community.

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And then the other thing I want to say is whether La Vina is or is not selected for 617 this year, the lack of local, regional, and State level regulation on agriculture in this community is costing people their lives. However, the course of the time that I've been working here, several people have been diagnosed with and passed away from Cancer. Every single household it seems like is impacted from asthma. And so the community is asking once again for the fifth time to be col -- to be selected for AB 617, but I want to remind CARB of your duty to ensure that all Californians have clean air to breathe and to improve and advance public health.

So outside of 617, this is still your job, and residents are still asking you to work with them. And then the other thing I want to say is, you know, using 617 as a limitation to act in communities based on lack of available funding is unacceptable for communities that are

experiencing these impacts. It would be free or very low cost for CARB to work with DPR and for staff to work with Board members on directing local ag commissioners to notify residents of pesticide spray or to direct them to stop approving notices and this could save lives. So again, we're asking for La Vina to be selected. And regardless of this Program, CARB needs to step up and protect public health and air quality and environmental (inaudible).

Thank you.

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THE INTERPRETER: And this is the interpreter.

May I ask once more. Is there any other Spanish speaking commenter at that location

MADELINE HARRIS: No. This is everyone on our end. Thank you so much.

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is LaDonna Williams. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

LaDONNA WILLIAMS: Yes. I would like though to pause the clock for a minute, because I have a question. I sate here and I waited patiently like everyone else for them to speak, and yet you have called me after one person. And then with that one person, she was allowed to slide in, I don't know how many people, 8 to 10 or 12, or

whatever it was, under the needing an interpreter.

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How is this fair? I need somebody and top brass from CARB to call me later and explain to me why was this allowed to happen, because if that's the case, then us English speakers should be able to bring in our community folks, get in line, and then slide in everybody else to make their comment. This is further environmental racism and injustice.

You knew my name was there. What you should have done was you should have called those folks at the end afterwards, with all due respect to be fair to other commenters. This should not have been allowed to happen under the guise of non-English speakers. It is unfair to those of us that are English speakers and are natives in this country. This is unfair.

And what I want to also say is -- now, you can run the clock. I'm asking for my full three minutes back, because what occurred here was an injustice. I have said time and time again that this process of AB 617 will fail our EJ communities. And this is playing out as we speak. The fact that Hunters Point, a historically disadvantaged long-term expose with high rates of Cancer and death have to come and beg to be nominated and then selected in a process that you all receive billions of dollars to supposedly support communities through this process that

you're claiming is a community-led process is really a misnomer. This is agency driven, it is agency designed, and it has not benefited our communities. As you see community after community that are impacted heavily by high rates of cancer, death, and other illnesses are coming before you and pleading for you to help them.

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We should not -- it is not our responsibility to even have to come to you all. You are supposed to be pollution emission agencies to reduce pollution in our communities, our water, our air, our soil, whatever it is. Yet, we've got to come and beg you to do your job. You have more than enough data that shows all of our communities here need the help and should have been designated. You originally designated 20 communities. You reduced it down to 10 initially. And out of that 10, only one community was Black, which was West Oakland. And now you have fed in some of these others, yet Black folks have the highest rate of every negative health effect there is and the lowest numbers of any positive areas of support or funding. So black communities should be a priority.

However, all of the communities that are coming before you that are begging and pleading for your help should have been funded from day one. There is no reason in 2023 that we should be having to come and plead to you

all to please nominate us and select us for you to come in and reduce pollution and death in our communities. How care you all.

But I want somebody to call me, if 23 not tonight, tomorrow. And I guarantee you, if they don't, we will have a gang, an army of folks and the news press coming at you. Somebody better call me.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Trinity. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

TRINITY VANG: Hi. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Yes, we can.

TRINITY VANG: Okay. Hi. My name is Trinity
Vang. And I am Air Quality Organizer for Brightline
Defense. We're an environmental justice non-profit that
serves Eastern San Francisco neighborhoods. Brightline
first started its environmental justice work in 2006
alongside community leaders, such as Dr. Espanola Jackson
and Bayview Hunters Point. And today, we work with
priority populations through coalition Building, policy
advocacy, and environmental justice programming.

For example, the Brightline air quality monitoring sensor network is a community-driven air quality monitoring network that brings free local air

quality data to communities, like SoMa, the Tenderloin, Chinatown, and Bayview Hunters Point.

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We are calling in support of Bayview Hunters
Point being selected for the next cycle of a community
emissions reduction plan pursuant to AB 617. Brightline
has witnessed the environmental disparities that the
Bayview has faced, especially with access to air quality
and monitoring resources. We believe that a community
emissions reduction act plan can aid in closing these Gaps
of environmental disparities and we're excited to see this
plan be head by community based organizations, such as the
Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates, and the Marie
Harrison Community Foundation.

And for these reasons, we are again in support of Bayview Hunters Point being selected for the 2023 cycle of community reductions plans.

Thank you and I yield the rest of my time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have the user known as "S". I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

SHARON: Yes. Hi. My name is Sharon and I represent the Robla Park Community Association. I support the AB 617, including North Sacramento. Although, North Sacramento has been nominated, I believe that it is

important to understand the geographical landscape of the north area. Using a broad brush to identify the needs of North Sacramento has often left out the most needy sections.

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I want to draw your attention to north of Interstate 80, an incredibly busy highway. The former McClellan Air Force Base to the city limits and North Natomas. This North Sacramento area is home to more than 25,000 residents of diverse cultures and socioeconomic status. Many retire -- are retirees, and it is home to five elementary schools that are intertwined in long-standing and existing, including a fast-growing trucking, manufacturing, and industrial facilities. facilities with little to no oversight are suffocating our neighborhoods. Residents often listen to idling trucks adjacent to their homes for 24 hours. We share unimproved narrow roads, no green spaces, and no plan for smart growth for infill development to accommodate these deficiencies.

As I comment today, projects are still being approved for more trucking facilities and -- north of Interstate 80.

Inclusion. We were left out and have been often left out with many other things because of where we're located of the most recent monitoring stations, which were

installed south of Interstate 80. We have no sidewalks. We have no road improvements. We have crumbling infrastructure, and the air quality is absolutely unreasonable.

So I ask that you please include North Sacramento and make sure that the organizations and those advocating for this area are working closely with those that have -- that are more familiar with the areas that have the very wide, vast, diverse geographical coverage of North Sacramento.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Kamillah Ealom. I have activated your microphone. You can unmute yourself and begin.

KAMILLAH EALOM: Good evening. My name is
Kamillah Ealom. I am a Bayview Hunters Point native, born
asthmatic, long-time and current resident, and community
organizer. I want to emphasize that Bayview Hunters Point
is surrounded by some of the largest standing sources of
pollution in the country. Not only the radioactive toxic
waste buried at the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Superfund
site, but Darling Ingredients animal rendering plant, the
wastewater treatment facility, direct exposure from
industrialized sources, and diesel idling from trucks
operating within a five block radius from the newly built

housing development, such as Alice Griffith where I currently reside.

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We are gravely overwhelmed with diesel truck idling in Bayview Hunters Point. We are all suffering from asthma, respiratory lung diseases, and dying from Cancer. According to CARB's considered factors, Bayview Hunters Point check off all boxes for both the CERP and the CAMP programs.

As we are grateful for the Air District and its partnership with our existing air monitoring program, we need support to add more standing monitor sites through the IVAN network in Bayview Hunters Point. As we provide portable air monitors to residents and train them on how to read, interpret, and share the data at our monthly EJ task force meetings with the Marie Harrison Foundation, we need support to provide more portable air monitors throughout our community. We also need support to continue our climate justice youth and adult academy, where we educate and engage with our community residents as they learn to understand the CalEnviroScreen and have adequate knowledge regarding the different pollutants that surround us in the Bayview Hunters Point also being a shoreline community and its direct impacts. Could you imagine living and losing 15 years off your life? Well, that's our reality.

I want to thank you in advance for supporting and -- the existing and future lives of my community by considering Bayview Hunters Point as an AB 617 community. I look forward to continue working with and collaborating with all the core community partners in Bayview Hunters Point.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we will have Eddie Ahn. And after that, it will be followed by Laura Rosenberger Haider and phone number ending in 373, and then Kevin Hamilton.

Eddie, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

EDDIE AHN: Hi. I'll be brief. Eddie Ahn,
Executive Director Brightline. And just, you know, would
like to recognize the State of California for coming such
a long way in terms of designating Bayview Hunters Point
as a, you know, environmental justice community, which was
not the case, back in 2015, 2016, and, for instance, very
early versions of CalEnviroScreen. There was a lot of
early resistance at the State level to recognize it as an
EJ community. So we're really pleased today that CARB is
designating it in this way.

And, you know, for us at the end of the day, we'd like to recognize CARB for two things really in addition

to designating Bayview Hunters Point. One, you know, the priority populations definition has been really important to make sure that CalEnviroScreen is an important tool itself, but ensuring that it's inclusive when we talk about air quality monitoring, because there are a lot of different factors that go into determining an EJ community. And it's just -- sometimes it's lonely work to, you know, work on these really wonkish policy issues, but it is important. Essentially, it recognizes a community, helps organize a community, and ultimately get resources for the community as well.

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And then second is just recognizing the political leadership of CARB in this as well. You know, one key instance is where Chair, you know, Randolph actually came out to San Francisco Chinatown, I remember, in the wake of visible anti-Asian hate incidents and talked to Chinatown community members about environmental justice issues affecting that community. And I think it's just one small probably example to the Chair, but it is very, you know, meaningful to the community. And I hope that relationship can continue in many other communities as well.

So generally, we're very supportive of Bayview
Hunters Point Community Advocates and the Marie Harrison
Community Foundation and the work they're doing for
Bayview Hunters Point and look forward to hopefully

collaborating more in the future.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Laura
Rosenberger Haider. I have activated your microphone.
Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

should air monitor communities where the new oil wells are being drilled -- or they plan to be drilled. Probably two years from now there won't be any more oil wells drilled near sensitive populations. This research is needed to help the public to decide whether or not to vote for the referendum on SB 1137. But also I like Bay -- the Bayview Hunters Point is a good choice for a CERP too, because when you monitor there, be sure to measure radioactive PM2.5 to see if the cleanup of radioactive waste is working.

All right. Thanks.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Kevin Hamilton. I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Thank you. And good evening, members of the Board and welcome to the new members. And here we are again for some of us the fifth year of this same meeting sadly making the same kinds of choices. I

can't imagine what it's like for Board members to have to hear these tragic stories that are repeated again, and again, and realize that apparently it's not as important to our Governor and to the folks who put money forward to fund these kinds of things.

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But I have to hold back completely on blame there and consider the fact that the air agency that can actually solve many of these pollution problems has moved quite slowly and continues to move at almost glacial place -- pace to create solution for all of us that works for these communities.

For far too long, we continue to see air pollution from major sources on the mobile side. We've dribbled along on trucks and cars over almost 20 years coming up on since the first big truck regulation, you know, with a lot of nonsense about the economy will fall apart and this and that. This is the sixth largest economy in the world. It's highly unlikely it's going to fall apart because we move a little more quickly in adopting electric vehicles at reducing the number of pumps that are run by diesel engines or the other equipment that is run every day off-road and off-license without any kind of emission control at all, because it doesn't quite meet the level of horsepower under the existing regulations.

So I really would feel that this Board -- I do

feel strongly this Board needs to make a new stand, put
the message out even more strongly than ever that this is
over. It's time for these emission sources to be scaled
back and eliminated quickly. People are literally dying.
They're certainly severely ill. We're seeing unbelievable
rates of asthma on the rise in our communities, other
chronic illnesses. It's very difficult to watch this and
realize there's a potential solution and yet there doesn't
seem to be the political will to implement those solutions
in a timely fashion.

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My last comment really goes out to the commenters tonight. Really need everybody to lineup in this same fashion in front of the Governor's office and say these same things and ask why there isn't adequate funding at this agency to select all of these communities that need this. So if you look at CalEnviroScreen, you get an idea of how many are being left behind and it's just intolerable.

Thank you very much for your time tonight.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. This
concludes our commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Staff, are there any issues raised in the comments that you want to address before I close the record on this item and bring the discussion to the Board?

OCAP COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH CHIEF OLALUWOYE:

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Yes, Madam Chair. I did just -- I did just want to make a few comments.

First, I want to appreciate the comments and the candor from the public who have made comments today. It's really -- it's really appreciated the points. They're well made and well taken.

One, I want to say we look forward to working with the EJ groups and communities and ensuring that these programs do meet the needs of communities, particularly the monitoring plans and the emission reduction programs.

We also want to echo support for additional funding. As you know, this is legislative issue. But in the interim, we are looking at alternative ways of trying to address some of the issues that we hear about today, an example being what Madeline -- what Madeline mentioned today, the American Rescue Plan grant that has -- that we're using to provide monitoring and for pesticides in the living area. They'll also be used to provide monitoring for metals in the Vernon, Maywood area. So we are -- we are looking actually at having a public process for that, so that our -- we are internally working with our Department of Pesticide Regulation, our Office of Environmental Hazard and Health Assessment to actually put together a community engagement plan that we will be

releasing in a -- providing soon.

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I also want to mention community air grants, which are an option for communities to get involved and provide opportunities for additional community-led monitoring, community -- local community steering committees, also the opportunity for local community emission reduction programs that we think -- do think are another way that communities can provide leadership in ways that can drive districts to help implement programs that -- and strategies aligned with those types of programs.

So I mention -- I mention these types of opportunities, because I do want to also try to, in meetings like this, disentangle this process from the perception that only communities that are selected are served by this Program. I do think we want to -- we need to recognize that there are alternative ways that this Program will help provide support in communities that are not selected, including looking at additional grant opportunities, including providing additional help towards the air grants that we're talking about, but just in any ways that we can provide that type of support. We want to also -- we actually will also be lifting up that idea and that concept as part of our Blueprint Process that we talked about earlier in our presentation.

As we talk about the reimagining of this Program, we want to look at how do we provide additional support externally through our process, enhancing our -- reach of our program, but also internally in trying to facilitate our program and maybe streamline some of the areas that we can't. So there are many ways that we are trying to look at really refining our process and taking lessons learned from over the past five years of this Program.

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I want to also speak to the -- to the Sacramento nomination. I think one of the things we also really wanted to do as part of our process is really try to move that particular CSC, or that particular community - I'll say the South Sac community, to an emission reduction program. So we did talk about with their District for several months actually looking at this additional money that we did get and really trying to use that to prompt them to move forward in a faster pace. We understood the District was not ready to move forward. They really want to look at the additional monitoring that they're doing in moving forward.

But we do have examples of other districts that have moved forward at a faster pace, that we are looking forward to continuing to work with the District to get them into an emission reduction program sooner than later. So looking forward to having additional discussions on

that point as well.

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Lastly, I want to say -- I want to -- I want to speak to LaDonna's comment. Although I am not leadership, but I do want to speak to that point, because I think it was so well made. And I think it actually illustrates some of the challenges of this Program. When we talk about what equity means, often it looks like providing other opportunities to folks that have different needs. But equity without explanation looks like unfairness. I think it really helps to provide context about what happened there and really was us trying to prevent -- or sorry, I should say trying to provide an opportunity to folks that do have additional limitations or speak another language that it would need -- it would need additional service or additional help with that and provide that opportunity.

Also, there's a technol -- technology issue there, so we did want to provide again an opportunity for folks to speak to their community, speak to this Program that didn't necessarily align with what we already have as part of our process, but that's part of how we learn to do this process, part of how we learn to do this Program. It doesn't always look elegant. It sometimes looks, you know, a little haphazard or sometimes, or sometimes it just doesn't look exactly like other folks would think it

should, but it is us trying to provide and create space for those who don't necessarily always feel like they have it.

So again, I appreciate all the comments that have been made today. Really look forward to discussion with the Board on this, but I wanted to just provide that context as well. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Femi. I really appreciate that additional clarity and your comments.

I will now close the record on this agenda item and bring the discussion to the Board. So to -- would Board members like to begin the conversation.

Board Member Guerra.

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Well, thank you, Chair. And, you know, at the risk of being a new Board member and being the first to speak, I apologize if I go off course here. And I want to first thank you, and Board members here, and all the CARB staff for great work in this staff report, and -- you know, and to staff the comment that it's elegant, I understand that. I -- you know, I've worked as a -- both in a lab and then as a policy advisor beforehand. And you do the best with the information you have. So I don't think there's unnecessary -- a necessity to say, you know, that it's not elegant. I appreciate the hard work that you've done to get the information in a

very diverse state to where it's at today. And I do appreciate the staff in their briefing in preparation for this.

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I also want to congratulate the communities and -- that are being selected here today, the two communities that worked really hard with their technical staff at the -- their local air district, along with the organizing work that's gone there. And I know that firsthand as chairing an air quality management district here locally and being at the Oak Park Community Center and educating and working with the community about how an air monitor works and going to -- you know, to where people are to find -- to have them understand and learn to be able to have an air monitor in their own community. And having grown up as an immigrant, I understand that sometimes there are fears to that.

So the pride that I see that came here today to talk about where those communities that are moving on to the CERP process, it's impactful. And that pride I saw that today this morning, because I spent the morning with the Meadowview community celebrating a federal grant that is going to retrofit the Pannell Community Center for —to improve the air filtration, because in Sacramento and much of the basin here has suffered from the smoke from our neighboring counties.

And many of these communities, their homes and their apartments were built at a time where the filtration system isn't even safe in their own home. And so having a place to go, a place where the young kids can recreate in these emergency situations was a proud day. But as everyone was leaving and walking outside, they recognized that they were walking out into the ambient air. And therein lies the challenge I think.

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There's a lot of pride in the AB 617 recognition. I was -- when CARB -- thank you to the members at the time and thank you to Dan and Sandy for your support in this, you know, to get a AB 617 zone in South Sacramento, but there was a lot of recognition about, you know, where we -- where that community is today and how it was left behind, and the challenges -- the financial challenges. Thank you to the staff, I think, outlining where the financial challenges have consisted. As more areas have been selected, the funding has been stagnant.

So therein lies I think the concern that I have in not setting up communities for a false promise. One of the benefits of the air monitoring was that it gave us better data. It even prompted our other neighboring cities and jurisdictions to put their own general fund dollars into increasing air monitoring. The City of Rancho Cordova, the City of Sacramento County. United

Latinos, I appreciate them for going out and saying we need to do our part in figuring how do we find resources. Yet, with all of that combined effort, my understanding, and maybe I'm wrong at this, is that, you know, if there -- that -- if there isn't ongoing commitment of funding, communities are required to accept and move into the CERP process with one-time money. And for some of us that have been around to watch ups and downs in the budget cycle, that's a -- that's a concerning process and an uncertain one for a community too.

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So I guess the question that I do have for our staff is, you know -- you know, what is staff's recommendation or long-term plan to support communities like South Sacramento and North Sac to move into the CERP process, and after they've been recognized through the CAMP process. And Sacramento, while it's still a small district compared to some of our larger ones in the state, I -- it has more resources than some of our other adjacent ones, and small farming communities like Yolo County, who even have a larger challenge and would say -- would not even approach the process because of it.

So I guess that's -- and that's maybe a very big question. And, you know, Femi, I appreciate you saying that you're, you know, going to reach out and work with those staffs on that process to move them forward, but

that is the -- I guess, the question here is what is that long-term plan to support the communities to move into the CERP process, where we actually address emission reductions, because today, this morning, it was, you know, not planned that way, but that was all I heard this morning, a very proud community saying we're excited to join in this effort. But what we really need now is emission reductions.

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OCAP COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH CHIEF OLALUWOYE:

Thank you, Board Member Guerra. It's an excellent question. And I think it's actually one that we're looking to tackle as part of our Blueprint 2.0 process. When we -- when we talk about what does it take to move a community to -- from a monitoring plan to an emission reduction program, we talk about taking the lessons learned from the communities that have been done so to really understanding what are the things that they've done well, what are the things that have worked, maybe things that have not worked, what are the things that we have to take into account when we talk about a 10 to 12 year commitment that is an emission reduction program.

So as we -- as we think about that and we develop these ideas, and these concepts, and these pathways for that, I think it is -- you know, we will be coming back to

you in September with this plan. We'll actually highlight some of those -- some of those concerns and highlight some of those pathways that we have discovered. Again, we are having a lot of conversations with community members, with the air districts, with EJ groups, and really trying to understand what have they found that has really worked. And I think that, in a sense, will inform the types of advice and guidance that we will be giving in our -- in our next version of the Blueprint.

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Well, I appreciate that and I have a lot of hope. And I -- you know, I -- one, there's a -- I know there -- here in the -- you know, in the CARB staff and the folks who work here in this agency, this is -- this is their home, so I know that there is a lot of heart and interest as well in this. And I do hope that they'll continue to work with the community to find that path forward from CAMP into CERP.

And I do also want to again, you know, congratulate those communities that are moving into that process, because when I was looking at the staff report, and Chair, you know, Randolph, I want to again thank the good work that you have led in this. One of the things in the Bay Hunters Viewpoint[SIC] that I noticed was how many child care facilities were adjacent to a industrial area. And if there's anything we know and we've experienced here

is how young -- how our young kids are impacted in their lung development at that age. And so anything we can do to immediately address that. The fact that the community has engaged in that I think is critical.

And so I'm excited to support the staff recommendation for those that are moving forward, but I would like to work with staff directly to figure out a process to make sure that Meadowview South Sac is not forgotten and that we move and look at these other communities out there.

Lastly. (Spoke in Spanish.)

And thank you very much, Chair Randolph.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member Hurt.

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BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you, Chair.

I want to thank all the public speakers for sharing their lived experiences and the real need that they have in their communities. I think it's really important in these public spaces that we don't shy away from the fact that over the past 50 years, the air quality and health improvements we've seen have not been shared by all. Nearly a third of Californians, predominantly people of color, live in the over 400 California communities that have disproportionately dirty air.

And so AB 617 is an essential program. It's

targeting support to those communities most in need. And as was stated, there are many people waiting. And it is hard to not be able to meet everyone's needs. And so I think it will be important, if not in this meeting in a coming meeting, to hear what are the goalposts that we're setting for ourselves in this reimagining process that we can share with the community, so they can feel assured that we do mean what we say and that we're trying our best to work through a very difficult environment.

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Clearly, revisions are in need. And it definitely requires some additional solutions, so that everybody can get on the path. And I know we have many different community groups that can help us think about that. And I definitely think we're all open to hearing from the community what do you think the solution is, because it is a complex hard thing and I think we're all hope to figuring out how we can support these many communities.

And I think especially because the community engagement part, and someone said this earlier, it's not easy and it's not inexpensive. It's time intensive and sometimes takes even longer to manage because of the very complex issues, the various stakeholders, and the trust building that needs to occur.

So Bayview Hunters Point is in my district, my

area. I'm very excited that they have come together and nominated themselves. They're ready to move forward. All the folks that came to speak to uplift Bayview Hunters Point, I want to thank you all. I know you're making a big investment in the work that you're doing. It's a great sacrifice of your time, and your family, and responsibilities. But as we all know, it's an extremely important investment to clean the air, and just Build Back Better for the community.

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I want to also thank the BAAQMD team, Suma Peesapati for being here with us and speaking a little bit and working through the difficult discussions that have been happening in Bayview Hunters Point, because it's not as if it's a unified community. Everybody comes at it with different needs. And so it's complex. And I know the BAAQMD team is working really hard with numerous stakeholders, and bringing them to the table for the discussion.

But this community is more than ready to start a CERP and they have community members already making progress. And as the Air District grows and gets better, we will help them do that. It is community led, which I think is extremely important, but we are there to help in the navigation of things.

So I just say to my fellow Board members, I hope

you all can pass this AB 617 community forward. And again, we do need to figure out a way to get all those 400 communities on the road to cleaner air.

Thank you, Chair.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yeah. Thank you Chair. You know, I really appreciate all the commenters and all the presenters, including the air districts for continuing to try to seek ways to incorporate communities into this work.

I'll definitely just echo on the -- on the funding, you know, aspect, that, you know, we just really need to continue to ask for increased funding for this type of work. And I also feel like we do have an opportunity with the Blueprint to really think about what additional ways and, you know, really have a way to respond to some of the comments that have been made today about, you know, the selection process being -- feeling heavily district led. And it's -- you know, and so having that ongoing -- you know, maybe thinking creatively about how we can see the role of additional funding, the role of match funding, so that we can have something more to weigh other than, you know -- or the districts themselves can have something more to weigh in terms of the readiness for

a community to move to the next level, other than just the funding that we have available for this Program. And so I hope that there's -- exists that opportunity for more creative discussions on that front.

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I did want to speak a little bit also to -- I think that -- on that, you know, sort of like on the road to equity. I know we talk about that -- that word a lot, but I do feel like perhaps there also needs to exist this space for in this process to have conversations and tough conversations across the 617 communities that deal with the racial tensions that have happened as a result of this ongoing historical inequities, where communities of color have had to fight for resources among each other.

And so I do think that, you know, while we aren't a program that -- you know, this isn't a program that's designed to do all and heal all, I do think that I would be remiss to say that I -- that I do think that that space is necessary to really have those conversations about Black and Brown racial tensions and visibility of Asian communities, right, some of the -- some of those conversations that are part of that sort of on-the-road to equity piece.

Lastly, I do want to say that -- you know, and this is more -- a couple of comments and then also questions. When it comes to La Vina, which I know -- you

know, I really appreciate the speakers today on -- that came from that community. I believe that we had given grants in the past to do air monitoring in that community. So please correct me if I'm wrong and, you know, just kind of -- it feels like, you know -- and this is part of -- I talked to Femi about this in the -- in the briefing, right, you know, that sort of like how are communities -- you know, how are we investing in communities and what are we seeing from that investment? So I -- please correct me if I'm wrong here.

And then also, I was under the impression that that community is also currently engaging with the Department of Conservation to address some of what the commenters talked about around the buffer zones and was wondering if CARB, you know, has a role in terms of involvement and support of the creation of those buffer zones as we have become involved in other -- with other agencies around supporting communities, as I know that the staff has been heavily involved with the DPR process on pesticides.

So thank you so much. (Spoke in Spanish).

And also to those in the Black community that feel that their work -- their communities have not been prioritized. I'm also hearing that and seeing how we can continue to seek opportunities to do that as well.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: So my understanding of the status of the buffer zone legislation is that it has been referended. So at this point, I don't know what work is happening on the ground in terms of implementation. So we can ask staff to get that information and get back to you, Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

Femi, did you want to add anything more about the air monitoring question in La Vina.

OCAP COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH CHIEF OLALUWOYE:

Yeah. Thank you for that, Chair. I think I'll actually ask our monitoring folks to tell them a little bit about how we're doing the air monitoring in that area and also maybe touch on a little bit of how monitoring provides that bridge to how emission reductions programs are designed and developed. So Dave, if you could speak to that.

OCAP ADVANCED MONITORING TECHNIQUES SECTION MANAGER RIDLEY: Hi. David Ridley in the Monitoring and Laboratory Division.

Yeah, so the ARP grant that we applied for funding from EPA for and received that -- we now have that funding, but we're working out the process. There's going to be a phased approach to the monitoring. And so there's going to be discussion with community partners and there's

a large piece of community engagement to begin that. And we are able to deploy -- the plan is to deploy sensors in those communities which can happen more rapidly. And then there will be pesticides monitoring undertaken in La Vina as part of that contract as well.

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that we can support. Communities that are not part of 617, not selected into 617, one of which is something like the ARP grant. Other things are like the SNAPS Program, the Study of Neighborhood Air near Petroleum Sources and monitoring around communities looking at air quality near oil and gas facilities, but looking at -- looking at general air quality impacts in those communities as well.

So we have those studies also. And we have also performed other monitoring kind of in different regions. There's black carbon measurements that are taking place in San Ysidro. Border community is part of another EPA grant. We've been looking at odor complaint investigations near landfills in Laytonville, diesel particulate emissions in Marysville.

So we're always kind of looking for different ways that we can support these communities that have concerns but aren't part of the 617 process.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you.

Board Member De La Torre.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you. Thank you, staff. I know clearly from all the comments we've heard today how difficult this process is. And every time we select 617 communities, there's some that are not selected and we have this same discussion each time.

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I want to be really, really clear. This Program was never meant to be statewide as 617. It was never meant to be that. I've talked about it from the beginning as a sampler platter of California. It's there are rural communities, there are port communities, there are goods movement communities. It's a little bit of everything in California that's polluted.

And we are learning -- it's only been five years. In government time, that's nothing, but we are learning things. And off the top of my head, I can think of two. Pesticides, that came from 617. Our involvement in pesticides came from 617. We were down in the Central Valley and the community came to us and said we need you to do something about pesticides. CARB doesn't do pesticides. There's an agency that does that. But because of that 617 community, we, in our Scoping Plan, have a component that is addressing pesticides.

That is incredible progress. And that's exactly what this 617 process is supposed to be doing. It's supposed to be flagging issues in a community that

reflects other communities that are similar to that one, so all the rural communities. And guess what, beyond the Scoping Plan, DPR right now is doing a pilot in a number of counties statewide on pesticide notification. That was driven by that 617 community. That is an incredible accomplishment, because there was nothing like that happening before. The 617 community told us about it. We listened and we pushed ourselves. We nudged our way into that discussion and partnering with DPR are now moving that along. So that's a big one.

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Another one is trucks. Lots of goods movement corridors in 617 communities. So we now have our Enforcement Division that is very much attuned to the 617 community and others like them. There are idling ordinances that local governments can pass where they can enforce them at the local level in these very communities, 617 or not, that can reduce emissions in those communities. There are truck corridors that came out of this that we can implement in these communities, whether they're 617 or not.

And that -- and I'm sure -- and I know staff knows a bunch more, but those are the two that come to mind. And that's just -- you know, that was in the first three years that we came up with those. And there are more coming along, because we are learning constantly, oh,

in these kinds of settings, this kind of -- this kind of pollution is happening that's impacting people. What can we do there? It's not just for that 617 community. It's for every like community statewide. So this is a laboratory that we're doing here in these communities that need it. And we are taking action in every single one.

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In terms of the not-getting-selected thing, many of you will remember the first batch of 617 communities initially included my community, the community I live in, the community that I represented in the State Legislature that very much should have been on that list, but because it was a goods movement community that has multiple sources of other pollution as well, that's -- was similar to other communities, staff proposed to take it out, not because it didn't deserve it. It very much was one of the top 10 most polluted communities in the state of California. But because it was duplicative of other communities, they proposed to take it out and I supported I supported them taking my community out, because I knew what the big picture was of this Program. And I will continue to be supportive of what we're doing and how we're doing it.

That being said, staff is doing 2.0 and they're going to propose some adjustments and whatnot. And at that time, we will hear about all of the learnings that

we've had that we are going to apply in other communities, not just the two I mentioned, because those were the two I just remembered. But we will have a full accounting of those, because we want to make sure that we are moving the needle not just in some community in some part of California, but in all communities that are like that. That is the great benefit of this.

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And then I'll close with this, there is nothing like AB 617 at this granular community level on the planet. No one else in any state, in any country is doing anything remotely close to this. So I'm very proud of it. We are absolutely doing the right thing and we are following through. If that ever stops to be the case, then I will say it. But the evidence is piling up that we are learning from these communities things that work, that we can apply to others, and that was the purpose of 617. I was very much involved in lobbying to make it happen.

So it's happening. It's happening pretty much how we expected. I understand the hurt feelings. I understand the concern from communities. I understand that at the local level maybe doors have been closed to them. And so they come to us and we're yet another one -- another government entity that's saying no.

But what I'm saying to you, and I'll speak to La Vina in a second, is we're not saying no. We're saying

there's another way and we will work with you to identify those.

La Vina is a perfect example. They have applied for 617 multiple times, but a couple of the things that they've raised, pesticides, what we just talked about monitoring, it's not part of -- I mean, notification. It's not part of the DPR pilot project. That county is not, because that county was reluctant to participate, but we'll get there. So that's one part of this.

And then the other part is monitoring, which Femi just mentioned. They did get a grant. We're working on getting those monitors to that community. So they are benefiting by bringing those issues to our attention and now we're finding other ways to help outside of the 617 process. (Spoke in Spanish).

So I just said, you know, that they're going to get, at some point, pesticide notification through DPR, and from us, the monitors that Femi alluded to earlier.

So again, it -- you know, it has limited resources. It's tough with what -- we're working with what we've got, but we are also identifying other opportunities to help all like communities statewide.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Board Member Takvorian.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you, Chair.

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I have four areas that I just wanted to comment on. And I know it's getting late for folks, but I think it's important that we look at this Program in distinct ways. So I just want to kind of segregate my comments a bit. First, I wanted to just say on the report itself, that staff have given -- I want to give huge appreciation to the OCAP staff for not only the report, but for the incredible work that the staff have done with the community members, and the many community steering committees members, and community members who have participated in the Program and contributed to this body of knowledge that's ever-growing. And it's only because of the success of those efforts that this Program is seen as a viable option for solving some of these problems.

And I really want to emphasize that there's a lot to like about the report and comment on. But the one thing I really wanted to say is that I really appreciated the emphasis on the seven strategic categories, which I think is slide 5, that really emphasizes the multi-pronged approach that's required in any community to repair the damage and try to attain a higher quality of life, because it's critically important that we understand how complicated this is.

And I think that slide, as simple as it may seem,

really embodies that and it really points to why this costs a lot of money, why it's complicated, and why it requires a community-driven approach that's in concert with not only the districts but the other local and regional agencies that can make it happen. And I want to come back to that, but that to me is one of the core elements of the Program that we all need to remember. And I'm most familiar with the San Diego Portside community and that effort that's been going on for three years now, four years now.

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And I know that all of those categories are included. It's become this really trusted space for processing issues that are related to and sometimes beyond the CERP that's been developed. There's involvement in local, regional, and State rulemaking, including rulemaking that CARB is doing. And folks might not have been involved in that prior. So I'll say that I think it's been really, really successful in that way. And it goes way beyond what we may think a CSC does, and maybe that kind of supports what Femi was saying as well. It's complicated. It's not elegant. Sometimes it's messy and contentious, but that's where our communities are.

So the second point is that in regards to these new communities, there's no question that these two communities are deserving. I mean Bayview Hunters Point,

I know though there's not unity necessarily related to all of the issues there, but Bayview Hunters Point has been a community that's been impacted from -- for decades, and one that absolutely needs to be addressed. So I have no question about their appropriateness for this Program.

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The same for the North Imperial County communities. They were reduced the last time because of a lack of funding. I'm really grateful that there is this extra funding that allows for them to come in and allows for the border communities that were adopted last year to have some resources so that they can actually do the work that they need to do, but that's my third area.

These -- there's so many communities that are in need of this intervention. And while this may be the way some envisioned the AB 617 Program to go, I had the privilege of chairing the first Environmental Justice Advisory Committee for CalEPA nearly 20 years ago. And these are the same communities that were in that process. These are the same communities that were asking for relief then. So for them, this is a long process. This isn't five years. This is decades. So we really need to figure out -- and I want to say, I feel like staff really understand that and I'm really -- I'm so grateful to them for the patience and the understanding that they give to the communities, because I know it's got to be incredibly

hard to be on the ground and not being able to resolve some of these -- many of these issues, so we have to resolve the funding situation.

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And so clearly we need more funding, as many people have said. Again, gratitude for the one-time funding, but that is only giving us a tiny breather. It really doesn't solve the long-term sustainability. So we -- you know, we need to band together to convince the Legislature and the Governor that this -- these programs work and that they need to be applied across the state. I honestly don't think of this as a laboratory. These are peoples' lives and we have the ability, because of some of the successes to help solve those problems. So I think it's on us to really look at that.

And the Blueprint I believe is a place that can help to look at what we've learned and look at new ways of resolve these issues, but I really want to make sure that we're not saying, well, we need to figure out, you know, ten more ways to spend the same amount of money. That's not going to work. We actually need more money, but we also need to be more equitable in how -- in the way in which those dollars are allocated. The current funding stream is -- allocation is not equitable. It's not fair across the communities. And I think the Board needs to take that back and begin looking at what that allocation

would be. And I really look forward to that opportunity as part of the Blueprint.

So I'd love to hear more from staff and perhaps from our Executive Officer about ways in which we can help with the funding and ways in which we can help with identifying the criteria for allocation in order to ensure that it's equitable across the communities. And perhaps we can do more with what we've got and I'm really excited about the opportunity to do that.

And the last thing I want to say is I'm really excited that tribal involvement is getting more serious consideration and we're looking at ways to do that. I think it's critically important for the tribes to be involved and to -- to get this resource as well.

So thank you. And I look forward to hearing ways that the Board can be more helpful on the funding stream.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Dr. Balmes.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Chair Randolph, and thank you to all the community members that testified today. You know, as many of my Board member -- fellow Board members have said, this is a difficult process.

Can't make everybody happy, but we are listening and trying to make the Program better.

And to that end, I really also want to show my

appreciation for the OCAP staff. You know, I work fairly closely with them on AB 617 implementation and Ms. Takvorian said it well, the Program has evolved I think very strongly and a lot of lessons have been learned. A lot more will need to be done, but I look forward to continuing to work with staff and with communities to make this transformative program a success. As Mr. De La Torre rightly said, this is -- you know, we're the only ones doing this and so we have to do it well, and it's hard to do.

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I'm not going to repeat what my fellow Board members have said at this point, because it's late. But I do want to highlight my support for the Bayview Hunters Point designation as an AB 617 community, because I practice at San Francisco General Hospital, which is the primary hospital that serves the Bayview Hunters Point community for, you know 36, 7 years. And I've been through multiple environmental problems — trying to help the community with multiple environmental problems. There was a PG&E power plant that was dirty. There was asbestos dust — natural asbestos dust generated when the Naval Shipyard was first being developed for housing. And then most recently, the problems with radioactive — radiation contamination in the shipyard that was unfortunately poorly handled by both the Navy and contractors, so that,

you know, there was actually fraud about the radiation measurement.

So the community, to say that they were angry about the years of exposure to multiple environmental hazards, and the cumulative risk from that to their health, and quality of life, and well-being, you know, I appreciate that anger. And I think that the fact that the community came together enough, even though as several people have suggested, it's not a entirely unified community about what's the best way to go forward to rectify the problems I just mentioned. But I appreciate the Bay Area Air Quality Management District working with community groups to get this AB 617 designation to the finish line.

And so I strongly support it. And if there are no other Board members that want to make comments, I would actually move to accept staff recommendation to approve both the Imperial Valley -- north Imperial Valley Phase 1 designation and the Bayview Hunters Point Designation as AB 617 communities.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you. Do I have a second?

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Second.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Second. Oh.

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BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Davina.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Board Member Hurt seconded. And I just wanted to let the clerks know that Supervisor Vargas is participating on Zoom, but she can't speak, so I have her here on my phone. So when you call her, I will put her up to the microphone so that she can vote.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Is that acceptable? (Laughter).

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. All right. So we have a motion and a second. Clerk, will you please call the role.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes.

Dr. Balmes?

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La torre?

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Eisenhut?

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez?

BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez, aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Guerra?

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra, aye.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Hurt?

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Aye.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov?
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             BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
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             Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.
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             Mr. Perez?
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             Dr. Quirk?
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             BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Aye.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Shaheen?
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             BOARD MEMBERS SHAHEEN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Takvorian?
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Did you hear that?
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             BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Oh. Vargas, yes.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Got it.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.
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             (Laughter).
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, the motion
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   passes.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much
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             And I just want to echo the other Board members'
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appreciation of staff for all the amazing work on this and the continued engagement and I think all my Board members had great things to say. So thank you again for your work.

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And we will now move on to open public comment. Open public comment is for items regarding an area -- an item of interest within the jurisdiction of the Board that is not on today's agenda. The clerk will call those who have submitted a request to speak card. And if you are joining us remotely and wish to comment, please click the raise hand button, or dial star nine now.

All right. Clerks, will you please call the commenters.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: First, we will hear from Mark Williams.

MARK WILLIAMS: Good evening, Board. Thank you to those who -- Board members who are returning and those new Boards, especially, for Assemblymember Bill Quirk who is my former Assembly Member. I actually used to serve on the AC Transit Board of Directors, so I'm used to late nights on board meetings. So I have empathy for everyone sitting up there at the dais and all those staff members.

I wanted to make a public comment about the advanced clean fuel rule. I have been -- I went -- I've been to a past meeting where staff was having a technical

conversation. Also, there was a meeting where I had -- I turned to people out to get public comment, but before they could, public comment was shut down. And I know that you've done a lot of outreach, heard a lot of comments from staff from Board meetings about the importance of equity, making sure we're getting to compute -- communities of color, especially Black communities.

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I'm from Oakland. I drove all the way here today just to make public comment. I have to go back home. So anything we can do to make sure that these meetings are more accessible. It's great to see that people are coming in on Zoom. People are calling in. I saw people -- other people here from the Bay, but it's really important that we try to make the process as open as possible.

And the AB 617, I didn't even know anything about that. I'm glad I was actually able to sit and hear about all the different things you're doing in the communities. And, you know, equity being more inclusive have helped --kept coming up. And anything that the environmental justice we can do - I have some other colleagues here - we would love to be a part of that process.

As far as the Advanced Clean Rule, want to see more emphasis on other alternatives just to electric. I know how important that is. We're trying to meet environmental standards. We're trying to get there as

soon as possible, but there's other opportune -- options, like CNG or hydrogen fuel cell. When I was at AC Transit, we were a big proponent and CARB was very supportive of our hydrogen fuel cell project, which has been a great alleviator of pollution along the corridors that we have in the AC Transit service areas.

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People mentioned about the asthma, the diabetes, heart, all of the different health elements that people face. My father, he grew up in West Oakland. His whole family had asthma. So anything we can do to alleviate that is a positive. And if that means we need to look at other alternatives like CNG, like hydrogen, let's look at that. I don't see that as being a problem in this process. I just want to make sure that we're looking at that.

And anything we can do to further do more outreach, I'm really supportive of that. I live in Oakland. I would love to see you guys come out in person. I heard someone mention that they can't came out to San Francisco. Please come out to Oakland. If you've been there, thank you. I applaud you for doing that. If we can have these meetings more in person there, I would appreciate it. So thank you for your time and looking forward to working with you guys in the future.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Eric Payne.

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ERIC PAYNE: Good evening. My name is Eric

Payne. I'm a resident of Fresno, California. By way of

background, I'm a resident committee members of the AB 617

San Joaquin Valley Air District steering committee. I'm a

federally trained microbiologist and non-profit

administrator.

I came here today to share a few concerns I and a growing number of Black Californians have about CARB and how it operates. We've developed a specific focus on the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule's impact on our communities. From a public health perspective, Black people are so ill in these small corridors that CARB could justly justify setting up a Black advisory panel on air pollution, environmental justice, and climate resilience. It's that bad.

Despite the preventable health disparities in California's most Black areas by population density, CARB, and more specifically its staff, appear to not be interested in listening to our voices, which I find to be deeply concerning. Let me be clear, we don't want to suffer premature death, cancer, and cardiovascular disease and we don't have another 25 years to wait for the possibility of an all electric fleet. I strongly support electrification. That's a noteworthy goal.

We need things that will reduce smog today.

Governor Newsom made a campaign promise to remove diesel trucks from our roads by 2030 when he ran for Governor.

We've not forgotten this promise and we support and expect him to fulfill it. Your staff's dismissive response to us during last week's workshop are extremely troubling and heartbreaking, because we've been misled and lied to on the public record. I guess we should not be surprised based on the history of this organization. And while the assumption may be we will just sit down and accept it, we are here to say we will not accept this no more.

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We strongly encourage clean air and the urgency is now, not later. Will you take our lungs into -- we will take our lungs into our own hands and go to the Legislature with the request to protect our lungs if your agency is incapable of doing so. We need cleaner air for our communities. We greatly appreciate CARB's call for a zero-emission future throughout California and support it.

That said, what happens when these plants fall short? CARB hands out exemptions allowing commercial fleets to purchase internal combustion engines, because zero-emission technology is not ready and the infrastructure is not available. We need clean air thousand. We can't wait longer to protect -- any longer to protect our health.

My final comments. For more than three decades, California has listed diesel exhaust as a toxic air contaminant known to cause cancer and reproductive harm.

Public health organizations listed diesel to be extremely harmful --

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BOARD MEMBER GARCIA: Thank you. That concludes your time.

ERIC PAYNE: -- for health -- for our health and it is the largest and dominant --

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

ERIC PAYNE: Okay. Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Kimberly Tapscott-Munson.

And I also just wanted to note for those watching on Zoom, our camera in the room is frozen right now and we're working to fix that.

KIMBERLY TAPSCOTT-MUNSON: Good evening, CARB
Board. I am speaking on behalf of the Environmental
Justice League. I'm a resident of Fresno and previously
spoke to your staff about the West Fresno Black
communities' efforts to get your attention on the pressing
matters of air quality.

Before continuing this discussion, I must highlight the inconvenience of this Board and its staff with three dozen of my constituents and I came to the

workshop meeting Monday before last. We were told we could not come into the building by your security and we were sent away and we were redirected to a different location. This is unacceptable and disrespectful.

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We traveled from Oakland, Fresno, and Los

Angeles. We came together with a movement asking for you

to listen to our stories. I am an elected official at the

local level and understanding all of the rules and

restrictions by which public institutions must adhere. I

am also aware of the common courtesy extended to taxpayers

who attend public meetings.

This organization has failed the basic customer service test for taking and treating Black people who are fighting for our health and decency. I object to the workshop meetings on the Advanced Clean Fleets group being held during hours which the public finds inconvenient to participate. I am very concerned that this Board has ignored Black voices in much of its work and appears to not value the communities most impacted by smog and in the goods movement corridor.

Monday morning and Friday mornings all day long, meetings held in Sacramento that arbitrarily cut off public comment do not work. We've been here since this morning, 10:30 a.m. waiting to speak to you. Virtual public comments without guarantees of being heard don't

work for us. This Board and its staff seriously misunderstands the purpose of public engagement and inclusion.

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I came here today as a representative of a growing movement of Black people across the state who have seen that CARB thinks it will accept dirty air just because we live in lower income neighborhoods. The day of you ignoring us are over and we want clean air now.

Number 25 year exception that will increase asthma and lung disease. Clean air now.

I did have more to say, but my time is up. I really did have more to say, but I will respect your time. But I will say that I had asked the question --

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

KIMBERLY TAPSCOTT-MUNSON: Okay. I will save that, but we want you to hear our voices. And if you would like to collaborate with us, we will be willing to help you with that. And thank you for your time and your service.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Kieshaun White.

KIESHAUN WHITE: Good evening, CARB Board -- or CARB Board. My name is Kieshaun White. I am an environmental justice advocate from Fresno, California.

have spent more than six years studying air quality in the most polluted zip code in California. I flew my drones to monitor TVOC, CO2, and other PMs and cancer causing pollutants.

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When I was in high school, I followed the Obama administration to push a better -- for better air and water, and wanted to make my contribution to make -- to pretty much make everything better. I don't like that my relatives, and neighbors, and schoolmates don't know that they're suffering from poor air quality that leads to early death and poor health. I have tried on my own with resources of friends and family to monitor and build contemporary tools to improve air quality. The best thing to do, in my opinion, is to improve the engines that are in these trucks that move across the valley in the state.

It was nice to see several electric fleets being marketed recently. The cost however is around \$500,000 for the most publicly popular company that sells electric trucks. There are a few other fleets that are mark -- making news. But the reality is that the local electrical grid cannot handle the increased need for fleet size electrical capacity. Even during periods of prolonged sunshine, the grid is not -- is not built to the capacity needs for an electrical fleet.

So as an environmental justice advocate, as

someone who is trying to make in my own way without the benefit of any funding, CARB allocates to big businesses. And I ask that you consider the Environmental Justice League's position to make the air clean now. We can reduce pollutants known to the State to cause cancer and early death by changing the engines that fuel truck fleets today in working towards electrification of all fleets. I am willing to monitor the before and after air quality, once you have made that decision. We could make a huge difference.

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I wish I had known about CARB when I started my business. Maybe I would be further along. This Board should know there are a lot of young people who are willing to -- and able to make a difference within their communities. For those of us who are Black and you need to speak to us in our community with trusted voices.

Often, it's only me and a few civil rights leaders who pay attention to these things. I like leading on air quality, but I wish I had more help.

If you make the decision to help Fresno, I'll work with you on reaching the goals for a better air education, neighborhoods, and for building California businesses. Thank you for listening to me. Thank you for your work and your time.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Tim Cromartie.

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TIM CROMARTIE: Good evening, Madam Chair,
members of the Board. Señor Guerra, pleasure to see you.

I like to see a former colleague on the -- on the dais. I
am Tim Cromartie, Policy Director for the Environmental
Justice League.

For several weeks now, we have urged via a series of letters and statements at public meetings that they need vehicles purchased under the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule represent the cleanest commercially available engine technology, if sufficient electric vehicles are not ready when needed. CARB staff maintain that this concern is addressed by the requirement that newly purchased vehicles beginning in 2024 meet a California certified standard establishing maximum allowable nitrous oxide emissions out of the Omnibus Rule, but the details of this standard tell a different story. The

The California certified standard allows a variety of different engines and emission levels, which are valid for a single operator so long as that operator's newly purchased vehicles collectively meet a particular average emissions level. It follows that some of these vehicles can fall below that standard if the operator would still be in technical compliance with State emissions requirements. Vehicles purchased under this

standard won't necessarily represent the best commercially available engine technology in terms of short-terms emissions reductions.

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Truck fleet operators who get exemptions could purchase and operate diesel trucks if unable to buy electric trucks. It's a cheaper option for them, even if cleaner internal combustion engines opt -- engine options are available. So the incentive to continue to buy diesel as long as they can legally do so is going to be very strong.

This means that communities living next to ports, major highways, refineries, and other transportation corridors who are disproportionately people of color will continue to breathe diesel fumes, which are among those harmful emissions and have been linked to high rates of asthma and cancer in the affected communities.

For these reasons, we respectfully request that the Board revisit and scrutinize this issue pertaining to the California certified standard and whether it I does, in fact, represent the cleanest available engine technology, which we do not believe that it does, with a view to ensuring the adoption of a true cleanest commercially available engine technology standard, the respiratory health of the communities on the front lines who often have no voice and who live in the worst air

quality areas depends upon it. We need clean emissions now.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Wesley Campbell.

WESLEY CAMPBELL: Good evening, Board. My name is Wesley Campbell and I'm here from Los Angeles. I came to support the sentiments of the Environmental Justice League. And I've long been committed to environmental justice and the impact of the decisions that it's had on various people.

CARB is following a well-worn path of disadvantaging the most vulnerable residents of this state for the sake of expediency. I've been to several of these workshop meetings and -- as an observer, and I began making public comment. Maybe you all should have come to their meetings of the full Board because your staff does not listen. Consistently, the Environmental Justice League has been the exclusive voice on Black engagement on this issue. Yet, staff have only said that they've already done everything that we've asked.

What's the rush? Why don't staff listen to people who are using practical judgment and science to improve their health concerns. What about Black Californians saying we need better standards eludes the

staff of this body?

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Board members, your staff project an indifference that can only -- that I can only hope is not reflective upon you. Unless you direct clearly that there should be a solution to the grievances raised by the Environmental Justice League, you risk sanctioning decisions that amount to targeting a community.

I doubt you have been fully aware your staff's disrespect of the Black community. Use this moment as a challenge to a better -- to better -- use this moment as a challenge of better way -- to better your way of doing business, CARB.

The port complex in Los Angeles faces so many difficulties. Black trucking firms are just trying to get their footing. CARB regulations ignore them as well. We can help small businesses, the chief engine to building well and improve air quality. You have the awesome powers in your hands. You can save the lungs of the next genius who will develop the technology to efficiently reach electrified fleets and a well managed grid.

It's not hard to do what we ask. I hope you appreciate that if more people come here, they would. My opinion is widely held by people who live in the smoggiest region of this country.

Thank you for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Evan Edgar.

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EVAN EDGAR: Board member, my name is Evan Edgar, Edgar Associates, representing the California Compost Coalition and independent organic waste haulers. I've been in front of this Board for 20 years and we're going to miss Sperling and Berg, because they were for RNG forever.

We do lot as organic waste haulers with the circular economy with carbon negative fuel now that's near zero NOx trucks now. And we have net zero greenhouse gas facilities now certified by the Climate Registry with zero waste making organic compost. We don't use pesticides. We are the zero heroes, but that's not good enough for CARB, because they want disrupt their circular economy now. We're doing this now in order to get us off -- get us off RNG to go towards ZEVs. The industry I represent, the independent haulers, are forced to stay on diesel for the next 13 to 18 years.

Everything you hear from my Fresno friends here is true, because the fact you're forcing us into ZEVs sooner that later. It's not ready. We are forced into diesel. Half our industry is off RNG -- off diesel now. We're getting of landfills. And it's important we get near zero NOx now with the Cummins Westport engine.

And the Scoping Opening plan and the ACF, you know, with a \$9 billion ZEV investment by the Governor had no conditions. No conditions. And I've been testified in front of EJAC and the Scoping Plan for over a year on this. One of the conditions we agreed upon that we need to have end-of-life recycling for these ZEV batteries. EJAC endorsed that and so do I. We also urged EJAC to support the lifecycle assessment for ZEV batteries. I did the math on it. My engineering firm, if you look at the lifecycle assessment of ZEV batteries, it's 62 to 90 on the carbon scale, grams per CO2 megajoule. base upon European studies. So EJAC wanted it. I believe that California is leaking our greenhouse gas out of the country by having manufacturing in China and mining in And that's not right. Africa.

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So I'll be at EJAC on Monday. Only one person has listened to me about the last issue about sourcing it. The kids in the Congo. You know, we can't mine our way out of climate change by digging up cobalt. The first nations of Canada and nickel, and the lithium in South America. But the Hoopa Nation, Jill Sherman-Warne, the only tribal person listening to this.

So I've been for a year now giving testimony at CARB, EJAC. No response on the carbon life-cycle analysis of ZEVs. They are not zero emissions. It's a big lie and

the public is being lied to. You have the tailpipe 1 mentality, but the life cycle is 62 to 90. So I en --2 I've been urging EJAC to support the European Battery 3 They -- all they issues, they adopted in March Directive. 4 of 2022. So we need to do that. And CARB and EJAC needs 5 to support environmental justice for all, not just in 6 California, but Africa, Canada. What is the life cycle of 7 8 a kid in the Congo at slave labor at two bucks an hour --I mean, two bucks a day. 9

We cannot mine our way out of climate change.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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That concludes the in-person commenters. I will hand it over to Krista for the Zoom commenters.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. We currently have five commenters. The first one will be LaDonna Williams, followed by Barry F. Boyd, then Suzanne Hume, John Bottorff, and Lonnie Mason.

LaDonna, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and you can begin.

LaDONNA WILLIAMS: Yes. Good evening again. LaDonnaa Williams with All Positives Possible.

I wanted to speak directly to Femi, who I really respect and appreciate his work and responsiveness to community issues. We've worked with Femi and will to do that.

But I want to send a strong message to you, Femi, and to CARB. You all will not put Black faces in front of us and continue to give excuses and justify what happened tonight, because tonight not only did I experience this injustice, you know, in the name of folks who have special needs. We all do, but we all must also respect an order of fairness. And continually, this anti-Blackness that puts Black folks at the bottom of the barrel or in the back of the line is not going to be tolerated. And they are not going to use any Black face -- and unfortunately for you, Femi, you're the collateral damage tonight because you stepped in them shoes or in that pile and decided to justify what occurred tonight.

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We're always -- when I say we, I'm talking about American Blacks in this process, is always getting the shortest hand of the stick or the shortest end of whatever it is when it comes to CARB, whether it's your employees on the inside, Black communities on the outside Advocating, Black truckers. There was a period of time in what 2012, 2013 when we came to advocate for Black truckers to get their fairness, we were treated like a lynch mob by many of those folks that you continually give funding to that didn't want Black voices to be heard.

when we address these difficult, as you guys keep saying, issues that we bring up about anti-Blackness, if you blow us off, you're going to feel the wrath. It's not about Black anger. This is justifiable justice that has eluded us.

I was on the Committee back in 2003, as one of your Board Members, Diane Takvorian, spoke of. that board so was I. And we are talking about the same communities. And even then, the Latino communities, or Southern Cal, got priority over many of our Black communities, either up here or even in Fresno areas. It's always the same. Black folks are expected to sit back and accept this disrespect in the name of agency processes. Well, you all better come and reimagine and start this process over and start prioritizing Black folks. talking about our historically Black communities that are continually coming before you to beg for fairness, inclusion, and justice. More than on paper, we need it to be an actuality. So I want to last say Chanell, thank you for responding promptly and I will follow up with you, but I do appreciate the prompt response tonight.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. Next is Barry Boyd. I have activated your microphone. You can unmute and begin.

BARRY BOYD: Thank you and good afternoon to all. I do appreciate this opportunity. I have -- I had to step away from the meeting earlier in regards to -- excuse me, just a little scrambled here.

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I had stepped away from this meeting earlier to attend another meeting, my City of Sacramento Planning and Design Commission meeting, to which I am one of the City Planning Commissioners. And to that point, the engagement that has been spoken about from a few of the previous public commenters has been to, what I would say -- I don't want to say shoddy, but not as robust as it could.

I am well engaged. I am, as -- just -- as I just state a City Commissioner. I also sit on a board for the City of Sacramento's Housing Code Advisory and Appeals Board. I am a community leader. I am a partner with the Sacramento Environmental Justice Coalition. I do pay attention on what's going on and I was befuddled to find out that there were four -- three or four previous meetings leading up to this one over the last few months.

The engagement process that CARB is doing I would say expand that, so when there's -- don't rely on website. It has to be put in folks hands, especially the folks who aren't so adept with the social media aspect and/or electronic devices. But my point being the Community of Meadowview, which was brought up earlier, as one of the

neighborhoods sought as the addition, I would have supported that motion, because of the high lead content that blows around our neighborhood from the Sacramento Executive Airport, which is just a mile down the street, and also the surrounding neighborhoods of Woodbine and Golf Course Terrace.

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To that, I would appreciate further engagement, so that the citizens here in Sacramento would come out, apply, and so we could establish the steering -- steering committee, but the ambassador committee here in Sacramento in two designated areas. Right now, I am the applicant for Sacramento Environmental Justice Coalition, as a -- from the CBO. But as we have been told, community members just haven't signed up, which part of the AB 617 is half of the committee needs to be residents.

So please continue to expand your engagement so folks will know what is going on and how to be a part of it. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, we have Suzanne Hume. I have activated your microphone. You can unmute and begin.

SUZANNE HUME: Good evening, Chair Randolph, CARB Board, and to all working for clean air, public health, education, environmental protection, regulations, and justice. My name is Suzanne Hume. I am the Educational

Director and Founder of CleanEarth4Kids.org to save the lives of children and families in California, CleanEarth4Kids.org asks CARB to work to stop pesticides and pesticide drift and reduce all sources of air pollution, including stopping the sale, use, and storage of leaded aviation fuel at all airports in California and stop the burning of fossil fuels, the burning of wood and biomass, and to not invest in false solutions like direct air capture, which creates more air pollution And emissions than it takes in.

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Clean air saves lives. Air pollution harms nearly ever cell in the body and organ in the body. California must lead and set the example. CleanEarth4Kids.org asks CARB to adopt and set for California a PM2.5 standard of 5 or less annually and a 24-hour standard and asks CARB to petition EPA now during the open comment period to set a PM2.5 standard of five or less micrograms per cubic meter of air annually and the 24-hour standard.

PM2.5 tiny bits of air pollution breathed in and it's so small it passes through the blood-brain barrier, inflames and harms the brain, increases rates of dementia, Alzheimer's, and other brain, heart, and lung conditions and cancers. It harms the body and immune system and significantly increases the rate of stillbirth pre-birth,

and low birth weight babies. Please see the research slides and videos by Dr. Paul Fowler of the University of Aberdeen, and Bruce Bekkar's article in JAMA, other doctors and scientists and experts, and videos by youth, like Judith on CleanEarth4Kids Team 3 Clean Air Saves Lives and No Wood Smoke page.

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Wood smoke is a major contributor to PM2.5 and PM10 air pollution. Wood smoke fills California neighborhoods and is a major, major problem. CARB -- CleanEarth4Kids asks CARB to tell cities that the public has a right to clean air and access to public lands, and to stop allowing wood fires on beaches and public lands, and to stop the installation of wood burning fires and wood burning -- and wood burners like the City of London is doing to reduce air pollution. Fires are not cozy. Fires aggravate our lungs, cause increased bronchitis and asthma, increase hospital admissions, and respiratory problems. Asthma is the third leading reasons why children under 15 are hospitalized and the number one reason why children miss school.

Please protect our lungs and our lives. Stop wood smoke, pesticide drift. Stop the use, sale, and storage of leaded aviation fuel, and adopt a PM2.5 standard of 5 or less. Thank you from CleanEarth4Kids.org.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. Next is John Bottorff. I have activated your microphone. You can unmute yourself and begin.

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JOHN BOTTORFF: Thank you so much. Good evening. My name is John Bottorff with CleanEarth4Kids.org.

It is critical we reduce our particulate matter levels. We ask CARB to adopt the world health organization recommended standard of 5 micrograms per cubic meter or less annual average. Particulate matter is incredibly small particles in our air. PM2.5 is 2.5 microns or smaller. By comparison, the average human hair is 50 microns wide. PM2.5 gets into the lungs and blood stream and can cross the blood-brain barrier.

Particulate matter not only irritates the lungs, but research clearly shows it increases the risk of serious health outcomes. And because it cross the blood-brain barrier, it can cause brain conditions lake Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and dementia. Particulate matter from things like wood smoke hurts both our indoor and outdoor air quality.

A study by Dr. Fowler from the University of Aberdeen showed particulate matter can get into the brain, lungs, and liver of our unborn babies. Exposure to air pollution during pregnancy increases rates of stillbirth, preterm birth, low weight babies, and brain development

problems. Residential wood burning is a major source of particulate pollution in California. Here in San Diego County, it is tied with construction as the main source of PM2.5. Wood burning dumps almost three and a half tons of particulate matter into San Diego County air every day. Other counties in California have much higher levels of residential denial wood burning.

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Along with particulates wood smoke also contains nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, methane, carbon dioxide, and many cancer-causing pollutants. Residential wood burning has to stop. CARB needs to have programs and incentives to remove existing wood burning fireplaces and stoves, and to work with cities, counties, and other agencies to stop wood fireplaces and stoves in new construction.

We also ask you to educate the public that wood smoke is a health hazard and to work on stopping recreational wood fires on all public lands, like beaches and parks, to protect clean air and our health. People with lung problems need to be able to go -- safely go to beaches parks and even just to go outside. It is not fair that any child must risk an asthma attack just to go outside. We need to greatly reduce particulate matter levels in our state and stopping wood burning is a great way to do that.

Thank you from CleanEarth4Kids.org.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

And our final commenter is Lonnie Mason.

Lonnie, I have activated your microphone. You can unmute and begin.

LONNIE MASON: Good afternoon. My name is Lonnie Mason. And I am the executive Director of First Generation, an environmental health and economic development based in the Bayview Hunters Point community.

I don't want to be redundant. I heard what Ms. Williams said. And this is egregious how this has -- you know, the process has been going on. CARB should understand. You know, there's been so many things said, you know, about their production, especially when it comes to the Black community. It seems like we're the lowest on the totem pole when it comes to anything. You know, look at the number of people who spoke today about the issues at hand.

I'm sure, you know, after being audited and hearing that term "poverty pimps", that, you know, CARB would like to do something about that and make things right when it comes to the Black community. We're not dissing the other communities and their issue, but it's just that we as African Americans small grassroot organizations are put on the lowest totem pole.

We just held a tour, but it took over two years to get this tour. Every other community from Southern California all the way up here to Northern California was put ahead of First Generation, when we asked for this tour a long time ago. That doesn't make any sense and it's been going on for years, and years, and years. And this is why the audit took place and this is why they were called poverty pimps.

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We've got to do something about that. I know you guys want to remove that name from above your head, but we did our best to try to get people to come out to see our community to see what's going on to see what's happening. And it's sad that it takes so long for you to come and see what the problem is in our community, you know, like the homeless shelter. How is it that we have -- we was able to invite DTSC, the water company, CARB and BAAQMD, all of these individuals on this tour and they still don't see that there's a problem in the Bayview Hunters Point community. I don't get it.

But I do like to say thank you and I appreciate Trish Johnson. She really helped First Generation assist us in getting this process taken care of, when it should have been taken care of a long time ago. She stepped in and she did what was necessary. But we have to do something about this. We had too many Black organizations

come and speak today. That tells you there is a problem in the Black community. We're not getting the support that we need to be able to do the work in our communities.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. That concludes the commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you so much.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner wanted to say a few words.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yeah. Thank you and thank you for the publc comment. You know, I just wanted to reach out to Kieshaun. Thank you for speaking. And I know that we've worked on housing stuffy together last year. So please reach out and I'm happy to talk more. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

The February 23rd CARB Board meeting is now adjourned. Good evening.

(Thereupon the Air Resources Board meeting adjourned at 8:22 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California Air Resources Board meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription;

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of February, 2023.

James & Path

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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