MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ZOOM PLATFORM

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM

1001 I STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 2023 9:00 A.M.

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

## APPEARANCES

BOARD MEMBERS:

Liane Randolph, Chair

John Balmes, MD

Hector De La Torre

John Eisenhut

Senator Dean Florez

Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia

Eric Guerra

Davina Hurt

Gideon Kracov

Tania Pacheco-Werner, PhD

V. Manuel Perez

Bill Quirk, PhD

Senator Henry Stern

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

#### STAFF:

and Research

Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations
Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change

Craig Segall, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile Sources and Incentives

Ellen Peter, Chief Counsel

Cari Anderson, Branch Chief, Freight Transport Branch, Transportation and Toxics Division (TTD)

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

Heather Arias, Chief, TTD

Analisa Bevan, Assistant Division Chief, MSCD

Ian Cecere, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

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

Craig Duehring, Manager, In-Use Control Measures Section, MSCD

Rhead Enion, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

Layla Gonzalez, Air Pollution Specialist, Freight Activity Branch, TTD

Ajay Mangat, Manager, Freight Systems Section, TTD

Lucina Negrete, Assistant Division Chief, MSCD

Sydney Vergis, PhD, Division Chief, MSCD

Alex Wang, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Yasmine Agelidis, Earthjustice

Lucia Aguilar, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Dennis Albiani, California Grain and Feed

Fariya Ali, Pacific Gas and Electric

Amaru, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Whitney Amaya, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

Jan Victor Andasan, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

Kea Andrales, CAUSE

Andrew Antwih, Metrolink

Maria Arenas, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Ruben Aronin, Better World Group

Enrique Arroyo, Warehouse Worker Resource Center

David Asti, Southern California Edison

Jose Avalos, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Tom Bair, Golden State Freight

Angie Balderas, Sierra Club

Will Barrett, American Lung Association

Rebecca Baskins, California Advanced Biofuels Alliance

Nick Blair, Association of California Water Agencies

Thomas Boylan, Zero Emission Transportation Association

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Kevin Brown, Manufacturers of Emission Controls Association

Maurissa Brown, The Greenlining Institute

Adam Browning, Forum Mobility

Noemi Bueno, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Teresa Bui, Pacific Environment

Suzanne Caflisch, BlueGreen Alliance

Silvia Calzada, Environmental Health Coalition

Todd Campbell, Clean Energy

Michael Caprio, Republic Services

Nicolas Cardella, Western States Trucking Association, California Trucking Association

Jennifer Cardenas, Sierra Club

RaMauri Cash, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Jamila Cervantes, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

Christopher Chavez, Coalition for Clean Air

Julian Cluster, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Damon Conklin, League of California Cities

Kristian Corby, California Electric Transportation Coalition

Elba Cordoba, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Jon Costantino, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Jacob DeFant, Agriculture Council of California

Elisabeth de Jong, Southern California Public Power Authority

Jocelyn Del Real, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

Sarah Deslauriers, California Association of Sanitation Agencies

Cindy Donis, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

Evan Edgar, Compost Coalition

Monica Embrey, Sierra Club

Joel Ervice, Regional Asthma Management and Prevention

David Fink, Los Angeles Business Council

Brian Giron Flores, Youth vs. Apocalypse, Warriors for Justice

Marissa Flores-Acosta, San Bernardino Municipal Water District

Julieta Fuentes, Warehouse Worker Resource Center

Angeles Garcia, CAUSE

Cecilia Garibay, Moving Forward Network

Kelsey Genesi, Environmental Health Coalition

Myla Grayson, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Ashley Valentin Gonzalez, Environmental Health Coalition

Lizbeth Gonzalez, CAUSE

Ma Carmen Gonzalez, People's Collective For Environmental Justice

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Michelle Gonzalez, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Tania Gonzalez, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Jennifer Goodsell, Imperial Irrigation District

Adrian Gopar, Warehouse Worker Resource Center

Adrian Guerrero, Union Pacific Railroad

Maravilla Guiles, Sierra Club

Delia Guzman, Warehouse Worker Resource Center

Heidi Hannaman, California Special Districts Association

Frank Harris, California Municipal Utilities Association

Woody Hastings, The Climate Center

Staci Heaton, Rural County Representatives of California

Monserrat Hernandez, Environmental Health Coalition

Darius Hughes, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Linda Hutchins-Knowles, Mothers Out Front, EV Charging for All

Kurt Honold, Baja California Secretary of Economy

Yoana Ibanez, CAUSE

David Isen, Denali Water Solutions, Imperial Western Products

Steve Jepsen, Clean Water SoCal

Hedy Juarez, CAUSE

Aravind Kailas, Volvo Group North America

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Carol Kaufman, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Yassi Kavezade, Sierra Club

Ryan Kenny, Clean Energy

Greg Kester, California Association of Sanitation Agencies

Steven King, Environment California

Heather Kryczka, Natural Resources Defense Council

Ruy Laredo, Otay Water District

Katharine Larson, Sacramento Municipal Utility District

James Leach, Santa Margarita Water District

Emily Lemei, Northern California Power Agency

Alberto Leon, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Manny Leon, California Alliance for Jobs

Julia Levin, Bioenergy Association of California

Michael Lewis, Construct Industry Air Quality Coalition

Katie Little, California Farm Bureau

Michael Lopes, Lopes Trucking Service

Daisy Lopez, Warehouse Worker Resource Center

Dana Ignacio Lorenzo, Youth vs. Apocalypse

John Lormon, Charter Communications

Benjamin Luna, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Sofi Magallon, CAUSE

ALSO PRESENT:

Bill Magavern, Coalition for Clean Air

Alessandra Magnasco, California Fuels and Conveyance Alliance

Mariah, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Cristina Marquez, California State Association of Electrical Workers Local 569

Oliver Martinez, CAUSE

Alondra Mateo, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Sheila Mathias, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Noelle Mattock, City of Roseville

Lisa McGhee, GreenPower Motor Company

Chris McGlothlin, California Cotton Ginners and Growers Association, Western Agricultural Processors Association

John McNamara, CR&R Environmental

Matthew Meyer, CalPortland

Mike Monagan, California State Building and Construction Trades

Gem Montes, The Air I Breathe

Meli Morales, Environmental Health Coalition

Odette Moran, CAUSE, Powerswitch Action

Margarita Moreno, Environmental Health Coalition

Jose Emmanuel Munoz, Sierra Club

Craig Murray, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

Asn Ndiaye, Powerswitch Action

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Mark Neuburger, California Association of Counties

Don Nguyen, Orange County Sanitation District

Carolyn Norr, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Graham Noyes, Sierra Northern Railway

Kristian Nunez, CAUSE

Susan Olavarria, Stericycle

Ben Palmer, Enterprise Holdings

Veronica Pardo, Reserve Recovery Coalition of California

Sinai Pantoja, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Curtis Paxton, Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

Leonardo Penaloza, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Gema Pena-Zaragoza, Sierra Club

Corey Peters, Best Drayage

Susan Pham, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Ray Pingle, Sierra Club

Cynthia Pinto Cabrera, Central Valley Air Quality Coalition

Steven Poncelet, Truckee Donner Public Utility District

Amando Juarez Quintero, Youth vs. Apocalypse, Warriors for Justice

Saira Ramirez, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

David Renschler, CPFP, MEMA/COF

ALSO PRESENT:

Nicole Rice, California Renewable Transportation Alliance Enrique Rivas

Lynnette Robb, Canthegasban.com

Dave Robba, Ceres

Derrick Robinson, Center on Policy Initiatives

Matt Robinson, California Transit Association

Katelyn Roedner Sutter, Environmental Defense Fund

Taylor Roschen, California Rice Commission, California Citrus Mutual, California Fresh Fruit Association

David Rothbart, Los Angeles County Sanitation District

Mariela Ruacho, American Lung Association

Sasan Saadat, Earthjustice

Sanaiya, Youth vs. Apocalypse

Alicia Sanchez, Environmental Health Coalition

Christina Scaringe, Center for Biological Diversity

Rebecca Schenker, GNA

Andy Schwartz, Tesla

Olivia Seideman, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

Suzanne Seivright-Sutherland, California Construction and Industrial Materials Association

John Shears, Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies

Elaine Shen, PhD, Couth Coast Air Quality Management District

#### ALSO PRESENT:

Chris Shimoda, California Trucking Association

Brenda Soto, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Samuel Sukaton, California Environmental Voters

Michael Taylor, NAFA

Orville Thomas, CALSTART

Ivette Torres, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Kevin Torres, Warehouse Worker Resource Center

Ada Trujillo, People's Collective for Environmental
Justice

Michael Tunnell, American Trucking Association

Madison Vander Klay, Silicon Valley Leadership Group

Jim Verburg, Western States Petroleum Association

Andrea Vidaurre, People's Collective for Environmental Justice

Vanessa Villanueva, Sierra Club

Terry Wigglesworth, The Wigglesworth Company

Sam Wilson, Union of Concerned Scientists

Joani Woelfel, Far West Equipment Dealers Association

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## PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Good morning. The April 2 27th, 2023 public meeting of the California Air Resources 3 Board will come to order. Board clerk, will you please 5 call the roll. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes. 6 Dr. Balmes? 7 8 BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre? 9 Mr. Eisenhut? 10 BOARD MEMBER 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 Mr. Hurt? BOARD MEMBER HURT: Present. 17 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov? 18 BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Here. 19 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner? 20 BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Here. 21 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Perez? 22 23 Dr. Quirk? BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Quirk here. 24 25 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Stern?

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Dr. Shaheen? 1 BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Here. 2 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Takvorian? 3 BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas? 5 BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Vargas here. 6 7 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph? 8 CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, we have a 9 10 quorum. CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much. 11 Before we launch into today's proceedings, I just 12 wanted to take a moment to acknowledge Deputy Executive 13 Officer Craig Segall for his amazing work here at CARB. 14 This is his last Board meeting before he goes on to 15 16 greener pastures. And I have -- in the time I've been here, I've enjoyed his intellect, his wit, and his hard 17 work and strategic mind quite a bit. And so we will miss 18 you very much when you move on. 19 20 (Applause). CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. I will continue with 21 the usually housekeeping items. 2.2

well as offering remote options for public participation

both by phone and in Zoom.

We are conducting today's meeting in person as

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Anyone who wishes to testify in person should fill out a request-to-speak card available in the foyer outside the Board room. Please turn it into 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.

2.2

For safety reasons, please note the emergency exit to the rear of the room. 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 sign -- 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.

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 speak to a Board assistant and they will provide you with further instructions. I want to remind all of our commenters to speak slowly and pause intermittently to allow the interpreters the opportunity to accurately interpret your comments.

2.2

(Interpreter translated in Spanish).

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

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Good morning, 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, 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.

25 | Information for both can be found on the public agenda.

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.

2.2

And for anyone giving verbal comments today in Spanish and requiring an interpreter's assistance, please indicate so at the beginning of your testimony and our translator will assist you. During your comment, please pause after each sentence to allow for the interpreter to translate your comment into English.

When the comment period starts, the order of commenters will be determined by who raises their hand first. And we will call each commenter by name and will activate each commenter's audio when it is their turn to speak. 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 five 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. especially important for those calling in by phone.

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now.

We will have a time limit for each commenter and we'll begin the comment period with a two-minute time limit, although this could change at the Chair's discretion. During public testimony, you will see a timer on the screen. For those calling in by phone, we will 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.

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

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you. The first item on Locomotive Regulation. If you a here with us in the room and wish comment to 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 remote commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item.

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This is the first of two items today that focuses on the need to transition freight transport in California to zero-emission operations. In addition to locomotives, we will hear the plans for heavy-duty trucks to continue the transition to zero emissions. But first, we're going to start with locomotives.

The proposed regulation was first presented to the Board at its November 18th, 2022 public hearing as it is front of us today for a final vote. At the last hearing for this proposed regulation, we discussed how it is imperative that locomotives moving freight as well as people transition to zero emission, especially as additional new railyards are being built in this state and passenger rail services are expected to expand.

Communities near facilities where locomotives operate bear a disproportionate health burden due to the proximity to toxic emissions from diesel powered locomotives. The

communities tend to be low income communities and communities of color.

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In fact, 90 percent of AB 617 community steering committees have identified air pollution from locomotives as a concern in their communities. The proposed regulation will achieve near-term emission reductions from locomotives operating in this state and will begin the transition of the sector to zero emission within California, which is needed to reduce and eventually eliminate the health harms caused by toxic emissions from these locomotives.

During the first hearing, the Board expressed support for staff's initial proposal, but requested additional modifications to address industry concerns in providing additional flexibility where feasible.

Staff have -- has worked with industry to resolve those issues as we will hear in the presentation.

Dr. Cliff, will you please introduce the item.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair Randolph. To reduce the impacts of locomotive emissions from California communities, the proposed In-Use Locomotive Regulation would apply to all switch, passenger, industry and line haul locomotives operated in California.

As you may recall, the proposed regulation would:

require operator -- locomotive operators to set aside money for cleaner locomotives and technology development; beginning in 2030, require locomotives operating in California to be less than 23 years old to phase out the oldest and dirtiest locomotives; have zero-emission operation -- operational requirements for locomotives beginning in 2030; require CARB to enforce a 30-minute idling limit; and require location-specific reporting of California locomotive activity.

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Following the November 2022 Board hearing, staff has continued to work with industry and included additional provisions that would provide compliance flexibility to address their concerns while still achieving essential emission reduction and zero-emission goals.

Additionally, the United States Environmental Protection Agency responded to the CARB 2017 locomotive petition in November, acknowledging the need to reduce emissions from locomotives. Since then, EPA has proposed to revise some regulatory language for locomotives and we continue to coordinate on reducing emissions from locomotives with them, not only in California, but throughout the United States.

I will now ask Layla Gonzalez of the Transportation and Toxics Division to begin the staff presentation.

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Layla

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: Thank you, Dr. Cliff. Good morning, Chair Randolph and members of the Board.

Today, we will be presenting the proposed In-Use Locomotive Regulation. This is the second of two Board meetings on this item. We presented our initial proposal last November and are here today with a final proposal that includes 15-day changes, that were released last month for public comment.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: The proposed regulation would drive emission reductions for health, air quality, and climate objectives. Some of the programs include Assembly Bill 617, the 2022 State SIP Strategy, the Scoping Plan and Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, and Executive Order N-79-20.

The In-Use Locomotive Regulation is just one of the regulations and programs needed to help achieve our emission reduction goals.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: In fact, as we mentioned at the last hearing, in addition to the

reduction in toxic diesel particulate matter, the proposed regulation would provide the largest NOx reduction needed by 2037 for the 2022 State Strategy for the State Implementation Plan.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: slide highlights the locomotives that would be regulated. Line haul locomotives are the large powerful locomotives you see moving freight locally and nationwide. locomotives are smaller than line haul and are usually found in and around railyards and industrial facilities moving railcars. Passenger locomotives are used to transport passengers nationwide and locally. These differ from other rail services such as what is operated by BART or LA Metro. Those are considered multiple units and are off-road equipment. A passenger locomotive is one that pulls passenger cars, but does not itself carry And then we have historic locomotives, which passengers. are used for preservation and educational experiences.

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often heard that locomotives or trains are the cleanest and most energy efficient way to move freight. This may have been the case in the past, however, as shown in staff's truck versus train analysis released in 2020,

trucks moving the same amount of freight are actually cleaner than trains in both toxic diesel PM and NOx emissions. And soon with our efforts to advance trucks to zero emission, it will also be the most efficient mode of transporting freight for greenhouse gases as well.

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The advancement to zero-emission transportation is not unique to trucks. Almost all freight transport vehicles and equipment that operate at railyards are transitioning to zero-emission operations, including transportation refrigeration units and off-road equipment, such as forklifts.

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Several zero-emission locomotives that have been demonstrated and are in use throughout the U.S. and worldwide. OEMs are now offering fuel cell and battery freight locomotives. One CARB-funded ZE locomotive project has been successfully completed and several more ZE locomotives are planned to be in service in California starting this year. OEMs are also offering ZE passenger trains. ZE trains have been operating in Europe and Asia for years. Soon, California will be the first in the U.S. to use hydrogen passenger trains. And Caltrans plans to transition to a hundred percent ZE fleet by 2035.

It is not just major OEMs. Smaller manufacturers

are working on zero-emission conversion projects. The California Energy Commission funded a hydrogen fuel cell project that will be demonstrated just a few minutes from here in West Sacramento. There are also other small manufacturies -- manufacturers that we have talked with recently that are working on, but not yet advertising their ZE locomotives.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: Now, let's revisit the key aspects of the proposal before you today. First, there is the spending account. The spending account would require operators to pay for the emissions they create in the State and put them in a dedicated account. The funds could only be used for cleaner locomotive technologies.

Beginning in 2030, under the in-use operation requirements, only locomotives less than 23 years of age could operate in California. Additionally, switch, industrial, and passenger locomotives with engine build dates of 2030 or newer must be operated in a zero-emission configuration while in California.

And beginning in 2035, line haul locomotives with engine build dates of 2035 or newer must be operated in zero-emission configuration. The idling requirement establishes an idling limit of 30 minutes unless for

specific exempt reasons and is consistent with federal idling requirements.

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Finally, reporting and record keeping requirements will help enforce the program and further understanding of locomotive emissions throughout the state. The summary is available on this slide for your future reference.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: The proposed regulation includes flexibilities to help achieve the greatest levels of compliance. The Temporary Operating Extension would allow operators to request an emergency provision to use a locomotive that would otherwise be banned. The Small Business Hardship Extension would allow businesses with an average gross revenue of less tan \$5 million annually to delay compliance with the spending account and/or in-use operational requirements for up to three years at a time.

The historic locomotive low-use exemption would recognize the special work of operators such as museums and allow them to operate locomotives in original condition with some limitations. The 2027 and 2032 assessments will reevaluate the readiness of zero-emission locomotive technologies and infrastructure and provide an opportunity to adjust compliance deadlines, if needed.

There are alternate compliance options included in the proposed regulation that can be used in lieu of directly complying with the spending account and in-use operational requirements. And in the 15-day changes, which will be discussed shortly, a new flexibility was added to the proposal in response comments from industry.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: That is not the right slide.

There are three compliance options operators may choose from within the proposed regulation. The first being the direct compliance option, the spending account and in-use operational requirements. There is also the Alternative Compliance Plan, a customizable alternative that can be used instead of the spending account and/or the in-use operational requirements. It allows operators to reduce emissions multiple ways as long as equivalent or greater emission reductions are achieved and within three miles of current California locomotive operations.

For example, a California class 1 operator has recently indicated that they are considering converting all cargo handling equipment in their facilities to zero emission using renewable fuels in their locomotives and upgrading their California intrastate locomotive fleets. These are all things that could be included in an

Alternative Compliance Plan.

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For smaller operators with lower use, the Alternative Compliance Plan could result in only idling and reporting requirements for the first five years. This allows for additional time to secure funding for upgrades or conversions of older locomotives or to purchase currently available Tier 4 or ZE locomotives.

The Alternative Fleet Milestone Option, which will be discussed in detail next, provides flexibility for operators that have already invested in Tier 4 locomotives or that would like to skip Tier 4 locomotives and move more quickly to zero emission. We are confident that with these three pathways, there is a compliance option that works for all locomotive operators, large and small.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: On March 1st, staff released a notice of modified text and availability of additional documents for comment for 15 days. We call these 15-day changes. Per the Boards' direction, staff worked with passenger operators and came up with a proposed 15-day change, the Alternative Fleet Milestone Option, or as we call it the AFMO. The AFMO can be used in place of directly complying with the spending account and in-use operational requirements, but all operators must still comply with idling, registration,

reporting, and record keeping requirements. Although we believe the AFMO will be most useful to passenger operators, this compliance option is available to all locomotive operators.

The requirements of AFMO are:

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By the year 2030, an operator would need to demonstrate that 50 percent of their operations are accomplished by Tier 4 or cleaner locomotives. Right now, in 2023, many passenger operators are already at or near this milestone; by 2035, 100 percent of the operations must be accomplished by Tier 4 or cleaner locomotive; by 2040, at least half of the operations need to be zero emission; and finally in 2047, 100 percent of the operations must be zero emission.

This option relies heavily on the early adoption of ZE technologies, forgoing some early emission reductions for the ultimate goal of a fully ZE fleet by 2047. Cumulatively, the AFMO provides similar emission reductions to the spending account and in-use operational requirements, as well as the Alternative Compliance Plan.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: In addition to the 15-day changes, we also took comment on the ability for operators to apply for a one-year compliance extension due to equipment manufacturer

installation delays or if equipment is unavailable, such as infrastructure. Ultimately, we want to make operators are not penalized for delays outside of their control. However, we are encouraged at the progress that ports have made to increase the capacity of power -- to power ocean-going vessels from the grid, which often have higher power demands than locomotives.

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Published with the 15-day changes, staff included a technical support document on zero-emission locomotive conversions. As discussed at the first Board hearing, most locomotives operating today are already electrically driven, meaning the source of -- source of power could be replaced with a zero-emission option. The technical support document demonstrates how it could be possible to convert existing diesel-electric locomotives to ZE locomotives and shows that complying with the proposed regulation doesn't necessarily mean having to scrap old locomotives.

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received 12 comments during the 15-day comment period. Of the supportive comments we received, almost all of them also encouraged the Board to consider strengthening the proposed in-use operational and idling requirements. Given our research on technology and development, we are

still confident with the ZE timelines we have proposed and we would like to enforce a 30-minute idling requirement that is consistent with the federal requirements prior to making any changes to the idling limits.

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However, we will be tracking the progress made in ZE technologies and also reviewing idling data for the 2027 assessment, and could potentially begin an amendment process then, if necessary.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: Several comments asked for additional compliance options to be included in the proposal, such as ability for operators to purchase and operate Tier 3 locomotives rather than Tier 4s, or for emissions reduction credit for using renewable diesel. Staff determined that the Alternative Compliance Plan already allows for such alternatives to be used and we encourage operators to think creatively about ways they may reduce emissions quickly and at the lowest price.

We also received comments requesting that smaller operators, such as industrial and Class 3, be exempt from the proposed regulation, either due to cost, their small overall emissions contribution, or both, similar to what we heard at the last hearing. We would like to reiterate that these smaller operators are using some of the oldest and highest polluting locomotives, and generally perform

all of their work within relatively localized areas, impacting the same nearby communities every day.

Because of their negative health impacts, it is important that all locomotives in the state transition their operations regardless of how small they perceive their impact to be.

To put it another way --

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: -- each railyard worker and each person living near the operation of just one pre-Tier O switcher is being exposed to the same amount of toxic diesel PM as if they were near the operation of 24 Tier 4 switchers.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: So what are the costs and benefits of the proposed regulation?

Cumulatively, from 2023 to 2050, the cost of compliance with the proposed regulation is about 13.8 billion and will result in a cost savings of 32 billion from prema -- preventing premature deaths, hospitalizations, trips to the ER, and lost work days. The proposed regulation is estimated to reduce 7,400 tons of PM, 386,000 tons of NOx, and over 21.6 million metric tons of greenhouse gas.

Cancer risk from locomotive emissions exposure

for communities within a mile of railyards is estimated to be deduced by over 90 percent. The proposed regulation will not only reduce toxic diesel particulate matter, a toxic air contaminant with no known safe level of exposure, but it will also reduce as many as 40 other contaminants found in diesel exhaust that are considered hazardous air pollutant of the U.S. EPA and toxic air contaminants by CARB.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: Although the benefits of the proposed regulation greatly outweigh the costs, transitioning locomotives to cleaner operations can be expensive and some operators may need funding assistance. As we reviewed at the last hearing, there are billions of dollars in incentives available for locomotives and zero-emission infrastructure.

Currently, State funding is available through AB 617 community air protection funds, the Carl Moyer Program, the Clean Off-Road Voucher Incentive Program, the low carbon transportation funds, the Air Quality Improvement Program's grants, VW Mitigation Trust, and the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program.

Additionally, the Federal Railroad

Administration's Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and

Safety Improvement Plan -- Program or CRISI, includes \$1

billion for rail projects each year through the year 2026. Many of these programs renew every year and have been earmarked for locomotive projects for several years to come. This unprecedented amount of funding could go a long way to help California's locomotive operators transition to cleaner emission -- locomotives.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: Staff prepared a Draft Environmental Analysis, or EA, for the proposed regulation and released it for comment on September 20th, 2022 for 45 days. The EA concluded that implementation of the proposed regulation could result in beneficial impacts to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change, and could result in some potentially significant impacts primarily due to short-term construction related activities. Of the comments we received on the Draft EA, several focused on the potential of mode shift from trains to trucks. Staff posted written responses to all comments received on the Draft EA on our website earlier this month.

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TTD AIR POLLUTION SPECIALIST GONZALEZ: We recommend that the Board adopt the proposed resolution, which would approve the written responses to environmental comments, certify the Final EA, and make the required CEQA

findings, and adopt the proposed regulation, including 15-day changes.

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That concludes the presentation. Thank you for your time today.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much. We will now hear from the public who signed up to speak on this item, either by submitting a request to speak card or by a raised hand in Zoom. I will ask the Board Clerk to begin to call the public commenters.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. We currently have 35 in-person commenters signed up. And as a reminder, we will be closing sign-ups in 30 minutes at 10 a.m.

And our first commenter is Yasmine Agelidis.

BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: And can we have you -- sorry, can we you wait until the clock is up?

Sorry. We'll just pull it up.

YASMINE AGELIDIS: Great. Good morning, Chair and Board members. My name is Yasmine Agelidis and I'm an attorney with Earthjustice.

I'm standing here this morning and I'm humbled.

I'm humbled by the more than 60 community members who took time out of their lives to be here to share their stories on how diesel locomotives have impacted them. I'm humbled by the generations before me that live next door to

railyards forced to breathe in black soot day in and day out to feel the house shake and hear horns blare every day and night.

I'm humbled by the advocates who fought for decades to see this day. And I'm humbled by the Board members before me today, and those that were on the Board at the last hearing, and have been part of this rulemaking for several years that feel the weight of the diesel pollution crisis that rail has caused in our state.

Today, you the power to change the course of history for Californians who have suffered from locomotive pollution for far too long. CARB has the law and justice on its side.

I urge you to please adopt this Locomotive Rule today and to save more than 3,500 lives, 63 tons per day of NOx emissions and \$32 billion in health costs.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Cecilia Garibay.

CECILIA GARIBAY: Good morning. My name is

Cecilia Garibay and I'm the Project Coordinator for the

Moving Forward Network. MFN is a national network of over

50 member organizations that centers grassroots front-line

community knowledge, expertise, and engagement,

communities across the U.S. that bear the negative impacts

of the freight transportation system.

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I'm speaking today in support of our members most of whom live near railyards and near ports, members who live, in some cases, just feet away from where the dirtiest switcher and line haul locomotives belch diesel pollution every day.

The health impacts are well known, asthma, lung disease, premature death. And yet, there have been no rail regulations adopted in over a decade at the federal, State, or local level. So a yes vote is a critical step to addressing the deadly air pollution caused by the freight transportation system.

I want to thank the Board for finally introducing a zero-emissions Locomotive Rule. I do want to note that we need the strongest, most protective In-Use Locomotive Regulation because we know these CARB's rulings have impact not only in California but across the U.S.

The communities speaking here today and all those thousands that they represent in California, but also those millions that they represent across the U.S., need action now. They need action now, especially on a largely unregulated rail and locomotive sector. I reiterate, the decisions made in California have implications across the U.S. And so I want to remind you that pollution from all diesel rail is harmful and we are here supporting and need

the strongest possible zero-emission requirements for all rail.

We are demanding your support and your -- and your yes. Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Cindy Donis. And I'd like to let everybody know that if you see your name coming up, you can fill free to line up at the podium.

CINDY DONIS: Hi. My name is Cindy Donis, pronouns she/her. I'm an organizer and community member with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice from Tongva territory, or so-called South East LA.

I grew up counting and noting the colors of the containers on the freight and rail lines in my community, as a game to entertain myself as I walked in my neighborhood, commuted to school, and visited friends.

Little did I know that I was tracking sources of pollution and harm as a child and a teenager, sources of environmental health issues that I saw my neighbors deal with on a daily basis as a tenant. I was surrounded by community always, but also the different health issues that they were facing on a day-to-day basis. And these health issues continue to this day.

Diesel and this dependency on fossil fuel is so harmful, to me, to my community, to the land, the air, and

the water, all resources and exist -- things that we exist with, and that we need, and have a co-dependency with.

And so I strongly urge the Board to vote yes on the Locomotive Rule to review and strengthen this rule further and protect communities like mine.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jocelyn Del Real.

JOCELYN DEL REAL: Yeah. Good morning, CARB
Board members. My name is Jocelyn and I am here with East
Yard Communities for Environmental Justice.

I live in the City Bell Gardens, which is in Southeast LA, which is in unceded Tongva territory. I am resident that is deeply impacted by Locomotive Rules. And so we all came this far, because many of our community members they did not make it today. They didn't make it to see a day like today, where there will be some sense of accountability.

Many of us here also have a lower lifespan simply because we are next to locomotives and railyards. And with so many rage, but also hope, we are here, because we want to make sure that you all do right by our communities that have been deeply impacted for decades. These rail companies have been allowed and enabled to pollute our communities with no accountability and we've had enough. We've had enough.

You know, these regulations they can reduce emissions and they can also save lives. And we need to think about how to make these rules even more impactful, right? So ensuring that switcher locomotives, transition to ZE as soon as possible and reducing idling limits, but also continuing to center our communities during these decision-making processes. And we understand, right, that the shift won't be easy, but it is long overdue for many of us. And we will continue to be here to ensure that these rules a carried out to the best of their ability, and that we honor, right, all the folks that have passed that are not here with us anymore, a lot of us that have family members and community members that are slowly deteriorating because of this.

So we'll be here to continue to fight.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Maravilla Guiles.

MARAVILLA GUILES: Good morning. My name is

Maravilla Guiles and I work with the youth of the Inland

Empire. And I would like to start by telling you short

story. I happen to work with kindergartners. And there's

a little girl who loves to run. She wants to be the

fastest in her class. She wants to beat everyone in the

race.

And over and over again, I have to prevent this little girl from running, because she has asthma, because she lives in San Bernardino, where she is put at a higher risk for having asthma. So I would -- I'm urging this Board to really take these into consideration not just for our lifetime, but for those who are coming after us.

So, I also wanted to read to you that our youth have learned to share inhalers. I just want to sit with that. They have learned to share inhalers, because air quality is impacting their health faster than health care can even keep up. We owe it to the future stewards of this earth to keep them safe and lead by example by passing wonderful regulations like this. We show them how they need to take care of the earth.

I know this Board will do the right thing by passing these regulations, but I urge that we cannot stop here. This is the beginning of prioritizing futures and we need to see it as the beginning, because we can be doing even more.

Thank you for your time and please consider taking this a step further, because our future deserves it.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, is it Leonardo Penaloza.

LEONARDO PENALOZA: Good morning. Since I've been cut down from time, I'll keep this nice and short for you guys. Hi. My name is Leonardo Penaloza. And I want to start off by saying I'm 17. I am -- I'm a senior in high school so I will be graduating this year. And to be quite honest with you guys, I should be in school right now, but instead, I find myself standing before you guys, because I deserve, I have the right to breathe clean air and so do the people in this room and the people that we are here fighting for.

I come in support of the proposed locomotive regulation whose importance truly cannot be overstated. I find that the Inland Empire, where I live, is basically a dumping ground for pollution from locomotives operating next to schools and other sensitive receptor areas.

Yes, modernizing towards new ZE locomotives is a huge step in the right direction, but the fight for clean air does not end here. I urge you to do right by the citizens that have elected you to represent us here today and pass this regulation.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Gema Pena-Zaragoza.

GEMA PENA-ZARAGOZA: Hi. Good morning. I'm Gema Pena-Zaragoza. I'm here representing my community in San

Bernardino, one of the many cities the Inland Empire that is continuously being ignored, pushed to the side by politicians and leaders that are supposed to be focused on us, helping us, being here with us.

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I am here urging you to look at us, listen to us, see us. We are the ones in our communities being faced -- experiencing it all, seeing the pain, seeing the struggles or our people. Every single day we are living it. We are here. We're coming here.

I'm supposed -- I'm supposed to be -- you know, I had to quit my job to be here today. It matters to us that we -- we're here fighting for a basic living right of air. Our children -- we are here fighting for our children. I work with English learning students, with elementary students, who I am seeing have to struggle with the quality of the air every single day. I am an immunocompromised individual. I have psoriasis which affects my skin and I have to go do my infusion medication once a month. I'm taking injections.

The quality of the air is affecting me. It's affecting my mental health. It is affecting me. I am having to continuously push through for my students, for my community, for my family, and I'm exhausted. We're exhausted. We shouldn't have to be here fighting. There are lives on your hands. You have the right, you have the

power to do something.

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And when I'm tired of being fed crumbs, when you have -- when you can do something to really help us, to be here fighting for our people. We shouldn't have to be here urging you to do something that you know is what you're supposed to do. You're supposed to help us. We're fighting for air. For air. I'm saddened that we have to do this. And I really do urge you to listen to us to hear everybody here. Don't be desensitized to our stories. I know you hear constantly people up here commenting, but we're experiencing it. We're here for a reason. Listen to us, see us, and do something to help us, because we shouldn't be here. We shouldn't be doing this. So make a change, please. I urge you. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Julieta Fuentes.

JULIETA FUENTES (through interpreter): Hello.

Good morning. My name is Julieta Fuentes. I reside in the Inland Empire in Southern California. Those of us who live in industrialized areas tend to suffer much more from health problems. It is vital that we strive to keep our air, our water, and other environmental resources clean. Negative and respiratory impacts can include asthma, allergies, and respiratory diseases. And not only that, but cardiovascular impacts can include, as you know, hypertension, coronary artery disease, heart attack, even

stroke. Worldwide, millions of premature deaths are caused by air pollution.

I am a community organizer in Inland Empire and there over 55 percent of children have asthma.

Approximately, half a million trailers pass daily on our roads. In addition to the horrible smog, the streets are in terrible state. They often cause accidents and often end in death. Pollution is also drastically affecting at least one person in every family who dies of cancer.

must also include alternatives to switch trains -- switch trains, excuse me. The first and best option would be reducing the rest time to no more tan 15 minutes per train. And now is the time to change, because it's been over a decade that there have been no regulations for locomotives. Passing locomotive regulations can help reduce the level of emissions of ozone, as well as particulate matter and other air pollutants. And that's why we're here today to ask, to demand that there be a rule for locomotives to be regulate.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Adrian Guerrero.

ADRIAN GUERRERO: Good morning, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Adrian Guerrero.

25 And I'm the Assistant Vice President of Public Affairs for

Union Pacific Railroad. I appreciate the opportunity to share a brief comment on behalf of UP. Over the years, the rail industry has demonstrated a strong and productive commitment reducing to reducing its environmental footprint and continues to search for ways to reduce air emissions.

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Agreements between CARB and the Class 1 railroads, for example, in 1998 and 2005 resulted in significant gains for clean air from line haul and yard operations in California, well ahead of the rest of the United States. Today, UP and the California railroads are exploring and testing technologies such as battery electric, and fuel cell locomotives, in addition to modernizing our current locomotive fleets to be more efficient, and as a result reduce both greenhouse gas and criteria pollutant emission.

The industry is also testing biodiesel and renewable diesel blends, the use of which will reduce greenhouse gas and criteria pollutant emissions and are replacing yard equipment with zero and lower emissive versions of that equipment to improve air quality in the communities in which they operate. In seeking ways to reduce air emissions, the railroads partner with their suppliers and governmental agencies. The railroads and governmental agencies share the goal of reducing

emissions. The railroads have made public commitments and have invested billions of dollar to achieve this goal. In fact, UP has committed to net zero by 2050.

However, currently, there is no clear path to zero-emission locomotives. Some technologies seem well suited to yard operations, but are new and untested. Similarly, the infrastructure and capacity required for replacing conventional locomotives with electrification or other alternatives is inadequate.

The rail industry has a working -- history of working collaboratively with CARB to achieve air quality objectives. We remain hopeful that we can work together with CARB to find a balanced solution that provides Californians a sustainable future and a vibrant economy.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Jose Dudlos[SIC].

JOSE AVALOS: Avalos.

THE INTERPRETER: Correction for the record.

Last name is Avalos, A-v-a-l-o-s. Okay.

JOSE AVALOS (through interpreter):

Representatives of the locomotives, who didn't feel chills in their skin when Santa Fe locomotive 3755 crossed over from Los Angeles to San Bernardino? Who here was able to see that beautiful piece of machinery the

Pacific Union[SIC] 4014 Big Boy as it crossed the Union Pacific? And who of you was able to see that beautiful majestic Kansas City 4006 that was painted beautifully with the American flag as it traversed the entire Mexican Republic? Didn't you feel proud? Where is that American pride? Members of the Board, are you tired now of doing great things? Have you become tired of being the number one country in the world?

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It's today where we together can pound our fists on the table. Napoleon said let China sleep. When they awake, the world will shake. You're here. You have everything you need, infrastructure, supplies, labor. You've got everything you need. The question here today is are we able to leave biology aside? Can we instead use our minds -- can we instead use our minds and do some critical thinking and learn from our mistakes? This way, we can look ahead to the future or should we sit back and watch as other countries do what we should be doing?

Long live California and Long live United States. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Gem Montes.

GEM MONTES: Good morning. My name is Gem Montes and I am proud to be here representing the Inland Empire, where most everyone's online orders come from.

The Air I Breathe Project, which we started last

year, is a project where we place personal air monitors on community youth from grades 6 to 12. We've collected data that shows the outrageous levels of PM2.5 that our families are exposed to simply walking to school and going through their day-to-day routines. They walk by trains on the way to school. They take recess and play sports in their fumes and hang out in this invisible poison. Our future is compromised.

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We should not have to plan our days around air pollution levels. We should not have to teach our children and our families how to protect themselves against air pollution. We shouldn't have to close up our houses and run the air conditioner all day just to breathe clean air. We shouldn't have to roll up our car windows when we're driving. We should be able to feel the air blowing through our hair, enjoy the sunshine, and do all of those other things that everybody else in communities get to do, where they do have clean air.

We deserve to live the way others do. We shouldn't have -- we should be able to jog and ride our bikes to benefit our health instead of hurt our health.

I'm asking you to acknowledge that you hear our voices and our pleas for help and pass the locomotive regulations today. I remind you that this is not just for us, but for you too, and for your families. The pollution will not

stay in one place and it will continue to poison our planet. So do the right thing, be brave, and pass the rules today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Andrea Vidaurre.

ANDREA VIDAURRE: Hi there. My name is Andrea Vidaurre. I'm with the People's Collective for Environmental Justice. And I have a quick little video that I'm going to be sharing from someone in San Bernardino.

(Thereupon video played).

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ANDREA VIDAURRE: That's the sound of a BNSF train that's idling, that has been idling for over 10 minutes in front of a residential community in San Bernardino right in front of a whole block of homes. It will stay there idling for hours throughout the day. And that's what thousands of people in the Inland Empire have to hear every single day, not just for 30 seconds.

And what's missing is the fact that you can't feel the ground shake under you through that video, you can't see or breathe the smog through that video, and you can't see the way that the 30 seconds that that pollution has irreversible harm on someone's health.

These train companies don't care about us. These train companies make billions off of our suffering and they have been allowed to for decades, but not today and

not anymore. We traveled here to finally see the industry get what they deserve and we expect you all to stand with us and approve this rule in honor of all of those folks that didn't make it today and the ones fighting to breathe.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jamila Cervantes.

JAMILA CERVANTES: Hello. Good morning. My name is Jamila Cervantes. My "R"s just look like "V"s or my "V"s just look like "R"s.

I'm a community member here on behalf of East
Yard Communities for Environmental Justice. I live in the
City of Maywood in Southeast LA and I live off the
Bandini/Atlantic of the 710 freeway. And I'm short of
giving you all the geo coordinates of my house. But I
share these details because if you know the area, you know
that there is a train railyard nearby. So I consider
myself somewhat of an expert in the health impacts that
train pollution and contaminants have on communities like
mine.

And I definitely consider myself more of an expert than an industry mouthpiece that dismisses himself right after his comment. It's almost too beautiful a metaphor that when all is said and done, our communities are the ones that stay.

Pollution caused by train coupled with all the other things that our communities face, like lead and noise pollution continue to lower the lifespan and health outcomes of families like mine. And I'm here to ask the Board to adopt this rule and to strengthen it by committing to lower train idle times, and also to set timelines that address the urgency of these issues.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Noemi Bueno.

NOEMI BUENO(through interpreter): Hello. morning. My name is Noemi Bueno and I have been living in the City of San Bernardino, California for 23 years. I am the mother of two girls. The oldest is 17 years old. When she was 14 months old, she was hospitalized for four days as a result of a respiratory virus in the sinus known as RSV in English. After that, she was left with some health effects and very susceptible to pollution. that, for years, she was on medications, nebulizers, and inhalers. And that is not taking into account the anguish and the fear that I felt as a mother, seeing how my little girl had difficulty breathing and having to go frequently to the hospital. She was able to overcome that bad episode in her life, but she still struggles with allergies, due to high pollution in the city where we live.

However, my second daughter, who is only 15 years old, her entire life has had to be with her medications, inhalers, because she has asthma from so much pollution. Well, she has asthma because of the high pollution where she lives, and this is caused by the irresponsible people that don't care that they leave their engines idling for more than 15 minutes without there being a need. And that is the reason why I'm here before you. I'm asking for you to put yourselves in my shoes and if you would only cover your nose and mouth for 60 seconds, you would understand the situation that my daughters and myself have had to live through for so many years. We need for you guys to pass this regulation that is so important. We need zero emissions.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

And I'd like to announce that comments sign-ups are now closed.

Our next speaker is Ivette Torres.

IVETTE TORRES: Good morning, Board members. My name is Ivette Torres. I'm coming from the Inland Empire. I want to share with everyone here today that the national particulate matter 2.5 is set at 12 micrograms per cubic meter. Last year, we did an air study on the west side of San Bernardino 200 meters of the BNSF intermodal facility.

On an average, community members were exposed to, in their homes where they should be relaxing, to more than 80 micrograms per cubic meter, more than 65 micrograms per cubic meter, more than 40 micrograms per cubic meter, with some up to exposures higher than 100 and even at points thousands of micrograms per cubic meter.

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This is a place where folks should feel at home relaxed, but instead they deal with not only outdoor but indoor air quality that is ruining their health. We had community members who were suffering from cancer, respiratory issues, cardiovascular issues, and they are tired. And yet, they were still participating, monitoring themselves, monitoring because they care fighting for the air around them and for the folks that are coming after them.

Not only is BNSF expanding in that community and displacing that community, they're continuing to pollute this community. The last air study that was done and health study was in 2008. We still have railyards talking about that study or their 1998 advancements. We're in 2023. People have died in those past 20 years, 15 years. It is time to move forward and I urge you to come back in 2027 even sooner because technology is moving and we need more health studies and technology planning up with that.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jennifer Cardenas.

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JENNIFER CARDENAS: Good morning, everyone. My name is Jennifer Cardenas and I am from Fontana, California, one of the many cities in the Inland Empire that is impacted by industry, by representatives that continuously line their pockets by representatives that sit on boards similar to yours and tell us that the environmental impact it's going to be minimal, that the environmental impact is right at the surface, that they're doing everything they can.

Today, you listened to my community tell you about their children. You listened about -- to my community tell you about the kids that they work with. The thing is we could all tell you stories. We could tell you stories of our neighbors. We could tell you stories of our family. We could continue to tell you stories about the violence that these children feel that our elderly feel.

I call it violence, because if you've ever been in a playground where a child is struggling to breathe, where a child is having an asthma attack, you feel like it's violent. We say can we say environmental impact. Have you ever seen a child watch another child have an asthma attack? Have you ever had someone call you and tell you to go to school to pick up your child, because

they just couldn't run up the monkey bars? This is violence, and the minimum you can do is pass this regulation. But you are more powerful than that and I expect that you go beyond the minimum, that you look at our communities not just as numbers, but as people that are watching and having to breathe this violent environmental that has been created for us.

Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Jose Emmanuel Munoz.

JOSE EMMANUEL MUNOZ: Hello. My name is Jose Emmanuel Munoz. I'm nomad who's had the pleasure of living in California for the past five years, four in Los Angeles, and I'm about to celebrate a year in the community of Colton with many of my community members here from the Inland Empire.

I'm a mindful media educator. I work at the intersections of mindfulness and critical media literacy and I find it really hard to take a moment to breathe with students when I cannot guarantee them that the air that we're breathing together is clean air. I have worked with youth from South Central LA to Studio City, for rural California in the Cuyama Valley. And now I'm in the Inland Empire and I try to tell my students when it comes to media narratives to be very careful when we get pushed

into us versus them binaries.

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This is an us versus the problem situation. And I hope that we're able to take time to acknowledge that all of my community members here are acknowledging what problems we're facing on a day-to-day basis. Colton already has a Union Pacific rail facility, gas plants, warehouses, truck traffic, and the proposed Colton intermodal facility is 1.1 mile from where I currently live.

I live between railroads and highways. And I'm with all of my college educated data and privilege to advocate for he/she relatives across the IE, for green jobs and clean air. I have cousins that work in the warehouses. I have an uncle in the railyards and I have countless community members that have been breathing air in the IE for decades.

In the five years that I've been in California, this year I experienced the most intense allergy attack just two weeks ago and I'm still recovering. Hearing these stories helps me better understand what it is that I'm up against and I just want to say that California is a leader, but we shouldn't be leading in polluted air. I think everyone here and everyone on the Board wants to make sure that California is setting an example for the U.S. to witness and follow. And this is just the

beginning.

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Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next, is Vanessa Villanueva.

VANESSA VILLANUEVA: Hello. My name is Vanessa Villanueva and I am here from the community of Colton.

I've traveled all the way out here to remind you of the value of doing your jobs. There are calls from industry rail ex -- calls from industry for rail expansions throughout Colton to Anaheim. These are communities that are already being impacted only to be further impacted. Expansions that are purely for the sake of logistics and profit, while the need for the public -- for public transportation infrastructure continues to go unmet. I'm asking you is cargo more important to you than our lives?

This unchecked pollution is costing us our health and ultimately our lives. And these are violent deaths. I need you to reframe your idea of violence, reframe your idea of tragedy, because I assure you that if you are experiencing what we experience every day, you would -- what we experience in San Bernardino and in Riverside counties, the asthma, the higher risk of long COVID, the higher rates of cancer cases. I don't know so many people in my community directly who right now are waiting on diagnosis of if they have cancer or not.

If you are experiencing this, you would quickly recognize that passing anything short of strict regulations on these polluters is nothing short of violence. So I need you to do better by us, by the people who wouldn't -- weren't able to come today. And I want to remind you that our quality of life should never be a topic that is compromisable. We should never be negotiated upon, and that is your jobs. And I hope that you all take this into consideration and do better, because it's not import -- thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Alberto Leon.

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ALBERTO LEON: Good morning, everyone. My name is Alberto Leon. I'm from San Bernardino. I have been living there for more than 20 years. My community suffers the ravages that air pollution causes, cancer, asthma, et cetera. My community is being devastated. We understand that trains are part of this problem. I join the People's Collective for Environmental Justice to come here demanding strong, local, moral regulations.

We all have the right and deserve better air to breathe. Please pass those regulations.

Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Graham Noyes.

GRAHAM NOYES: Good morning, Chair Randolph,

members of the governing Board. My name is Graham Noyes. I'm here on behalf of Sierra Northern Railway. They're a Class 3 short line railway in California. Quite distinct situation here where we have a simple proposal that enables more emissions to be reduced faster, sooner, and cheaper. And sort of the crux of this is the makeup of the Class 3 short line fleet in California, which is primarily pre-Tier 0 locomotives that have not been upgraded.

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We have more than 60 percent of those on the tracks today. And the early adopter milestone proposal builds on the AFMO, but looks -- rather than being focused on passenger trains, looks at the Class 3 inventory and sees this adopt -- this opportunity to essentially speed the retirement of these pre-Tier 0 locomotives by five years, and thereby enable these emission reductions to start sooner, and occur, and ultimately achieve cumulative reductions of 15 percent additional NOx across the entire span of the program, and also 15 percent on the NOx side, and 30 percent on the particulate matter side get to zero emission locomotives essentially 12 years earlier than direct regulatory compliance. And the way this is done is essentially by skipping over the Tier 4 locomotives and going directly into zero-emission locomotives.

Sierra is an industry leader in this regard.

They've received a grant from CEC to build a hydrogen switcher locomotive in Sacramento. We appreciate very much the engagement with staff and the Board that we've had regarding this proposal. We understand that there's tremendous momentum to get this approved today, but we think this is a real improvement to the regulation and hope you'll consider it.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Benjamin Luna.

BENJAMIN LUNA(through interpreter): Good morning, members of the Board. When people in Sacramento sneeze, it's because people in San Bernardino have a cold. The pollution is incredible over there. There are very hard working people over there who every day wake up to make this a better nation, but that are slowly dying due to the pollution. It breaks my heart to see young children with problems, irritations in their eyes. They cry and they're unaware that it's caused by these big companies that are contaminating our air.

This is a historic day and we are here filled with hope. We trust each and every one of you. This morning when I woke up, I got on my knees and thanked God to represent all those people that you don't know. You don't what they look like. They don't have a voice. But today, today they will heard, the right to clean air. We

should not be discussing such as stupid topic, which is clean air, which is a right that every person should have, but we trust you.

In my prayer, I asked God to bless each and every one of you when you make this decision, because life or death is in your hands. When I arrived here, I saw Ms. Diane Takvorian working and I interrupted her. She left what she was doing and she turned to me. She greeted me and gave me a hug. Thank you for being kind and for having a good heart. We expect a lot from you. Don't fail us. We love and appreciate your work. May God bless you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Heather Kryczka.

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HEATHER KRYCZKA: Good morning, Board members and staff. My name is Heather Kryczka and I'm an attorney with Natural Resources Defense Council. We applaud the staff for their work on the In-Use Locomotive Rule. This rule will save thousands of lives. The vote today is an opportunity for CARB to lead the country in cleaning up this deadly source of pollution. Locomotive operations have devastating impacts on health of neighboring communities, as you've heard from the dozens and dozens of residents who are here today speaking from their lived experience. And this is well documented. Exposure to

diesel exhaust in study after study has been linked to cancer, asthma, abnormal lung function, airway inflammation, cardiovascular disease, birth defects, and premature death.

This rule will provide an astounding \$32 billion in health benefits and will provide critical pollution reductions that are necessary for California to meet federal air quality standards. The time to act is now. Voluntary measures have been woefully inadequate. Railyards in California are still operating antiquated, decades old locomotives, despite cleaner locomotives being available. And across the world, trains are running on electricity. This rule will spur investments in developing and deploying zero-emission technology, modernize California's rail system, and provide astounding health benefits.

Please vote yes today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Ma Carmen Gonzalez.

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MA CARMEN GONZALEZ (through interpreter): Good morning. My name is a Maria -- Ma Carmen Gonzalez, an organizer for the Popular Collective of Environmental Justice or (Spoke in Spanish).

I've been a resident for the last 18 years in San Bernardino. San Bernardino, one of the most contaminated

counties in this country in which the air quality is horrible, disastrous, terrible, a place in which illnesses continue on the rise, illnesses such as asthma, cancer, allergies, premature deaths, cardiovascular illnesses. In Inland Empire, 55 percent of our children have either already asthma or are beginning to show symptoms of asthma.

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And it's horrible. It's not nice to see a child who should be out playing during recess rather they're not able to. We have to see them sitting down with their inhaler. Years and years can pass and nobody takes the time to stop and look at these horrible statistics that continue on the rise. And in addition to that, communities who live next to train rails don't only suffer physical ailments, they suffer psychological ailments too.

One example, when there's vibrations, vibrations because of trains passing by, people get confused. They have no idea whether it's an earthquake or whether it's a train. They have no idea defining which. For that reason and many more, but because I don't have enough time, I'll express this is why I'm here. So we ask you please adopt the regulation for locomotives.

Not only that, we ask that it also be updated and reinstituted by 2027. Illnesses have no expiration date. The time is now, today. Don't wait until tomorrow to do

what you can do today. Let's end contamination. Don't let financial gain or financial interest be above the life and health of families. And don't let this massacre be on your conscience.

And lastly, I have a message for my community. I have this banner that has hand prints all over it. You'll see especially from children with asthma in our community. Children who are being affected because of pollution in our area. This is affecting the health in my community, my family, even my own health. They put their hand prints here for you and this is the message that I want you to see.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Angie Balderas.

ANGIE BALDERAS: Good morning, Board. My name is Angie Balderas and I'm a longtime resident of the IE where I've been living for over three decades.

The fact that I even have to be here to tell you to do the right thing saddens me. Our people are dying every day, not only in the IE but in LA and all over. It's time for you all to -- this vote is vital, so we need you to vote yes. We need you to always make sure you're centering community in all your decisions. When you center community, you could never go wrong. We ask you to

do the right thing and stop enabling these polluters who are abusing our health, who are abusing our well-being, who are abusing our mental health. It's time now. The abuse must stop now and stop enabling.

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We want to be better and do better. This is your time now. We need a strong foundation. This is just the beginning. We need a strong foundation in order to get to zero emissions. And with you, that's the only way we can do that.

As one of the persons before mentioned that they missed school just to be here. And I heard some of the corporations, some of the polluters chuckling, laughing. This is no laughing matter. He came here because he had to miss school to fight for his right to breathe clean area. And we have so many kids in our district that have to miss school every day because of (inaudible).

They're as toxic as the companies who put pollution in our air. Please make the right choice and always stand with community. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Christina Scaringe.

CHRISTINA SCARINGE: Good morning. Christina

Scaringe for the Center for Biological Diversity in strong support of a comprehensive In-Use Locomotive Rule applicable to all locomotive types. We support the account

funding to purchase cleaner technologies as well as idling limits, the ban on older, dirtier locomotives after 2030, and the 2030 and 2035 deadlines.

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However, these deadlines should be a floor and the Board should investigate ways to accelerate timelines, especially for switchers, which are dirty near communities and well suited for electrification. The Boar should also consider interim timelines for new ZE trains and lower idling limits to 15 minutes. With this one rule more than any other on the docket this year, CARB can make an immense emissions reductions impact. The locomotive standard represents the single largest source of ozone forming nitrogen oxide emission reduction and is central to meet CARB's obligations under the Clean Air Act and its own related State Implementation Plan as well as to the people of California for a cleaner, healthier state.

The climate and health benefits alone make this a no-brainer. CARB's own staff report cites an associated 90 percent reduction in average cancer risk in 2045 for railyard communities and 32 billion in non-cancer health benefits through 2050.

The IPCC made clear, every tenth of a degree mattes. No action is too soon and the single most important bottom line for a livable planet is to rapidly phase out fossil fuels. The news is dire but it also

presents great opportunity. We can design a cleaner, safer, healthier, sustainable and vibrant future. California can model climate and EJ leadership with meaningful action here. We urge the Board to adopt the strongest rule possible.

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Thank you to the Board and also to the powerful community voices we've heard this morning.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Maria Arenas.

MARIA ARENAS: Hola. My name is Maria Arenas and I'm -- I came here with People's Collective for Environmental Justice. I graduated from UC Merced and I am a current resident in Riverside.

Trains are supposed to a helping source in reducing fossil fuels. As we know, it is not. All the pollutants from these trains are affecting the communities these trains tracks are placed. As we see, the most impacted communities are communities of color, whom are underrepresented and don't have the resources to combat the pollution in the air, and are causing health issues.

I asked myself, where are all these vibrant trees, plants, and bushes that I see in richer communities? Why aren't they in mine? I live in Riverside, where we know it's one of the most polluted cities in California. These locomotives -- the loc -- these locomotives pass throughout the IE without much

regulation and it needs to stop. I want my family, friends, and people in general living in the IE to have a chance to experience what clean air feels like.

I want -- I want you to place yourself in those children's shoes, living in the IE who have to learn to breathe with -- to breathe with taking in the air. The human body can only take so much harmful and -- harmful toxins from the environment. I ask -- I ask that you all come back in 2027 to update the locomotive regulation, adopt the resolution, and approve this rule.

Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Mariela Ruacho.

MARIELA RUACHO: Good morning. My name is

Mariela Ruacho with the American Lung Association in

California. Thank you, Chair and Board members for taking
the time to bring you the Locomotive rule for final
review. This is a life-saving regulation. Represents
most important NOx reduction measures in the ozone SIP,
and will greatly improve public health.

As noted with our State of the Air Report released last week, Californians continue to face the most difficult pollution challenges in the nation. We view this rule as one step of the most -- one of the most important steps the agency can take to fulfill our joint public health mission. The Lung Association and dozens of

health and medical organizations, and health professionals are in support of the In-Use Locomotive Rule and urge you all to approve.

In addition to locomotives being a major source of NOx, they also release carcinogenic diesel particle emissions. When implemented, the rule -- the rule will reduce cancer risk over 90 percent for railyard workers and those living nearby, over other health benefits from reduced emissions are estimated of -- to be over 3,000 lives saved and \$32 billion by 2050.

So again, we urge you to approve the rule and thank you and all the staff for their hard work approving the rule. It will protect lung health and bring California once step closer to meeting federal ozone standards.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next is Jan Victor Andasan

JAN VICTOR ANDASAN: Thank you. I want to share this quote, mainly to my community but to you all, Board, before I go with my public comment, and reflecting on what people have shared.

If we wanted to, people of color, could burn the world down, for what we have experienced, are experiencing, but we don't. How stunningly beautiful that

our sacred respect for the earth, for life is deeper than our rage. And that's from Nayyirah Waheed, Salt.

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My name is Jan Victor Andasan, a community organizer and member with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice. I was actually here in November 2022 when we were discussing this rule and I advocated and shared my story with you all. And to be honest, I'm taking this from a community member, I am exhausted of diesel train pollution. I am exhausted of sharing my story about how my brother was born next to the Union Pacific Railyard in West Long Beach to need a nebulizer to breathe as a newborn child. I am exhausted.

In the one year I lived here in this country, I developed asthma, and I am exhausted, because 30 years after my mom had to leave me at two months old to come to this country for better opportunities, she developed, at the age of 65, adult asthma. But you know what, I am not exhausted to fight and advocate for my community and the land we live on. We need you all to pass this Locomotive Rule now and, yes, to revisit it, but also to push harder as many others have said, because we have waited too long and we know that you all can make stronger rules.

We need you all to continue to invest in zero omissions, because that zero emissions are all the solutions that we have been waiting for for decades. And

while I am exhausted and angry that your bodies are collateral damage from multi billion dollar railyards who continue to benefit off of our bodies as air filters, I am not exhausted to fight along with my community, because we have so much love and respect for our people and the land we live on, and that's why we continue to advocate here.

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Pass this rule now and accept the resolution. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Whitney Amaya.

WHITNEY AMAYA: Good morning, Board members. My name is Whitney Amaya. I'm a community member with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice and I'm coming from West Long Beach.

Literally every border of our community is a source of pollution, one of which is a railyard, multiple refineries, another of which is the ports, an incinerator, and multiple other industries, another of which is the 710 freeway. My community and so many others like mine are bombard with so much pollution on a daily basis. We're literally just trying to breathe a breath of fresh neighborhood, but instead are taking in diesel exhaust, particulate matter, and so many other contaminants, and the impacts are heart breaking.

Door knocking in my neighborhood, I have come across so many community members that have allergies,

respiratory illnesses, or cancer, or that have had family members that have passed from these illnesses. Our community deserves better. That's why I'm here to urge you all today to pass a strong Locomotive Rule and not delay this any longer. Like so many others have iterated, we've been waiting for a really, really, really long time.

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This rule will regulate all rail, and in all honestly an industry that for decades has rarely been regulated and rarely held accountable for all of the harm that they've caused to our communities.

In addition to this, I ask that you accelerate the zero-emission requirements for switcher locomotatives -- for switcher locomotives up three years to 2027 instead of 2030, and that this includes interim benchmarks, so that we can track our progress. We also need you to reduce idling time to 10 to 15 minutes max. Doing so will allow us to breathe a little bit easier. And I do say a little bit easier, because this is a start. We need a lot of work to do.

And doing this is not only a benefit to our communities. In 2017, I think it's the first time that I heard the hash tag climate change starts in our hoods.

And that's the reality, because all of the industries are located in our communities. And so cleaning up this contamination is not only for us, but for all of us in our

communities and our -- the land that we live on. Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Bill Magavern.

BILL MAGAVERN: Good morning. Bill Magavern with Coalition for Clean Air in support of the rule.

As I was leaving the house this morning, my wife asked if I was going to yet another legislative hearing. And I told her that, no, this was actually the biggest day this year for reducing air pollution in California. And I think that between this Locomotive Rule and Advanced Clean Fleets Rule, you will be doing more at this meeting than anything else that's done this year to reduce air pollution in California. And this Locomotive Rule will accomplish by far the most reductions in NOx of anything that you have in your State Implementation Plan.

We want to move freight by rail, but only if the engines are cleaned up. We know these cleaner engines exist, but the problem is that the big railroad companies are still using very dirty, very old diesel locomotives. And you've already heard a lot of powerful testimony this morning about the effects that their choices are having on the people who have to breathe the air.

So we need to get them to upgrade to Tier 4 as soon as possible, and eventually get to zero emissions. The proposal you have in front of you from your

hardworking staff does exactly that. I think they've done a great job. They've set it up for you, so that really this is a free throw. So you just have to step up to the line and sink that basket.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Sam Wilson.

SAM WILSON: Hi. Good morning, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Sam Wilson and I'm a Senior Vehicles Analyst with the Union of Concerned Scientists. On behalf of our half a million supporters nationwide, thanks so much for giving us the opportunity to comment today in strong support of this In-Use Locomotive proposal.

Locomotives are a primary source of both ozone-forming nitrogen oxides and lung damaging fine particulate matter in our state and historically marginalized communities bear the brunt of this exposure.

Addressing pollution from locomotives is a key part of our equitable transition to a zero emissions freight paradigm. Although cleaner options have existed for many years, over 75 percent of Class 1 switchers in our state are still operating at the dirtiest emissions tier. We can't allow the railroad industry to delay -- or to continue to allow -- allowing the delay of its transition to cleaner and zero emissions locomotives. The

flexible phaseout of older locomotives and more protective idling requirements under this rule will deliver meaningful pollution reductions estimated to save thousands of lives and around \$32 billion in cumulative health benefits through 2050.

The rule also would bring us closer to meeting federal NAAQS and the zero emissions commitments by the State. UCS supports the comments provided by members of the disproportionately impacted communities that we've heard so far today and we urge the Board to unanimously adopt this regulation without delay.

Thanks.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Matt Robinson.

MATT ROBINSON: Thank you, Board members. Matt Robinson with the California Transit Association. We are in support of the proposed regulation before you today. I just want to begin by thanking staff and the Board members for working with us over the last several months to address a number of our concerns as was described by the presentation earlier this morning.

I think it's no surprise, but our transit agencies across the state are in a bit of a funding crisis right now. And a lot of that funding crisis is being borne out by our rail agencies. I think the path forward through the AFMO acknowledges that and does set real

milestones and targets for getting our fleets to zero emission, while recognizing the public transit aspect of those systems and the good that they do in our communities in helping reduce VMT and reduce air quality.

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I would just conclude my remarks by noting that under the 15-day comment, we did submit a letter with some technical changes for the regulation. Those were not taken, but we do look forward to working with staff as it's being implemented to address some of those technical aspects of the regulation moving forward.

So thank you very much and look forward to your support today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Elaine Shen.

DR. ELAINE SHEN: Chair Randolph and Honorable
Board members, my name is Elaine Shen. I'm Planning and
Rules Manager with the South Coast Air Quality Management
District.

So I'm here today to support our agent -- to express our agency's support for the proposed In-Use Locomotive Regulation. The 17 million residents of our region suffer from some of the worst air pollution in the country and we fail to meet the federal air quality standards for both ozone and fine particular matter.

Over 80 percent of smog-forming emissions of our -- in our region are from mobile sources. Emissions

from locomotives contribute substantially to smog formation, and you also hinder our ability to meet health protective air quality standards. Locomotive emissions also impose significant health risk for our communities adjacent to railyards and real tracks through toxic diesel pollution.

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In tandem with CARB's proposed regulation, our agency is continuing to develop a series of Indirect Source Rules, or ISRs, in order to implement a broader facility based mobile source measures, including in our Air Quality Management Plans, or AQMPs. These ISRs are designed to reduce mobile source emissions associated with freight hubs. We are currently working on three ISRs for new railyards, existing railroads, as well for marine ports, where locomotives operate among all other engine sources. And all of these three proposed ISRs may well complement the proposed State regulation.

We need action at all levels of government to collectively address locomotive engines. The proposed statewide regulation is a very key piece. For more than 40 percent of Californians in our jurisdiction, South Coast AQM -- AQMD fully supports the adoption of this critical regulation today and we also look forward to continuing working with CARB to encourage our federal partners to do their share.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Chair, if I could just -thank you, Dr. Shen, for coming from the South Coast and
for the good communication with our staff. And it's very
important that our staff at CARB and South Coast staff
work together on the ISRs with good communication,
feedback, and mutual good work. So thank you for coming
today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Cynthia Pinto Cabrera.

CYNTHIA PINTO CABRERA: Hello. Good morning,

Board member -- Chair Randolph and Board members. Cynthia

Pinto-Cabrera, Madera County resident, asthmatic and

Policy Coordinator with the Central Valley Air Quality

Coalition.

First I'd like to start off by thanking staff for all the work that they've done on this regulation in working with advocates. And I'd like to thank the Board for taking such a strong positions and maintaining this strong regulation. It's incred — this regulation is incredibly important for the San Joaquin Valley, as we continue to be the worst — have the worst air quality in the nation and continue to top the charts for the worst air quality in the nation as seen in various reports

released recently.

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As a valley resident who suffers from asthma and grew up with a railyard in my backyard, I, firsthand, know the great implications that this regulation is going to have for our health, especially in environmental justice communities, low-income communities, and communities of color who have been forced to live near these polluting sources due to racist land use decisions and our captured agencies who put people over profit.

The technology to adapt -- to adopt this measure is here and we should really -- we should adopt it as expeditiously as possible. We urge this Board to continue to strengthen enforcement and adopt regulations like idling policies in the sector. And as the valley continues to be at risk for not meeting our air quality standards on time, and our health continues to worsen, we urge the Board to adopt this regulation to bring much needed relief to not only the San Joaquin Valley residents, but all environmental justice communities throughout the state.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Andrew Antwih.

ANDREW ANTWIH: Good morning, Madam Chair and members, Andrew K. Antwih on behalf of the Southern California Regional Rail Authority, otherwise known as

Metrolink. We support the proposed modified In-Use Locomotive Regulation that was released on March 1st, and particularly the Alternative Compliance Plan.

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Achieving emissions reductions objects under an ACP scenario will require some robust grant funding. We look forward to working with the Air Resources Board and other stakeholders in supporting and securing the necessary funding to implement this very important pathway for compliance.

We thank, Chair Randolph, Director Gideon Kracov, Director Hector De La Torre, Director Barbara Riordan, and the entire Board for your work on this for -- and the CARB staff especially for being very creative. Some of the conversations were tough, but it's toward a good end, and a good goal, and we're here to say thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Teresa Bui.

TERESA BUI: Good morning to CARB Board and Chair. My name is Teresa Bui with the environmental non-profit Pacific Environment. Huge thanks to the CARB Board for -- and staff for bringing this zero-emission Locomotive Rule forward.

You might have seen American Lung Association's newest report, the National Air Quality Report, showing that California continue -- continues to have worsening air.

Thank you.

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Rail pollution has significant and long-lasting public health impacts. This rule will have massive health and emission benefit with almost \$32 billion in health benefits and almost \$22 million metric -- million metric tons of greenhouse gas reduction. So we're asking that the Board to strengthen the rule in three ways. One is to accelerate the zero-emission requirement for switcher locomotives for up to three years to 2027, including interim time lines and then reducing the idling to 15 minutes.

Right now, there's record funding available both at the California level with the \$1.2 million in port modernization that includes rail projects, as well as the federal Inflation Reduction Act, including \$3 billion for reducing greenhouse gas, and \$60 million under the Diesel Emission Reduction Act.

So we would -- we urge you to adopt this rule swiftly. Thank you for your consideration.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Dennis Albiani.

DENNIS ALBIANI: Thank you very much. Dennis Albiani on behalf of the California Grain and Feed Association and we submit these comments with the coordinated livestock groups as well.

We propose passing rule today, but amended to

provide the flexibility to the staff to address some of the unique elements of the grain and feed industry and our terminal usage of the locomotives in California. We're a critical essential industry and critical to the food supply. And so a couple of the key points we want to bring today is we were only 0.04 percent of the emissions of the state. The entire grain and feed emissions are less than one Class 1 locomotive.

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The industry operates in a much different in line -- than an in-line operator. Obviously, we're a terminal destination, more like a stationary source. The alternative technology such as electricity -- electrification, sorry, are infeasible, as we are a single locomotive operation. We have, you know, 24 hours to clear off a hundred cars and unload them. And so there's no time to charge during that 24-hour time period, that we pull, then we idle, we pull, we idle. It requires low torque, which is not suited well for electrification, and it's frankly very ineffective.

We encourage the Board to exempt the grain and feed locomotives until 2027 update and then work with the staff to figure out how these unique elements can be implemented here locally within the -- within the state and provide the authority to work with us as it goes forward.

And then one final thing, we think the escrow account is -- actually needs to be eliminated.

Unnecessary and actually kind of not a thing that will -- it will be counterin -- counterproductive.

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Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

This concludes our in-person commenters for this item. I will now pass it over to Lindsay.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. We currently have five commenters who have raised their hand in Zoom that signed up before the time cutoff. So those people will be Joel Ervice, Christopher Chavez, Victoria Leistman, Brian Yanity, and Woody Hastings.

Joel, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JOEL ERVICE: Are you able to hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

JOEL ERVICE: Great. Thanks so much.

I'm Joel Ervice, with RAMP, Regional Asthma

Management and Prevention, a project of the Public Health

Institute. And our mission is to reduce the burden of

asthma with a focus on health equity.

It's not every day that you get to save lives, but today is one of those days. Your yes vote on the In-Use Locomotive Regulation will mean an anticipated

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3,233 lives saved, with monetized health benefits
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    estimated at $32 billion. The regulation will help clean
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    up the air in communities that bear some of the State's
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    highest burden of asthma.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Joel, I'm sorry to interrupt
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    you.
             JOEL ERVICE:
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                           Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Can you speak up please?
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    We're having a little trouble hearing you.
             JOEL ERVICE:
                           Sure. Is that better?
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: A little bit more.
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             JOEL ERVICE:
                           Okay. Okay. While the tox --
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA:
                                  Loud as you can.
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             JOEL ERVICE:
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                           Sorry?
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA:
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                                  As loud as you can.
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             JOEL ERVICE: Okay. Will do.
             Let me actually try something different here.
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             Is that better?
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA:
                                  Slightly.
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             JOEL ERVICE: Okay. So while approximately one
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JOEL ERVICE: Okay. So while approximately one in seven people have asthma in California, there are considerable disparities in health outcomes among communities of color and low-income communities. Some of these disparities are due to air pollution, particularly from the freight transportation sector. Ensuring cleaner

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locomotive operations and moving California to cleaner zero-emission technologies in this sector is critical to meeting regional air quality standards. The regulation will also help meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone.

Ultimately though, this regulation is about people, including vulnerable communities nearest railyards, not to mention rail industry employees and passengers. A yes vote on this regulation is a yes for clean air, better health, and environmental justice for low-income communities and communities of color.

Thank you for your support.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Next we'll hear from Christopher Chavez.

Christopher, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute yourself and begin.

CHRISTOPHER CHAVEZ: Yes. Good morning, Board members. My name is Chris Chavez. I'm with the Coalition for Clean Air. I'm also a resident of Long Beach downwind of the proposed SCIG railyard facility as well as near other existing railyards and lines.

We strongly support the proposed In-Use Locomotive Rule. As CARB staff has pointed out, this rule is the single most important rule in California's strategy in attaining federal clean air standards. All

Californians stuff from air pollution, but communities near goods movement corridors, such as mine, take the brunt of the impact.

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Just a day or two ago, we put out a call to action in support of this rule. In that short amount of time, we collected 135 signatures in favor of the proposed In-Use Locomotive Rule. Thanks to CARB and our air districts, most pollution sources are expected to see emission reductions. Locomotives, notably, are one of the exceptions. The South Coast Air Quality Management Plan, for example, anticipates locomotive emissions staying the same or even increasing between now and 2037.

Rail is often portrayed as being an inherently cleaner option for goods movement. And if done correctly, that very well could be true. Yet, freight rail is powered entirely by diesel locomotives, the bulk of which only meet outdated, decades-old emission standards. It's also worth noting, absent of this rule, these locomotives are likely to say in service for decades more, as they can be rebuilt to the same emissions tier as they are now.

We agree that California will need to continue funding its incentive programs members to help transition locomotives towards cleaner technologies. And we also recognize that some railroad operators have been more proactive in deploying cleaner technologies than others.

But this rule is important to both protect public health and improve air quality in California, which will make a healthier California with a longer lifespan.

So please pass this rule. Thank you to the staff and thank you to all the advocates who stood up in support of this rule today.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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And then Victoria Leistman, it looks like you you've lowered your hand. If you would still like to speak, go ahead and raise your hand and I will call on you next.

For now, we will go the Brian Yanity. Brian, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

BRIAN YANITY: Good morning, Board members. Can you hear me okay?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: We can hear you, yes.

BRIAN YANITY: Oh, yes. Thank you for this opportunity to speak today. My name is Brian Yanity and I live less than two blocks from the BNSF main line in Fullerton, so I support voting yes on this rule.

I want all the trains going through my neighborhood to be zero emissions for all the reasons that so many speakers have stated before me so eloquently. However, in reviewing the CARB locomotive regulation

materials, I continue to be very disappointed that battery and hydrogen are the only technologies mentioned for cleaning up rail, with presumed emphasis on hydrogen as the primary way to power California trains in the future.

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Why does conventional overhead wire electrification continue to be completely dismissed by CARB, as if it doesn't even exist? The State, CARB included, needs to develop and implement policies that weill electrify the California Rail Network. The emphasis should be on conventional overhead wire electrification for main line railroads.

Hydrogen and battery-powered locomotives and trains have a very limited range, and are much more expensive to purchase, operate, and maintain compared to conventional all-electric locomotives using an overhead wire. Conventional, zero-emissions electric rail technology utilizing overhead wire is very well established, over a century old. Most of the major railways of the world, outside of the Americas, have rectified their main lines. The world's most powerful locomotives are all electric, pulling 40,000 ton iron ore trans in South Africa, and Australia. The hydrogen trains in Germany that were mentioned have been a very expensive failure. They've been a catastrophe of reliability problems, extreme cost overruns, and they're about the

size of like a light rail train. They're not a big train at all. They can't haul freight. And leakage is a very serious problem with hydrogen and has environmental justice implications.

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CHAIRPERSON RANDOLPH: Thank you, Brian.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Lastly, we will hear from Woody Hastings. Woody, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and you can begin.

WOODY HASTINGS: Okay. Good morning. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

Randolph and Board members. Woody Hastings with The Climate Center on behalf of our thousands of supporters statewide and in solidarity with the communities that are suffering from diesel locomotives, I'm calling in this morning just to add our voice in support of the Locomotive Rule. And from The Climate Center's perspective, you know, in addition to being extremely helpful, as has been pointed out by Coalition for Clean Air and others in terms of addressing nose level pollution, this rule will help measurably -- quite measurably in terms of addressing the global climate crisis and reducing climate pollutants. So again calling in full support. Urge you to -- your aye vote on this -- on this rule.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. That concludes the Zoom commenters. And just a reminder that the docket will remain open until the Chair closes the record on the item, if you would like to submit written comments.

Thanks.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you very much.

Staff, are there any issues raised in the comments that you want to address before I close the record officially?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: No, Chair Randolph. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: I have one question of staff though. I don't know if --

CHAIR RANDOLPH: I think we do it after we close the record.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: All right, that's fine.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah. I will now close the record on this agenda item. However, if it is determined that additional conforming modifications are appropriate, the record will be reopened and a 15-day Notice of Public Availability will be issued. If the record is reopened for a 15-day comment period, the public may submit written comments on the proposed changes, which will be considered

and responded to in the Final Statement of Reasons for the regulation. Written or oral comments received after this hearing date, but before a 15-day notice is issued will not be accepted as part of the official record on this agenda item. The Executive Officer may present the regulation to the Board for further consideration, if warranted. And if not, the Executive Officer shall take final action to adopt the regulation after addressing all appropriate conforming modifications.

All right, it is time to bring the discussion to the Board. I know Board Member Eisenhut needed to say a few words and then we'll take other questions and comments.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Thank you, Chair, for that accommodation. I have somewhat of a emergency family situation and I need to excuse myself. I'm going to attempt to vote via Zoom and hope that works well. But if not, I want to clearly indicate I support this action. My vote will be yes, if I'm able to make it. So I'll make that note.

I -- this is a -- thank you, Bill Magavern, for
your metaphor.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: It's timely. This is compelling and necessary and I'm not going to summarize

all the reasons why. I will -- I do want to, and this is not a pro forma acknowledgement. This was a Herculean effort on the part of staff and that effort needs to be acknowledged.

One of the -- I've got two items to further comment on. One of the -- of the staff proposals is the alternative pathway for small, single engine, or small -- someone other than the main line users. And I just want to express my support for that alternative pathway and encourage both stakeholders and staff to continue that conversation.

I would also ask, I didn't -- I don't remember seeing it in the proposal, but I would very much like a -- I'll just pick a number, and if someone wants to modify it, that's fine, but a five-year review in a very formal way. And I don't need to have this be part of the resolution, but I'd like a nod from the Executive Officer that this is achievable and --

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: (Nods head).

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Okay. I'm getting that nod. Thank you.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: For the record.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: For the record I have a

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(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Thank you and that concludes my remarks.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: So correct me if I'm wrong, but I we have check-ins reviews in 2027 and 2032 -- so, okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: That's correct.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

All right. Dr. Balmes you said you had a question.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yes. Thank you, Chair Randolph. So I was intrigued, and I wanted to -- by Mr. Noyes's comment, on behalf of Sierra Northern Railway, about amending the alternative pathway. Could you just sort of comment about that.

TTD FREIGHT SYSTEMS SECTION MANAGER MANGAT: Sure thing, Dr. Balmes. First and foremost, I do really want to commend Sierra -- I'm sorry?

Hi, Dr. Balmes. I'm Ajay Mangat. I'm manager the Freight Systems Section, the groups that's bringing plan to the Board.

So I really do want to acknowledge Sierra for their leadership in pursuing the first-of-its-kind zero-emission fuel cell switcher. You know, so that's a really big deal. I'm very excited to see that project coming to fruition. My team appreciates the

back-and-forth conversations we've had and don't believe -- or we do believe there's a path forward within the current reg as it stands and that the special carve-out isn't needed in this case. When the AFMO, for example, was first constructed, it was the team working with the passenger agencies to kind of form a consensus on a option that would suffice for the majority.

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So in this case, we don't have consensus on how many other takers there would be within the Class 3 or smaller -- you know, smaller railroad community, and so we don't know how many folks would be willing to pursue the early adopter option. We also need to keep in mind that these options, once we add one, they're available to everybody. So then, you know, how does that affect the other fleets potentially?

But I do want to reiterate that our first technology assessment is slated for 2027, provides an opportunity to reassess the state of technology and potential adjustments that need to be made. And I'm encouraged that their plan, as it stands right now, will work at least through 2030 and welcome the opportunity to continue to work closely, together with Sierra, in mapping out a future -- the future turnover basically.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you. May I continue in terms of just my comments?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: So as I said the last Board meeting, I'm now the Board member who has the most seniority on the Board. And we've been fighting the railroads for that entire time. I started on the Board in 2008. And I am really -- I'll probably get choked up. People know that I do this. I'm really glad we're here today to adopt this regulation.

I hear you, community members. I've been hearing you for several decades now. And it's really time that we move forward to adopt this regulation. You know, I wish we could do more, but this is a good first step and I really agree with Mr. Eisenhut in terms of thanking the staff for working hard on this proposal that I'm time, you know, proud to support, and for members of the rail industry, such as the passenger fleets and Sierra Northern Railway. You know, those folks are part of the solution and I just urge the long haul mainline railroads to be part of the solution.

I stomped and yelled when we last discussed this, because there was a threat of lawsuit. I'm glad that nobody's -- from the railroad is threatening today.

And -- yeah, I know it's not over.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: But I'm not stomping today.

I'm -- again, for all the reasons that have been so eloquently communicated by community members, you know, I take care of people with asthma, so I know exactly how the folks with asthma feel about cleaning up emissions at railyards. And I also agree that this is the biggest single thing we can do to reduce NOx emissions. So for both public health and for the environment, I'm strongly in support of -- I'm strongly in support of this resolution and regulation. Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member De La Torre.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you. Thank you, staff. The -- somebody mentioned that we had two MOUs, one-in the late nineties, one in the early aughts. Eleven years ago when I came onto this Board, we were talking about another MOU and we were this close to approving it before our great staff did a double check on the numbers and showed that it wasn't worth paper it was written on.

We were not going to get the reductions that we wanted. I remember a meeting with South Coast Air Quality Management District on this issue, maybe 10 -- 9, 10 years ago that didn't go anywhere.

So then that was when we decided this was the path we were going to take, but we didn't know exactly that this was going to be the path, but we were going to do something through regulation respecting federal

jurisdiction, wanting it to be something that would impact the communities that are affected.

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And so I want everyone to know that we haven't just been -- just because it's taken a long time doesn't mean we have not been working this problem for a very long time. We have never lost our focus. Our stance on this issue has not changed. The path that it took us to get here was a little bit different. We've been exasperated by the railroad's failure to mitigate their impacts on these communities, but we never stopped looking for options in my 11 years on this Board. We continue to seek, and we think we have found, a legally enforceable regulation and one that would be approved by federal agencies. That is very, very important.

If you'll recall, there was a time when we did not send anything to Washington D.C. So we know, in this case, because we're talking to them, and we're getting positive feedback from them that we're on the right path with this regulation. That is something we haven't had for a while, so it's very important. These pieces all have to fit together and I understand the frustration.

I grew up about a hundred feet from a rail line, one house however from a rail line with trains that were running 24-hours a day, much like what you're describing in the Inland Empire. So I live still in that same

community, not next to the line, but very close, and close to two railyards. And so I'm aware of the harm that this diesel spewing these locomotives have on underserved communities.

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California has a thousand miles north/south and almost 600 east/west. We're huge. And so the solutions that we come up with for this industry have to meet that geography. That's just a fact. And so the things that are in this regulation will fit that geography, will give us zero-emission solutions eventually for that geography.

For short haul rail, I agree with the comments of Dr. Balmes, and what was said, and staff. The alternative compliance mechanism does it. There's only 20 something of you in the state, so you all can come to us with your ideas. If the net effect is less emissions, we're good. If it's not, we're not. So figure it out. If the data is as compelling as you said, then we shouldn't have a problem, in terms of getting that net emissions reduction.

On the technology, the two things we know about today are battery electric and hydrogen fuel cell.

They're being tested. There are samples. I've talked to manufacturers -- not rail companies, manufacturers who are trying these things out. I think there's even one at Roseville even as we speak, or maybe that's -- that pilot is already done, where Roseville is.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: I'm from Southern
California. I don't know where the hell I am. It's
somewhere around here. So we are testing -- these are
being tested. And we are making breakthroughs on the
trucks, on diesel engines, in the same -- in the same
space. We can say this today. We couldn't say it five
years ago. And that's another dynamic in what has evolved
in these last few years.

So with that, I'm absolutely supportive. It has been a long time coming, but I really wanted to emphasize that we have not set this aside at any point. It's always been something we wanted to accomplish and thankfully today we finally get to do it.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Hurt.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you, Chair.

When I was trying to think about what I would say this morning, I think I started with just this idea of history, and the thought that locomotives have really come a long way since its inception. We've had the wood, and steam, and coal, and oil, and diesel. And now it's time for investment in cleaner, improved zero-emission technology. And the time is now to continue that evolution and transformation.

And I was looking at one of the larger rail providers history page on their website. And they showed the world's most powerful locomotive in 1969 that was both gas and electric. And I'm thinking it's 2023. It is time to kick-start the next step of transformation with trains in this regulation. And this kick-start is not based on technology that's not present. It's present and improving. And plus, there's just no denying that very dirty and old trains are being used near communities of color, that are highly impacted, and already struggling under a lot of other environmental racist issues.

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We need to start the turnover and guided change. And that's what this regulation is doing. And it's even acknowledged by many of the major rail providers. And, in fact, one I quote in their literature said, "The use of battery-electric locomotives will reduce carbon emissions and noise. And since battery-powered locomotives are quieter than the diesel counterparts, it's time for change". It's just that simple.

So we know what we need to do. No one, including industry, is denying that there are many health and environmental benefits with zero-emission locomotives. So again, getting on the road of transition starts with this regulation. So many thanks to the staff for being extremely thoughtful and trying to tie this regulation to

meet the many different needs of the many different locomotives that I had no clue. And so I started digging into this regulation.

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And I also just want to uplift, because I've heard it many times before, and I want to say I agree, all people have a fundamental right to breathe clean air. Clean air and clean water are both essential to human health and well-being. It's our mission to protect and improve public health, air quality, and the climate. And so we need to do what's right, those next steps. Air pollution clearly violates the rights of life, health, the rights of the child, the right to live in a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

And I'll tell you, our economy is so closely tied with fossil fuel production, we tend to be crippled with no action or slow action. And it comes to proper regulations like this to protect the air that we all breathe. And this regulation is us being better and starting those necessary actions really to meet our SIP goals.

So I want to thank the public commenters. I hear the urgency and the pleas. I hear the youth voice, the community voices. Gema, I heard your voice loud and clear. You're right, we need to do what's right in this moment. Is there ever a right time? I would say never a

right time, but now to do the right thing. This is going to be a statement of our values. And I am sup -- highly supportive of moving forward and will vote yes for this.

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I do want to lift up one thing though, which is the idling issue and my large concern around it. I remember renting a car in Switzerland and getting to a stop light and it shut off. And I thought, oh, is something wrong with this car? Well, they have idling rules, right, for automotives. And I'm thinking, they are being mindful about the future and the environment. Well, what about us being more mindful about idling of locomotives and the future and now.

And I want to turn to staff to talk about the idling piece and how we arrived to kind of the 30 minutes? And is this something that we can return to with the technology reviews to just take a closer look at its impact to those communities? Because I did hear the video, which I appreciate, but I'm just thinking 30 minutes? There might be some technology issues why we arrived there, but that's a long time to be polluting quote/unquote in the communities.

TTD FREIGHT SYSTEMS SECTION MANAGER MANGAT:

Sure. And I'll Jump in with where the 30 minutes came from. That's from EPA. And so OEMs have an automatic -- the new locomotives, they have automatic

start and stop that cuts off to 30 minutes. So what we don't have that we're going to achieve with this regulation is reporting data on idling as well. So one thing that we could bring back in that 2027 time frame is the data we've acquired from the regulation going into effect, the reporting data.

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So at that time, we'll have data from operators. We can make an informed decision. And just wanted to mention that we've also included that language within the resolution as well, the opportunity to make tweaks to that in the future.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you. And I'll just kind of wrap up here by saying, I know this is a challenging regulation, especially for passenger fleets.

And I, too, think about public transit. I'm a big supporter of it and the impacts that this may have, but I know the State and staff has been working really hard with public transit fleets and passenger fleets, so that we don't face too long those financial cliffs, I hope.

Fingers crossed. But we have to move into the future and everybody has to do their part. And so I will be voting yes on this -- on this regulation.

Thank you for all the hard work.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I'm -- we have a lot of board participation, so I'm just going to go down the

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Board Member Takvorian.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Okay. Thank you.

Preach, Board Member Hurt. I love it.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Thank you. I, too, want to express a lot of gratitude. I want to start with all of the community members and stakeholders who are here today. I have to think about my own multiple decades of concern about diesel pollution from rail, from trucks, from ships, from cargo handling equipment. And I know that all of you are not experiencing these impacts from just rail. All of you are living in communities with multiple sources of pollution. And I am so grateful that -- I know that some of you are the children of people who were here two decades ago to talk about these rules and to talk about other rules. And I'm grateful for all of the folks that came before you and the fact that you're carrying on the fight and the demand for clean air to breathe in our communities. So a lot of gratitude to all of you.

And I know we think about data and we -- and it kind of gets compared to stories -- individual stories. I think it's all very important and I appreciate that you're here telling the stories of individuals like yourselves,

but like your neighbors who can't be here to tell those stories. And, you know, in San Diego and National City, we lost someone to cancer this week and so we are experiencing that. We'll have a memorial service for someone that we lost in December and it goes on. And I know that that's what's happening in your communities as well. So I hear you and feel you more importantly, I think, because we're all experiencing this.

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And so when I think about the fact that this is going to have such a huge impact on our health, I have to think about those individuals that I know and that you know. And I have to think about that avoided health costs in terms of lives and money are invisible, right? We don't know who of us is not going to get cancer as a result of this rule. But what we know, is that there's a 90 percent reduction in cancer risk as a result of this rule when it goes into -- when it's fully implemented. Ninety percent, that is huge.

And I want to appreciate staff for the incredible work that they've done. They are not necessarily the children of folks that worked on this. They are all getting a little older, as I am, but I know that you all have worked for a very long time, for many years to bring this to fruition in a way that will pass muster and will bring those benefits to our communities, and is a

reasonable rule.

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And I want to reinforce what Board Member De La
Torre said. It has been a long time in coming, but I also
want to say, it's -- while it's a historic step, and a
step that will save lives, let's be clear, it's 25 years
until we're at 100 percent zero emission. I support this
rule. I'm going to vote for this rule, but this is not
tomorrow and we all know that. And I appreciate the hope
and the patience that everyone here is demonstrating, both
from a legal perspective and from a community perspective.
I think this is reasonable. It's phased. It has -- staff
has taken into consideration the concerns that industry
has raised about costs and time. And I think we're -we've done very well altogether and I'm really proud to be
able to sit here today and be able to take this vote.

So I, too, had the question about idling. And I'm pleased that we got a response and that we'll be able to work on that -- continue to work on that. I think that maybe part of the reporting ought to be us all sending in the audio of all of the trains, so every time, I'm sitting there, I will just turn my little recorder on. I know everyone, but -- but no, we all know that these are critical impacts and I think we all want to make them make it go as quickly as possible, but we need to do that within the confines that we -- that we have.

So appreciation to everyone, to staff, and I look forward to voting yes for this. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Board Member Guerra.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you, Chair, very

much. I want to first also thank all the stakeholders and all the folks who drove here from across the state.

(Spoke in Spanish).

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referenced Sacramento as a capital, but this is a community, and one that -- one that has a long history with the railroad, and, you know, a tumultuous history. And I won't go deep into the history. I'll let you all go 10 blocks up west to the Railroad Museum for it, and -- but it's one that I think for today it's a very historic vote for Sacramento as well and what it means to our state, what it means to public health and our community, and -- you know, and the significant impacts that diesel emissions have caused and what locomotives have contributed to.

And I -- you know, I had an opportunity to sit down with a lot of the different operators and appreciate some of the concerns that they brought up, you know. And one point though that was brought up a few times from different folks was that this is just a small part of the overall emissions. But, you know, thinking about where

you live -- and, you know, my mother, and my sister, and my brother were able to purchase a home. And happen to be next to a rail line and that's because it's where they could afford. And, you know, I think about the -- that impact. And even though it's a small area, it's a localized impact. And that is what this rule intends to do.

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And I have heard from, not even just my community, but communities in Sacramento that are probably well off and also in other areas. And the one thing that is common is it doesn't matter your income level, the health impacts are the same. You know, everyone is impacted by the localized source, even if it's small in that area.

And so, you know, from our region here that has a long history in Sacramento, Roseville, Colfax, all of those areas where a built economy was built around the railroad, lives were built around the railroad, they've been -- they've been forced to live with the noxious fumes and the impacts generationally. You know, obviously no point of reference or no point to conclude to it, but, you know, my own son was born a month prematurely. And we see more of that data coming out, so I'm very sensitive to that point.

And I think railroad companies should be

particularly sensitive to the activities that they do, especially when they're around these receptors, these communities, around areas where they're parked and idle. And I remember working for, you know, a -- you know, a legislator that represented Wilmington and visiting a elementary school. And right behind it, there was a parked locomotive, and 710 freeway as well. And so I think about the long-term effects of those impacts. And I think this -- where we're going and that recognition that rail companies should be conscious of that effort, and many have.

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And so I want to thank Sierra Northern Railway, because, you know, Board Member De La -- De La Torre, you know, we're proud in Sacramento to have Sierra Northern working on a hydrogen facility here at the Port of Sacramento. And they would probably do more switchers if they had other partners willing to join in. So in Sacramento, as dark as, and as complex, and as rich as the history in -- of the railroad has been, there's also a lot of positiveness to it in that aspect that we're looking at innovation.

I also want to, you know -- so thank you for -- Sierra Northern Railway for taking that step, that initiative. But I also want to, you know, recognize some of the stakeholders here and bring up a valid point of

service disruption, particularly when it comes to, you know, food and agriculture, and the issue of feed and livestock. And that comes from my experience in working as farmworker. You know, we came to this country. We worked as farmworkers because we needed an opportunity to survive. And so one thing that I do know as a farmworker is that, you know, food has a shelf life and livestock must eat, but we all must breathe. And that is -- that is a message I hope the industry also remembers is that -- and as a farmworker, we survive off the industry to be able to provide for our family and get a path for us to be where we are today to be able to be homeowners.

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But it was regulations that made changes to crop dusters spraying above us. They made changes to regulations of when you burn and not burn a field where we're all living in. So the progress has changed and there's still much more work to do in that area.

All I'll say is I'm going to ask staff to work with the stakeholders. I know we have the 2027 and '32 review, but understanding and making sure that service disruptions when it comes to food is recognized, is important, because it does lead to costs in food and produce and we see it today. And who bears a higher percentage of impact to those cost of foods? It's many working families.

So I'd like to make sure that we address as we move forward -- and I think the regulation has that -- has that flexibility for staff to be working with those to address the issues, the serious issues of service disruption.

I'll chair -- I'll close here by saying that I support this initiative. I'm going to vote for this initiative, and particularly because of the idling issues and how detrimental idling does to -- particularly in communities that -- where the people are living adjacent to it, kids are playing, and the long-term effects they have to those today.

So a very historic day, but much more work to do.

And I'm more excited about the innovation that will come
and that we're pushing forward. Proud that that
innovation is actually coming here out of Sacramento. And
I hope the rest of the state will pick that up, so I will
be supporting this motion.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Thank you, Chair.

In-Use Locomotive Regulation is needed now and California is brave to do this regulation today, because you are brave to keep raising your voice on this issue.

(Spoke in Spanish).

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BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: As a child, I lived less than half a mile away from a railyard. I see you, I hear you, and I commend everyone that came out to give testimony at the first hearing and are here today.

As a fellow asthmatic with kids who also have asthma, I know and see your urgency as well. I want to thank the staff for their careful listening, for coming down to the San Joaquin Valley and meeting with some of those terminal operators, and understanding some of the complexities, and seeing those reflected in the 15-day changes. So I appreciate your thoughtfulness and engagement with all of the stakeholders on this to be where we are today.

I want to echo others around the idling issue. I think -- I'm glad to see that we're going to come with data in 2027. And I think that we also have -- I'm wondering if we can also pull from the research and the data that we already have had before the -- this regulation around idling to really combine that knowledge and not only come with new data, but in the context of that old data as well to be able to come up with a path forward. And the reason why I'm pushing at that 2027 to come with recommendations is because I do see how, you know, folks are maybe going to take that path of the --

you know, the AFMO, and thinking about, you know, what are the opportunities if we do have, you know, in 12 years most of these folks doing Tier 4, which will be fantastic, but still idling right for 30 minutes at least, if not -- if not more if they're exempt.

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So I would -- I would want to see something sooner, if possible, and, you know, taking all the data that we have into the context, not only from today on, but from before as well. So thank you. Thank you so much.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Kracov.

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: So I want to thank the staff for all the work here, Heather and Ajay, Cari, Layla, Rhead for this. It's taken a lot of work to go to this point, so thank you very much. I want to thank the community members that came today, especially those, but of course not limited to those from the South Coast Air District for the really moving testimony.

I'll never forget years ago some of my first visits to the Hobart and Commerce railyards. Never forget the things that I saw that day, the proximity of the locomotives to the community, and the impacts that those railyards have on people's lives in Southern California and throughout the state.

I want to thank Maria Carmen for the banner today. Maybe that gets hung up here somewhere at

Headquarters, Chair. And Jan Victor. We were joking up here when you said you're exhausted. That's one of the words I would never use to describe you, January Victor. But then you came back and said you're not exhausted and that's the truth. So thank you and East Yard for your advocacy on these issues.

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I want to thank the passenger folks today. So much work went into the work with them, CTA and Metrolink especially in the Alternative Compliance Plan or the AFMO. And just so happy to see that that worked out. I want to thank the Air Quality Management District for coming today. Let's get the gang back together when we consider our Indirect Source Rule for the railyards coming up this year. I'm also excited about the EPA's proposal with regard to Clean Air Act preemption. It's very important in this area.

I'm satisfied, Chair, with the proposal with regard to the Class 3 locomotives -- railyards and locomotives. They need to clean up their fleet. I do believe that the alternative compliance mechanism, or the AFMO, and the funding should be available to them. But eager to see how that works out and think that our staff really did try to accommodate them.

So that takes us to the Class 1s, BNSF and Union Pacific. Let me first say sorry. Last Board meeting, I

noted that you didn't call me, you didn't reach out to me. It turns out that was not true. You did. And there was a SNAFU with the emails and I take accountability for that. The good news is is that we have had the opportunity to meet. And we really did have some good meetings with Mark Lutz from UP, John Lovenburg from BNSF, Peter Okurowski from the Association of American Railroads. And I learned so much in those meetings and really eager to keep talking. Please, let's keep talking.

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And I do think that the tide is turning on this point at the Class 1s. They have real sustainability goals. Their investors are demanding cleaner fleets and more sustainability. Their customers are demanding cleaner fleets and more sustainability. And I do believe up to the highest levels of management that they are committed to changing, that they are committed to having the tide turn when it comes to their air quality emissions. And we heard today from Mr. Guerrero from UP speaking about that a little bit.

And, yes, there are big constraints. These are real, legal constraints, technology constraints, infrastructure constraints. And we did frankly talk all those things through. So let's keep talking here at the Air Board and also at AQMD with regard to our Indirect Source Rules.

But just respectfully, a few observations for the Class 1s. The first, you know, to me, bellyaching, you know, that you need money from CARB for your pilot projects just simply is not persuasive. Do you know what BNSF's operating income was in 2022? Nine billion dollars. Do you know what UP's operating income was in 2022? Ten billion dollars. So come on, you have the money to invest in cleaner air. You have the money to lay a foundation for a cleaner economy and to grow your businesses in this state with less acrimony in a more sustainable way. So you have the money. And I hear the hopeful talk from Mr. Guerrero at UP. Didn't hear from the others today noticeably.

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But also I want to say we need now to see the details. What is the proposal about switchers? What is your proposal about use of hybrids? What is your proposal specifically on use of Tier 4s? What are your specific infrastructure plans for electrification? What is your proposal, railroads, for ZE cargo handling equipment? What is your proposal for use of renewable fuels? You know, what's the old expression, "Where is the beef"?

CARB and AQMD can keep passing the rules and

doing what we can. You can keep participating in these meetings or maybe you don't. But if you really want to change the dynamic, if you really want to turn the tied as

I believe you do, we need to see the beef at this point in time.

So thank you, Chair. No surprise I'm supportive of this rule. I know the work will really continue. Heather and your team, please work with us at the South Coast on our Indirect Source Rules. We need your knowledge and support. I'm here, South Coast AQMD is going to be here, CARB, of course, with all the stakeholders to continue to lean in to this really important work and cleaning up the railroads.

So thank you, Chair.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Senator Stern.

SENATOR STERN: Thank you, Chair. And I'll echo the sentiments of my colleagues here on the dais to staff. But to the people who have been grinding for generations who are here today, who are representing people they lost or people who came before them, you know, this is -- this is some comfort, but the real work begins now.

I think this is a crucial first step from the Air Resources Board in a very long journey. And it will, I hope, prompt the federal government to truly engage in this conversation, as the Congress looks at what the future of rail looks like in this country, what I would call transformative scales of investment being offered to the rail industry that are going to afford opportunities

well beyond even those operating budgets.

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The buy-in from government to help show the path towards change is there and I would express the same from the State Legislature, not just as a sort of open-ended promise, but just looking even at recent actions. To the extent, you know, we need to be doing things differently in California to make space for the kind of change that needs to happen rapidly here, to bring the kind of electrification retrofits that will be needed in switching yards, complexities with interconnecting with utilities. In the hydrogen fuel cell applications finding, you know, those tweaks in law and those sort of impediments that may stand in the way of you, but I would say especially to the -- to the Class 1 folks now is the leadership moment.

And I would love to see us get out of this sort of posture of exceptionalism and to say that, you know, you can go deal with clean air in California except for us. That there's sort of the unwritten part of I'm listening to Board Member De La Torre talk about, you know, the railyard and then the freeway. Well, we've done a lot on those freeways. We're working very hard on those freeways.

But to ten suddenly have to just look past the railyard that's sitting right in your backyard, and say that that doesn't have -- that we don't have a role to

play in changing that industry belies the nature of the Clean Air Act and of State law. We've made a number of efforts that we hope send that signal. And I think CARB has more than heard that signal today. I think they've led.

So I applaud the Chair, staff, Board, especially the community for coming up. And I extend an open -- open arms to all sectors of the supply chain that are going to have to feed this transformation. And it will force a lot of us to get into maybe some uncomfortable questions about how to, you know, expedite this kind of infrastructure that we need to fuel this system, questions around questions around hydrogen that we may have to say yes in big ways in certain places, you know, questions about even parts of the renewable fuel chain that folks may be uncomfortable with, but that we have to force ourselves to wrestle with and say yes to in many cases to make this possible.

So I think, you know, today is a really important historic, I would say, flag planting moment for CARB in driving regulatory innovation. I applaud you for it and ready to get to work.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

I think everybody had really eloquent things to

say. I will just note, as my colleagues have discussed, locomotives are a key part of our goods movement sector. And as over the years with CARB's leadership, the internal combustion trucks have gotten a lot cleaner. We are now moving to zero emission in the trucking industry as we will discuss later today, but the -- but the railyard -- the railroads are behind and we need them to catch up. We need them to be part of the solution. We need them to get cleaner and this is a key step to do that.

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I appreciate Councilmember Guerra's point about the Class 3s and the opportunity for them to do an alternative compliance mechanism. And so I think it will be important for staff to continue those conversations, to keep working with them to see if they can achieve the emissions in the same way, and to provide them as much sort of certainty as they -- as they plan going forward for the -- for, you know, trying to develop a plan and trying to implement the plan and make it work.

So I encourage those conversations to continue, because there may be opportunities for early reductions. And I understand that each of these smaller rail operations have unique characteristics, as Board Member Guerra mentioned. So we really need to keep those lines of communication open and try to make this achievable, because we want to see those reductions.

And again, thank you to the transit fleets for the hard work that they did with staff to really understand how best to make this transition for their operations, and look forward to continuing to work with them on the implementation issues.

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Thank you to the community members who came and who shared your thoughts, and your advocacy, and your lived experiences. And, of course, thank you to staff. This is a lot of work. And, you know, you guys really unpacked a lot of key issues and found solutions for them, so appreciate that work. And I look forward to continuing to engage with South Coast on their ISR. I look forward to continuing to engage with the EPA. We were so excited to see that they are willing to discuss the issue of preemption and how states communities can really step up and address the impacts of locomotive operations in their communities.

So with that -- yes. Oh, sorry. I didn't see you over there. Go ahead.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Hello, Madam Chair and thank you. I've been watching this historical movement -- movie, if you will, from afar sitting back there and from my room earlier. I want to thank staff and I want to thank as well my colleagues here for your words of wisdom. I also want to thank the community.

(Spoke in Spanish).

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BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Thank you for being here with us.

(Spoke in Spanish).

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: I was just mentioning to folks from Imperial County, thank you for coming from afar. It's very far. And this is how you make things happen. This is how you transform our society, how you change conditions by advocating and taking action, like they just have. Their voice counts.

(Spoke in Spanish).

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: I want to thank my colleague Hector, Eric, Gideon, Senator Stern for your words of wisdom, as well as my new colleagues that I get to meet today. You know, watching the movie from back there is very different than being right here on the dais. Being out there with the folks and hearing you guys speak is impressive. You make me proud, so thank you.

It reminds me of the good old days in the State Legislature.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: So back in the day,
Assemblymember Calderon once said when he was the Majority
leader and I was in my first two years, he'd say, you
know, the most important action we can take, even more

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than speeches, is to demonstrate our values through our
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    vote. So less is more.
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             Why are we here, CARB? Why does this institution
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            To improve air quality in California and to
    exist?
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    safequard the public health of California, so I will be
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    voting yes.
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             Thank you, Madam Chair.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Supervisor Perez.
             The Board has before them a -- Resolution 23-12.
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    Do I have a motion?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: So moved.
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: So moved.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Well don't --
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: I'll second it.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Dr. Balmes moves, Board
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   Member Takvorian seconds.
             Clerk, would you please call the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes. Dr. Balmes?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: A very happy yes.
             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?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez?

BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez, aye.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Aye.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Guerra?
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra, aye.
             BOARD CLERK ESTABROOK: Ms. Hurt?
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             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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             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Perez?
             BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Quirk?
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             BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Shaheen?
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             BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA:
                                  Ms. Takvorian?
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             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Yes.
             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.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, the motion
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   passes.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
             (Applause).
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             (Cheering).
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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Okay. A few logistics. We are going to need to take a 10-minute break to deal with a technical issue on Zoom that I'm going to ask the Clerk to explain in a moment. Then we will have the staff report for our next item. Then we will take a lunch break. So it's -- how long, staff, about like half an hour.

Yeah, so, 10-minute break. About after an hour or so lunch -- I mean, staff report, then a lunch break, then we will be taking public comment. So clerk -- wait, don't go.

Clerk.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: No. You pretty much covered it. Just a reminder for those of us joining us in Zoom, we will be shutting down the webinar. You'll need to rejoin the webinar and then reraise your hand if anyone had their hands raised. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. So anybody who is on Zoom will need to rejoin after the 10-minute break.

(Off record: 11:51 a.m.)

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

(On record: 12:02 p.m.)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. All right, we are ready to reconvene with our next agenda item. That item is Item number 23-4-2, the proposed Advanced Clean Fleets

Regulation.

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If are you here with us in the room and wish to comment on this item, please fill 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 commenters when we get to the public comment portion of this item. As I noted before we took the break, we're going to hear the staff report first, then we're going to be taking a lunch break, but go ahead and raise your hand and submit your comment cards now. This regulation would accelerate the deployment of zero-emission trucks in California -- in California in fleets that are well suited to accommodate those trucks.

This is the second of two hearings on this item. The first one was on October 27th, 2022. At that hearing, the Board provided direction for staff to hold additional meetings and to work with stakeholders to develop proposed modifications to the initially proposed regulation. Staff has accordingly engaged interest in parties and members of the public through a series of two issue-focused work group meetings and a more general workshop, and developed proposed modifications to the proposed regulation. The proposed modifications were released for a 15-day public

review and comment period. Today, the Board will be considering the proposed changes and voting on the final proposal.

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For the past 20 years, CARB's fleet regulations, like the Truck and Bus Regulation, have substantially reduced criteria pollutants and particulate matter from trucks operating within California. When it takes effect next year, the Heavy-Duty Omnibus Regulation will substantially reduce NOx emissions from new engines sold in California and the Heavy-Duty Inspection and Maintenance Program, adopted by the Board last year, establishes a new Clean Truck Check Program that will reduce real-world tailpipe emissions from existing internal combustion engine powered trucks. These measures help achieve significant emissions reductions from those internal combustion engines, but there is still more to do.

It is clear that the internal combustion engine cannot achieve the emissions requirements needed to reach California's public health, air quality, environmental justice, and climate goals. We need zero-emission vehicles everywhere feasible. And this regulation is a next major step in the direction. Zero-emission vehicles completely eliminate exhaust pollution benefiting those in communities that are disproportionately impacted by truck

traffic. Not only are the majority of California's seaports and railyards located within one mile of disadvantaged communities, all 19 of the AB 617 community steering committees throughout the state have identified air pollution from heavy-duty vehicles as a concern in their communities. These communities will directly benefit from the proposed regulation.

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Decarbonizing the transportation sector is one of the most decisive actions we can take to drive down emissions and reduce the harmful impacts of climate pollution. The proposed regulation would accelerate the deployment of zero-emission trucks and would simultaneously help address the climate crisis, improve air quality, and make significant improvements to key concerns identified by communities. We also recognize that more action will be needed to ensure an equitable transition to zero emissions for all trucks.

The proposed Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation would complement increasing zero-emission truck sales require -- truck sales required by the Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation starting in 2024. We have already committed to future actions identified in the State Implementation Plan that include further zero-emission trucks measures that are scheduled to be considered in 2028.

There is no doubt that this transition would be challenging. Staff has incorporated quite a bit of feedback from stakeholders throughout this process and in the staff presentation, I'm looking forward to hearing how they're planning on tackling some of these challenges. We know infrastructure is a common concern as is vehicle availability. We have heard many concerns from wastewater treatment facilities and landfills that want to know how we plan to work with them to ensure that they're able to continue to find a market for the renewable gas they produce and grow new market opportunities.

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Successful implementation of our methane reduction goals in 1383 is critical to achieving our climate goals, as we highlighted in the 2022 Scoping Plan. And I want to make sure we have plans to continue to work with our sister agencies and the facilities subject to 1383 to take advantage of opportunities to use waste gas to produce hydrogen and decarbonize other sectors that do not currently have a path to zero emission.

Dr. Cliff, would you please provide an overview of the changes and the process to implement the Board direction from last October.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

As you said, the proposed regulation would phase

in zero-emission vehicles, or ZEVs, in fleet operations that well suited for such vehicles and would establish a clear date to end new medium- and heavy-duty combustion vehicle sales in California.

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At the first hearing last October, the Board directed staff to consider advancing the end date for sales of trucks with internal combustion engines and to hold addition additional meetings with stakeholders to consider developing additional compliance exemptions and flexibility for fleets. The Board also requested additional information, including information regarding fleet sizes to help inform decisions on how to better protect public health. Staff found that adding proposed requirements for fleets to purchase California certified engines when ZEVs aren't being purchased would achieve similar benefits as lowering the fleet size threshold. This change is part of the proposal for your consideration today.

After the Board hearing in October, staff held a number of workshops and meetings to closely work with affected stakeholders to develop proposed changes in accordance with the Board's recommendations.

Last December, staff heard from public and private fleets involved in the diversion of organic waste. Staff is proposing to extend the compliance deadlines for

these fleets, giving them until 2030 to start the transition to their compressed natural gas vehicles to ZEVs.

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This would provide about two decades to shift biomethane production to hydrogen or other hard-to-decarbonize sectors, such as industrial or residential uses.

In January, staff held a work group meeting focused on ZEV infrastructure delays and ZEV availability, and staff developed a number of proposed changes in response to stakeholder concerns. In February, staff held a workshop to share a preliminary draft of the proposed changes. Then in March, the final draft of the proposed modifications was published.

This package included a number of proposed modifications to provide more flexibility for public fleets to address a range of stakeholder concerns and to implement the Board's direction from the first hearing. I will leave the details to the staff presentation.

As you mentioned briefly in your opening remarks, we recognize more will need to be done to reduce truck exhaust in disadvantaged communities. Staff's presentation will also discuss how this regulation will address equity, specifically as it relates to provide direct benefits to low-income communities adjacent to

freight hubs, such as warehouses, railroads and seaports, as well as mitigating the impacts of truck exhaust for these communities.

I will now ask Paul Arneja from the Mobile Source Control Division to begin staff the presentation. Paul.

(Thereupon a slide presentation).

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Thank you, Dr. Cliff and good afternoon Chair Randolph and members of the Board.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: I'll start by going -- providing background, summarizing Board direction from our first hearing, go over the regulation with 15-day changes we've made, and discuss next steps.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Reducing air pollution is critical to protect the health of Californians. Much of the air pollution and greenhouse as emissions in California come from the transportation sector with medium- and heavy-duty trucks being among the highest emitters. Trucks can come in many different configurations and sizes. And there are nearly two million trucks operating in California. However, Class 7 and 8 tractors have a disproportionate share of the emissions burden in communities living near freight hubs.

It accounts for 12 percent of the total truck population or represent about 48 percent of the daily NOx emissions.

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has taken many key steps to reduce medium— and heavy—duty vehicle emissions. The zero—emission transition began with regulations on transit buses in 2018 and airport shuttles in 2019. In 2020 and 2021, the Board adopted three major truck regulations. The Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation will ensure a supply of new zero—emission trucks from major manufacturers. The Heavy—Duty Omnibus Regulation will reduce criteria and — pollutant emissions from internal combustion engines sold in California. Heavy—Duty Inspection and Maintenance Program will ensure that combustion engines and the emission control systems are maintained and repaired promptly.

The proposed Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation highlighted in the red box is a next step to drive commercialization of zero-emission vehicles in fleets that are best suited to lead the way.

Finally, last September, the Board adopted the State Implementation Plan that includes the proposed regulation and a new zero-emission truck measure, which emphasizes that more is still needed to achieve federal attainment standards.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: We want to highlight how much action has been taken up to this point to reduce the emissions of heavy-duty vehicles. To achieve criteria emission reductions, diesel trucks have been upgraded to 2010 model year engines through the successful implementation of the Truck and Bus Regulation. The Heavy-Duty Inspection and Maintenance Program, also known as the Clean Truck Check Program, is being implemented this year. And the Heavy-Duty Omnibus Regulation sets the most stringent emission standards feasible starting with the 2024 model year.

Strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions include implementing greenhouse gas standards through the Phase 1 and Phase 2 regulations. Work has recently begun at the federal level on Phase 3 greenhouse gas standards and implementing fuel policies like the low carbon fuel standard program that is reducing the carbon intensity of fuels in California and directly supporting fuels like biomethane and renewable diesel.

We have done as much as we can on lowering emissions from combustion, but more is needed to reach to goals outlined by the Governor and the Legislature.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: California

has made significant investments over two billion dollars to clean up combustion-powered vehicles through our portfolio of incentive programs including Carl Moyer, HVIP, Prop 1B, and Volkswagen Mitigation Fund. Despite these past investments, the trucking fleet remains large -- mainly diesel powered. However, at the same time, we are seeing rapid uptake of zero-emission technology, which is now the third most common powertrain type sold in California.

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Given the need for more emission reductions and reaching the limit of the combustion-powered engine, we need to transition California's fleet to zero-emission technologies everywhere feasible.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: There are about 150 models available for order in all weight classes, and the market is growing rapidly as new manufacturers enter the zero-omission market. Vehicles are available in the most common configurations, while more specialized bodies are in the early market stage.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation ensures the supply of available zero-emission vehicles will continue to grow in the upcoming years. It requires manufacturers to sell

zero-emission vehicles as a growing percentage of sales in all weight class -- vehicle classes starting in 2024.

Eight other states have joined California on the Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation, with the most recent partners being Colorado and Maryland. Other states are actively considering the regulation.

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The Board's resolution sets zero-emission targets for future fleet requirements: 100 percent zero-emission drayage, last-mile delivery and public fleets by 2035; 100 percent zero-emission buses, utility fleets, and refuse trucks by 2040, and 100 percent zero emission everywhere feasible by 2045.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Staff has engaged in a thorough public process over the past four years of rule development.

These communication efforts include hosting 27 public events, participating in listening sessions, and steering committee meetings with communities, and holding nearly 500 individual stakeholder meetings. In the past month since the first Board hearing, we've held a number of public workgroups hosted by Board Member Kracov and former Vice Chair Sandy Berg, as well as the Zero-Emission Infrastructure Roundtable in Otay Mesa hosted by Supervisor Vargas and attended by Assemblymembers Garcia

and Alvarez.

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Staff has also performed outreach to fleets through informational resources, letters, postcards, emails, radio interviews, and training events across the state.

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## MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA:

Infrastructure is crucial to successfully transition California's fleets to zero-emission technology. Last week, the Governor announced a joint agency statement of intent between California's partner agencies. The statement of intent outlines the State's shared approach to ensuring there is enough electricity and hydrogen supply and there are enough fueling stations to serve the growing zero-emission transportation market.

Among our shared principles for coordination and cooperation are ensuring equity is a consideration in decision-making, robust and frequent communication between agencies, including the sharing of data and analyses where feasible, joint stakeholder engagement, and coordination of planning and funding programs.

In addition, CARB continues to discuss the issues surrounding infrastructure with stakeholders and electrical providers. Staff hosted several infrastructure workgroups in order to foster collaboration and

coordination on this topic.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The fleet components of the proposed regulation are consistent with the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 1 to provide a minimum useful life for commercial motor vehicles when new regulations are adopted.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: During the first hearing in October, staff received the following direction from the Board: to accelerate the 100 percent zero-emission sales requirements; give public fleets more flexibility and compliance options; to provide more time for waste and wastewater fleets or diverting organic waste and using biomethane in their trucks; to improve the extensions and exemptions available by providing additional flexibility and increasing clarity, and to evaluate the effects of lowering the high priority fleet size threshold from 50 vehicles to a lower value. Staff sent a memo to the Board in February which outlined the impacts and considerations with this change.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Now, I will provide a summary of the proposed regulation.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The Advanced Clean Fleets proposal has four main components which complement each other. On manufacturers, a 100 percent zero-emission vehicle sales requirement and three fleet requirements on drayage trucks, State and local government fleets, and high priority fleets.

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the manufacturer side, staff is proposing a first-of-its-kind requirement for medium- and heavy-duty trucks establishing an end to internal combustion engine sales. Per Board direction beginning 2036, all medium- and heavy-duty vehicles sold into California must be zero emission. This piece of the proposal is a key element for meeting the State's carbon neutrality target, and the goals laid out in the Governor's Executive Order. The 100 percent requirement also sends a clear signal to the trucking market including manufacturers, fleets, infrastructure providers, service technicians, and local governments.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Next, is the drayage truck requirements which apply to tractors operating at the state's seaports and railyards. This requirement will create a fully zero-emission drayage

fleet by 2035. To conduct drayage operations in California, trucks must be registered in the CARB online system. Legacy combustion-powered drayage trucks will be allowed to register through December 31st, 2023. Legacy drayage trucks will be able to -- will be able to remain in drayage service until the end of their minimum useful life, as long as they visit California seaport or intermodal railyard annually.

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Again, January 1st, 2024, only zero-emission trucks can be added to the registration system. Starting 2025, legacy trucks that exceed their useful life must be removed from drayage service. And in 2035, all trucks must be zero emission.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Third are the high priority and federal fleet requirements. This portion of the regulation applies to well capitalized business well suited for electrification. The proposed requirements apply to any fleet with 50 or more vehicles under common ownership and control or any fleet greater than 50 million in annual revenue, as well as federal government agencies. There are additional requirements on brokers and motor carriers to ensure they're hiring complying fleets. In addition to Class 2b through 8 vehicles, this requirement applies a off-road yard

tractors and light-duty delivery vehicles, such as those operated by the postal service.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The default option for high priority fleets is to follow the model year schedule, which I'll describe first. Starting January 1st, 2024, fleet owners must report which trucks will be part of their California fleet. From that point forward, all new additions to the California fleet must be zero-emission or near-zero-emission vehicles. A near-zero-emission vehicle is a plug-in hybrid that can achieve a minimum all-electric range. Trucks that have reached the end of their useful life must be removed from the California fleet.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: To illustrate how this will work in practice, this slide shows the schedule to remove legacy trucks based on the age of the vehicle. 2010 model year trucks can operate until 2028 and newer trucks have additional time. High mileage vehicles like tractors a guaranteed a minimum of 13 years of operation, but would need to removed from the fleet once they reach 800,000 miles or 18 years. Broadly, this structure ensures a phase-in over time to zero-emissions based on the age of the vehicles and the

company's fleet today.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: For State 3 and local government fleets, the default option is a 4 zero-emission purchase requirement that aligns with public 5 fleet purchasing cycles. Starting in 2024, 50 percent of 6 7 purchase must be zero emissions. That means the other 8 half can be combustion powered until 2027. As part of the 15-day changes, near-zero-emission vehicles can be 9 purchased equally to full zero-emission vehicles to 10 provide more flexibility. However, agencies that are in 11 designated counties remain exempt from the purchase 12 requirements until 2027. Also, part of the 15-day 13 changes, this exemption has been granted to divisions that 14 have 10 or less vehicles. Starting in 2027, all purchases 15 16 made would need to be zero-emissions or near zero-emissions. In this structure, if no vehicles are 17 being purchased, then no action is required. This means 18 19 that fleets can continue to operate their vehicles as long 20 as they wish.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The zero-emission vehicle milestone schedule is a more flexible approach. This is available to high priority fleets and, as part of the 15-day changes, now State and

local government fleets. Under this option, a certain portion of their fleet needs to be composed of zero- or near-zero-emission emission vehicles. The requirements are more aggressive for well-suited vehicles and delayed for more specialized or longer distance vehicles. This phase-in happens gradually over the next two decades.

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As long as the ZEV milestones are met fleet own -- fleet owners have considerable flexibility with the rest of their vehicles. Fleets can prioritize which vehicles to electrify and can purchase combustion-powered engines as long as they meet need overall phase-in requirements. As part of the 15-day changes, staff have added a requirement that when purchasing a new combustion engine, it must be certified to the California Omnibus Standard. These are the cleanest engines available in the nation.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Now, I'll go over the various provisions available to fleets which were added as part -- after the October hearing in response to Board and stakeholder feedback.

The waste and wastewater fleet provision provides more time for natural gas trucks that support waste diversion and biomethane production to better align with programs that support greenhouse gas reductions. The

five-day pass allows vehicles to temporarily operate in California without affecting compliance. The non-repairable vehicle provision allows the fleet owner to replace a total combustion-powered vehicle without changing the expected compliance date for the vehicle.

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Dedicated snow removal vehicles are exempt from the rule, but this provision was expanded to exempt vehicles periodically used as snow removal vehicles until 2030. Lastly, transit agencies would be excluded until 2030 to ensure that they can focus their efforts on electrifying their buses rather than their service and maintenance trucks.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: This slide shows the various provisions in the regulation which staff have updated. Most were significantly modified to make them more flexible and to provide more tools to address situations beyond the fleet owners control. I will highlight two main proposals that have been revised.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The zero-emission vehicle purchases exemption has been updated to provide more flexibility and clarity to stakeholders.

First, CARB will develop a list of which configurations do not have a zero-emission vehicle

currently available. Fleets would be able to purchase listed vehicles as combustion-powered without applying for an exemption. Staff have clarified what criteria we'll be using to determine whether a vehicle is available. It must meet our zero-emission powertrain certification, cannot be a demonstration vehicle, and must be available to purchase within the next two model years.

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This provision would also allow for exemptions when a zero-emission vehicle is listed as available, but the body cannot be configured with the features necessary to meet its primary intended function. If criteria are met, the Executive Officer will approve the extensions within 45 days of receiving a complete application. This exemption ensures that fleets have options if a zero-emission vehicle is not available. So any claims you may hear about being required to buy a ZEV that isn't available are incorrect.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The infrastructure delay extension was modified significantly in response to Board feedback. First, the construction delay has been expanded to cover delays of up to two years instead of one. Additionally, fleets may claim this exemption if there is a delay in delivery of fueling equipment for zero-emission vehicles, such as chargers.

This provision was expanded to address site electrification delays where the utility needs additional time to get power to the site. This exemption covers periods of up to five years depending on the utility timeline to provide the power needed to support the zero-emission vehicles. This extension would require fleets to begin planning at least one year ahead of the compliance date.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The rule has built-in provisions to address several specific fleet concerns that we have heard. Per Board direction, a new waste and wastewater fleet provision was added to provide more time for existing natural gas trucks that would delay ZEV implementation until 2030.

Rental fleets have a unique provision allowing them to calculate fleet size using quarterly snapshots instead of counting every vehicle which enters the state. Flexibilities allowing companies to use near-zero-emission vehicles will help serve rental customers who may not have access to infrastructure at their sites. Multi-state fleets have flexibility to use the ZEV milestone schedules to defer requirements for day cab tractors until 2027 and sleeper cabs until 2030. They will also be able to use a new five-day pass provision that allows them to send a

vehicle into California temporarily without affecting their compliance.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: So in summary, the proposed regulation is phased in over the course of the next two decades and all combustion-powered vehicles are guaranteed their full useful life. This transition will not happen overnight. Both public fleets and high priority fleets can use a ZEV milestones option and have flexibility to purchase near-zero-emission vehicles with all-electric range.

Lastly, the regulation includes numerous provisions to ensure a fleet owner would not be out of compliance for situations outside the fleet's control. They include vehicle delivery delays, infrastructure delays, accidents, and other unforeseen events. Likewise, the proposed regulation allows for the purchase of combustion-powered vehicles if a zero-emission vehicle is not available or does not meet the fleet's duty-cycle needs.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Turning to benefits. This widespread electrification of the state's trucks and buses is expected to result in significant emission reductions in particulate matter, oxides of

nitrogen, and greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed regulation is expected to result in substantial criteria emission reductions. These reductions will be key in meeting the State's 2031 and 2037 ozone attainment target goals.

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In addition, the proposed regulation is expected to result in major greenhouse gas benefits. Zero-emission vehicles produce zero tailpipe emissions and less upstream emissions than gasoline or diesel vehicles.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The proposed regulation would ensure there are significant benefits in disadvantaged communities. All drayage trucks that operate at seaports, railyards, and warehouse would be zero emission by 2035 and about 70 percent of all semi-trucks that operate at warehouses and in all communities will be zero emission by 2040.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The proposed regulation is expected to result in extraordinary benefits to Californians. This includes over 26 billion in health savings to Californians due to avoided premature mortalities, avoided hospitalizations, and avoided emergency room visits.

The proposed regulation is also expected to

result in nearly \$46 billion in net cost savings to California fleets. While zero-emission vehicles are expected to cost more up front, reduce fuel costs, lower maintenance expenses, and Low Carbon Fuel Standard revenue are expected to deliver a net savings to fleets.

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Lastly, the proposed regulation is expected to deliver acute benefits in disadvantaged communities near freight hubs. These communities will directly benefit as trucks in ports, warehouses, and railyards transition from diesel to zero-emission technology.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: We want to highlight some concerns we will hear today and provide related information to the Board.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Some of the issues you might here today will ask to require the lowest certified engines, referring to natural gas engines. As mentioned before, the proposed regulation already requires the engines certified to California standards, which are the cleanest engines available due to the Heavy-Duty Omnibus Regulation. This proposal would limit fleets' abilities to purchase legal California certified engines and effectively sets a new emissions standard, one that could not be justified when the Heavy-Duty Omnibus

rulemaking was adopted just three years ago.

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This concept would not achieve any new emission reductions. The Omnibus Regulation uses an averaging system, where selling more engines below the standard allows manufacturers to sell engines above the standard. Because of this averaging, the total emissions stay the same. This would also lead to stranded assets, as fleets would be required to purchase natural gas engines, which would immediately need to be replaced with zero-emission vehicles. This suggestion is particularly odd in that natural gas engines are not lower emitting than diesel and none have been certified below the 2024 0.5 engine standard.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: This slide shows information from the recent 200 truck study sponsored by CARB, the Energy Commission, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and SoCalGas. This study highlighted the emissions of different technologies, both on standardized tests and in real-world use. On the left, the data shows real-world emissions for a number of vehicles certified to the 0.2 standard in effect since 2010.

You can see for refuse trucks, diesel vehicles operate slightly above the standard, while natural gas

engines are more than 300 percent of the standard. For goods movement, diesel operate at 500 percent of the standard, while natural gas is more than 200 percent of the standard.

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Similar results occur for natural gas engines certified to the older test procedure for the optional 0.02 standard shown on the right. These engines operate at 600 percent of the certified standard. While these vehicles did emit less than vehicles at the 0.2 standard, they were still 500 percent above this older test standard. Our main takeaway is that regardless of the fuel type, combustion-powered vehicles regularly produce emissions above their certified levels. The Heavy-Duty Omnibus Bus Regulation and Inspection and Maintenance Program will help to mitigate this, but ultimately, zero-emission vehicles are the only technology that cannot become high emitters.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: This slide highlights the current status of natural gas stations in California. Currently, the population is stagnant. Conversely, we've seen rapid growth in the number of charging stations for light-duty vehicles and are beginning to see a significant investment in heavy-duty recharging refueling stations.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: During the fist Board hearing, we heard numerous concerns from public utilities asking for more flexibility. Staff have worked with the utilities over the past several months to address many concerns raised by offering new flexibilities or improving additional ones -- improving existing ones. We have provided public fleets the option to use a ZEV milestones option. This provides flexibility over the default requirements for government fleets by allowing combustion purchases and delaying requirements for work trucks and specialty vehicles.

We have modified their requirements to allow purchasing near-zero-emission vehicles or plug-in hybrids with a minimum all-electric range to meet the requirements. These vehicles should be ideal for many cases, as utility vehicles typically only operate a short distance per day, but may required to operate for extended periods for emergency operations.

We have expand the zero-emission vehicle purchase exemption to address situations where a specific configuration oh vehicle function is not available for the fleet to purchase. We're allowing greater flexibility in applying for the daily usage exemption by letting utility fleets pull data from any event in the past five years.

Access to the mutual aid exemption has been greatly improved. Fleets now need to have a quarter of their vehicle -- their fleet be zero emission to qualify, down significantly from the previous threshold of 75 percent. Public fleets have more -- public fleets have more time to make purchases when they're granted an exemption to recognize longer procurement cycles else for public fleets.

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Broadly, these changes ensure that utilities can comply with the regulation while ensuring their ability to respond to emergency events.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Staff have been evaluating ways to achieve additional emission reductions. The newly added requirement to purchase California certified engines and accelerating the 100 percent zero-emission sales requirement to 2036, both generate significant benefits.

The reductions were comparable to what would have -- what would have been achieved by lowering the fleet size to 10 or more vehicles. The Board has committed to returning with a zero-emission truck measure in 2028 to electrify the rest of the fleet. This measure is a commitment in the recently approved State Implementation Plan.

Lastly, the Board has discussed with staff potential upgrades -- updates to the Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation to better align manufacturer sales and fleet purchases.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Now, to discuss next steps.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: Staff recommends the Board adopt Resolution 23-13, which staff updated yesterday on April 26th, which does the following: approve the written responses to environmental comments; certify the Final Environmental Analysis and make the required CEQA findings; adopt the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation; and direct the Executive Officer to submit the regulation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for its inclusion in the California State Implementation Plan.

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MSCD AIR POLLUTION ENGINEER ARNEJA: The
Resolution gives further direction on transitioning
California's fleet to zero-emission vehicles: to develop
the Zero-Emission Truck Measure, as proposed in the State
Implementation Plan; staff will evaluate increasing the
Advanced Clean Truck rules requirements to meet or exceed
the fleet requirements consistent with the State

Implementation Plan; and to coordinate with our sister agencies on policy discussions moving biomethane from transportation to other decarbonized --

hard-to-decarbonize sectors aligned with Senate Bill 1440.

As mentioned before, this past week, CARB and our partner agencies have signed a joint statement of intent formalizing coordination on infrastructure development moving forward.

Lastly, we are hearing recommendations from stakeholders on the course of action for future zero-emission measures and have proposed language in the resolution addressing this.

Thank you. This concludes staff's presentation.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you. We are going to go ahead and take a 50 minute lunch break. So we will be back at 1:30 to hear public comment on this item.

Thank you.

(Off record: 12:39 p.m.)

(Thereupon a lunch break was taken.)

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## AFTERNOON SESSION

(On record: 1:32 p.m.)

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. The Board meeting is ready to get started after our lunch break. So we will now hear from the public who signed up to speak on this item, either by submitting a request to speak care or raising their hand in Zoom. I will ask the Board clerks to begin calling the public commenters. I will note that we have quite a long list of sign-ups, so I will encourage you to -- as you -- those of you who are in person as you see your name on the screen to line up at one of the two microphones, so that we can move through our public comment period fairly expeditiously.

So I will turn it over to the clerks.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. We currently have 113 in-person commenters. And the first commenter is David Asti. Oh, and we will be closing commenter sign-ups in a half hour at two o'clock.

And then after David Asti will be Frank Harris and then Yasmine Agelidis.

DAVID ASTI: All right. Everybody can hear me? We're good to go.

Thank you, Madam Chair and Board members. My name is David Asti with Southern California Edison. SCE supports the proposed Advanced Clean Fleets Rule and is

committed to assisting customers through the transition to a decarbonized economy. We appreciate CARB staff's efforts and request that the Board mandate the additional modifications we've discussed in our comments, two of which I just want to highlight now. First, we ask that CARB clarify that the concept of common ownership or control does not apply to temporary requests and is instead specific to relationships where the controlling party has the exclusive right to direct vehicle control for a period of one year or longer.

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Without this clarification, fleets could be required to track information for all vehicles used by the third parties they hire, even though this was served to multiple customers for single purpose requests, like the delivery of lights, generators, or even portable toilets to a job site.

Secondly, we recommend that CARB modify the rule to make clear that the Executive Officer has the discretion to adjust the site electrification delay extension beyond the pre-established time frame, if needed, by the utility and if no other alternative solutions can satisfy the fleet owner's charging needs.

Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. Next is Frank Harris.

FRANK HARRIS: Thank you very much. My name is
Frank Harris. I represent the California Municipal
Utilities Association. CMUA's members are essential
public service providers including publicly owned electric
utilities and public water and wastewater agencies.

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California's POUs and public water and wastewater agencies use highly specialized vehicles to maintain these essential public services safely and efficiently. Similar to Governor Newsom, CMUA and our members support a transition to ZEV fleets, where feasible.

Unfortunately, as currently presented, the CMUA remember remain concerned that this rule will limit their ability to respond to emergency circumstances safely and quickly. CMUA and our members have presented these concerns in meetings with CARB leadership and staff by multiple comment letters and regulatory red lines.

But today I want to address one element of the rule that is paramount to my members. CMUA requests that the Board direct the Executive Officer to initiate further regulatory action to eliminate the 13th model year restriction. While staff referenced SB 1 in this regard, SB 1 was written to prohibit regulations from requiring fleets to abandon their vehicles too early and not intend to require fleets to keep their vehicles longer than their expected useful life. And this restriction effectively

renders many of the flexibility measures just described before lunch unusable for fleets that follow official practices of retiring specialty vehicles earlier than 13 years.

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To better ensure that vehicles can continue to work reliable -- reliably, excuse me, many CMUA members follow a path -- a policy of replacing these vehicles every 7 to 10 years. This information has been provided in various meetings and comment letters as I mentioned. But the regulation before you does not reflect the real world practice and often formal governing board policy of many CMUA members.

Thank you for the time today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you. Next up will be Yasmine Agelidis followed by Manny Leon, and Suzanne Seivright-Sutherland.

YASMINE AGELIDIS: Hi. Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Chair and Board members. My name is Yasmine Agelidis and I'm an attorney with Earthjustice. I'm speaking today in unison with more than 50 members of a united coalition of environmental groups, frontline advocates, public health organizations, truck driver and electrical worker unions, business groups and fleets. We are united in our strong support of the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule.

In your vote today, you wield the power of determining whether thousands of Californians will avoid the emergency room for heart and lung disease, whether we can meet the IPCC's call for immediate action to limit the worst impacts of climate change, whether California's economy will get a \$48 billion boost, whether firms and not drivers will be accountable for the financial responsibility of transitioning to zero, and whether California will create thousands more high road jobs for electrical workers and truck manufacturers.

The opportunity for this rule's success has never been greater. We've seen dramatic progress on electric truck technology, significant policy tailwinds from the federal government, and a torrent of funding that is rapidly ramping up charging infrastructure in our state.

Please vote to adopt this rule today.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Manny Leon.

MANNY LEON: Oh, sorry. Manny Leon California Alliance for Jobs. I come before this Board many times before initially stating that we and the construction industry understand the need for the green transition to address our climate crisis. However, we strongly urge this Board to vote down this proposal presented today. The negative economic impacts to private industry and our

public sector partners will significant -- will be significant and damaging.

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We have all read countless articles about projects being delayed or stalled due to lack of capacity or a sizable number of existing charging stations that do not effectively operate. We should be aggressively addressing these issues before imposing a regulation that will cost both public -- the public and private sector millions to achieve compliance with no real assurance that specialty ZEVs vehicles will be available or the state's electrical grid will be able to handle the increased demand.

Specifically for our sector, the proposed regulation fails to address the unique nature of the con -- of construction sites and vehicles. Construction sites are not permanent, yet charging stations will need to be built on sites, and it's been proven that ZEV construction vehicles will not be able to handle the same workload as existing ICE construction vehicles.

As a result, entities will have to purchase double if not more the amount of ZEV construction vehicles to handle the same workload. Ultimately, project costs will rise in order to reach ACF compliance. To that end, and into -- California's entering, at the very minimum, and economic slow down. As project costs -- as projects

costs increase due to ACF, this will cut into the funding available for construction projects and just as important infrastructure maintenance. This will result in the decline of -- in construction jobs at a time when these jobs will be critical to generate economic activity.

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For those and many other reasons associated with the proposed ACF, we urge a no vote. Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Suzanne
Seivright-Sutherland. And that will be followed by David
Renschler and Michael D. Taylor.

SUZANNE SEIVRIGHT-SUTHERLAND: Good afternoon.

It's a pleasure to join you all this afternoon at today's hearing. I'm Suzanne Seivright-Sutherland from California Construction and Industrial Materials Association, better known as CalCIMA.

CalCIMA supports the regulations aimed to make
California a health and beautiful place to live, but also
understands that regulations with a more workable path to
compliance are going to yield more successful results.

There are clear motivations for the prompt approval of
this regulation that seems to have created an obstacle for
CARB staff to address the several concerns that are
detailed in our comment letters. As a solution, we kindly
request your consideration for the establishment of a
feet -- a fleet advisory group by CARB staff to support

the successful implementation of this regulation. We also request a date for CARB staff to review with the governing board a general status update on the regulation meeting its projected targets, compliance issues, along with proposed adjustments to the regulation that may resolve or minimize compliance issues. Specific to the fleet advisory group, I brought a proposed model for your consideration. I can provide that with you now and I can also email it to you and the CARB rulemaking team.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: David Renschler.

DAVID RENSCHLER: Good afternoon, Chairman and Board. My name is David Renschler. I represent the Northern California MEMA group as well as a member of NAFA. And I happen to be the Fleet Division Manager for the City of Fairfield as well.

So, I started out I wanted to talk about some of the budget constraints that our members, which a lot of Northern California smaller cities, are having and looking at budget shortfalls for next year and possibly the year after as well, as sales taxes is going down a lot and property values are just starting to dip, which is going to cause property tax revenue to go down.

And our own City of Fairfield project that Phase 1 for our to meet ACF regulations is \$60 million of

infrastructure and Phase 2 is 72 million. So far though, we have gotten \$12 million in federal grants, but it doesn't look like that we'll get much more.

So with a budget deficit coming and a small amount of federal funds, we're not sure how we're going to be successful as we want to be successful. All of our members want to be successful in going to zero emission. However, an example that happened to me this morning is we're looking at temporary charging for some heavy-duty vehicles we have coming and we looked at using a propane powered generator. However, the air district is now saying they may not give us a permit, so that we can charge our electric vehicles until our permanent infrastructure. So I'm not sure that the interagency is actually working.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Michael Taylor, who will be followed by Jennifer Goodsell, and Elisabeth de Jong.

MICHAEL TAYLOR: Good afternoon. I serve as the advocacy lead for NAFA, the Fleet Management Association. We have 3,000 members across the U.S. in nearly 300 members based in California, and others based in other states that operate vehicles in California.

On an annual basis, NAFA members manage 4.6 million vehicles, providing all manner of essential

services on a regular basis. Please allow me first to echo the remarks made by David Renschler, a NAFA member, who just spoke before me. NAFA supports the ZEV goals of the proposed regulation, but our members need a more clear and feasible path to compliance.

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We provided a number of specific examples that needed additional clarity in and our 15-day period comment. We hope that CARB staff will go even further than before when it comes to FAQs, trainings, fact sheets, designated State holder group meetings, and keeping the relevant resource websites as up-to-date as possible.

NAFA wants to be an engaged, credible, and helpful partner in making the goals contained in this proposed regulation a reality. In the spirit of support and cooperation, we work hard to offer viable solutions whenever we identify problems.

In conclusion, I also want to acknowledge today's announcement from CARB staff regarding the May 9th Next Stop to Zero breakout session getting started in ZEV 101. Thank you. And again, please continue with such actions and keep in mind it is vital for you to go even further in this area.

Thank you for the time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jennifer Goodsell.

JENNIFER GOODSELL: Good afternoon, CARB Board

members and staff. Imperial Irrigation District supports a comprehensive strategy to accelerate the transmission[SIC] to zero-emission vehicles. And we are implementing pilot projects and purchasing programs to incorporate ZEVs when they're available, tested, and suitable for electrification.

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However, we do remain concerned that the draft ACF Rule will jeopardize our ability to restore essential water and energy delivery services to our customers in Imperial and Riverside counties, specifically, the provisions related to emergency response and the 13th model year requirement are the most concerning to us.

Under the ACF Rule, public fleets would have the ability to apply for certain exemptions, but unfortunately we cannot obtain those exemptions unless a vehicle has reached its 13th model year. IID has Board-adopted vehicle retirement criteria based on industry standards and maintenance history, which is 7 to 10 years, not 13. We are seeking your Board's consideration to allow us to replace a vehicle when it reaches the end of its useful life and remove the 13-year threshold.

Power outages and unplanned utility repairs are urgent in nature. They do require immediate deployment of staff and specialized equipment. While some emergency events will eventually to disaster declarations, we aim to

be more proactive in our response to prevent further cascading events and avoid such declarations if at all possible.

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We are again seeking your consideration to consider on the emergency response provision to redefine the emergency operation to include non-declared events as well as remove the exclusion of high usage days from its analysis on the daily usage requirement. To be clear, IID does support a transition to ZEVs, but we ask for narrow modifications to this very important rule to avoid unintended impacts to our operations as well as to our rate payers.

Thank you so much for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Elisabeth de Jong followed by Noelle Mattock and then Nicholas Schneider.

ELISABETH De JONG: Hello. My name is Elisabeth de Jong with the Southern California Public Power Authority, or SCPPA, consisting of 12 local publicly owned electric utility members.

We are committed to supporting the zero-emission vehicle transition by prioritizing purchasing ZEVs for our public agency fleets wherever feasible. However, the rule must recognize that POUs play an essential role in responding to emergencies such as extreme climate events

and physical attacks. If POUs are delayed in restoring power, it can be a matter of life and death, which is why it is so important that the rule accommodates POU needs including eliminating our arbitrary standards and not ignoring how POUs have used their vehicles when they are needed the most.

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First, we ask that you remove the recently added 13th model year restriction precluding POU fleets from utilizing necessary exemptions. This standard is out of touch with POUs like IID that Board-adopted retirement schedules well below 13 years. Staff's justification for this restriction is based on a provision in SB 1 that is not relevant to the issue at hand.

Second, we ask that you remove the provision that excludes the three highest data readings for justifying need to use the daily usage exemption. We cannot ignore the highest dates, because those are precisely when those vehicles are needed to protect our communities. SCPPA asks you to provide one more round of 15-day changes under direction of the Executive Officer as authorized in today's resolution. We also ask that CARB open a subsequent implementation rulemaking to monitor progress and make timely amendments as needed. We urge you to review the letter that you received signed by 61 general managers of public agencies.

With that, I'd like to thank you for your time and consideration.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Noelle Mattock.

NOELLE MATTOCK: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members. Noelle Mattock with the City of Roseville. I'm here today to express the concern that we've had from the outset of this process. In 2017, Roseville took the cues from the Governor and Legislature and embarked on an ambitious \$30 million circular economy project. Our energy recovery project now diverts biosolids and organics from the waste stream and is creating renewable natural gas to fuel our refuse fleet and will offset 10 percent of the wastewater treatment plant's energy use.

Using RNG in our refuse fleet is the highest and best use, both economically and environmentally.

Roseville appreciates the time Board members took to understand our issue when they directed staff to work out our unique situation, where we have control of the waste streams and are transforming them into RNG, a beneficial use, and providing carbon negative fuel for our fleet today.

The regulation before you today absolutely does not address our issue. We appreciate the language to the resolution -- that was added to the resolution yesterday attempting to address that 1383 issue. But the fact

remains, Roseville is in a catch-22 position with our statutory obligations to meet the requirements of SB 1383 and the rush to move to the state's transportation sector to all electric, all while the state struggles to meet current energy demands and their not proven technologies in the marketplace to meet our needs. Roseville requests your no vote today or at minimum direct staff to modify the resolution, so that it does not choose a predetermined priority like pipeline injection for the RNG that we produce. Specifically, we would suggest adding -- can I finish? Okay. That's -- I'll finish. Specifically, it would be just adding "and SB 1383" right after 1440 in the very last sentence of the resolution. And that would help us out a lot.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

NOELLE MATTOCK: Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

Next up is Nicholas Schneider, followed by Nick Blair, and then Corey Peters.

Nicholas Schneider?

Nick Blair.

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NICK BLAIR: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board members. My name is Nick Blair. I'm a State Relations Advocate with the Association of California Water Agencies, also known as ACWA. We represent over 460

public water agencies throughout California, which accounts for 90 percent of delivered water. And we -- our fleets have many specialty vehicles that provide essential public services throughout the state.

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Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. ACWA has been engaged throughout this process of the proposed ACF. And as we've said throughout, we're supportive of transitioning to ZEVs where feasible to meet the State's goals and where -- and we appreciate where changes have been made by staff through our conversations with staff and Board members, but we continue to be vigilant in our concerns that we've raised throughout this process. We've submitted numerous comment letters to discuss tweaks to exemption pathways the public fleets need, more specifically the -- on the ZEV purchase exemption pathway for feasibility of having ZEVs that meet public water agency functions, not being forced to buy higher class vehicles unnecessarily, and the ability to replace vehicles with conventional vehicles if necessary, when the ZEVs do not yet exist.

Additionally, the -- looking at the daily usage exemption. We want further consideration for the effects of temperature and weight on the performance of ZEVs compared to conventional vehicles.

Next, on the ZEV infrastructure delay, we think

that further consideration needs to be given on the reliability of the grid beyond 2030. And lastly, similar to our colleagues on the electric side, we have concern with the 13th model year requirement. We think it unnecessarily hinders fleet managers from making their best engineering judgment on when a vehicle needs to be replaced.

We advocate as we do on all this, because ACWAs public water agency members are dedicated to upholding water standards to safely maintain drinking and wastewater services to communities throughout the state by maintaining fleets that meet our needs.

So I'll be brief in finishing. We recommend that following potential adoption of the --

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Your time is up.

NICK BLAIR: Sorry.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: We're going to keep it moving. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Corey Peters, who will be followed by Tom Bair, and Chris McGlothlin.

With all due respect, I don't think that CARB staff truly understands what a drayage truck is. There are many of us in the drayage industry that run our trucks

400 plus miles a day. There's hundreds of trucks that are based in the Central Valley, Fresno, Madera going back and forth to the ports of Oakland, the ports of Long Beach every day. These are -- these are drayage trucks.

They're not the local trucks that you guys think of.

Currently, there is no zero-emission truck available today that can make that trip. Yet, you are requiring that all new drayage trucks be zero emission starting in less than nine months from now. For those of us in that area and those of us that buy new trucks yearly, how are we to buy something that does not exist?

You spent the past year carving out exemptions for nearly every other part of this industry, but any time somebody brings up drayage, you go silent. The 1/1/24 requirement that all new drayage trucks be zero emission is not attainable for some of us. This will have a devastating effect on Central Valley shippers who rely on getting their goods to the rest of the world. You guys need to be realistic and push the 1/1/24 deadline back until technology exists that can accomplish those round trips between the Central Valley and the ports.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Tom Bair.

TOM BAIR: Tom Bair, Golden State Freight,

25 | Stockton, California.

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Fact, trains move large amounts of freight cleaner than trucks. Subjecting drayage trucks to ACF or accelerated ACF Regulations will move a large amount of freight off the trains and off rail onto a large number of trucks over the road, diesel, combustion, ICE trucks.

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Most drayage companies are small fleets, less than 50 trucks, and are not well capitalized. And they will need to increase the intermodal drayage rates to -substantially to pay for -- to pay for the ZEVs and the infrastructure. The increased drayage rates will make intermodal or rail uncompetitive versus the over-the-road trucks. The huge increase in the use of over-the-road trucks instead of rail will further congest California highways and further impact already heavily impacted areas. More trucks will be stuck in traffic, idling in traffic. Therefore, subjecting drayage fleets to ACF will have an adverse effect on what CARB is trying to accomplish here, which is less emissions from trucks. Ι urge you to exempt small drayage companies from accelerated ACF.

Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Chris McGlothlin who will be followed Cecilia Garibay, and then Lucia Aguilar.

CHRIST McGLOTHLIN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, members of the board. My name is Chris

McGlothlin. I'm with California Cotton Ginners and Growers Association as well as the Western Agricultural Processors Association.

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I'd like to echo the sentiments of the commenters before me. Major concerns in regards to equipment costs, fleet connectivity. But we detailed several of our concerns within an industry sponsored comment letter earlier this month and I want to highlight a couple examples specific to the interconnectivity that we've faced within the agricultural community and how difficult it is to interconnect in rural communities, even in some urban settings as well.

So in the worst air pollution district in the state, we have a food processor that currently runs on two natural gas engines solely because PG&E has refused to go out and interconnect their system for the last two years to be able to provide them the electric power to be able to run their plant. They've been constantly downgraded on their work list, been told that if they really want to make the upgrades to the substation that they should go out and buy the equipment themselves and invest that money to upgrade the system themselves. We don't feel that that's an adequate response.

Additionally, we have a grower that's weighted almost six years for the -- for their power provider to be

able to interconnect their simple shop. It's like 40 kilowatts. It's not that much power that's necessary to power that shop, but it's been six years on a waiting list before that process is even started.

And lastly, we have a Title 5 permit holding food processing facility who's been denied an estimated service date to replace four existing diesel powered motors with four electric motors to reduce their emissions footprint. And their service provider has told them that they aren't a priority on their list and they don't anticipate the ability to go out and service them in the oncoming years.

So all of these situations within our industry and agriculture specifically only lead that a rule like this will severely negative impacts to the achievement of the rule. So one of the main asks that we have is that you as ARB and the Board put more emphasis on those utilities coming and providing you updates. And we sat through plenty of these other meetings where they said everything was fine, but in reality for our industry, we're constantly under delays.

So thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Cecilia Garibay.

CECILIA GARIBAY: Good afternoon. My name is

Cecilia Garibay. I'm with the Moving Forward Network. I

MFN is a national network with over 50 member

organizations that centers grassroots and frontline expertise. And I'm speaking today in support of our members and a yes vote is a critical step to addressing this deadly pollution. We need the strongest most protective ACF Regulation. For MFN, we know that the implications of CARB's decision affects communities across the country, especially as federal rules are falling short of meeting California's standards. Members across the country have advanced to have their state pass the heavy-duty -- heavy-duty truck rules, like the ACT and the HCO. And we know that the ACF is another example where members and states have been following what is happening in California.

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MFN is here supporting our members and supporting the frontline and fenceline communities in their call for a yes vote on the ACF. Communities here in California and across the country need action now. MFN is led by our frontline and fenceline members. And their communities are impacted by asthma, cancer, and other emissions-related illnesses at an alarming disproportionate rate. We have an obligation and a responsibility to do more than merely listen, but actually act in support of the true experts, these community members, community members who have been battling the public -- the public health and environmental impacts from

deadly emissions caused by freight for decades. These communities members are here today asking that you do more than just listen. They're here demanding that you vote yes. There are representing millions from across the state and country that are living in the shadow of freight operations. There is an urgent need to reduce harm to our communities here in California and beyond. Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Lucia

Aguilar, who will be followed by Cindy Donis, then Jocelyn

Del Real. And just to mention, we -- the commenter

sign-ups are now closed.

afternoon. My name is Lucia Aguilar. I've been -- I'm here from the City of San Bernardino. I've lived there for 23 years now. My husband has health problems. His lungs are very, very -- in very bad state, so badly, he spent several months connecting to an oxygen machine. The reason, his place of employment decided to build some warehouses, and because his boss didn't want to sell his shop and two or three homes. So what did they do? They built warehouses around them. And so now you have so many trailers coming and going all day. And, of course, now you have dust that's kicked up all the time because of the constant passing of trucks.

And so now the doctor tells him he should leave that job. And not only that, but because of all that pollution, my husband continues having health problems. Now, he has to work from home and that's why we need you to regulate any vehicle -- any vehicle fleets that are between 15 and 10 -- or excuse me, 10 to 15 fleets.

And thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Cindy Donis.

CINDY DONIS: Good afternoon. My name is Cindy Donis, pronouns she/her. I'm an organizer and community member with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice, based in Tongva territory or so-called Southeast LA. I grew up living not too far away from the 710 freeway, later learning that it holds 40 to 60 thousand truck trips every single day and I experienced that in my life unknowingly. Those trucks then seep into the streets in my neighborhood to get to warehouses, get to railyards, and other bus -- other communities, all while fuming and emitting diesel pollution.

This rule is one step closer at allowing my community to breathe with dignity. I urge the Board to pass this rule and commit to reviewing and strengthening this rule, to include all fleets regardless of size and ensure clean air for everybody. I hear all the different issues that industry is naming, but that should not come

at the cost of my friends, of my family, and communities and next generations. That sounds again an issue in the industry, an issue with capitalism. And I really urge you to think of the huge transformational shifts that this policy can create in slowing down, because I also think of the workers, the truck drivers themselves. If the truck can't last that long, what condition is the worker then in?

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How are we prioritizing community health and wellness holistically for everybody? And I hope you make us -- a choice based on hope, on love, instead of fear.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Jocelyn Del Real, who will be followed by Emily Lemei, and then Sarah Deslauriers.

JOCELYN DEL REAL: Hello again, Board members.

My name is Jocelyn Del Real with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice. As I mentioned previously, I am a community member that lives right next to the 710 corridor, which sees some of the most heaviest truck traffic in the nation as it hauls 40 -- you know, 40 percent of the goods that come into this nation. And sometimes what this looks like, it looks like cleaning soot off my window sill and understanding that this is, you know, heavily impacting my life, and my family's life,

and my community members's lives, my friends' lives.

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And so I'm here once again. This is my second time here in support for the ACF Rule. We cannot afford to not center impacted communities when it comes to cleaning up the air. And, you know, as you know, and as I mentioned diesel pollution is cutting our lives short from the IE, to LA, and frontline communities all cross the state. And this is yet another sector that has allowed companies to put their needs first before our lives, to fill their pockets at the expense of our lives. And this is not the first time that we have to stand up here to advocate and name the -- it's our health and lives versus the loss of profit or a business. And that fact is -- it's so disheartening, but I'm also reminded of all of the families that will benefit from a strong ACF Rule.

And I hope that no one here has had to support, right, a family member getting oxygen tanks just to breathe. This is a reality for a lot of us. So Board members, please recognize that, you know, you need to keep this momentum going. And I ask that you pass this rule and, you know, revisit this rule as soon as feasible, right, to include more into this rule. And, you know, we stand by the hopes that we can do better in the future. And as my good friend Cindy mentioned, we have to lead off of hope, right, not off of fear, which is something that

is felt, you know, by the previous speakers. Our communities deserve accountability and transparency.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Emily Lemei.

EMILY LEMEI: Hi. I am Emily Lemei with the Northern California Power Agency, or NCPA. We represent 16 public power entities throughout Northern California. And we appreciate the incremental changes made in the 15-day package to recognize the challenges that public utilities face in electrifying their fleets and the important role that electric utilities play in supporting the State's transition to electric vehicles.

However, the rule continues to contain provisions that may hinder local utilities' ability to respond to emergencies and outages. We support the resolution's language authorizing the Executive Officer to issue additional 15-day changes and we urge the Board to recognize that modifications are both appropriate and necessary at this time.

We're asking the Executive Officer to make two specific changes in additional 15-day language. First, that the 13th model year restriction on exemptions be removed for the public fleet regulation. Staff's reliance on SB 1 is misplaced and rationale is counterintuitive, because the statute was specifically intended to provide

certainty to fleet owners by ensuring that the replacement of vehicles not be required sooner than 13 years and not restricting fleet owners from replacing vehicles earlier than 13 years when necessary.

It is critical that a utility is able to replace its vehicles when necessary in order to maintain safe and reliable utility service and emergency response capabilities.

Second, the daily usage calculation should not remove the highest three usage days, as those days are exactly the type of vehicle usage that utilities need to plan and be ready for.

We are committed to supporting California's transition to zero-emission technologies, but these changes must be adopted to ensure successful implementation of the regulation, without comprising the provision of safe and reliable essential utility services. We also ask that CARB closely monitor progress on implementation and make timely amendments to the rule as needed.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up we have Sarah Deslauriers, followed by Jan Victor Andasan, and then Whitney Amaya.

SARAH DESLAURIERS: All right. Good afternoon,

Chair Randolph, Board members, and staff. My name is Sarah Deslauriers and I serve as the Climate Change Program Manager for the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, or CASA. We represent over 90 percent of the sewered population of California, cleaning the waste society flushes to protect public health and the environment and recovering renewable resources, including wastewater-derived biomethane to achieve community resilience.

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Since the October 27th public hearing, CASA members have actively participated in the additional workshops, as well as engaged in meetings with staff, Board members, and other State agencies. And while we are disappointed with the final proposed ACF regulations for which our members have, and will speak to, and we've commented on, we really do appreciate the Board's resolution recognizing the importance of further coordination with State agencies, air districts, and CASA for the successful implementation of Senate Bill 1383, for which our members have existing digestion capacity to receive all divertible food waste and significantly increase our biogas protection, thus also really appreciating the highlight of the need for multiple reliable uses for non-fossil biomethane.

We ask that you please add Senate Bill 1383 in

front of SB 1440 in the last sentence of the resolution to provide equal prioritization. And we look forward to collaborating with staff, air districts, and other State agencies in the next steps.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jan Victor Andasan.

JAN VICTOR ANDASAN: My name is Jan Victor

Andasan. And like I said earlier, I'm a member of and organizer with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice. And I'm not exhausted to do another public comment, even though I just did one earlier. That's for you, Gideon.

But why am I commenting on this item and many people are commenting on the two items that are before you? It's because we know the goods movement is interconnected. And while we start to clean up rail, that all of these issues add in. And like the community I grew up in in West Long Beach, we are surrounded by multiple sites of pollution from railyards to freeways, and truck traffic, and the port complex. And so when I grew up in West Long Beach, I experience all of this at the same time. And I can change locomotive health impacts and literally put truck impacts, and it's the same thing, that we are experiencing health issues as a result of living next to these sites.

And I want to uplift -- you know, I was -- I wanted to pull out, because particularly with trucks, they expose us to diesel particulate matter, which in 1998 CARB voted as a carcinogen. So we talk about respiratory issues, but over the long term, many of our communities face cancers, that for me, I only learned over 15 years later after living in the region, that it was connected to the neighborhoods I grew up in. And so frontline and fenceline communities experience multiple sites of pollution. And they come up to these meetings to speak on multiple issues, because we know that they're interconnected and we needed to stand up for each of these issues.

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And I'm here to ask you all and push you to get zero-emission trucks, because while you may have passed a Locomotive Rule, you'll said that was the first step. This is another step. This is a continued commitment to prioritizing public health and moving CARB to all the reductions that we need for the state, but also for people. We need a yes vote on the ACF rule. We need to make sure that this rule catches the trucks that you all aren't going to catch in this rule, and we need you all to stand with community and adopt the resolution and approve this rule today. We can no longer foot the bill that massive industries benefit off of by contaminating our

neighborhoods.

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Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Whitney
Amaya, who will be followed by Mark Neuburger, and then
Adriana Gopar.

WHITNEY AMAYA: Good afternoon, CARB Board members. My name is Whitney Amaya. I'm a community member with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice and a resident of West Long Beach.

I'm here to urge you to support the adoption of the Advanced Clean Fleet Rule and to consider revisiting and improving this rule as technology continues to advance, which it will.

Our communities are constantly breathing in diesel pollution for many industrial sources, and especially from trucks that run through our communities right next to our schools, our parks, and our homes. A yes vote will help provide cleaner air, which will lead to healthier communities and help save our lives. And I also just wanted to make sure to take this opportunity to say that unless it's true zero emissions, we don't want it.

I've heard previous commenters talking about near zero, talking about hydrogen, biogas, renewable natural gas or diesel. Those aren't solutions. And it's interesting seeing the intersections between a lot of the

different issues that are facing our community, particularly with the speakers that are talking about getting biogas from waste. There's other things that we could be doing with organic waste and it's unfortunate that SB 1383 made an exemption for anaerobic digestion or creating this biogas from waste, because if there was actually true investment in our communities, we would be building or constructing community composting hubs. We would be looking at composting as solutions instead of how do we create biogas, how do we continue to burn? We need to move away from that idea of burning and really investing in our communities and our health.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Mark Neuburger.

MARK NEUBURGER: Good afternoon. I'm Mark
Neuburger with the California State Association of
Counties representing the state's 58 counties to provide
essential local services, such as sewer, flood control,
roads, and much more.

We support the State's climate goals and appreciate the recent changes circulated in the current iteration of these regulations. However, we remain seriously concerned with several items and must request a no vote or postponements, so clarifying language can be added.

First, to timelines and public funding.

Mandating compliance on January 1st, 2024 is unattainable for a regulation requiring significant and immediate resources for county budgets for the permitting, preconstruction, site preparation, and coordination with energy providers to implement. We are requesting an extension of four years from this regulation's proposed adoption. We also strongly urge the State to provide funding resources to support local governments in complying without imposing an undue burden upon ratepayers and taxpayers.

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Secondly, more exemptions are needed for emergency response vehicles. Also, small counties must be granted an automatic exemption based on fiscal hardship. And the delayed implementation for small vehicle fleets in non-designated counties must be expanded to include counties that purchase less than two vehicles a year.

Finally, concerning inventory list and commercial availability, CARB should provide a list of available manufacturers that have market-ready vehicles in the medium- to heavy-duty class sizes to 2B through 8.

We also request that any replacement requirements coincide with the availability of these vehicles from large national auto and equipment manufacturers that are already manufacturing the gas and diesel versions of this

equipment.

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In closing, CSAC and the Californians we represent request your no vote on this regulation today, so we can work with CARB to refine it and help ensure its success.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up, we have Adriana Gopar who will be followed by Julieta Fuentes, and then Jose Avalos.

ADRIANA GOPAR(through interpreter): Hello, everybody. My name is Adriana Gopar. I'm here on behalf of Warehouse Worker Resource Center and the Collective for Environmental Justice. And I'm here today to support the regulation of zero-emission trailers. The community in Inland Empire is being impacted by the demand placed on it by thousands of warehouses.

THE INTERPRETER: And one second for interpreter clarification.

(Interpreter communicated with witness).

ADRIANA GOPAR(through interpreter): Residents and workers of San Bernardino are suffering because of the greed of these great -- these large corporations that are invading our neighborhoods. And these, of course, create tremendous hazards to the health of thousands of human beings and they impact the community with illnesses, such

as asthma, cancer, et cetera. No one is safe. It's our own air that we breathe in our own homes which is killing us. Where is security and justice for all? Save our communities please by giving us the right to breathe clean air.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Julieta Fuentes.

JULIETA FUENTES (through interpreter): Good afternoon again. My name is Julieta Fuentes. I'm here on behalf of the Warehouse Worker Resource Center and I come from the Inland Empire. And I'm here as a voice to Isabel, a young lady who suffers because of air contamination.

Her words. "My name is Isabel. I'm only 18 years old and it seems that I've lived only half my life. At the age of 4, I was stricken by one of the most common illnesses, diseases in this country in the entire world, asthma. This has negatively impacted not just my personal but my emotional growth and development. 'Isabel, don't run. Don't jump. You can't exercise. You're not going to school today. Don't go outside'. Those are the words I heard most often from my parents.

"Not only that, but I had to sit there right next to my teacher while the rest of my classmates enjoyed recess and played. Also being dependent on medication on

a daily basis has left me with many emotional scars. A chronic disease as serious as asthma makes you live with fear and anger, and ask yourself every morning, why me? If only I could live a normal life without having to depend on an inhaler.

"I'll be graduating high school soon, but I'm not satisfied. I'm unsatisfied. My childhood was taken from me. It has been stolen from me, not only from me, but from millions of children who like me suffer from this disease. Asthma and other respiratory problems are not the only diseases caused by pollution and other sources of contamination, so I encourage you please act responsibly and improve the lives of people who suffer from this disease".

Those were Isabel's words. She thanks you for hearing her out and that's why I feel it's urgent that we approve the zero-emissions rule for trucks. It's in your hands. Please prevent children like Isabel and many more from getting sick or dying due to human negligence or political purposes.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next we have Jose Avalos followed by Gem Montes and then Andrea Vidaurre.

JOSE AVALOS(through interpreter): Isabel, I want you to know that the Air Resource Board, and all the

residents, and communities in San Bernardino, and everyone else that's here stand with you.

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Those of you who work in the transportation sector, please answer these questions. Are trucks responsible for fine particulate matter, yes or no? Are they responsible for damaging particulate matter that damages our lungs, yes or no? Are trucks responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, yes or no? Are trucks responsible for the majority or are they greatest source of this most lethal contamination that we see, those that inflict our communities, like asthma like cancer? Are trucks responsible for diesel contamination -- diesel pollution, excuse me?

Especially since we know that diesel has more than 40 carcinogen -- carcinogenic substances that we know of, which makes them responsible for approximately 70 percent of cancer risk, cancer risk that's associated with air contamination in California. If the answer was yes, then why are we here? Please, take your responsibilities seriously. Let's work hard so that tomorrow we can go to a coffee shop together, sit down, drink a coffee, and been able -- and be able to breathe deeply without having our lungs affected by bad air quality.

Remember, contamination or pollution is one vessel to the next. It doesn't matter how many there are

in the road. All of them contribute to pollution in our air. P.S., I get no exemption to pay my rent. I'm either pay it today or I'm on the street tomorrow.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Gem Montes.

GEM MONTES: Hi. My name is Gem Montes and I'm a community advocate but spent approximately 15 years in the trucking industry repairing vehicles, but more specifically, estimating and servicing truck retrofitting for diesel particulate filters. I say this so you know that I had a very intimate relationship with these vehicles. My work with trucks ended for multiple reasons. One was that I found lumps in my right breast. Another reason was that I could no longer bear to tell operators that the retrofit and fines would far exceed the value of the vehicles and put them out of business.

I have seen both sides. And while the regulations are not perfect, no policy is, but we have to start somewhere. And from what I can see, these regulations provide for reasonable flexibility. They health challenge I experienced left my family homeless more than once. If not for community, I would not be here today. I am grateful that the earlier vote resulted in passing regulations to clean up our railroad vehicles. However, we need ACF regulations to pass as well.

Otherwise, we'll continue to play whack-a-mole at the expense of our community lives. I've sat and listened to the industry complain how their lifestyles will be impacted mainly through financial burdens.

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Guess what? Our lives have been impacted too and we're no longer willing to bear that burden for them. Our impacts have included cancer, eczema, low birthweight, ADHD and more. Do you really, really believe that you can compare these things?

It's not breaking news that the trucks are contaminating the air we breathe and worsening the climate crisis we're experiencing. It's not like you didn't know these changes were coming. We're here today through the decisions we have made in the past. And while today's plan will phase out legacy vehicles, we need to breathe clean air now.

Today, please solidify your commitment to the community, and to our planet, and pass the ACF Regulations. We can work together. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have Andrea Vidaurre, followed by Jamila Cervantes, and then Fariya Ali.

ANDREA VIDAURRE: Hi there, Board. Hi again.

I'd like to just start off by saying thank you for passing the locomotive rule and I hope we can bring the same

energy into this rule.

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Before we got here today, our groups went outside and we had grounding, and we thought about all the people that we're bringing in here with us today that are not here right now. And immediately I thought of my younger brother who works at a freight airport that see hundreds of big rigs enter a day on top of the planes that he works on. I thought of my dad who has worked for the warehousing industry for over two decades who was -- who had load and unload diesel trucks every single day. And then now I think about my little nephew who's going to be home-schooled because his school doesn't know how to deal with his asthma and he's lost too many days of school.

As Jan said earlier, their bodies have been used for filters for the poison that these trucks spew. And that's the reality for all the workers in this industry and the community that lives next to it. I hope that you all pass this regulation, but cannot forget about all the other trucks that are not included in this rule. You forget about those trucks, you forget about our communities, because those trucks drive in our communities. We'll get rid of -- we'll clean up the rest of the state, but what will happen to the trucks that are still coming into disproportionately Brown and Black communities?

So this rule has to go farther. Pass the resolution, commit to our community that you're going to address all the trucks, and let's keep working together to get even more investment that we've gotten over the past decade. We cannot complain that there's not enough infrastructure and investment when groups like ours have been fighting at the State to get millions of dollars of investment for infrastructure for this -- for this transition.

So thank you.

2.2

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jamila Cervantes.

JAMILA CERVANTES: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Jamila Cervantes. I'm a community member with East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice.

A few things about me. I live in Southeast LA along the 710 corridor. I developed asthma and allergies as an adult. And another factor about me is that I come from a family of truck drivers. My brother has his Class A and my dad quite literally picked up a shipment in the Sacramento area this morning. Shout-out to my dad.

Trucking is part of our literal livelihood and our financial well-being is intrinsically tied to the success of this industry. But still, our family supports regulations like this one that prioritizes health over profit. And we encourage you to support this regulation

alongside us. My financial well-being means nothing to me if and when, because research shows that I will die prematurely due to continued ongoing exposure to diesel pollution, among the other kind of toxins that I'm involuntarily exposed to every day.

In addition to urging you to pass this rule, I also ask that you strengthen the regulation by lowering the eligibility or criteria for those who would be required to switch out their trucks, even from something like 50 to 10.

And the other thing that I wanted to make note of is that when I was learning about this rule, there was a lot of rhetoric that wanted to pit workers against those seeking environmental justice now, but we are one in the same. I want to emphasize my desire to see the accountability of large firms and corporations.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Fariya Ali, followed by Delia Guzman, and then Kevin Torres.

FARIYA ALI: Good afternoon. My name is Fariya Ali speaking on behalf of Pacific Gas and Electric.

We believe that powering vehicles with electricity and hydrogen that is increasingly sourced from zero-emission resources is one of the most impactful measures California can take to reduce GHGs and other

harmful pollutants. It is therefore critical that we acknowledge that CARB's work and our work as impacted parties and supporting industries does not end with today's vote. Today's vote marks the beginning of the hard work that will be necessary to navigate the myriad operational, technological, and economic challenges to successful implementation of this rule.

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In response to the 15-day changes, we've noted several such operational challenges that will be faced by fleet owners that provide essential public services such as utilities. These concerns and those raised by other speakers today deserve the staff and Board's continued attention to ensure emergency and critical services are not compromised.

As an electricity, fuel, and infrastructure provider, we understand PG&E will also play a crucial role in the implementation of this rule. There will be challenges and we acknowledge the impacts that longer-than-expected timelines can have, but we are committed to making it right for our customers and delivering for our hometowns. For example, in the near term, we are exploring new technologies to develop solutions to manage capacity constraints and combining capacity upgrades with other grid solutions like system hardening.

In the long term, we are creating and adopting a new integrated grid planning approach to meet the needs of our customers and support the State's bold climate goals. We have a lot of work ahead of us, but this rule is crucial for improving our air and protecting our future, and we stand ready to engage with you, CARB staff, your sister government agencies, and most importantly our customers to realize the transformation of our transportation and energy sector that this rule requires.

Thank you.

2.2

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Delia Guzman.

DELIA GUZMAN(through interpreter): Hello. Good afternoon. My name is Delia and I'm from Inland Empire. And today I'm before you asking you please to know, be aware the fact that the access of non-electric trailers that constantly daily pass through our area, through our streets are resulting in much contamination, pollution, and even death. Just see -- just see how many thousands of people are becoming sick, dying, even every day on a daily basis because of pollution and contamination.

See how the asthma rates or other respiratory illnesses are affecting our community, especially older ones, and our children who suffer constantly with these respiratory illnesses. These illnesses cause deaths. I have two beautiful granddaughters and I want to see them

grow old. I want to see them grow healthy, breathe clean air. I want all of us to be able to have that. It's not fair for us to be breathing in poisoned air. No, it's a right for us to have clean air.

The working class in San Bernardino is also suffering, in fact, constantly. Why? Because warehouse owners, the bosses, the people in charge, they view a worker as a number, as something to be used, not as human being. Many corporations like Amazon, for example, have used these workers to line their own pockets. And they do this without taking to any consideration the needs of the worker. We need to prioritize the well-being of our communities. We need to prioritize well-being and not financial gain. That's why I'm here to ask you today please to adopt and approve the regulation of fleet vehicles to get to zero emissions.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up we have Kevin Torres who will be followed a Daisy Lopez, and then Sinai Pantoja.

KEVIN TORRES: There we go. Check. Okay.

Perfect.

All right. Good afternoon, CARB. My name is
Kevin Torres, organizer with the Warehouse Worker Resource
Center, born and raised in Riverside. I grew up within

the Inland Empire, which curiously is known for having one of the biggest industrial frontiers, an award we were again, and not by choice. Growing up, we acknowledged the differences that we can't look up at a beautiful sky, neither drive through clean streets within our very neighborhoods, filled up to the brim with commerce.

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With business at top staring down at as asking ourselves why does greed make the decisions over our lives? Has clean air become such a privilege that we have had to grow up seeing how sadly one can't run, play, or simply do the things other can for the fear of having to lose their breath or even life? Such a restriction that shouldn't even exist for the children of today, but continue suffering the consequences of this invasion.

All of you are placed in a position to help bring our communities into a healthier environment. We are but left in the dark and quite in the literal sense too. So don't turn your back on the millions of humans that have been affected by this and continue to be affected, unless you are willing to have the death and infection of many on your hands. Take a stand, CARB, and take accountability for all of those corporations that continue to day by day Polluting our homes and enforce the Advanced Clean Fleet Rule.

Help make cleaner alternatives necessary to save

the generations of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Thank you and hope you make the right choice to bring us the opportunity to take a deep breath and look up at a blue sky too.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Daisy Lopez.

DAISY LOPEZ: Hello. My name is Daisy Lopez.

I'm a lifelong resident of the Inland Empire and a

community organizer with the Warehouse Worker Resource

Center.

I am here today, because it's time to bring polluting truck fleets into the 21st century with electrification and labor protections that support the quality of life for families that are harmed twice by the industry, first, with unfair business and hiring practices that rob workers of critical benefits and income, and second, by exposing them to diesel pollution in their communities. The Inland Empire is home to the largest logistics hub in the nation, not by our choice. Yet, we are burdened with the largest impacts.

I am calling on you, CARB, to make another right choice today and approve the Advanced Clean Fleet Regulation, and not forget about those fleets that are less than 50, because we still need to find ways to cut pollution from all fleets. It's time to prioritize our

community's health and well-being and not the profit of corporations who benefit from it.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up we have Sinai Pantoja and then it will be followed by Ada Trujillo and then Elba Cordoba.

SINAI PANTOJA: Hello. My name is Sinai Pantoja. I live in San Bernardino. I've lived for my entire life. I love my city, which is the reason I would like to better the situation.

Currently, I'm a senior at Cajon High School. I will be graduating this year and continuing my education at UCLA this upcoming fall. Everyone as a kid has dream, hopes, and ambition and mine was to go to UCLA. In middle school, I made a friend that really wanted to pursue a career in running. He would talk about it like it was his whole life and he wanted to dedicate himself to that sport.

In high school, I saw him join the track team in hopes that one day he would be noticed by his dream college. Suddenly, he stopped running and I wondered why. I finally asked him and he said that it was because his asthma was getting worse and as he got slower, he just became disappointed in himself. I was absolutely devastated when I heard this from him. He had dreamed of

this for his entire life and it was over because of air?

He had a right to breathe clean air and he had a right to

make his dream come through just like I did.

An example that I personally witnessed is my sister. She suffers from asthma and the air that we breathe does not make her condition any better. My family has the responsibility of carrying a small bag everywhere we go with all of her medications. We also live with three filters in our house. One in our room, one in my mom's, and one in the living room. One day I made the mistake of unplugging the filter accidentally. I went to sleep without any worries. I woke up the next day and my sister was freaking out because she couldn't breathe. She felt like her lungs were collapsing and she needed to take a breath of fresh air, so my mom helped her outside. Going outside was not going to make her any better.

We live in a city where all we breathe is contaminated air. Approve this rule and don't stop here. There are thousands of trucks that this rule does not catch and those drive in my community. Approve this regulation and tell us how you're going to address the rest of the trucks.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Ada Trujillo.

ADA TRUJILLO(through interpreter): Hello. Good

afternoon, CARB members. My name is Ada Trujillo. I live in South California in San Bernardino Country, which, in fact, is the largest county in the country. San Bernardino is a beautiful place. It has mountains. It has deserts. It has lakes. But the area of Inland Empire has been invaded, almost you can say, by warehouses, by trains, by cement companies. And this has caused that the air that we breathe become dangerous and affect our health.

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So the American Lung Association recently had a report done in our area and unfortunately the area in which we live was -- came with a very low score. Our home, which of course is composed of myself, my husband, my three children -- my children actually 17, 14, and 9 years of age are -- they participate in cross-country and track and field. They do open air sports and our community came in with such a bad score, in fact not even an acceptable score. The score that we got was an F. Imagine that, an F. I don't even let my kids come up with anything less than a B. And this, of course, causes us sadness. It hurts us. And it's terrible because those of us who live in Inland Empire, it's almost like we're being pushed out of the place where we live.

And that's why we're here before you today.

Those of us who do decide to stay and live where we are

affected and impacted in a negative way. Our health is negatively impacted and that's why we're here asking you please consider and approve electrifying trucks. This can help reduce particulate matter and diesel pollution that's causing so many illnesses in our area.

Diesel pollution is responsible for so many respiratory infirmities, including asthma. But not just that, also health problems, premature death. We ask you please, please vote on this matter and we hope that it's positive and that we can finally breathe clean air.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Elba Cordoba, who will be followed by Tania Gonzalez, and then Ivette Torres.

ELBA CORDOBA: Good afternoon. My name is Elba Cordoba. I've lived in San Bernardino for 25 years.

ELBA CORDOBA(through interpreter:) Good afternoon. My name is Elba Cordoba. I've lived in this area -- or excuse me in San Bernardino for 25 years. This is my first time here in Sacramento. And I live just about close to everything in San Bernardino. Now, I'm experiencing respiratory illnesses. It's not easy and it's not good to not be able to breathe, even for a second, and to have to depend on medication. And this is increasing day to day the pollution that we see. We need to stop this. Yes to regulations.

Behind my house there's this huge building and it's turned into what looks like an illegal parking space. Trucks come, they park there, and they are left idling. In fact, they'll be on all night. And, of course, they're emitting NOx or NOx, which, of course, as you know is fatal for anyone.

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Thank you and my motto is breathe in, breathe out, live. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Tania Gonzalez.

TANIA GONZALEZ: Hello. My name is Tania. I'm a resident of Fontana and I'm member of the People's Collective for Environmental Justice.

So I was here last November actually to talk about the same thing. And I'm here again today to ask you once again to pass a strong Advance Clean Fleet and to lower the fleet number to 10. I want to start off also by just referencing back to what Board Member Diane Takvorian -- I'm sorry if I mispronounced your name. You know, you mentioned that our communities are not just being polluted by rails, and you're correct. We're being polluted by everything in San Bernardino. I work in the City of San Bernardino, so -- and there we have the airport, we have the railyard, and we have warehouses, right?

But, yeah, so I'm just going to talk a little bit

more about the Inland Empire. So also the Inland Empire is very overwhelmed by warehousing, which means that we have diesel trucks driving in and out of our communities every day. We are breathing all of this contaminated air daily. I am the eldest of four. I have a sibling who's about to turn 20 on Monday, a 14 year old little sister, and an eight year old little sister.

So my eight year old little sister is currently in second grade, and I usually drive her to school most mornings. Her ride to school is filled with trucks, but it's not -- it does not end there. The trucks are driving around her school all day, which means that she's breathing all of this in all day. Our children in our communities do not deserve to breathing this in. We deserve better. We deserve the right to clean air.

And my younger siblings deserve a healthier and, you know, stronger future with clean air. And so I'm asking you today, you know, to put our lives over profit. And I will be back tomorrow to hear the vote and hold you all accountable as well.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Ivette Torres followed by Alondra Mateo, and then Katelyn Roedner Sutter.

IVETTE TORRES: Hello, everyone. Good afternoon.

Before I start, I would like to invite the Board members and everyone in the audience to close your eyes and take a deep breath, as we're talking about air and breathing.

So, ready? One, two, three.

(Deep breathing).

2.2

IVETTE TORRES: Thank you. I was excited to come to Sacramento, because in the IE I have extreme allergies that turn into irritated eyes and migraines, but I also forgot pollen exists, because I'm so worried about particulate matter and smog in Southern California, which is unfortunate, because before we left yesterday, we already had an extremely smoggy day, which was impacted even more by some wildfires that were going on in the area and are still happening and it's only April. So excited to see that for the next couple months until October, if anything.

And hearing what everone has been talking about and the fact that we have to deal with extremely bad air quality from April to October is not a lifestyle. I hear folks on the fleets -- the smaller fleets, but I want to share with you all a personal story. When I first mentioned the Advanced Clean Truck Rule to my relatives who are truck drivers and own their own truck fleets, they are like why are you working to kick us out of work? Do you -- do you not want us to have a living? Three years

later, they're like let us know when this Advanced Clean Fleet Rule passes, because we're ready for those incentives. We want funding.

It's possible. We need these regulations and we need them stronger. My uncles, they have smaller fleets, around four trucks, and they're ready. So let's get those fleets down. Let's help the workers as well who are independent and working with the larger corporations.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Alondra Mateo.

ALONDRA MATEO: Hi, everyone. My name is Alondra Mateo. I'm a member of the People's Collective for Environmental Justice. And today, I urge you to approve this rule, because the reality is that we needed this yesterday.

I know technology was behind, but as you know, it's exponentially catching up to the need. In the Inland Empire, it has become inevitable to avoid being around trucks. Whether you're sitting at home, going to school, on your way to work, the pollution is everywhere and we cannot escape it. Unfortunately, in the large part of where we live, our local leaders have chosen warehouses over people. In Bloomington and unincorporated area in San Bernardino County, residents are being coerced, for lack of a better word, to sell their homes so that a

warehouse can be built. The school district also sold an elementary school for the same project and is now moving all those students to a new school next to a truck stop.

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This rule will help us to minimize the impact that all of this pollution is having on people. But as Ivette mentioned, don't forget to include the trucks that this regulation does not -- does not include.

CARB really needs a strategy for these ASAP, that includes financial help and incentives for small trucking companies. Please take these considerations and approve the rule. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Katelyn Roedner Sutter.

And then after that will Enrique Arroyo, and followed by

Brenda Soto.

KATELYN ROEDNER SUTTER: Good afternoon. Thank you. I'm Katelyn Roedner Sutter, State Director for Environmental Defense Fund representing our 500,000 members and activists here in California.

First, I want to express my appreciation to CARB staff for their extensive outreach to stakeholders and the incredible work that has gone into this rule. EDF supports the latest staff proposal as presented. The acceleration of the timeline from 2040 to 2036 will increase the cumulative societal benefits of the ACF by nearly \$10 billion through 2050, ranging from fewer

premature deaths to lower operational costs for the operators of the 130,000 additional zero-emission trucks that will be on our roads.

I understand the concern expressed by some that the ACF Rule may reach too far too fast, but EDF's recent economic analysis makes two important findings. First is that urban used zero-emission trucks in all weight classes will reach price parity with diesel trucks by 2025. The second is the lifetime total cost of ownership for those same trucks and regional trucks will be less than diesel trucks also by 2025. Together these findings point to an economically viable path forward for implementation.

And finally, I would echo many comments that the ACF Rule is completely necessary, but not alone sufficient to address the significant air quality threats faced by California communities. We appreciate the proposed resolution language acknowledging this and look forward to working with CARB staff going forward and we ask for your support today.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Enrique Arroyo.

ENRIQUE ARROYO: Good afternoon. My name is

Enrique Arroyo, organizer for the Warehouse Workers

Resource Center. I come before you to address my concerns about the contaminants that are affecting the lives of my

family and people in my neighborhood. I am here to urge you to take my po -- your position seriously and make it -- the change for zero-emission fleets. Any move that you don't take is only harming us more and more every day.

I have a two-year old daughter with her whole life ahead of her. This is one -- this is not what I envisioned when I think about her future. I talk about -- I talked to her about how beautiful this world could be -- is when she grows up. And the reality is that she isn't going to -- this isn't -- this is not the picture I painted for her.

Respiratory illnesses like asthma, and not to forget COVID-19, have one thing in common, and that is they impact communities of colors the most because of the air we breathe every single day. It's time to put a stop to this and make the change for cleaner air and healthier lives. A lot of the pollution is truck exhaust. At any given time semi-trucks and -- are ravaging through our streets creating more than half a million daily trips that turn blue skies gray.

Put yourself in our shoes for a moment and think about how concerned and affected you would be by this.

Please pass the truck regulation and don't forget about the trucks that aren't included.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Brenda Soto, who will followed by Alberto Leon and then Benjamin Luna.

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BRENDA SOTO: Hi, everybody. My name is Brenda Soto and I'm a member with The People's Collective for Environmental Justice.

I'm here to ask CARB to stand on the right side of history and adopt the resolution and approve the rule. Our communities in the Inland Empire suffer from the worst air quality in the nation, as you know and have heard from many community members here today. We have more than 4,000 warehouses, which means that a half million diesel trucks pass next to schools, homes, and parks every single day. The majority of warehouses are placed in the areas that only shopping is done the least.

Imagine the while others around the nation enjoy the benefits and convenience of online shopping without having to be in close proximity to these warehouses, EJ communities pay the consequences. No matter where we go, all we see around is diesel trucks contaminating the air that we breathe. The IE has become a dumping ground for many companies like Amazon, who profit and destroy our environment. Our communities are not disposable. The Inland Empire is one of the most beautiful places in California and it's in your hands to hold these corporations accountable.

As we see the logistics industry grow rapidly do not forget about all the trucks that this regulation does not include. CARB has to have a strategy for these trucks as soon as possible. I hope all of you keep the same energy from earlier and approve this rule.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Alberto Leon.

ALBERTO LEON: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Alberto Leon. I'm from San Bernardino. I have been living here for more than 20 years. I thank you to The People's Collective for Environmental Justice to give me the opportunity to participate again.

regulations. For example, consider as a limit not a minimum the fleets, but less than this. Yes, like one of the members of my community already said, why? Because any amount of pollution worsens the air quality in San Bernardino. Where I live in San Bernardino, geographically is located in a place that is like a park -- like a park, because it's surrounded by the mountains. And all the pollution from the -- from the cities located on the coast, that pollution when the air pushes the pollution. So because of the mountains, the pollution concentrate in San Bernardino. So that why researchers show that the expectation of life in San Bernardino is

less than any other place in that area.

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So that's why I would like the CARB to start on strict regulations to help us with this problem.

Thank you so much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next will be Benjamin Luna, who will by followed by Heather Kryczka, then Ben Palmer.

BENJAMIN LUNA(through interpreter): Good afternoon. Before starting, I wanted to let you know that I lost my phone earlier. If anybody finds it, you'll be -- you'll be thanked with a huge hug from me.

Thank you.

After seeing what took place here today, my gratitude towards God is even greater and my trust in you is much greater. There's huge forests with huge trees that give us oxygen, but there's an enemy, an almost invisible one, and it's an insect. It's a pest. It eats through the bark straight into the center or the core of the tree and it eats its way up. The tree starts drying out, at first from the very top until it dies. That pest is responsible for the drying out of entire forests. You can't see it, but it's destructive.

The particulate matter that's spewed out by trucks, we don't see it, but they go in deep and they kill. I ask myself what would happen if at this very

moment we restrict or say no to that type of transportation? What would large companies do? I'm sure they would use all resources available and find replacements, new ways. Why? Because they're not willing to lose.

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Please, we need your help. We need your help, so that we can breathe better and live in a dignified way. We're here today this afternoon to ask for your support. We are full of hope. We dare to dream with a clean and better future, and it starts here with us right now. We need to make the places where we live better, because we're there, and so we ask you please to help us, so that these large corporations, these large companies do what they should.

And thank you for listening.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Heather Kryczka.

HEATHER KRYCZKA: Good afternoon. My name is Heather Kryczka and I'm a staff attorney with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

NRDC urges the Board to vote unanimously in favor of the Advanced Clean Fleets standard, which will protect public health, the environment, and grow the economy. We strongly support sending a clear market signal that by 2036 all new medium- and heavy-duty vehicle sales must be zero emission, and cleaning up drayage on advanced

timeline to address their outsized harm.

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Driver misclassification provisions in the rule will provide overdue labor protections to work -- to workers and truckers who've been exploited for generations, and this will, in turn, help to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Electric transportation is a fast-growing source of exports and manufacturing. Strong electric truck standards can build on this progress, create market certainty, and drive investments in growth. Other aspects of the rule must be strengthened if the State intends to keen its equity, public health, and climate commitments.

We urge the Board to direct staff to develop an updated ACT sales schedule by 2026 to reflect the latest technology developments and capture a greater share of the federal incentives from the Inflation Reduction Act, many of which sunset in 2032. And critically, the Board should direct staff to identify ways to reduce pollution from trucks in frontline communities that are not currently regulated by the ACF Rule. Please vote yes today.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have Ben Palmer, who will be followed by Christina Scaringe, and then Katharine Larson.

BEN PALMER: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and

members. Benjamin Palmer, Director of government and public affairs for Enterprise Holdings one of the world's most trusted mobility companies.

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We really appreciate the conversations we've had thus far with CARB staff and Board members on our concerns with the ACF. Fundamentally, rental is different. Rental customers are the end users and rental fleet companies are simply the conduit through which our customers obtain vehicles for use. And we request that the distinction be reflected in the ACF.

We've had productive discussions with CARB Board members and staff around the idea of allowing fleets to count the rental of ZEV towards their compliance obligation. However, this idea did not make it into the 15-day comment language. The proposal must be adopted now for two reasons. First, it will help fleets meet their compliance obligations in early days when fleets need to overcome barriers, such as costs and infrastructure.

Second, this will drive the much needed demand for rental companies vehicles who must procure these vehicles. And we want to avoid a situation where these vehicles sit idle on our lots.

Along these lines, our second request is that vehicles rented by entities that are exempt from the ACF be deducted from the denominator in our compliance. There

seems to be overall consensus that this approach makes sense, so we would urge the Board and staff continue working with us to address these concerns as soon as feasible and before the first compliance period to ensure that fleets have enhanced compliance tools and that rental companies can help the State with successful implementation of ACF.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Christina Scaringe.

CHRISTINA SCARINGE: Good afternoon. Christina Scaringe for the Center for Biological Diversity supporting the adoption of a robust Advanced Clean Fleets Rule.

Specifically, we strongly support the mandates for 100 percent ZEV medium- and heavy-duty vehicle sales by 2036, 100 percent ZE drayage by 2035, public fleet purchases starting in 2024, and cleaner California certified ICE engines where limited exemptions are granted. These proposals provide market certainty and stimulate critical investments for a necessarily speedy transition to clean fleets and position California as a leader in the competitive market for the inevitable new energy economy, promising billions in public health savings and benefits, saving lives, and improving Californians quality of life.

However, we oppose CARB's unfortunate and unnecessary decision to delay waste and wastewater fleet implementation, which surrenders GHG benefits to, according to your own analysis, a level lower than the baseline before 2036. This missed opportunity is especially disturbing, as these are particularly well suited to electric adoption.

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We agree with prior comments that this rule is necessary but not sufficient, as the latest IPCC report makes clear the window to act is still open, but is rapidly closing. And the bottom-line answer for a livable planet is to halt all new fossil fuel extraction and production. Every tenth of a degree matters. No action is too soon. And the single most important action we can take is to rapidly phase out fossil fuels and transition to the new energy future. The news is dire, but it presents great opportunity for cleaner air and water, safer, healthier communities, but also for California's economy.

CARB's March cost-benefits analysis identified 48 billion in net savings, not including any health or environmental benefits. California can serve as a model for other jurisdictions. The barrier to success on the climate crisis is more political than technological. To quote a colleague, this is more auto mechanics than rocket

science. We urge the Board to adopt the strongest rule possible.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Katharine Larson who will be followed by Orville Thomas, and then Saira Ramirez.

KATHARINE LARSON: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Katharine Larson and I manage State Regulatory Affairs for SMUD, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

SMUD supports the State's efforts to decarbonize the transportation sector and reduce harmful pollutants, and the ACF is a key piece of this strategy. As a publicly owned electric utility, SMUD is committed to transitioning our own fleet as well as supporting affected fleets within our service.

We appreciate many of the changes in the latest iteration of the ACF Rule, including a ZEV milestones option, but we still have remaining concerns, most notably around emergency response and the uncertain development of specialty ZEV vehicles that can meet utility requirements, which we believe are not sufficiently addressed in the proposed language.

As many of you know, we experienced historic storms in January that caused extensive damage in SMUD's

service area. To restore power as quickly as possible, we relied on mutual aid from utilities large and small across the state. It typically takes crews about eight hours to replace a pole and we had over 300 down, so it was a really around-the-clock, all-hands-on-deck effort.

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This experience underscores the importance of having vehicles capable of working extended shifts in inclement weather doing energy intensive tasks, and also ensuring that your partner agencies have the capacity to send vehicles to support us in our time of need.

We filed detailed written comments and recommend that CARB make several changes to allow fleets to respond to the determination that a ZEV would meet their needs, consider the practicality of ZEV mobile fueling options in the mutual aid exemption, and clarify the exemption process for fleets using the milestones option.

We respectfully request CARB address these issues, ideally in 15-day changes, but we look forward to working with staff on implementation.

Thank you for the consideration.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Orville Thomas.

ORVILLE THOMAS: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, Board members, and staff. My name is Orville Thomas, and I serve as CALSTART's State Policy Director.

CALSTART is a California-based non-profit focused

on helping clean transportation technology companies accelerate the transition to zero emission. CALSTART plays a strong role and strategy and hands-on implementation of a zero-emission truck technology future to support the state, which gives us unique perspectives on the reality of readiness of the tech and how to address the stages of scaling deployment.

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The proposed Advanced Clean Fleet Regulation is and aggressive, but necessary and fully achievable regulation that provides alignment and clarity for the full power of the public and private sectors to pull it together. We strongly support the proposed Advanced Clean Fleet Regulations and encourage the Board to adopt them.

During this process, CALSTART has advocated for an accelerated zero-emission sales requirement. We're happy to see a 100 percent goal for 2036 instead of the previous deadline of 2040. We feel that this provides opportunities for manufacturers, supply chain partners, and the ZEV ecosystem to grow with certainty. We wouldn't make the recommendation if we didn't feel that the technology as either currently available or on the cusp of being commercially available. We applaud staff for their work to engage with stakeholders on the exemptions and the exceptions. We feel that they are fair and offer opportunities for compliance. While fair, we hope that

their usage is minimal, because of accelerated work on infrastructure and accelerated manufacturing of compliant vehicles.

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CALSTART will continue to work with CARB and our 300 plus member companies to ensure conversations are being had over the current state of technology and how best to meet the intent of the proposed regulation.

Humanity may be experiencing our last best chance to avoid human-caused climate disaster. Decarbonizing the transportation sector, especially medium— and heavy—duty vehicles, is imperative for us to meet the moment and mitigate damage from emissions and greenhouse gases. For the reasons stated and many more, CALSTART asks the Board to adopt the proposed Advanced Clean Fleet Regulation.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Saira Ramirez, who will be followed by Madison Vander Klay, then Ray Pringle[SIC].

SAIRA RAMIREZ: Good afternoon, Board members.

My name is Saira Ramirez and I am here with People's

Collective for Environmental Justice.

As an active member of the Inland Empire, I stand in unison with other environmental justice organizations and leaders. I speak for my mother who lives on Reservoir Street in Pomona, California with over hundreds of trucks passing by every day, and is also a cancer survivor.

I know businesses can rise to the occasion and create strategies and partnerships to continue to operate, even if that means making a few stops.

But none of us can ask many of our family members who have passed away from lack of health access and clean air and are being overworked to their bones to rise. So I want to thank the people who lead with compassion and bravery, and lead our country to zero emissions. I support this regulation and I hope you do too.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Madison Vander Klay.

MADISON VANDER KLAY: Good morning, Board Chair and members. My name is Madison Vander Klay with the Silicon Valley Leadership Group. Thank you for the opportunity to comment today. The Leadership Group represents over 350 of Silicon Valley's most respected employers, many of who are key players in decarbonizing fleets. Those include businesses with fleets to decarbonize as well as those producing zero-emission vehicles and related infrastructure.

SVLG is pleased to support the accelerated deadline for the 100 percent ZEV sales requirement.

Additionally, we appreciate the expansion of the infrastructure delays and extensions. These extensions are a pragmatic response to the very real supply chain and

material shortages that entities face transitioning to ZEVs. However, these extensions should be further expanded by including a process for CARB staff to permit additional discretionary delays as needed, if unforeseen circumstances arise.

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Additionally, we urge CARB to include a mechanism to allow fleet owners to generate and trade compliance credits. This market-based system would allow fleet owners to make decisions to maximize both cost savings and emissions reductions.

Likewise, SVLG reiterates that NZEVs should only be permitted for compliance in very limited scope when full ZEVs are not available. The Leadership Group is available to assist or clarify these comments. Thank you for the opportunity to comment today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have Ray Pringle[SIC] who will by followed by Will Barrett and then Heidi Hannaman.

RAY PINGLE: Good afternoon, all. My name is Ray Pingle and I am with Sierra Club California. Sierra Club California has over 500,000 members and supporters and we strongly recommend your approval of the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule as proposed. CARB's adoption of the ACF Rule to transition high-polluted commercial vehicles to clean zero emission will be a historic initiative that will cut

toxic air pollution and help save our planet from a climate catastrophe.

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It will achieve a hundred percent ZEVs on the road by 2035 for drayage trucks and a major portion of other vehicles by 2042. Requiring 100 percent of mediumand heavy-duty vehicle sales to be ZEVs beginning in 2036, we believe will be the earliest such target day globally. It will send a strong signal to industry that we can and must transition to ZEVs urgently and will catalyze already engaged stakeholders towards successfully achieving and exceeding its objectives.

California's leadership will serve as a model to inspire other states and nations to do the same. We also appreciate that CARB realizes that this rule does not cover all trucks and that it will need to commit to take further future action to capture trucks in fleets of fewer than 50 vehicles, and the remaining unregulated vehicles. It will also need to seek to reconcile the existing ACT Rule with this new rule with a hundred percent sales by 2036 in order to smooth the ramps year by year.

And as I've listened to some of the other commenters from fleets, I think several of their problems -- it's probably a majority can be accommodated with the new expanded delays in exemptions that CARB has developed. And secondly, I would echo an earlier

commenter that whatever CARB can do to have more and more educational programs, so people know all the infrastructure funding that's out there, the total cost of ownerships, what's happening in infrastructure, truck as a service model, charging as a service model. I think a big problem is just the lack of understanding what's out there to help.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Will Barrett.

I'm the National Senior Director for Clean Air Advocacy with the American Lung Association. The Lung Association, the American Cancer Society, Regional Asthma Management and Prevention, the California Black Health Network are among two dozen health and medical organizations supporting the ACF Rule adoption today. So very much appreciate all of the work that's gone into getting it here.

The shift to zero-emissions technologies in California is critical to address our ongoing public health and air pollution crises in the state. Our recent State of the Air Report issued last week found that 98 percent of Californians continue to live in a county that receive a failing grade. And we certainly don't like giving out failing grades in the report, but here we are

with 98 percent of us living in a county with at least one.

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The trucking sector, as we saw in the presentation, is a leading source of that harm. And we know that we need to get to the core of it. It's a major source of disparities in pollution burdens throughout the State. And the ACF Rule really goes to that. Rule offers critical opportunities to improve health. The early focus on zero-emission drayage fleets and useful life turnover at port trucks, graduated ramps to zero-emission truck fleets, the 100 percent zero-emission truck sales program at 2036 is critical, but also the ACF is the second most productive strategy in the State Implementation Plan to achieve our ozone standards. You took care of the locomotives today. That was number one.

The ACF will save 2,500 lives over the course of implementation and generate 26.5 billion in public health benefits. And today, you've heard many, many stories of communities impacted by the damages of failing to address air pollution from the trucking sector through more zero-emission trucks on the road. We echo their call for zero-emission trucks and approve this -- urge you would approve this critical public health measure.

So with that, I want to say thank you. I look forward to implementation. We know there's more work to

do to coordinate ongoing truck policies at CARB, whether the ACT, the zero-emission truck policy that was included in the SIP, and others, but really appreciate all of the work and the professionalism of the staff throughout the process.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Heidi Hannaman, who will be followed by Sam Wilson and then David Isen.

HEIDI HANNAMAN: Good afternoon. I'm Heidi
Hannaman with the California Special Districts Association
representing over 1,000 independent special districts who
provide essential local services, such as fire protection,
water, sanitation, mosquito abatement and more.

We support the State's climate goals and appreciate the recent changes circulated in the most recent iteration. However, we remain seriously concerned with several items and requesting a no vote or postponement, so clarifying language can be added.

First regarding timelines and public funding.

Mandating compliance on January 1st, 2024 is unattainable for a regulation requiring significant and immediate allocation from local agency budgets for the permitting, pre-construction, site prep, and coordination with energy providers. We are requesting an extension of at least four years from regulation adoption. We also strongly

urge the state to develop a grant program to support local governments in complying without imposing an undue burden upon ratepayers and taxpayers.

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Second, more exemptions are needed for emergency response. Local agency vehicles are essential to health and safety of our residents. While some of these vehicles are captured under the current emergency vehicle exemption, it must be expanded to all vehicles that must be operable 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The risk of disruption from wildfire, flood, power shutoffs, and other natural disasters is too great to risk the operability of these vehicles and the health and safety of Californians. Our comment letter details examples of other vehicles we think need this exemption.

Finally, small agencies and departments must be granted an exemption based on fiscal hardship and the delayed implementation for small vehicle fleets in non-designated counties should include agencies that purchase less than two vehicles a year.

In closing, CSDA and the Californians we serve request your no vote on this regulation today, so we can continue to work with CARB to refine it and help ensure it's ultimate success. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Sam Wilson.

SAM WILSON: Hi, Chair Randolph and members of

the Board. My name is Sam Wilson. I'm a Senior Vehicles
Analyst with the Union of Concerned Scientists. Thanks
again for the opportunity to comment today in strong
support of the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule.

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The ACF is an effective, feasible, and flexible regulatory foundation to accelerate the heavy-duty vehicle market towards the zero-emission freight paradigm that we all need so urgently.

Combined with the ACT, the ACF takes a crucial step towards environmental justice, efficient and cleaner freight, and a more stable climate. ACF will significantly reduce harmful emissions from the state's heavy-duty fleet, resulting in thousands of avoided early deaths and hospitalizations due to exposure to toxic air.

The rule also delivered nearly \$50 billion in benefits to fleets through savings related to reduced fuel and maintenance expenses, as well as speeding the sticker price parity between combustion and clean truck models.

I strongly urge the Board to adopt this regulation unanimously. However, ACF is not a civil -- silver bullet. We should recognize that today. It does have its own -- its intrinsic problems like in counting fossil fuel in ZEVs as ZEVs and leaving some of the state's dirtiest trucks outside of its electrification strategies to address this.

We recommend that the Board direct staff to adopt additional rules that focus on strall -- smaller -- or focus on emissions from small tractor-truck fleets, and, you know, tailored to their specific impacts and needs. We also request that the Board direct staff to begin working on a rule to smooth the new sales requirements with the existing ACT requirements.

And then finally, just thanks so much to the Board and staff for your hard work on this in a robust public process, and adopting this incredibly meaningful regulation. I, and UCS, and our partners are looking forward to continuing working with you all in the future as we move towards a clean and equitable freight paradigm.

Thanks.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is David Isen who will then be followed by Staci Heaton and then Michael Tunnell.

DAVID ISEN: Good afternoon. David Isen on behalf of Denali Water Solutions, Imperial Western Products. Our company is very proud of the hard work we do in California and United States diverting organic material from landfill and turning used cooking oil, fats oils, and greases into biodiesel, lowering emissions in California.

Our concern is that the narrowly focused proposed

ACF Regulation ignores the millions of organic waste being diverted away from landfills under SB 1383 by only exempting franchise waste haulers and delayed that haul and process diverted and organic waste. The same exemptions and extensions should be granted to non-franchise waste fleets providing waste diversion services using alternative fuels such as biodiesel, renewable diesel, SAF and the like under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, which is something I'm very proud of, that assists local governments in achieving their SB 1383 goals and mandates in AB 32.

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Under CDFA's oversight and SB 1383 compliance, the rendering industry creates biodiesel, renewable diesel, and sustainable aviation fuels. Collectively.

BMVD is a drop-in fuel replacement displacing natural petroleum, lowering emissions.

Additionally, under CDFA's oversight and SB 1383 compliance the livestock feed industry diverts well over 10 million tons annually and an additional 1 million tons of organic food waste material being upcycled into animal feed, lowering emissions at a massive rate.

Obviously, there's going to be some issues implementing this at such a flat rate of speed. And a lot of it's been discussed, but a lot of it -- with ours, we go to a lot of stops. It's a very intensive job to go

and -- to go to 50, 60 stops in a location, and it just isn't going to work at this exact time with the current technology available.

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The trucks are -- that I'm looking at are under 200 mile per trip. And we go anywhere from six to seven hundred miles at a time. Again, I respectfully urge the Board to consider the same exemption extensions to be granted to non-franchise fleets, assisting California under SB 1383 diverting organic waste landfills.

I appreciate your time. Thank you very much and I appreciate working with you all.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We're going to go slightly out of order, because the Baja, California Secretary of Economy, Kurt Honold, has joined us online and wants to speak briefly.

BAJA CALIFORNIA ECONOMY SECRETARY HONOLD: Thank you very much. Can I talk?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Go ahead. Thank you.

BAJA CALIFORNIA ECONOMY SECRETARY HONOLD: Thank you. Good afternoon, dear CARB members.

On behalf of the State of Baja California, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to share our insight on the zero-emission proposal discussed today.

San Diego is home to California's largest commercial land port of entry with an estimated 7,000 to

9,000 truck crossings every day. These trucks connect large manufacturers south of the border with maritime, ports, marine ports in the Los Angeles area and consumer markets in California, contributing significantly to California and Baja California's economies.

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This trade has been integral to the State's success as the fourth largest economy in the world and supports over 565,000 jobs across the state. I'm talking about California. To ensure a successful transition to zero-emission vehicles while avoiding a negative impact on integrated, co-producing supply chains, and our shared economy, I respectfully urge CARB to consider the following facts that highlight the urgent need to revise the proposed regulations.

The weight of the batteries, additional 5,000 pounds at least, will reduce the carrying capacity of a truck by one-third of its current capacity. This will translate into 33 percent additional trucks on the road to transport the same load as a diesel truck. This extra cost will be absorbed by industry or consumers.

There is also an 11-hour driving limit for commercial truck drivers in California. By adding charging stops of about two hours for a full charge, delivery times will increase and have an impact on our integrated supply chains whose success and efficiency

depends on the just-in-time dynamic.

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Charging stations take up -- about 16 months to be completed and there is currently no stations to ensure transportation from San Diego to Sacramento or at all ports of entry.

This takes us to growing concern based on the energy capacity on both sides of the border to supply a growing fleet of electric vehicles and to cover that purchase of battery chargers of up to \$75,000 per unit.

Specifically, on the drayage ruling, please also consider an extension or exception to register natural gas operated trucks that have already been purchased to comply with the current regulations but that have an estimated delivery time of November '24, which leaves companies with no ability to access marine ports upon receiving these trucks. A complete lack of availability of ZE Class 8 trucks in Mexico.

Without the tools and support of a gradual and realistic transition to electric commercial vehicle fleets, we face the possibility of trucking companies migrating out of the state and potentially losing multinationals and investment projects that flee from the uncertainty of these causes.

Our administration has worked with the private sector to install electric charging stations across the

state for vehicles, increasing the state investment in the production of clean energy and acquiring natural gas operated vehicles for public transit. Unfortunately, the proposal is evidencing our current short-term adaptation challenges. Baja California is unable to transition in the same speed as with the same intensity as California. We do not have comparable financial incentives, federal government programs, private enterprise resources, and infrastructure.

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Adopting the rule as is will have drastic inflationary impacts in California and major supply chains delays. Of the 7,000 to 900[SIC] daily trucks crossings, as I mentioned, 80 percent are from Mexico. They, of course, are not able to transition because of the reasons I mentioned above and I don't believe California can absorb these additional crossings. Baja is betting on hydrogen and I will make more sense to wait just a few more years for this technology to be ready and available.

I look forward to continued collaboration on this and other financial priorities.

We also want to comply and change this way of using our vehicles, either commercial or normal cars, because that's the future and because we all want to protect our beautiful planet.

Thank you for your great disposition and

considerations.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you Secretary Honold. I know you had hoped to speak earlier, but were unable to, so I appreciate the cross-border discussion and collaboration.

BAJA CALIFORNIA ECONOMY SECRETARY HONOLD: Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Next speaker, please.

STACI HEATON: Good afternoon. Staci Heaton with
the Rural County Representatives of California
representing 40 rural counties statewide.

First, I'd like to thank CARB staff for the work that they've Done on getting these regulations to the point where they're at. They have really worked hard to work with stakeholders on adopting and amending these regulations to include some exemptions and things that we've asked for, so we really appreciate that.

We also appreciate the work of Board Member
Kracov on really digging into these regulations and
working with stakeholders. We appreciate that work and
tireless effort there. We believe that I -- we stand
ready to work with CARB staff on implementation of these
regulations. We have some lingering concerns, but we know
that as things crop up, we are there ready to work with
our member counties and work through these things.

Experience tells us that things will crop up, so we're going to work as hard as we can, because we believe that the only successful regulations are those that are fully implemented, so we're going to work on that.

One lingering concern that we do have though that was not addressed in the regulations are the issues of Public Safety Power Shutoff and Enhance Power Safety Settings events. And we believe that that could be pretty easily taken care of if the backup mileage -- mileage on backup vehicles could be exempt from counting during those documented events for public vehicles, so that when they're traveling a lot of miles during times when they can't charge for three, four, or five days at a time during a PSPS or EPSS event, that they could still use their backup vehicles and not have those miles count against that thousand miles. So we just -- I just wanted to make that comment and appreciate all your work on this.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Michael Tunnell, and then followed by Lynnette Robb, and then Michael Caprio.

MICHAEL TUNNELL: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Mike Tunnell. I'm with the American Trucking Associations. ATA is the largest national trade organization representing the more

than seven million men and women working in trucking-related jobs. Our members are at the forefront of determining how to successfully deploy zero-emission technologies, which will be advanced by the ACF Regulation.

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These fleets are extremely concerned over the regulation's unrealistic timelines, given the unproven nature of the vehicle technology and the lack of charging and fueling infrastructure. They are concerned their limited resources will be spent justifying exemptions, rather than delivering the nation's freight.

Exemptions are not available to everyone. Auto haulers with heavier zero-emission tractors will need to reduce the number of cars carried, because there is no exemption for weight. As you heard earlier, daily round trips to and from the San Joaquin valley or Reno to the state's ports will not be able to use new trucks, because there is no daily use exemption for drayage trucks. And interstate trucks that rely on public fueling will not be able to comply since there is not exemption for lack of public fueling infrastructure.

Equally concerning is the State's efforts to prohibit the operation of EPA certified engines.

Seventeen states are only authorized to sell EPA certified engines under federal law. Prohibiting trucks sold in

other states will severely restrict the flow of commerce and result in higher prices for goods and services. The newly proposed California-only certification requirement is unworkable and needs to be removed from the regulation.

We urge you to take a pause and reevaluate the proposal before you today. We'll get there, but achievable timelines and targets matter. We simply ask you to be realistic about the path forward.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Lynnette Robb.

And we fell that it is CARB's position to provide for your residents with renewable and regular energies that includes gas also for trucks. I'm a bus driver. I drive an electric bus, but my bus only goes a hundred miles and has to charge all night, and it's very unreliable.

There's no infrastructure for the type of thing that you're trying to implement now. It is too fast.

Only 46 percent of people say -- 46 percent of people say they will never drive electric. Only nine percent of

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people in California want electric infrastructure, want electrification at the -- the way that you want to do it total electrification.

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It's not something that we want. It's not something that the people want. You need to listen to the people what they want. We're the ones that hire you. We're the ones that pay for your jobs. Okay. We are not interested in what you're trying to sell here. It's not ready and you're jeopardizing our state by doing it. going to be billions of dollars to implement this. You know this. At least a half a trillion dollars at least, minimum, to implement what you're trying to do. And it's not going to be effective especially in rural areas of California. They're going to suffer. The people are The people that are here talking about going to suffer. doing it are the very people that are going to suffer, low and moderate income people.

The air where I live in San Pedro -- I live right in the port. I'm right at the cruise center. I'm at the cruise ships. I'm -- all the trucks come in, the trains. My air is great. It's 1990. Forty percent in 1990. And greenhouse gas emissions in California is only one percent, one percent.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Your time is up.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank yo.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up, we have Michael Caprio and he'll be followed by Damon Conklin and then Jon Costantino

MICHAEL CAPRIO: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph,
Board members, and staff. Michael Caprio, Director of
Government Affairs for Republic Services. We're here in a
position of support today and our comments are
specifically related to the high priority fleet segment of
the rule.

First off, we'd like to start by thanking Board members, and especially staff for their incredible amount of work that's been done on this rule. It's been a very thorough process and has involved input from multiple stakeholders. And the staff reports notes the number of workshops and hundreds of meetings that have occurred over the course of the last year plus. Our testament to the level of effort that's been put forth and we Truly appreciate that level of effort and the open public process that's occurred.

But we realize that the end result has come with a rule that has a very high probability of success, but we also realize that that success won't come without its challenges. It's going to require collaboration between utilities, several industries, several States agencies,

and local entities. And we think that Republic Services is well positioned to be leader as the rule is implemented.

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We've made major investments in staffing and research and development over the last couple of years. And some examples of that are as follows. We have a full-time team of four people that are tasked with infrastructure development and permitting. We've partnered with an OEM manufacturer to participate in a ground-up development of a fully electric collection vehicle that will be deployed in California later this year. We've been very thoughtful about the removal of diesel trucks that are in our fleet first and having them be removed and replaced by ZEVs as a priority. But also as a first priority, making sure the ZEVs are placed in communities that will benefit the most as soon as possible.

So in closing, we appreciate the opportunity to participate in the process and look forward to continuing our journey in this space and appreciate all the efforts of CARB Board and staff members. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Damon Conklin.

DAMON CONKLIN: Good afternoon, Chair and members. Damon Conklin representing the League of California Cities representing local municipal fleet

operators who provide critical and essential services to our communities both big and small. We value the staff's work and the conversations leading up to the most iteration. We support decarbonization of our fleets.

However, we remain seriously concerned with several items.

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First, fiscal feasibility. Local budgets are typically formed every two years, capital outlay projects every five years. And if a disaster were to occur like a fire devastating a region or in causing massive outmigration of a tax base, these cities are struggling to meet its core missions and services and need to rely on provision that would, when it's feasible and cost effective, price caps.

Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles are not produced to the same scale as passenger vehicles and they require massive batteries to compensate for the heavier weight, more lithium, more graphite, magnesium and the every contentious cobalt. There is nothing in this proposal that prevents an unscrupulous manufacturer to artificially inflate retail costs of these vehicles, knowing that these vehicles are mandated to be purchased without a true, free, and competitive market, and reasonable price caps must be included.

And just finally concerning inventory lists and commercial availability. If the Legislature approves

CARB's request for nearly \$20 million over the next three years to implement this particular rule, then CARB should have the means and capability to provide a list of availability, not unavailability, but availability of manufacturers that have market-ready vehicles to the medium- and heavy-duty class size.

With respect, we look forward to working with staff if the -- moving forward with any implementation, but for today we ask you to hit the pause button. Let's do it right and not rush this.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Jon Costantino, who will be followed by Susan Olavarria, and then Bill Magavern.

JON COSTANTINO: Good afternoon. Jon Costantino representing CCEEB, the California Council on Environmental and Economic Balance.

And first, I'll start by acknowledging all the hard work of the Board and staff. There's been lots of meetings to get us here today. To say that the ACF is impactful is a gross understatement, both in -- economically, every sector of the state will be impacted, but also the -- it's a pillar of both attainment and the GHG goals. So it needs to be able to be successful. And so implementation is the key to making that work. Given

the success of these -- given the importance and scope of these regulations, the success or failure is going to be seen by the whole world.

And therefore, you could say the same thing about the 2022 Scoping Plan. But that was a plan. It was a vision document. This is a regulation. It becomes enforceable the minute you vote on it. There are compliance risks. There are costs. And there are enforcement repercussions, so we've got to get it right.

It is that reason that CCEEB works so diligently at all levels of CARB to -- for pragmatic and reasonable approaches, so we're asking for two things today. One is a data dashboard, similar to what was used -- what's used today in the LCFS. Posted, reasonably available, transparent data that shows the exemptions, the number of vehicles, the number of chargers. It would really be helpful for implementation and oversight. And the second ask is that we have regular maybe semiannual updates to the Board on how the program is doing. Without that oversight, without that follow-up, this sort of goes into a vacuum. And I know you don't want that to occur. So oversight and implementation is really the ask today.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Susan Olavarria.

SUSAN OLAVARRIA: Hello. Good afternoon. Thank

you for the opportunity address the Board regarding the proposed ACF Regulations. My name is Susan Olavarria and I'm Vice President of Government Relations for Stericycle. We have more than 1,000 employees working at 23 facilities across California servicing hundreds of businesses and hospitals, providing essential secure information, destruction, and regulated medical waste disposal services. Our mission is to protect people in brands, promote health and well-being, and safeguard the environment.

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We share CARB's commitment to achieving meaningful emission reductions that will help the State achieve its climate goals. We commend CARB staff and appreciate their hard work that has been done so far on this important precedent-setting rule and appreciate that they worked with us and heard our concerns. We appear with you -- before you today to ask you, however, because we're still concerned about some issues that haven't been addressed. We ask you to please postpone the adoption of the hearing until a later date, so that staff have additional time to address the important issues raised by Stericycle and others in written comments.

This is a first-of-its-kind regulation. It is likely to be replicated, as has already been heard here, across the country. And it is imperative that CARB get it

right the first time. There's still many outstanding questions about equipment availability, infrastructure efficiency, and the practicality of implementing this rule, which will have wide-ranging implications. If you move forward with a vote today, we ask you to -- we actually support what staff has already stated, that they're going to be considering stakeholder suggestions to provide guidance, which is a wonderful step forward. And we ask the Board to please simultaneously issue a resolution directing staff to draft clear guidelines and FAQs for the regulated community that addressed the gaps and uncertainties created by the current version of the proposed rule.

Thank you for your time today.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Bill Magavern who will be followed by Jacob DeFant, and then Aravind Kailas.

BILL MAGAVERN: Madam Chair and members, Bill Magavern with the Coalition for Clean Air urging you to adopt the rule that's in front of you today. It's an excellent proposal. It's particularly important that drayage is sector that is prioritized for cleaning up early on, because we know that so many people exposed to the emissions from drayage trucks are in disadvantaged and low-income communities and are already excessively

burdened by air pollution. I think a couple of the changes that you're looking at now are also particularly important moving up the new sales date to 2036 and the California engine requirements. So thank you for including those.

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We know that this will not end the work that needs to be done in cleaning up trucks. And so I think it is important that the resolution notes that there is more work to be done, including with the zero-emission truck measure, which was included in the State Implementation Plan. So we look forward to working with all of you on that one.

Infrastructure is a challenge. You know, we do not downplay that, but you have allowed here for an exemption process. This morning I suggested that the Locomotive Rule was a free throw. This one might be more of a bank shot, because the infrastructure challenges, which will require significant amount of teamwork working with other agencies like the Energy Commission and Utilities Commission to make sure we have that infrastructure available.

But with this agency, I think when you're at your best, you really put public health first. You did that this morning. And I think with this rule, again that's the key. I noticed that today, Los Angeles is suffering

air quality that's unhealthy for sensitive groups. April is a time when we usually expect the air to be at its cleanest. So we're already reaching those levels of concern. It's not a good sign for the rest of the year. And it does just show the importance of adopting this rule.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Jacob DeFant.

JACOB DeFANT: Hi. Thank you, Chair Randolph, members of the Board and the dedicated CARB staff. My name is Jacob DeFant and I'm here presenting comments on behalf of the Agricultural Council of California. We are a member supported organization that advocates on behalf of 15,000 farmers across California ranging from small farmer-owned businesses to some of the world's best known brands.

We're very appreciative of staff for inserting language for compliance extensions for delays associated with transition costs and electric infrastructure.

However, we still remain concerned about these issues.

ZEV technology has seen dramatic rises in prices, creating cost burden on agricultural producers, deepening a competitive disadvantage for California agriculture. Over the past few years, several producers have taken advantage of existing incentive funding to replace diesel yard

trucks with electric models. These conversions would not have been made possible without the pairing of local air district funding programs.

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Additionally, many producers use specialty vehicles during seasonal harvests. Transitioning to not yet released or untested alternatives and specialty vehicles on farm could cost producers additional hundreds of thousands of dollars, and some have estimated wait times of up to three years for first generation models, which would delay compliance.

Further more, we are still concerned with the ability of infrastructure and utilities to provide consistent energy supply to meet the increased demand anticipated by these regulations. We ask that the Board consider additional extensions to allow time for utilities to catch up with the anticipated demand that will be generated by this rule.

Furthermore, producers have shown a dedication and willingness to step up to incorporate new technologies that assist in cleaning up our air, but we remain concerned about the cost burdens on producers without additional funding mechanisms. We are concerned about the demand and reliability challenges faced by utility providers and the effect it has on producer's ability to comply with the proposed regulation as it is written

today.

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Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next, we have Aravind Kailas, who will be followed by Kristian Corby and then Chris Shimoda

ARAVIND KAILAS: Madam Chair, members of the Board, ARB staff, a very good afternoon to you. Aravind Kailas with the Volvo Group, Volvo Group North America to be specific.

First off, thank you so much for the opportunity to provide comments. We are the leader in serial production and deployment of heavy-duty, or Class 8, electric trucks today and we'd like to keep it that way. We thank ARB for creating this unparalleled market here in our country and the rest of the world. We want our state to succeed in attaining the Governor's goal of 100 percent zero-emission transport by 2045.

Unfortunately, that's not guaranteed. We strongly believe that the only way to success is by coming up with a holistic solution. As has been stated previously, attaining this goal is predicated on a three-legged compliance stool, vehicle manufacturers, that includes folk like -- folks like the Volvo Group and others, fleets, and charging, and fueling infrastructure. The Advanced Clean Fleets Rule, or ACF, would finalize

regulation on two of those legs. The third leg remains unobligated and threatens the success of the other two. We recog -- we appreciate that CARB has recognized the likelihood that charging infrastructure deployment will not keep pace with the compliance timelines set forth in the rule. And we have many examples of witnessing this unfortunate incident again and again.

Many of our HVIP vouchers are not being redeemed, because the charging infrastructure is not available. And so we are already starting to face these upstream effects. If the fleets won't buy the trucks because the charging infrastructure is not available, it's only a matter of time that we are not able to sell and meet our sales quota. For that reason, Volvo cannot be held responsible for not meeting the sales targets because of factors outside of our own control.

Therefore, Volvo respectfully urges ARB staff to consider and amend the ACT compliance timeline to comport with those considered in the ACF.

Thank you so much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Kristian Corby.

KRISTIAN CORBY: Hello. My name is Kristian rby. I'm the Deputy Executive Director at the

24 | California Electric Transportation Coalition.

CalETC supports the ACF Rule. The ACF Rule is a

necessary -- necessary compliment to the ACT Rule. And for the truck markets that are ready to transition, these rules will be an effective combination, driving both supply and demand. I'd like to note that CalETC's Board members are made up of the five largest utilities in California, SCPPA, and NCPA. And we're committed to making this transition a reality by working closely with stakeholders on infrastructure planning.

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In some cases, meeting the infrastructure need will take time, but there are major planning and funding efforts underway to help meet the demand as this regulation ramps up. There will be challenges, but we are motivated to meet those challenges. I'd like to thank the CARB Board and staff for working with us on this rule, their attention to our concerns, and willingness to adopt some of our recommendations. We still have concerns that we'd like to see addressed in this language or an additional 15-day comment period after the Board vote today. We believe these recommendations are critical for implementation of the rule.

We recommend removing or reducing the 13-year requirement to access certain exemptions from the public fleet rule. This is critical to allow public agencies and utilities to replace their trucks sooner than 13 years in order to maintain a fully functional fleet that can

provide critical public services.

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We recommend the non-repairable vehicle exemption include breakdown of the engine or the vehicle, and that new and used vehicles be allowed to replace broken ones. We recommend removing the exclude the three highest readings from the daily uses exemption. This is particularly important as we see utilities responding to impacts from more frequent and extreme climate events. We recommend the definition of the common ownership and control only apply to contractors that do work for one year or more. To eliminate confusion about any short-term or one-off contractors.

I really appreciate your hard work on this landmark regulation and for your consideration of our recommendations.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Chris Shimoda followed by Julia Levin and then Elaine Shen.

CHRIS SHIMODA: So good afternoon, Chair Randolph and Board members. Chris Shimoda with the California Trucking Association. I just wanted to revisit some of the concerns we expressed in October and I know we have several new Board members. But just to see whether or those were alleviated in the 15-day changes.

There were really three buckets that we raised

back in October. One was the basic feasibility of the regulation. This rule still does apply to vehicles that we do not believe are well suited for zero-emission technology. We continue to encourage the ARB to focus on return-to-home-base vehicles, predominantly Class 5 and below, that have the opportunity to centrally charge overnight.

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Two was lack of infrastructure. The analysis says that we need 300 plus DC fast chargers in the ground every week, depending on, you know, which year you're looking at for ACF. In the infrastructure workgroups that we held between October and now, I actually raised that we need more than a hundred megawatts in the ports of LA and Long Beach alone by the year 2025. And the response I received was we do not actually know what projects are in the ground or in the works to meet that demand, so that continues to be a concern.

I want to acknowledge the site electrification delay provisions at five years. However, the utility which covers half this state said in October that some of these projects could take seven years or more, so it continues to be a concern.

And then just continued lack of fairness to truckers who are going to rely on retail infrastructure, but cannot access it. There is no exemption. They're

going to be forced to buy trucks that cannot plug in. That just simply is not fair.

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And I know I'm running short on time, so I'll just say this. We continue to want to work with your staff. I've been working with ARB for 10 years now. We've never failed to come to a compromise on a regulation, but we just have to express our concern and opposition to this rule. We do not believe it is feasible. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Julia Levin.

JULIA LEVIN: Good afternoon. Julia Levin with the Bioenergy Association of California. I'd like to thank the Board and the staff for your very thoughtful process leading up to the decision today or tomorrow. I'd also like to echo the comments from both the wastewater and the waste hauler sector. These are two essential services, wastewater treatment and waste hauling protect public health and safety, and it is critical that they continue at full capacity. And so the flexibility that you provided to these two sectors is really, really essential to protect public health and safety.

These two sectors are also essential to meet that state's short-lived climate pollutant reduction requirements though, because the wastewater treatment facilities can take a lot of the diverted food waste. The

waste haulers need to get the rest of the diverted organic waste to beneficial alternatives, much more beneficial than landfilling. And that is one of the most effective and cost effective tools we have to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions.

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As the Air Board itself recognized in the 2017 Scoping Plan, effectively managing waste streams is perhaps the most basic of environmental tenets. These are critical sectors, so thank you for the flexibility that you are Providing them.

I'd also like to echo the recommendation of the City of Roseville. We really, really appreciate the inclusion of the last paragraph of the resolution. It is critical to finding new home for biomethane, renewable hydrogen, and other end products from diverted organic waste and other organic waste streams. But we agree with the City of Roseville that in addition to including the SB 1440 program, it's important to mention SB 1383. SB 1440 is limited to residential and small business uses, which are also supposed to be electrified in the coming decade. So that, at least in its current form, is really not the right long-term home either.

And then in addition, we think that that last paragraph should mention electricity reliability.

Biomethane, renewable hydrogen, other renewable gases,

while really important for hard-to-electrify end uses, are also critical for electricity reliability.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Elaine Shen, who will be followed by Ruben Aronin, and then Veronica Pardo.

DR. ELAINE SHEN: All right. Good afternoon,
Chair and members of the Board. My name is Elaine Shen.
I'm Planning and Rules Manager with the South Coast Air
Quality Management District.

I'm here today to support -- to express our agency's support for the proposed Advanced Clean Truck -- Clean Fleet Regulation, ACF. So the turnover to zero-emission truck fleets, as mandated by ACF, will bring about much needed clean air and public health benefits for our entire region, especially for the environmental justice communities living in and around freight hubs and freight corridors that attract heavy-duty trucks.

However, we do share similar concerns that the road to zero-emission trucks at least will be bumpy due to truck delivery and infrastructure delays. With the recently added compliance extensions to accommodate these potential delays, we respectfully request that CARB commit to annual compliance tracking and reporting, and specifically on the compliance extensions, the use of it and also the associated near-term air quality impacts.

And emissions from any on-site electricity generators, if used for truck charging, should be tracked and reported as well. We heard about this from a gentleman earlier working with a public agency and we also heard it from private industry that they are complaining -- contemplating in using on-site electricity generators.

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The annual tracking and reporting can also help inform the effectiveness of ACF before key compliance milestone years and whether CARB should consider any future amendments to improve implementation outcomes.

Regarding the proposed purchase exemption in the event ZEV and NZEV is not available, we respectfully also request that CARB institute a mechanism such that the cleanest available truck will be purchased.

And thank you again for the opportunity to comment and for considering our requests. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Ruben Aronin.

RUBEN ARONIN: Thank you, Chair Randolph, and Board members, and staff for all of your tireless work on this rule, including all the stakeholder meetings and workshops. This is a really momentous day. We can finally see some clear air coming and California won't always have to be number one, LA; number two, Visalia; number three, Bakersfield; number four, Fresno; number

seven, Sacramento; number eight, San diego; number 11; San Jose. I don't like these rankings. Seven of the top 11 worst air basins in the country are poisoning our people where we work, play, and live every day. And you've heard many of the testimonials here and you know because you all live in these communities too.

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But we can unleash the entrepreneurial spirit of the fourth largest economy to meet the challenge of replacing dirty diesel trucks with the cost savings of trucks available today.

I've had the privilege of working with more than 70 environmental justice, business health, science, environmental, consumer, and labor groups who have engaged deeply with staff and many of you as this rule has developed over the last 18 or 24 months. Thank you for listening to the Teamsters and our labor partners to ensure this rule doesn't regulate misclassified truck drivers, but rather shippers.

Hopefully you saw our coalitions full page ad in the LA Times and have seen the impressive number of op-eds and log posts touting the job benefits, the equity importance of this rule, and the need to clean up our air.

I also hope you have a chance to review some of our support materials and letters at electric trucks now ca. com including that letter from 31

legislators urging adoption of this rule and urging you to go further.

Our coalition also strongly opposes natural gas truck exemptions for all the reasons staff has noted. I point you to the recently submitted opposition letter from our equity partners submitted today. We thank you for the comprehensive Board resolution that recognizes this is the start of truck regulation and the end of it. We urge you to bring future regulations sooner than '28 and we look forward to working with you on implementation.

Thank you so much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next up is Veronica Pardo, followed by Kelsey Genesi, then Ashley Gonzalez.

VERONICA PARDO: Good afternoon CARB Board and staff. I'm here today on behalf of the Resource Recovery Coalition of California. Our members provide critical waste and recycling services throughout California and have led the state in recycling and organic waste management innovation. Those who operate in the waste industry are essential service providers and unique implementers of SB 1383, california's new organic waste diversion regulation.

We would like to express our gratitude for the Board's recognition that the successful implementation of California's organic waste diversion requirements and

methane emission reduction goals mandated by SB 1383 are critical to the State's climate goals. Multiple reliable uses for non-fossil biomethane will be needed for successful implementation of SB 1383.

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We want to underscore the need for coordination with other State agencies and relevant stakeholders to implement our organic waste diversion goals. SB 1440 implementation is supplementary to this goal and we need additional support if we intend to transition biomethane into the harder to decarbonize sectors or as a feedstock to produce hydrogen or to produce electricity to charge battery electric vehicles.

Additionally, as included in our written comments and as we have stated in public meetings, our industry is trying to procure ZEVs now, but have already been faced with significant delivery delays and ZEV infrastructure development delays by no fault of their own. Ultimately as essential service providers who protect the health and safety of communities by managing municipal solid waste, it is critical that we continue to have the ability to deploy the cleanest available technology if ZEV infrastructure and vehicles are unavailable.

I just want to, you know, acknowledge that this has been a three-year effort and thank you very much to CARB staff for all your hard work and we're almost there.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Kelsey Genesi.

KELSEY GENESI: Good afternoon. My name is

Kelsey Genesi and I'm the National City Policy Advocate at

Environmental Health Coalition. Almost every resident I

have met suffers from asthma or has someone in their

family who does. Children's asthma hospitalization rates

in National City are more than double the county average.

And the percentage of low birth weight is higher than 84

percent of California.

The pollution burden from cars and trucks is higher for low income communities of color and National City is no exception. Ninety percent of west side residents are Latinx and almost a quarter live below the poverty level. National City is home to Pasha, one of the Port of San Diego's largest tenants. The Pasha Group delivers cars to 49 states resulting in approximately 60,000 truck loads of cars each year. It is no surprise that National City residents breathe more diesel polluted air than 90 percent of the state.

Of the National City marina district's 60 acres, residents only have access to green space on less than two percent of that acreage at Pepper Park. Residents have fought for nearly 10 years for funding to expand and make improvements to Pepper Park and we are still waiting. We

know that living near highways, ports, warehouses have devastating effects and can cause chronic health issues leading to premature death.

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Without crucial green space and investment from the port, the only hope National City residents have to breathe cleaner air is swift and significant regulatory action to stop the burning of any fossil fuels. afford to leave any more emission reductions on the table. Without including auto carriers in the ACF Rule, communities like West National City will have to wait longer breathing more of the most toxic air in the state before they can hope to see the air quality benefits from this regulation that other cities will see first. rule is our best opportunity to do something about the trucks and auto carriers on our streets. We ask that you pass the ACF rule and include auto carriers without exemption for natural gas vehicles so we are not left Frontline communities like ours are desperate for relief and deserve to benefit from this rule. Thank you for your time and consideration of our request.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Ashley Gonzalez, followed by Adam Browning and then Silvia Calzada.

ASHLEY VALENTIN GONZALEZ: Hello. My name is Ash Valentin and I'm a resident of Logan Heights and an AB 1617[SIC] steering committee member. I'm here today to

call on the Air Resources Board to vote in favor of the Advanced Clean Fleets standard.

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My little sister and I find it very difficult to breathe or enjoy the two parks in our community due to the horrible air quality. We are struggling to survive and are consumed with the aftermath of having these developments in our homes. Instead of protecting my neighborhood from the potential of more diesel trucks entering our community, I should be in my dorm studying for my mid-terms this week. It is heartbreaking and exhausting to continue fighting against the presence of toxic Corporations that don't have the best interests of our communities.

Just a couple months ago the MCC wanted to double the number of diesel trucks in our community. I chose to prioritize fighting to protect the health of loved ones over my mid-terms at that time too. Our community didn't ask for these diesel trucks to come into our home nor the health issues. Therefore, just as my elders and past community members have been urging for clean air in our community, I am here to urge you to vote yes to help people live longer healthier lives, especially in communities of color and low-income communities, where exposure to smoke and diesel soot is one of the clearest examples of environmental racism.

If we do not have CARB take action to find more ways to cut pollution from all front-line communities, just as our past and present generations who are struggling to breathe, our future generations will also be negatively impacted. Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Adam Browning.

ADAM BROWNING: Good afternoon, Madam Chair, members of the Board, I'm. Adam Browning with Forum Mobility. We're building a network of heavy-duty charging depots designed specifically for drayage in and around the ports of LA, Long Beach, Oakland, and out to common warehouse destinations. Over the next 18 to 24 months, we are working to bring our first tranche of depots on line, which should support about 600 Class 8 heavy-duty trucks. And that hopefully will be just the beginning.

I just want to say that the passage of this, which we support, marks the beginning of our collective effort, not the end. For successful implementation, the State is going to need make some Biblical investments in charging and in infrastructure. I calculate for drayage alone five billion for chargers, 11 billion for real estate, 13 billion for trucks. We can catalyze a successful market transformation through building economies of scale, like the State did with solar where I began my career, but current efforts really do need to be

dramatically increased. We need a Manhattan Project for charging. And I don't mean Manhattan, Kansas. We do not yet have the Manhattan Project for charging.

I say you hold in your hands right now an incredibly potentially effective tool for helping to support the transition in the small businesses that needs soft landings as they invest in this transition, and that is the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, which provides about three and a half billion dollars annually, most of which goes to biofuels. We are now looking to mandate zero-emission solutions. And you could help direct that fund evergreen to the same solutions that you're mandating. We've provided voluminous comments of exactly how that could happen and I hope you'll support that going forward as well.

Lastly, I just want to say California is capable of great things and I look forward to working in collaboration with you all on this great thing.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Silvia Calzada followed by Margarita Moreno, and then Alicia Sanchez.

SILVIA CALZADA: Good afternoon, CARB Board members. My name is Silvia Calzada, constituent and community leader in the National City, San Diego. I am a Community Health Worker with the Environmental Health

Coalition and I am also a member of the AB 617 Portside
Community steering committee, member for the Joint
Implementation Committee of the AB 617 CERP, and the Port
of San Diego's Maritime Clean Air Strategy, along with
being a Board member for the community housing works. For
over 25 years, I have Lived in the portside community of
Old Town in the west side of National City, a neighborhood
overburdened by toxic emissions due to the heavy presence
of polluting businesses, because city and just mixed land
use in existence for more than 50 years.

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The toxic air we breathe from heavy-duty trucks including a automobile carrier has affected our quality of life, increasing asthma, and respiratory disease cases dramatically. As a patient with asthma and a resident of the Paradise Creek Apartments, an affordable housing project of community housing works, was a recipient of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund supported by CARB yourself.

Unfortunately, there are other challenges that we are facing outside the gated community. To the east, we site the Ford company where auto carriers travel to and park with their engines on in the middle of the street polluting the air and interrupting the traffic flow. To the west, exists Pasha, a large automotive business which transports more than 500 new cars in its auto carriers throughout the portside communities. For this reason, I

am here demanding you include the car carriers to the Advanced Clean Fleet. It is essential you approve and define the power you have to support healthier, safer, and thriving communities. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. Margarita Moreno.

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MARGARITA MORENO(through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Margarita Moreno. I'm a resident of National City and an organizer for the coalition of -- the Environmental Health Coalition. I'm also part of the steering committee AB 617. I have been for more than two years now. And I'm here today representing not just my community, but anybody else, the residents in our area who are experiencing respiratory issues because of the contamination air pollution. Personally, I've seen it with my own family. My child has asthma and has caused us to be able -- or excuse me, caused us to have to receive medical care very, very frequently. And this is something that we're seeing in all the port cities, especially National City and Barrio Logan.

And as part of the AB 617 steering committee, we support the Maritime Clean Air Strategy, which we understand is the document, so that the port can have the authority to make any changes and adapt any strategy, so that they can make sure that the work is taken care of in

a cleaner way and electrify any trucks that come and go into the port by the year 2030.

Today, we're here to support the Advanced Clean

Fleets Regulation, because that would help lower pollution
significantly. We need companies to buy clean
zero-emission trucks. In National City, we have a company
called Pasha. They transport new cars in semi trucks and
that is one of the highest sources of pollution in our
area. I live so close to this freeway and pollution, you
know, it doesn't stop. It goes on day to day all day, so
we want car carriers, those who transport these vehicles,
to be included in this regulation in the next five years.
And I hope you can take into account our requests.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. Alicia Sanchez.

ALICIA SANCHEZ (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Alicia Sanchez. I'm a resident of National City and an organizer with the Environmental Health Coalition as well as a member for the AB 617 steering committee. And I'm here because too many trucks come by our area polluting and they cause respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, not just in the community, but within my own family. We want trucks to be electrified by 2035, which is why I support the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. In fact, in our community, we have a company

called Pasha, which is dedicated to transporting new vehicles throughout California. They do it throughout the entire United States. They make more than 60,000 daily trips and this affects so many of us, too many of us, who live near the I-5 freeway, where there are residential homes and schools very close to where they make these trips. We are here to support the advanced regulation of clean fleets and we ask you please to consider including any company that transports vehicles, since they are one of the primary sources of contamination. And we'd like to see this implemented within the next five years.

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Thank you for listening and we would love for you to take our request into account.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Monserrat Hernandez followed by Meli Morales, then John McNamara, then Andy Schwartz, then Mike Monagan.

MONSERRAT HERNANDEZ (through interpreter): Good afternoon. My name is Monserrat Hernandez. I'm a resident of Logan Heights in San Diego. And for the last two years I've been part of the AB 617 steering committee. One of the great achievements that we've had with this community is to get the CERP approved, a CERP that will improve our air quality in the portside communities of San Diego. Today, we're here in support of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, because we feel it will help improve

what we've already supported in San Diego with AB 617, which is to have a statewide regulation to have zero emission trucks in California in the coming years. The health of all those who live in this -- near the port is at stake, if we don't improve our air quality soon. We do not want to continue having the highest rates of asthma among the children in our community. And that's why we ask that car carriers be included in the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. Why? Because, for example, National City these trucks take approximately 60,000 daily trips that pollute our community and that's why we want to see them included in this regulation within the next five years.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Meli Morales.

MELI MORALES: Meli Morales representing the Environmental Health Coalition from the San Diego and Tijuana region in support of the Advanced Clean Fleet Rule and acceleration of the 100 percent ZEV sales requirement to 2036.

Less than one percent of the planet has safe air to breathe. The impacts of this crisis are concentrated and exploited in BIPOC communities like Logan, a majority Latina neighborhood adjacent to the Port of San Diego.

There, diesel emissions are responsible for 84 percent of

the cancer risk from air toxics and children have five times more asthma hospitalizations than kids in the affluent community of La Jolla.

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Additionally, the San Diego international border 617 communities experience the highest traffic percentile in the state and PM2.5 levels in the 95th percentile. A million trucks are crossing the border each year and we need them to be zero emission. Our air quality crisis leaves no room for exemptions for natural gas vehicles. Our dependence on fossil fuels harms EJ communities many times over when it's pulled from the ground, when pipelines enable land up, when pipelines leak, and again when spewed from a tailpipe.

Studies have shown that natural gas engines can produce five to 50 times more ultrafine soot particles than diesel-fueled vehicles. Residents have worked tirelessly on the Portside AB 617 CERP and the Port of San Diego's goals to full electrify by 2035. But just one year after the Port approved the Maritime Clean Air Strategy, a prospective port tenant threatened to double diesel truck trips. Residents rose up and fought back, but there are currently no policy mandates that would prevent something like this from succeeding in the future.

For our region to benefit from the rule, we urge the Board to consider incentives and mechanisms to assist

cross-border trucks, and to include auto carriers as high priorities fleets required to transition as soon as possible. Opponents worry that it won't be workable for them, but we already know that the burning of fossil fuels only works for company shareholders.

Thank you for your consideration of our requests and we look forward to adoption of a stronger resolution today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: John McNamara.

JOHN McNAMARA: Good afternoon, Board Chair,
Board members, and staff. My name is John McNamara with
CR&R Environmental Services. We've been working with the
staff for over three years on rule language and we
appreciate the opportunities we've had to discuss and work
on that rule language. I especially want to thank them
for including the SB 1383 language and working with SB
1383 implementers like CR&R on a unique pathway within the
rule language. And we look forward to continuing to work
with CARB and the other State agencies on finding a home
for that important material that we produce from recycled
organic wastes including RNG.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Andy Schwartz.

ANDY SCHWARTZ: Good afternoon, members of the Board. My name is Andy Schwartz, speaking on behalf of

Tesla. I want to thank the CARB Board and staff for the opportunity to engage in this discussion this afternoon.

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As an initial matter, I want to express Tesla's strong support for the proposed acceleration of the hundred percent ZEV sales requirements for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles.

In terms of the specific changes, we hope the Board will consider, if not today then in future refinements, we have a couple of recommendations specific to the ZEV milestone framework applicable to high priority and federal fleets. First, we recommend that the framework incorporate credit trading, provide additional compliance flexibility to fleets. The nature of the market covered by the ACF lends itself to this compliance tool, recognizing the different costs of compliance that different entities will face.

As it stands, the ACF relies extensively on granting exemptions and extensions, which necessarily reduces the overall impacts of the regulation. Credit trading would provide a way of channeling demand for ZEVs that can't be met directly by a given fleet toward the deployment of additional ZEVs by other entities, thereby preserving overall stringency of the framework. This is not to say that Tesla doesn't support providing exemptions and extensions in certain circumstances, but those should

be an option of last resort.

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Second, we have concerns regarding the uniform compliance value that the ZEV milestone framework ascribes ZEVs regardless of vehicle type. As drafted, an entity facing an obligation to deploy ZEVs associated with its Class 8 vehicles can meet those obligations by deploying lighter duty vehicles on one-to-one basis. The regulation should be revised to ensure that fleets don't focus exclusively on lighter duty vehicles in meeting their compliance obligations to the detriment of efforts to replace the heaviest duty vehicles like Class 8 trucks, which are of the greatest concern given their emission impacts and where they operate in the state.

Thank you again for the opportunity to address you today and thank you for your continued leadership on these important issues.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Mike Monagan and that will be followed by Brian Giron Flores, then Dana Ignacio Lorenzo, then Teresa Bui, and then Amaru.

MIKE MONAGAN: Thank you, CARB members. Mike Monagan on behalf of the California State Building and Construction Trades. We represent about 500,000 men and women in construction, including about 70,000 in our state-approved apprenticeship programs.

As we've stated before in previous comments

before CARB, increasing California's electrical consumption without a corresponding commitment to new power generation will only further the strain on California's grid. We urge CARB to work to ensure that ZEV deployment and related infrastructure buildout schedules are technologically feasible, cost effective, and support market conditions.

To help meet its carb -- decarbonization, air quality targets, we urge you to ensure that proposed regulations provide parity for the use of battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles, and fuel cell electric vehicles.

Lastly, as California works towards its accelerating deployment of ZEVs, we strongly believe that an equally accelerated deployment in fueling and charging infrastructure is critical. By prior -- by prior -- excuse me. By prioritizing this approach, California can create tens of thousands of opportunities for women and men in the construction industry, while simultaneously creating a market for fueling options that makes broad deployment of reduced emission vehicles key.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Brian Giron Flores.

BRIAN GIRON FLORES: All right. Good afternoon.

My name is Brian and I'm here presenting Warriors for

Justice, an Urban Promise Academy.

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My whole life I've seen diesel trucks on the highway leaving behind large gas clouds from their exhaust pipes. This is bad for many reasons, but the most obvious one is definitely the large amount of pollution being emitted and the disease that comes with it. I witnessed this firsthand with my grandpa. My grandpa was a truck driver for most of his life and this led to cancer later on. I've see what the horrible illness does to people and their families. I don't want that for anyone else. This is why I strongly support the transition from diesel to electric trucks.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Amaru.

Oh, sorry, Dana Ignacio Lorenzo.

DANA IGNACIO LORENZO: Good afternoon. My name is Dana Ignacio Lorenzo. I am 14 years old and I'm here with Warriors for Justice, Urban Promise Academy in Oakland. Pollution has affected my community in many ways, making it hard, because of the amount of gas that's being released, making it hard for kids to play outside and have breathing problems. I am also affected by this, because I have asthma making it hard for me to do sports and play with my siblings whenever I want to.

Making the shift to electric trucks will help

reducing the amount of pollution that's being let out and helping these kids breathe better and have less health problems. This is why I hope you support the change from gas trucks to electric trucks in order to help my families and other people's families too. So thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Amaru.

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AMARU: Hello. My name is Amaru. I'm here representing UPA Warriors for Justice in Oakland. When diesel trucks pass through my community on the 880, they leave behind pollution in the air. There is so much of this pollution that where I'm from, babies are born with asthma and lung diseases are common. Now picture this, a place where these huge polluters are replaced with the green alternatives. It would bring so much good to communities like mine. So please, for the sake of communities like mine, people like me and you, please vote yes and support people who just want to live.

Thank you. Sorry.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Amando Juarez Quintero.

AMANDO JUAREZ QUINTERO: Good afternoon. My name is Amando Juarez Quintero. I'm 13 years old and I'm a student in Urban Promise Academy in Oakland.

Pollution can cast -- can cause asthma, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases. The 880 freeway in Oakland is located in the low-income communities affecting those

with low income. I had to use an inhaler for a while when I was a little kid, because they identified me with having asthma, but then the doctors changed that later on.

Diesel trucks are the ones that are mainly causing health problems. Switching to electric trucks will reduce pollution in the atmosphere and will also reduce the climate change. This is why I support the transitioning to electric trucks and -- trucks and I ask you to do the same.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Teresa Bui.

TERESA BUI: Good afternoon, members of the Board. My name is Teresa Bui with Pacific Environment. Thank you to staff for all your hard work to get us to this point. We are urging you to unanimously adopt the Advanced Clean Fleet Rule that requires a hundred percent of drayage trucks by 2035 and require manufacturers to sell a hundred percent pollution-free trucks by 2036.

The IPCC report has a made it clear that the climate crisis is here, it's deadly, and it's caused by fossil fuel. The good news is that the technology for zero-emission trucks is already here for communities to cut pollution and for us to help climate change. We want to make sure that the trucks are truly zero emission and not the cleanest combustion that some stakeholders are

asking or have suggested.

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Natural gas methane engines help extend the life of fossil fuel industry and can actually be worse for the climate and for our lungs. Switching from one form of fossil fuel to another fossil fuel technology is -- does not benefit us or the climate and it actually locks us into decades of additional air pollution and creating stranded assets. So with that, we urge you to swiftly adopt this rule and thank you so much for all the work that you've done.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Sanaiya who will be followed by Susan Pham, Michelle Gonzalez, Ryan Kenny, and Lisa McGhee.

SANAIYA: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Sanaiya. I'm from Oakland. I go to United for Success Academy.

I'm here because I don't think we deserve pollution in our city. This affects me because me and my twin brother have asthma and my brother has it badly. He has been to the hospital eight times because of his asthma. It has been a lot for me and my family. Some people die off of asthma and some people get through it. It hurts our city and it hurts our lungs. This is why we should transition from diesel to electric. If you don't

know, diesel has "die" in and we shouldn't die, we should live. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Susan Pham?

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SUSAN PHAM: Hello. Good afternoon. My name is Susan. I go by she/her. I go to United for Success Academy in Oakland. I am 13 years old. The reason why I came here in Sacramento to talk about bad air pollution. It affects people that are around us and ourself. Asthma, cancer, it could cause all type of problems. We demand to stop big trucks from using diesel and transition to electric. None of us deserve to have asthma, or cancer, or other illness. Fossil fuel affects us and everybody around us. Everybody has a lot to take care of and have their own things to do. We need -- we all need to demand to stop diesel fuel usage. Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Michelle Gonzalez.

MICHELLE GONZALEZ: Hi. My name is Michelle.

I'm -- first of all, good afternoon. I'm from Oakland representing Youth versus Apocalypse. And all my life,

I've literally seen diesel trucks drive within my community and in those of my friends and family.

I come from a family of truck drivers. When my dad immigrated here from Colombia, that was one of the first jobs he took on to provide for us. And yet so many of us have suffered from asthma, cardiovascular issues,

cancer, and we've seen firsthand what this does. These trucks idle in our communities. They park in our communities. They drive in our communities. And they put these toxic chemicals into what we breath on the daily. And is it really a coincidence that these trucks are in our communities when the majority of us are Black, Brown, and poor?

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In Oakland, we have the 580 and the 880 highway. And rich white people are the ones that usually live along the 580, while for the 880 a majority of us are Black, Brown, and poor. And the difference between the 580 and the 880, apart from like the demographics of who lives there, is that diesel trucks are not allowed to drive on the 580. And if they do, they get fined. And meanwhile, they have to resort to the 880 to drive. And why is that? Like as I mentioned, we are communities of Black, Brown, and poor people. And why do we have to breathe in this contaminated air? Like why?

When I was younger, I would have hope by the time I was 20, which I am now, everything would be okay and I wouldn't need to worry about this stuff. But I'm at that age where my friends -- like literally the people I grew up with are raising the next generation. And a childhood spent worrying about asthma and cancer will now be in adulthood worrying about these same things for our

children. My friend just had a baby and she had childhood asthma. She had all these issues and I do not want that for him. He's seven months old.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Ryan Kenny.

RYAN KENNY: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph, members of the Board. My name is Ryan Kenny with Clean Energy. And my testimony today is to ask that you improve on the regulation. We do support the requirement that an exemption is provide for vehicles with an ICE, internal combustion engine, be Omnibus certified. But, it falls short of where this regulation needs to be. This regulation allows legacy diesel to proliferate in the -- as much of an option as the cleanest available technology.

Omnibus allows legacy diesel to be purchased above 50 milligram standard in some percentage quantities. Now, I want to emphasize that the Heavy-Duty Omnibus Regulation allows for the dirtiest engines that may only meet 2010 standards through 2026, in order to provide diesel manufacturers more time to comply with the more stringent standards set by the Omnibus Rule. And Board members, I want to emphasize that again. Heavy-Duty Omnibus allows for the dirtiest engines that may only meet the 2010 standards through 2026 in order to provide diesel manufacturers more time to comply with the more stringent

standards set by the Omnibus Rule.

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We have a solution to that. The solution is to prioritize the most stringent stand -- stringent standard vehicles under Omnibus as a priority in ranking order, starting with the 20 milligram engines, then 50, then the omnibus -- or not Omnibus engines.

If a cleanest available technology, which is technology neutral. We're not asking for a specific vehicle type, not a fuel type, just strictly performance standard. If it can't meet that, then go to the next one. But start off with the 50 -- the 20 milligram engine and don't let legacy diesel proliferate with this regulation.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next will be Lisa McGhee, and then Sheila M., and then Mariah.

LISA McGHEE: Hi. I'm Lisa McGhee. I've been the operations manager for an airport parking facility. This fleet runs on average 250 miles per day on a shuttle and ends at 30 percent state of charge daily. The fleet is 100 percent electric as of January 2021 due to the ASD mandate. I'm currently the business development manager with GreenPower Motor Company, which is a medium-, heavy-duty EV OEM. Please approve Resolution 23-13 and adopt the ACF. This will provide certainty to OEMs and the supply chain. It provides many societal and fleet

benefits. It provides ample time of 12 to 20 years with the phase-in option at 10 percent of the fleet size.

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There are many benefits, programs, and billions in funding to align with the transition. There are many technology advancements and operational benefits for fleets, for example, trucks as a service, fleets as a service, the innovate small electric fleet rebates, the Carl Moyer Plus-Ups for fleet size ten or fewer, the high voltage ultra fast charging technology, a new DAC map, the passing an amendment last month of the tampering exemption for EV conversions allowing retrofits on used vehicles to become ZEV compliant.

There is much to gain upon EA adoption. You don't know what you have not experienced. ZEV technology and values can be very complex with kilowatts and kilowatt hours. There's opportunity for risk limitation adopt early. Keep your vehicles in your existing vehicle and transition as you age out. For high mileage fleet concerns, calculate if a charging opportunity exists. For example, a nine hour driver shift, a 300-mile route at 50 miles per hour this equals six hours on. The downtime is three hours and an opportunity to charge another 100 to 200 miles. A 200 mile route, a 40-mile per hour average, five hours on, a downtime of four hours and an opportunity to charge and increase 100 to 300 miles.

EV plan priorities. Plan the best route, calculate your data and your use gauge, gaining knowledge and be open to changes that are different. The benefits are 50 percent fuel, maintenance, and increase uptime. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Sheila M.

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SHEILA MATHIAS: Hi. My name is Sheila Mathias. I'm with Youth versus Apocalypse. In my opinion, all diesel trucks should switch to electric power. I live in Oakland and there are two freeways in our city, 880 and 580. 880 has more trucks than 580. The gas pollution there is a higher range and a higher air pollution. The equality of trucks -- of trucks in safe places should be the same. There shouldn't be inequality of saving lives. 580 is in the upper hills where more of the White people If you've noticed, white people don't have the same health issues that we Brown and Black people have. I have asthma an I'm an indigenous. My skin color is brown. notice people who are white and they don't have the health issues me and my people have. The people living in these hills are safe, because freeways are farther from them. If you see, many people don't have the liberty to breathe air safely or to see the world in -- or see the world out there. We're not convincing you guys just for us in here, we're also for the generations, and the people, and the

youth out there.

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Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Mariah, who will be followed by De'Avieus[sic] Hughes, then RaMauri Cash.

MARIAH: Hello. Hi. My name is Mariah. I'm from a McClymonds High School in Oakland. I believe people shouldn't have to go outside and feel like they need an inhaler to breathe. What I'm saying is because I'm a person with both asthma and allergies, I know that the pollution can trigger both. And I have struggled with breathing for a very long time. I've been rushed to the hospital many times, because I couldn't breathe or being hooked onto a machine to breathe.

Throughout the years, earth's pollution has an issue for a very long time. All these trucks that we see that's holding gas or anything that contains gas are included in what I'm saying that affects the world today.

Thank you for listening.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: De'Avieus[SIC] Hughes.

DARIUS HUGHES: Good afternoon. My name is

Darius Hughes and I am representing Youth versus

Apocalypse in Oakland, California.

With the betterment of our climate in mind, there is no doubt that transitioning to ZEV is the ideal choice. Diesel fuels are flawed in the vein that they are harmful

to our climate and also our mortality. It is no secret that emissions can aggravate asthma, accelerate heart disease, and cause lunch cancer. The fact that there is a zero-emission alternative in question that eliminates the previously stated issues should make this a favorite choice.

In my community, I witnessed a classmate of mine contract cancer, largely due to higher-ups neglecting to innovate the machines affecting our climate and well-being. I can testify that these issues are real and they deserve to be addressed.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next will be RaMauri Cash followed by Julian Cluster, then Myla Grayson.

Ramauri Cash: Hello. My name is Ramauri Cash. I'm a 15-year old high school student from Oakland, California at Skyline High. So right now, I just want to talk about the -- I just want to plead the betterment of my community, because as a West Oakland resident, we constantly have multiple industries using diesel trucks passing through our communities, whether it's the Port of Oakland, the cement -- the cement mill, or the -- sorry, or the Post Office with their ginormous fleet of diesel trucks that deliver the mail across country, which -- and that really -- that really bothers me, because everybody I

know almost either has eczema or asthma, even my little God sister last week was diagnosed with it and we had no idea. And the doctors told us that was most likely -- it was most likely she had it from birth and we had no idea.

These are the type of issues that Black and Brown communities face on the daily, because of pollution from diesel trucks. And people say that if you take these jobs away from people, people will be devastated or people will be harmed. The people are already being harmed by the pollution caused by these infrastructures and the trucks that they use.

So taking away these trucks would not bring it -bring down -- bring the downfall of anybody. It would
bring a chance for betterment amongst many people from the
truck drivers contracting carbon poisoning or cancer from
their own trucks. Yet, people claim that electric
vehicles are not reliable. How reliable is a truck that
can give you cancer?

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Julian Cluster.

JULIAN CLUSTER: Hi. My name is Julian. I'm eight years old. I'm here today to have a say in everyone having a livable future. I think if all trucking companies go electric it will make a more equal and healthy future for everyone. When I was three-years old I

was part of a study that showed there was toxic chemicals from diesel pollution in my body and the bodies of other kids in my community. That is not fair. I want you to pass the ACF Rule so kids and adults will be able to know that they won't get sick from diesel pollution and global warming.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next will Myla Grayson followed by Carolyn Norv[SIC], then Linda Hutchins-Knowles, then Angeles Garcia.

I'm a student from McClymonds High School and I'm 15 years old. I've heard a lot of people at my school saying I have asthma and this air isn't good. I used to not understand what it means. I feel that our community should speak out against fuel required trucks. We have health issues like asthma from gas and smoke from trucks. There are more than two million lives lost from gas and fumes. I feel like we need to switch to electric vehicles because it's more healthier for us, and our communities, and animals, then the yearly deaths will be reduced by a lot. Pollution from cars, and trucks, and factories is just making our air quality bad.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Carolyn Norv[SCI].

CAROYLN NORR: My name is actually Carolyn Norr. I work with Youth versus Apocalypse. And as I was coming here I realized I didn't have time to write our a speech because I was spending all my energy supporting all the young people that are coming out today. And I then I realized that that's very much what I want to say, which is that as an older person, when I think about the young people that I'm working with, the reason that I work so hard and try to hard to make sure that everyone is here and taken care of is because I believe that they have a right to speak here and they have a right to a livable And not only is our communities under assault future. from the immediate pollution, but also the long-term consequences of climate change and climate breakdown that we're facing.

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As a parent, I can't think of anything I can do more important than urge all of you and urge all of us to take immediate action, because we all know in the back of our minds what it means to not act. It means that we're denying all these young people who are up here speaking a future, the one -- like the same kind of thing that we had when we were growing up. The world has never been perfect and there's a lot of injustice to address. And also, we need to give people a fair shot to keep going and to keep fighting.

So I'm here today with all these young people speaking out on their behalf and hoping that you all continue to make real progress and do what needs to be done, so that these kids can grow up and raise future generations as well.

Thank you so much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Linda Hutchins-Knowles.

Board members. My name is Linda Hutchins-Knowles. And as a mother, like the previous speaker, I'm here to have these amazing youths' backs. They and their communities are the most important stakeholders you have and I hope that you will take their powerful stories to heart. As a volunteer I'm representing the 6,200 plus California supporters of Mothers Out Front, a national movement of mother and allies mobilizing for a healthy environment today and a livable climate tomorrow for all children.

I'm also representing the EV Charging for All coalition and the 25 organizations that joined on to our letter to you. As advocates for the equitable and rapid electrification of transportation, we urge you to adopt the ACF Rule without delay. We agree with the other speakers that the ACF Rule is necessary, but not sufficient. We ask you to make an important change by lowering the fleet size subject to this rule to 10 trucks

or more, not 50 or over. Imagine the massive amount of pollution from 49 diesel and gas guzzling big rigs. The people living in communities poisoned by this air pollution don't have the luxury of getting exempted from breathing bad air if they live in smaller homes. So why should smaller fleets get exempted?

We also urge you to resist false solutions.

Currently, 98 percent of hydrogen is produced from fossil fuels. This means that hydrogen fueled trucks can't be truly considered zero emission. The methane gas that powers them is 86 times more climate destabilizing than carbon and leaks at every stage. It's extracted primarily in communities of color and low-income communities. For hydrogen fuel trucks to be exempted from this rule, they should be required to use only green hydrogen produced with truly renewable solar electricity not fossil gas or biogas.

For the health of our communities, our children, and our climate, we e-mobility advocates and mothers ask you to adopt the ACF Rule without delay, dilution, or carve-outs for hydrogen. Please have these youths' backs. Lives are hanging in the balance.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Angeles Garcia followed by Kea Andrales, then Oliver Martinez.

ANGELES GARCIA: Hello. My name is Angeles and I'm a sophomore at Hueneme High School in Oxnard. Before I begin, thank you for working on such a progressive transition to ZEVs. Although the rule is ambitious, I'm here to ask to please include a plan for car-carrying trucks and reduce fleet sizes from 50 to 10.

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As a port community that is often a victim of environmental racism, I have seen how air pollution not only affects our environment but our mentalities as well. When volunteered to advocate for my community's rights to clean air at different events, including this one, I'm often faced with individuals that believe that we are exaggerating our flat-out belief that it's our own fault, that it's because we're dirty. We internalize this fault, even though we're not polluting like multi-million dollar companies.

But I have seen firsthand how having diesel emissions so close to us, that by the way account for 70 percent of cancer related air toxins and also cause asthma, affects us. My mom unfortunately struggled with her lungs and breathing as a whole. She couldn't laugh or work properly for about two years. And where did she work? Right next to the truck routes where every truck that comes from the port passes.

We want to see a change in our community. We

want to know that we aren't just numbers on a screen that are brushed aside. We matter just as much as anyone else. We work hard and deserve clean air without car-carrying trucks in this rule. My community and I will continue to be heard and impacted by diesel. Please include them in your plan and reduce fleet sizes from 50 to 10 so that we can breathe cleaner air.

Thank you for our time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Kea Andrales.

KEA ANDRALES: Good afternoon. I'm Kea Andrales a student at Hueneme High School in Oxnard, California. At the beginning of my life due to complication with my birth, I was diagnosed with severe asthma. There would be times where my parents would worry because I would fight to receive a heap of air. It didn't help that our homeland was so familiar with the gas emissions to the point that the smell of it was so normal. This led to me being homebound and my parents fearing that the next day may be my last. I was called weak by my classmates and whenever I coughed or clutched my inhaler, they'd say I was a disease.

Now, here I am standing triumphantly in front of you after overcoming the challenge of asthma. Since moving to the states, I have always connected to others who have experienced the same situation I did. Clean air

is essential for the health and well-being of everyone and it is vital to take steps to ensure that the air we breathe is as clean as possible.

Oxnard, like many other port cities faces challenges related to air pollution due to factors such as heavy traffic from our port and polluting industrial sites, which are located within a mile from my school. Due to heavy diesel traffic, our road have -- our roads have traffic congestions, which contribute to poor air quality. I would like to request the ACF Rule considers lowering the high-priority threshold from 50 to 10 trucks while committing to protecting corridors. Community involvement and education can also play a critical role in raising awareness and advocating for clean air initiatives. By working together, it is possible to create a healthier and more sustainable environment for everyone. It only takes a vote yes to guarantee that we all live healthy lives free from diesel, smog, and air toxins.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next will be Oliver Martinez followed by Kristian Nunez, then Sofi Magallon, then Lizbeth Gonzalez.

OLIVER MARTINEZ: Hello. My name is Oliver. I am 10th grader at Hueneme High School. And I am here to

ask you all for clean air in Oxnard and to add an ambitious electrification plan for car-carrying trucks. I live in Oxnard and have seen firsthand how diesel can negatively affect people living near this pollution. In Oxnard, we have a lot of working class and people of color communities affected by diesel pollution. In my working class community, I see how students damage their lungs by breathing in diesel pollution by walking to school or even just by walking outside in the houses.

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The local Port of Hueneme is known for its car ex -- imports, but this also means they need car-carrying trucks to move these cars. These trucks frequently pass through our community in Oxnard right next to people's homes, such as my classmates. I want to remind you that diesel pollution is responsible for one in five deaths in California. Yet these heavy duty trucks, which are the largest source of smoq-forming pollution in the state are able to go right through the neighborhoods in my community. These trucks also pass by right next to an elementary school named Haycox. These little kids, our future generation, do not deserve breathe in this toxic pollution. Yet, my neighbors, my classmates, and I will have to continue to breathe in diesel exhaust because car-carrying trucks like the ones passing in my community are not included in the ACF Rule.

My community of Oxnard does not deserve this. I ask you to reduce the size of fleets from 50 trucks to 10 trucks. While it is a big change, it will help communities and children in Oxnard breathe better and cleaner air. I also ask you to please vote yes on this rule. You will be helping people live better, longer lives, especially in communities of color and lower income communities, such as South Oxnard, where exposure to smog and diesel soot show a clear example of environmental racism.

Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Kristian Nunez.

KRISTIAN NUNEZ: Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Kristian Nunez. I am from Ventura County and I am a policy advocate with the organization CAUSE in the central coast.

And I am calling on CARB to pass the Advanced Clean Fleet Standard that achieves a hundred percent electric truck sales by 2036. Our communities deserve to breathe clean air and not have to risk our health and safety living near ports and warehouses that use diesel trucks to operate.

Diesel is proven to cause severe health effects, such as asthma and other respiratory diseases. These cause high asthma rates in my neighborhood because of

diesel pollution and air contamination. So with a yes vote on ACF, you can help people live longer and with healthier lives, especially in communities of color and low-income communities where exposure to smog and diesel soot is one of the clearest examples of environmental racism.

Indigent communities such as mine, cleaning up fleets of 50 or more trucks is not enough. I ask that CARB lower the requirement of fleet sizes of 10 or more. Lowering this requirement would save thousands of lives and infrastructure already exists for companies that take responsibility for their pollution and transition to zero emissions. I also ask that combustion vehicles and natural gas exemptions not be included in this rule as they are still proven to cause harmful pollution.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Sofi Magallon.

SOFI MAGALLON: Hi. My name is Sofi Magallon. I am a resident of Oxnard, California and a policy advocate with the organization CAUSE in the central coast.

Firstly, I want to thank CARB for all the opportunities you have provided for community feedback on the ACF Rule and passing the locomotive rule this morning. Our group from CAUSE, including passionate high schoolers from Oxnard began travels at 4 a.m. today to urge CARB to

pass the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard that achieves a hundred percent electric truck sales by 2036. Our communities have suffered and waited far too long for clean air.

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In our hometown Oxnard, hundreds of heavy-duty diesel trucks travel daily from the local ports and warehouses, especially from global corporations such as Amazon, BMW, Chiquita, Glovis, and Del Monte Foods, and have operated for generations without having to take responsibility for contaminating our air and cutting our lives short. The diesel trucks travel through our neighborhoods directly parallel to homes and sensitive receptors one being Haycox Elementary School where my mom works, which has an enrollment of about 800 Spanish and mixed X speaking students.

Because of this pollution Oxnard communities living near the port and its trucking routes are in the top 80th to 90th percentile of pollution burden, according to data from CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Locally, our planning commission voted to allow the Port of Hueneme Port of Hueneme to expand to 34 acres of imported car storage space and the port has announced that they are looking to purchase an additional 240 acres for imported cars. These ongoing expansion projects will increase the number of diesel trucks on the road, which is why it is critical for

the community's health that the ACF Rule be passed today.

As others have stated, we need to continue amplifying regulations to cover all remaining diesel trucks. I ask that CARB considers lowering the high priority fleet threshold for Class 7 and 8 tractors from 50 to 10 trucks, because drayage trucks, especially those carrying automobiles, travel back and forth from our port to dealerships and warehouses. Setting a zero-emissions regulation for fleets sizes of 10 or more diesel trucks would cover nearly 90 percent of the pollution from California's diesel fleets.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Lizbeth Gonzalez followed by Yoana Ibanez, then Hedy Juarez, then Odette Moran.

LIZBETH GONZALEZ: Hello. My nam is Liz. I'm from South Oxnard, mostly working class immigrant community. I am here to speak about clean air. I came today to ask you all to vote in favor of the Advanced Clean Fleet Standard. I live a few minutes away from a local Port of Hueneme and I frequently go to Port Hueneme Beach, walking or biking. However, I have to go through the same roads the -- that big rigs carrying cars from the port drive through and pollute.

Every time I can feel how the smog from those

trucks get into my body making it harder to breath. I noticed a big difference in the air quality when I go to other communities that don't have as many big rigs driving through. And I want the same for the families in South Oxnard.

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I'm in favor of this rule and urge all of you to vote yes, but we still need to find a way to cut pollution from all fleets. Cleaning up fleets with 50 or more trucks will not deliver the clean air justice these communities need and deserve. By voting yes, you can help people live longer, healthier lives, especially in our low-income POC communities, where exposure to smog is one of the clearest examples of environmental racism.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Yoana Ibanez.

YOANA IBANEZ: Good afternoon. My name is Yoana. I am a student at Hueneme High School. I am here today to speak about the importance of health and clean air, and how they are affected by the diesel emission of vehicles. I am here today to ask you to vote yes on the AF -- ACF Rule and to reduce fleet from 50 to 10. Reducing the number of fleet trucks in California can have a huge impact in our air.

As a citizen of Oxnard, I have seen many vehicles like public buses and car-carrying trucks, which increased after the expansion of a 34-acre parking lot by our local

ports. Because I grew up seeing these vehicles, I thought that they were normal and unharmful until recently. I learned that these vehicles Pollute our air and cause health complications like asthma, cancer, and even death.

My youngest siblings were born premature, which means they had more risk and complications when developing. And they are the ones whose future this decision depends on. I wouldn't like to see anyone important to me suffer the consequences of something that could have been prevented. If you vote yes, you will help communities that suffer environmental racism and reduce fleet sizes from 50 to 10.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Hedy Juarez.

ninth grader at Hueneme High School. I am here today to talk about the clean air and health problems we have in our communities. I believe we all deserve clean air, especially little kids who are currently growing up with the risks of getting any kind of sickness like asthma. We have to start somewhere and help our air for ourselves and future generations.

Children are, in fact, the most affected ones, because their lungs are way smaller, and when they breathe in all the pollution, it really affects the body and

health. Lowering the fleets from 50 to 10 is a clearly big change, but we can do it. It's a really -- I think we should do it because we have to start somewhere and try our hardest. Any time anyone goes out, they start hurting their lungs by breathing in all the pollution, for example, students that walk to school every day and have to take the risk of getting asthma or any kind of sickness, which, in my opinion, should not be happening, because going out is something everyone does. And you can't just stop going out anywhere and we shouldn't have to worry about ourselves or family members.

All of us should work together and help our air, since trucks and buses have made California's air one of the worse in the country. Living near ports in my community are now considered a diesel death zone, because of the high rates of asthma and cancer. I think the amount of diesel trucks on the roads should be limited. The worst thing about all of this is that if we don't do anything, we will continue breathing in this pollution and continue hurting our lungs. With just the vote as yes and reducing fleet size, you can help everyone with a longer and healthier life.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Odette Moran, followed by Asn Ndiaye, and then Derrick Jackson[SIC], and

then Nicole Rice.

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ODETTE MORAN: Buenas tardes. My name is Odette. My pronouns are they/them/theirs. And I am a resident of unceded Chumash land, Oxnard, and here with CAUSE and Powerswitch Action.

Thank you so much for this ambitious ACF Rule.

This is my third time speaking in support and grateful for the added protections for drivers and more. Yet, I am here to ask you to unanimously vote yes and push for more. Zero-emission vehicles are not coming to Ventura County soon enough and we cannot allow for the continued use of natural gases to be part of this plan.

As many mentioned here, BIPOC communities like ours not only get hit with one pollutant, but a toxicity of so many. We are force-fed this toxic soup on a daily. And what we are forced to breathe dictate how long we live and the quality of our lives. We don't need to be force-fed this same pollution twice.

I really grieve on every single day when I wake up to the -- to the moments that I go to sleep for families and homes like ours in Oxnard, as a lot of youth here have mentioned, who advocated so fiercely against their local port have mentioned. Car-carrying trucks are not part of this plan. Cancer-causing car-carrying trucks will continue to pollute the air that we breathe as we go

to school, as families work in the strawberry fields or as we even try to de-stress for mental health and our beaches. I understand that these are special category trucks, but don't our lives and the lives that you see here matter too?

Big industries are not going to choose our lives, but you can. You have the power today to vote yes and choose lives over profit. That's something we cannot trust companies to do, but I know that you can make this choice today.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Asn Ndiaye. Sorry, if I mispronounced that.

ASN NDIAYE: No worries. Hi, members of the Board. My name is Asn Ndiaye. I'm here representing Powerswitch Action. We're a national network, but we're also a California based network of seven affiliates representing affiliates from the Bay Area all the way down to San Diego. I'm here to speak in strong support of the ACF Rule that I hope that you'll be voting for it unanimously tomorrow. We think that the rule will help empower workers to help fight back against worker misclassification. We also encourage you to lower the fleet size from 50 to 10. Children's lungs don't know the size of fleets as they're having issues breathing.

And then lastly, we are also hoping that you will limit natural gas exemptions as it continues to reinvest in a polluting and bygone system.

Finally, and I said this the last time that I was here, I'm -- I was raised Houston, Texas, and, you know, in the wake of essentially oil refineries. You could smell the gas when you woke up in the morning. California is doing a lot better. And this rule would be a really good first step around that, but it is not good enough as of yet. So we really hope that you will make these changes and include these larger fleet -- these smaller fleets sizes.

Thank you so much.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Derrick Robinson.

DERRICK ROBINSON: Thank you. Hello, everyone.

My name is Derrick Robinson. I am with the Center on

Policy Initiatives in San Diego. And first off, just to

step off my script a little bit, I just want to give love

to all the young folks who stepped up to this mic today.

And I appreciate you all's attentiveness to hearing them

advocate for what their future needs to look like.

I have a beautiful child who's almost two years old and he also deserves a future with cleaner air. And so that's why today I am here in support of the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule and asking CARB to vote unanimously

tomorrow in support of that standard. This vote will help end some of those negative impacts that all the communities that you've heard from today have spoken about. And they're going to do that by limiting the amount of diesel trucks that can be on the road and making sure that they can transition in a proper way to zero-emission vehicles without all these exemptions, right?

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We have these young folks coming in, standing in the same -- and sharing space with all these leaders of business communities and all these different leaders who are benefiting from these trucks being out there, while they're not the ones who are having to take on the burden of what these -- what the youth and other folks who've advocated for this particular rule has talked about. And a yes vote without these exemptions will help our impacted community members, especially in San Diego, live longer, healthier lives, and especially those who live in low-income areas, communities of color, et cetera, and also, be able to provide worker protections, right?

You've already put the controlling component within the -- within the rule to help stop misclassification for fleets of 50 or more. Well, we want to try to get that reduced to where it's fleets of 10 or more, so that way folks in San Diego can ask you all to

step in line with them and their advocacy efforts.

Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Next is Nicole Rice followed by Monica Embrey, then Yassi Kavezade, and then Evan Edgar.

NICOLE RICE: Good evening, Board members.
Nicole Rice, President of the California Renewable
Transportation Alliance.

I want to start by saying that we, too, agree that we should transition away from diesel where it's feasible and possible, which is why we're asking and urging the Board today to direct staff to prioritize the cleanest available technology when staff is granting a zero unavailability exemption. Making this change will not move us off of our zero pathway. It will only apply when an exemption is granted and staff allows for the purchase of an internal combustion engine. This change is also technology neutral. This is not about natural gas. This is about using CARB's own Omnibus Standard to prioritize the best option, when those exemptions are granted.

CARB should want to provide the best option to all the communities that we heard from today looking for immediate relief for -- in air quality when you're granting these exemptions. Otherwise, this influential,

regulation will result in more higher emitting diesel trucks being deployed.

Now, we've heard that under the Omnibus Rule emission reductions will eventually average out in the end, so this proposal isn't necessary. Well, that might be true from a statewide perspective, but it will do nothing to address the local impacts and immediately improve the air quality in the communities that we've heard from today.

I also want to remind the Board that the first engine to be certified by CARB to the 50 milligram Omnibus Standard is the Cummins 9-liter natural gas engine, and they did it a year early. That -- now, I have to ask you why would CARB certify something if it is all the things that we've heard that have been purported to today? CARB would not. So I ask the Board to prioritize community health and welfare by prioritizing the cleanest available technology under this regulation.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Monica Embrey.

MONICA EMBREY: Good afternoon, almost good evening. Chair Randolph and Honorable Board members, thank you. We've spent eight hours together today. I just want to start by saying thank you for listening to so many people. I am Monica Embrey and I am the California

Energy Director for the Sierra Club. And on behalf of our 500,000 members across the state of California, we are in strong support of the ACF Rule and urge you to pass it, along with the resolution to address all trucks, and continue to pass regulations that protect our communities and our climate.

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When I think about this rule and the many years we've been working together to pass it, I think about all of the lives that will be saved and all of the lives that have been lost by inaction to date.

You've heard from community members about asthma and cancer. And I want to introduce you to someone. This is my cousin. Her name was Claudine. Claudine passed away the day after Christmas a few years ago due to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, which is a cancer that we know is attributed to the pollution that comes from diesel trucks. These trucks are taking our family members and our community members, and she should be here with me today.

We are on the verge of passing and finalizing the world's first electric truck fleet standard and we must get it right. So thank you for passing this vote tomorrow and continuing to move forward to protect our communities. We really want to applaud CARB staff for including this 100 percent pollution-free truck sales by 2036. But the measure must be strengthened, as you've heard from dozens

and dozens of community members today, to the size of 10 or more fleets. Because if not, we are putting communities of color and low-income households, people like my cousin Claudine's lives.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Yassi Kavezade.

YASSI KAVEZADE: Good afternoon. I'm a Senior Campaign Representative with Sierra Club National. And on behalf of our 3.5 million members who emphatically support zero emissions in the Advanced Clean Fleet Rule, all eyes are here nationally to see the market signal and standard for heavy duty vehicles and zero-emissions technology.

No longer can we set the course for natural gas in any combustible infrastructure, processing, and detriment it continues to belong -- bring to community. Shout-out to the youth. Shout-out to the workers. Shout-out to everybody who's been living through those impacts every single day of their lives and making the time to remind you why this rule matters and why it's needed now for true zero emissions and local green jobs to come up -- come with it, tackling trucker misclassification. The benefits are on and on.

Natural gas exemptions or special passes for natural gas engines, however you spin it, do not belong in this rule. And here we go to the benefits. I know I'm at

my halfway point. Here go to the benefits. Heavy-duty electric trucks will grow, local green new jobs, benefit our air quality, assist our grid with vehicle integration, alongside time-of-use charging and virtual power plants that could displace fossil fueled natural gas generation, according to the Department of Energy.

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These benefits are real and are being funded today in hundreds of millions and with additional \$350 billion in the investment infrastructure recovery -- in the investment -- infrastructure recovery act or IRA.

Utilities and charging infrastructure companies can and must take advantage to bring back high road jobs. You heard Pacific Gas and Electric, they're going to do it today. In the South Coast region where I'm from, 13 people die every day because of air pollution. Let's work and make that number to zero and we can with this rule. Thank you so much for your time and thank you to everybody for all that you've done for this rule. Especially staff, than you.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Evan Edgar.

EVAN EDGAR: Evan Edgar. I'm a garbage man.

I've been in front of this board for 20 years. We're early adopters of being decarbonized. You asked us to be decarbonized and we did it 20 years ago. We used to take dirty diesel direct to the landfill and then dump dirt

cheap. That was 20 years ago, but we decarbonized in making compost. I'm with the California Compost Coalition and we make an organic compost to get off pesticides and all the life cycle of pesticides. We stand with the Environmental Justice Committee.

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But not only make compost, we make RNG. We have a lot of organic waste out there and we make RNG out of anaerobic digestion. You have to digest it, and we compost it. We are the compost coalition. We can't compost everything, but we make our own fuels to go back in the same truck. And it's carbon negative and we're halfway there. We got half way there with 50 percent of our fleet is on carbon negative fuel.

But what is happening today is we're going to stay on diesel for 13 to 18 years. We could have gone all the way to RNG carbon negative by 2026, but what I hear today is your forcing us on diesel for 13 to 18 years. That's what's happening today, because you're stopping the RNG play.

As part of the follow up to this, your work to do -- implement this is called the California Battery Directive. The Europeans adopted a battery directive on three main points that you should endorse. If you want the \$9 billion into ZEV as well as carbon intensity. AB 1012 is -- the carbon intensity of ZEVs are 62 to 90 of

grams of CO2 megajoule. It's a big lie. Zero-emission vehicles aren't zero when it comes to greenhouse gases, 62 to 90.

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There's no recycling bill with regards to all these batteries. They're throwing them away. Why don't you guys recycle it?

And the biggest crime against humanity is the supply chain due diligence. What about the kids in the Congo and these people here talking about Sierra Club? They don't really care about digging up the Congo with slave labor to mine the batteries. Why am I the only guy say it for the last year? Nobody is stepping up for the kids in the Congo. And EJAC supported everything I said, as far as the Scoping Plan.

We can't -- we can't mine our way out of climate change and that's what you're trying to do today.

BOARD CLERK HARRINGTON: Thank you.

That concludes the in-person commenters.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We need to give our court reporter a 10-minute break and then we will go to our Zoom commenters. So we will be taking a 10-minute break.

(Off record: 5:25 p.m.)

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

(On record: 5:38 p.m.)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. We are back from our

break and it is time to go to our Zoom commenters.

Board Clerk, will you please call the Zoom commenters. And will those in the room quiet down a little bit, so that we can hear the Zoom callers.

Go ahead.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

All right. I'm going to call our Zoom commenters now. So the, let's see, first five commenters will be Curtis Paxton, Kevin Brown, Michael Lopes, Steven Poncelet, and Steve Jepsen.

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

CURTIS PAXTON: Good evening, Chair Randolph,
Board members, and staff. My name is Curtis Paxton. I'm
general manager of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary
District in San Rafael in Marine County. The District is
a member of the California Association of Sanitation
Agencies, or CASA. And we are in full support of the
comments and requests made by Sarah Deslauriers of CASA
and the comments and requests made by my other colleagues
in the wastewater sector.

While we are disappointed that our previous comments and concerns were not addressed in the final proposed ACF Regulations, we support the Board adopting the proposed resolution with one addition. Please add SB

1383 in front of SB 1440 in the last sentence of the resolution. And we look forward to working with staff in finding multiple reliable uses for our renewable non-fossil fuel. Thank you for your time and for the opportunity to provide comments.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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Kevin, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MEVIN BROWN: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. I'm Kevin Brown with MECA, which is a trade association representing the leading suppliers of clean mobility technologies for electric and conventional vehicles that reduce greenhouse gases and criteria emissions. We've also submitted written comments summarized by my brief oral statement today.

MECA strongly supports the proposed expanded fleet flexibilities provided in the proposed 15-day changes and we look forward to working with staff in the future on further alignment of the required ACF fleet sales and Advanced Clean Truck manufacturing provisions.

Our further suggestions for CARB's consideration are that CARB should give special consideration of the infrastructure accelerating potential of zero carbon hydrogen fuel combustion engines. This technology would support CARB's zero carbon goals while facilitating

hydrogen refueling infrastructure development and lower the costs of future fuel cell truck operations for fleets.

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We'd also urge CARB to revisit the zero-emission powertrain requirements to establish improved performance and durability standards for the batteries and components on electric trucks, analogous to what ACC II did for electric cars. Stronger durability requirements provide confidence in the reliability of electric technology to fleet managers and truck owners.

Finally, the advancement of a hundred percent ZEV sales requirements to 2036 will make ACF implementation challenges even more challenging. Although the federal Inflation Reduction Act incentives -- incentivizes zero-emissions truck purchases through 2032, we believe that infrastructure readiness will determine the market rather than truck availability. MECA believes allowing more market analysis time is appropriate before determining whether 2040 or 2036 is the most credible date with a hundred percent sales requirement.

In closing, MECA appreciates the hard work and dedication that CARB staff have put into this important rulemaking. Our industry remains committed to delivering cross-effective technologies, simultaneously advance electric vehicles, and ultra low NOx pollutant reductions for remaining trucks.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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

MICHAEL LOPES: I'd like to thank the Board for listening to my concerns regarding CARB's proposal. name is Michael Lopes and I'm with Lopes Trucking Service in Northern California. Our company operates Class 8 truck tractors that have a gross weight of 80,000 pounds varying from 250 to 480 miles per day moving freight of all -- all over California including exports from San Joaquin Valley to California seaports. On April 6th, I met with managers from Peterbilt Motor Company's alternative powertrain division. At this meeting, I learned that ZEVs can be effective in a route application with a range of less than 150 miles. ZEVs will increase costs of Class 8 day cab tractors by nearly three times. ZEVs provide only one-third of the range needed to operate over 400 miles per day and ZEVs increase the tractor's tare weight by nearly 7,000 pounds effectively reducing cargo capacity by over three tons.

We're forced to ask, even with a functioning on-road charging infrastructure, how can the required daily miles be attained given the significant downtime required by the driver to recharge the truck? Hours of

service regulations limit commercial drivers to 14 continuous hours per workday and 11 hours behind the wheel driving. Taking ZEV and drivers down for recharging during the driver's daily tour of duty will result in fewer daily miles traveled per truck.

Although moving forward with the electrification of trucks is a good thing, we need to acknowledge the limitations of current technology for trucks that travel more than 150 miles per day. The way it is written, the proposed Advanced Clean Fleets Rule will curtail the State's ability to bring goods and services to Californians not to mention significant increased costs to every consumer for these goods and services.

Thank you for your time.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Steven Poncelet, I've activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

STEVEN PONCELET: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

STEVEN PONCELET: Yes. Good evening, Chair
Randolph and members of the Board. I'm Steven Poncelet,
strategic affairs director for Truckee Donner Public
Utility District. We are a public electric and water
utility serving 15,000 connections in Truckee near Lake
Tahoe. We operate and maintain critical infrastructure,

provide essential electric and water utility services, and support emergency response.

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We support the goals of the CARB ACF and certainly the many comments of public health and safety, and last month, purchased two EV service trucks and will continue to procure ZEVs when commercially viable and feasible in a one-to-one replacement. However, for the ACF, we use highly specialized working trucks that are not commercially available today nor on the horizon.

TDPUD is engaged with CARB staff and Board for over two years to address significant concerns and offer solutions including hosting CARB staff in Truckee. Most recently our GM along with 60 others from electric water and wastewater utilities signed a letter from CARB from CMUA, and CPA, and SCPPA highlighting the potential negative impacts to community safety. Unfortunately, the current rule has done little to address our concerns.

I would like to respectfully request that the Board direct the Executive Officer to issue a follow-up 15-day package to make at a minimum the following important changes to the regulation, remove the 13th model year restriction, remove language that excludes the three highest data readings when petitioning for a daily use exemption. Public electric and water utilities cannot ignore any outliers. When restoring essential public

services, we must plan for the outlier and create a credible process for determining true commercial availability. The current self-certification by manufacturers requires independent non-biased review.

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Thank you for your consideration and I appreciate everyone's attention.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Steve Jepsen, we'll hear from Greg Kester,
Allison Torres, Carol Kaufman, and Joel Ervice, and Taylor
Roschen.

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

Director for Clean Water SoCal formerly the Southern
California Alliance of Publicly-Owned Treatment Works or
SCAP. We represent 80 public wastewater agencies in
Southern California. Our members manage wastewater for 20
million people. In doing so, we produce recycled water
and a non-fossil renewable biomethane that cannot be
turned off. We support the comments from CASA and other
wastewater sector representatives. We are disappointed
that the Advanced Clean Fleet Regulation designed to clean
California air ignores an important existing air quality
Greenhouse Gas Regulation, Senate Bill 1383, and the
wastewater sector's unique ability to be a partner for

reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the State by participating with Senate Bill 1383.

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Senate Bill 1383 is designed to lower methane emissions by diverting organics from landfills. The public wastewater sector has existing already constructed digester capacity to process all of the state's divertible food waste. Unfortunately, without multiple reliable homes for waste-derived biomethane, the wastewater sector will not be able to participate in SB 1383 implementation as envisioned by CalRecycle and the State Water Board.

On a positive note, we support the proposed Board resolution stating a commitment to work with the wastewater sector to find a reliable home for our renewable non-fossil fuel while reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the State. We request that SB 1383 be added in front of SB 1440 in the last sentence of the resolution and look forward to working with CARB and other State agencies to provide clean air solutions for the public.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Greg, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

GREG KESTER: Hello. My name is Greg Kester.

I'm the Director of Renewable Resource Programs with the
California Association of Sanitation Agencies. We're a

non-profit association representing the California public wastewater sector.

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We have worked diligently with staff, Board members, and others on this rulemaking. And while the proposed regulations do not address all of our concerns, we look forward to working with staff, other regulatory agencies, and the board to still find pragmatic solutions.

As we have noted, the public wastewater sector can play a critical role in receiving organic waste diverted from landfills as required by SB 1383 with co-digestion and our existing anaerobic digesters. As long as we have assurance and the ability to beneficial use of biomethane.

The proposed regulations do not provide that assurance and we fear that implementation of SB 1383, the most significant climate mitigation legislation since 2006, will fail. The flexibility alluded to in the staff presentation will not help the wastewater sector as we are only now ramping up to receive organic waste and we'll not have vehicles in our fleet by the end of this year as required.

We're very appreciative of the resolution included in the package, but urge that SB 1383 and the continued use of our non-fossil dry biomethane be added to the last sentence. We appreciate that it requires CARB to

work with other regulatory agencies and CASA and want to ensure non-fossil derived biomethane and be beneficially used. This is critical to successful implementation of SB 1383 and its organic landfill diversion requirements.

We urge the Board to amend and adopt the proposed resolution and we look very forward to productive engagement with all the regulatory agencies.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Allison Torres, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Allison Torres, please unmute and begin.

Okay. We'll move on to Carol Kaufman.

Carol, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

CAROL KAUFMAN: Good evening. My name is Carl Kaufman with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Metropolitan supports California's air quality improvement and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals. The transition to a zero-emission vehicle fleet, while maintaining safe and reliable water deliveries is a key strategy in Metropolitan's 2022 Climate Action Plan.

Over the past few years, Metropolitan has participated in the Advanced Clean Truck and Fleet rulemakings to ensure the workability of a final

regulation for public agencies. However, with the final ACF, the concern remains that the water agencies will not be able to make a compliant ZEV transition without significantly impacting service and reliability.

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Metropolitan's fundamental request remains unchanged. We support the 2024 50 percent ZEV purchase compliance date, but request an extension to the 100 percent ZEV purchase mandate from 2027 to 2030. This extension will allow the ZEV marketplace and accompanying infrastructure to advance and is essential for water providers to fully implement the ACF Rule.

Metropolitan's 530 ACF vehicles include specially outfitted Class 3 to 6 vocational work trucks needed for critical operations in our 5,200 square mile service areas. While the Advanced Clean Trucks Regulation requires increasing sales percentages beginning in 2024, manufacturers priorities have been in developing drayage and delivery vehicles. As such, publicly compliant states need to reflect the pace of manufacturer development of vocational trucks and statewide infrastructure installation.

In implementing the ACF, we ask ARB to conduct routine reviews of the ability of fleets to comply with a multifaceted regulation. Metropolitan looks forward to working with ARB staff and stakeholders to provide

real-world feedback to identify needed regulatory and modifications to achieve the successful transition to a zero-emission fleet without compromising public health and safety.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Joel Ervice, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Joel Ervice.

JOEL ERVICE: Hi. Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

JOEL ERVICE: Great. Honorable Chair and members of the Board. I'm Joel Ervice with RAMP, Regional Asthma Management and Prevention, a project of the public health institute. Our mission is to reduce burden of asthma with a focus on health equity. Adopting the Advanced Clean Fleet Standard will represent a tremendous step toward cleaning the air. And the community is facing some of the state's highest burden of asthma. Your yes vote today for a comprehensive standard, including one that does not include natural gas exemptions, will help literally millions of people breathe easier.

Approximately one in seven people have asthma in California. Yet, there are considerable disparities in health outcomes among communities of color and low-income

communities. These disparities are due in part to the inequitable burden of air pollution. The freight system concentrates air pollution in zip codes where the median income is far lower and the percentage of people of color is far higher than the state average.

Heavy-duty trucks are the largest source of smog-forming pollution in California, emitting nearly 40 percent of the state's deadly diesel soot. Your yes vote can help people live longer healthier lives. The technology is ready, the infrastructure needed is on the way, and the standard includes strong labor protections from misclassified truck drivers.

But above all the standard, especially one that does not include natural gas exemptions will bring better health and environmental justice to the communities who need it the most.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Taylor Roschen we'll hear from Ruy Laredo,
Marissa Flores-Acosta, Rebecca Baskins, Alessandra
Magnasco, and Done Nguyen.

So Taylor, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

TAYLOR ROSCHEN: Good evening, Chair Randolph and members and ARB staff. Taylor Roschen on behalf of the

California Rice Commission, California Citrus Mutual,
California Fresh Fruit Association, and other agricultural
organizations. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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I think while we recognize that the extensions and exemptions will help regulated parties comply, we do still have concerns with the feasibility of transitioning medium— and heavy—duty trucks at scale. So specifically the infrastructure and connectivity needed to make this regulation is just not possible at this time. And I can say our members have had several experiences with either the inability of utilities to provide clear infrastructure timelines or construction timelines that are extended without regard.

So furthermore, the projected infrastructure and rate costs associated with charging ZEVs will burden California's agricultural community and drive our farms further out of state. While we may experience long-term savings from retiring our current fleet - and I want to be clear that's a large assumption - the potential savings will have no impact on the up-front capital that's needed to purchase and accommodate ZEVs. So we ask the Air Resources Board to work with the Legislature and the administration to appropriate funding to help aid the transition to ZEVs. We also request the Board to continue to work with stakeholders. And per Mr. Eisenhut's comment

on the Locomotive Rule this morning, that CARB annually evaluate the progress of ACF and the associated infrastructure, and look to extend the extensions and exemptions as they're necessary.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Ruy Laredo, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

RUY LAREDO: Good evening, Board members. My name is Ruy Laredo and I'm making comments on behalf of Otay Water District, which serves the water and sewer needs of customers residing in the communities Chula Vista, Bonita, Jamul, Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, and the unincorporated areas of El Cajon and La Mesa, and Eastern Otay Mesa along the international border with Mexico.

Otay Water District is a member of the Association of California Water Agencies or ACWA and we support their comments on this ruling as well. Otay sincerely understands and supports efforts to transition to a more sustainable future. However, in doing so, it must be ensured that water agencies, which operate large existing fleets and operate as first responders are not inhibited from responding to emergencies. Otay remains concerned that achieving compliance with this proposed

rule as currently drafted could challenge the water agency's ability to reliably maintain core functions and levels of service for delivering and treating as well as responding to frequent mutual aid demands during emergency responses.

Specifically, Otay is respectfully requesting that CARB reconsider language on the five following issues: the first being the backup vehicle exemption process; second to provide a clearer definition on the emergency support vehicle along with the exemption process; third, reconsideration of mobile ZEV fuel providers as part of the exemption process; fourth, change language for ZEV purchase exemption lists; and lastly, incorporated into the regulation guidelines for the disposal and utilization of ZEV batteries once they reach their normal life cycle to ensure proper disposal and environmental protection.

We encourage CARB staff to revisit our previously submitted comments and ACWA's comments and we appreciate the opportunity to comment today.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Marissa Flores-Acosta, please unmute and begin.

MARISSA FLORES-ACOSTA: Good evening. My name is

Marissa Flores-Acosta and I'm here representing the City

of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, a municipal utility that provides potable water and wastewater collection and treatment services to approximately 200,000 persons in the San Bernardino area. As a member of both CASA and Clean Water SoCal, I'd like to echo and support the comments made by our trade associations and the wastewater sector. We appreciate that the proposed Board resolution requires CARB staff to work with other State agencies and the wastewater sector to support the continued recovery of biogas and help maintain the diversity of beneficial reuse of this non-fossil renewable low carbon fuel.

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Thank you for your time and consideration.
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Rebecca Baskins, you can unmute and begin
REBECCA BASKINS: Good evening. Rebecca Baskins,
on behalf of California Advanced Biofuels Alliance. We
thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Advanced
Clean Fleets Regulation. While we appreciate the recent
amendments, we believe that there should be the same
extensions granted to waste and wastewater fleets using
biomass-based diesel and encourage consideration of an
exemption for waste fleet operators that provide waste
diversion services that assists local governments and
their subsidiaries in achieving SB 1383 goals and

mandates.

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Biodiesel and renewable diesel are drop-in fuel replacements from petroleum diesel. And roughly 70 percent of the biomass-based diesel consumed in the state is derived from upcycle used cooking oil and animal tallow. Without the demand created by biomass-based diesel, these products would otherwise end up in landfills.

The proposed regulation exempts wastewater municipalities that haul and process diverted organic waste to implement the organic waste diversion requirements of SB 1383. This is a narrowly focused exemption for a comprehensive SB 1383 recycling regulation and ignores the millions of organic tons being redirected by other SB 1383 diversion infrastructure.

Because of the benefits of biomass-based diesel and their waste diversion capabilities, we believe that the 2030 ZEV phase-in delay for existing trucks should be extended to those other waste and wastewater fleets.

Thank you for your time and we look forward to working with you further on this.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Alessandra Magnasco, I have unmuted -- or I've activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

ALESSANDRA MAGNASCO: Good evening, Chair and

members. Alessandra Magnasco on behalf of the California Fuels and Convenience Alliance. We remain opposed to the adoption of the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule as modified. I would like to align our opposition with many of the industry groups today who have highlighted the drastic consequences that will result due to the scarce availability and unsatisfactory capabilities of existing heavy-duty electric vehicles, the lack of sufficient charging infrastructure and grid capabilities across the State, and the pervasive permitting issues of electrifying infrastructure projects.

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We urge the Board to consider alternative potential solutions to reduce the transportation sector's carbon intensity, which includes renewable liquid fuels and renewable compressed natural gas that provide immediate and significant reductions in emissions.

CFCA appreciates the Board's consideration for extensions. However, the extensions necessitate onerous and detailed applications from our small business owners that are of grave concern. And further exemptions for particular use cases should be considered by the Board to protect all drivers on the road.

Electric heavy-duty trucks transporting fuels presents risks that are unquantifiable in nature should collisions occur on the road. We also urge the Board to

address the ubiquitous parking shortages that already exist for the heavy-duty sector. This critical issue will only be further intensified by the extended charging times of electric heavy-duty trucks.

This is especially concerning for trucks that do not perform an out-and-back route. The proposed regulations as modified will further frame already failing supply chain and recklessly harm all Californians who will face shortages on necessities including food, fuel, and medicine.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Don, we'll hear from Thomas Boylan, Michael Lewis, Steven King, and Samuel Sukaton, and Terry Wigglesworth.

Don, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

DON NGUYEN: Yes. Good evening, Chair Randolph, members of the Board, and staff. My name is Don Nguyen and I'm with the Orange County Sanitation District, which operates two publicly owned wastewater resource recovery facilities serving roughly 2.6 million people in Southern California.

As noted in our previous testimonies, as well as those echoed today by CASA and its other members, OCSAN is

vested in the implementation of SB 1383's diversion of organic waste from landfills. However, the proposed ACF Regulation hinders our ability to expand the use of wastewater derived biogas as a sustainable non-fossil, in other words non-diesel, fuel source. With that said, we do acknowledge and appreciate the Board's resolution, recognize the important role the wastewater sector will play in order to successfully implement SB 1383 by adding the term SB 1383 in front of SB 1440 within the resolution.

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Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Thomas Boylan, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

THOMAS BOYLAN: Good evening. My name is Thomas Boylan and I'm the Regulatory Director at the Zero Emission Transportation Association or ZETA. ZETA is a coalition of member companies spanning the entire electric vehicle supply chain, including vehicle and battery manufacturers, charging companies, critical mineral developers, and electricity providers, some of whom have spoken here today.

I want to thank the Board for the opportunity to speak on its proposal to adopt the Advanced Clean Fleets

Program. ZETA supports the adoption of ACF and we believe

it's an important step towards decarbonizing the transportation sector. With an average lifespan of over 15 years, most heavy-duty vehicles spend more time on the road and travel more miles before retirement than other types of vehicles. As a result, failing to electrify these vehicles now, means that many of the fossil fuel powered engines rolling of the assembly line today will remain on the road beyond 2040 adding hundreds of thousands of vehicle miles continuing to emit harmful pollutants over the coming decades.

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Electrification will not only reduce emissions, it will promote American economic competitiveness and create good paying jobs right here at home. Based on ZETA's own research, private sector investments in the domestic EV supply chain total over \$200 billion and support nearly 400,000 American jobs. ZEVs are now available in all medium— and heavy—duty classes, with many already presenting favorable total cost of ownership for fleet operators today. That should be expected to further improve over the time frame of the ACF Program and continued innovation by industry will only increase product offerings in vehicle capabilities in the coming years.

I want to thank you again for the opportunity to testify and for all the Board's hard work on this critical

issue.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Michael Lewis, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MICHAEL LEWIS: Good afternoon. This is Michael Lewis on behalf of the Construction Industry Air Quality Coalition. Our industry largely works at remote sites where there is no electricity or electricity is the last thing to be installed. Our fleets move from one site to another and may not return to the home charging site for long periods of time. And the trucks are often driven home by employees and not returned to the company yard. Other trucks are very sophisticated like water trucks, service vehicles, and bucket trucks.

I have a few suggestions for you to include in your resolution that will direct the staff to take measures that will greatly improve compliance with this very expensive rule. First of all, the talk about -- for all the talk about commercially available, there is no definition in the rule. Please direct the staff to develop with public input a definition that includes cost, duty cycle, payload requirements, mileage range, charging times, reliability, and cost effectiveness at a minimum. Just because somebody makes a truck doesn't mean it fits the application.

Second, there needs to be some recognition that construction rental fleets are unable to operate under this rule, because they have no control of the equipment once it leaves the yard, and it may be gone for long periods of time where no charging infrastructure will be available.

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Third, there is a lot of 45-day deadlines for fleet owners to request extensions and exemptions, but those don't appear to be similar deadlines for staff to provide response for extensions. The urgency should be on both sides.

Fourth, the ban on adding any internal combustion vehicles after January 2024 is unrealistic and will result in tens of thousands of requests for exemptions and extensions in December. You should probably plan on canceling time off for all the employees at the end of this year.

Fifth, we vigorously oppose moving the fleet size from 50 to 10 vehicles. That would add 20,000 fleets who up to today thought they were not included in this rule and did not participate in the process. We submitted a petition with over 300 signatures from small fleet owners opposing the idea.

And finally, we ask that your five-year review include an analysis of the 49 findings and your adoption

resolution, and just how accurate those statements a fact really turned out to be.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Steven King, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

STEVEN KING: Hi. My name is Steven King and I'm the Clean Energy Advocate with Environment California.

I'm calling on the Air Resources Board to vote unanimously in favor of the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard. This historic vote will eventually put an end to diesel death in California by gradually transitioning dirty diesel truck fleets to pollution free technologies.

Voting for the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard will save lives by cutting harmful air pollution and dangerous climate pollution caused by trucks, which contributes to escalating climate impacts, like extreme heat, wildfires, drought, and more. We are running out of time to cut this deadly pollution and avert the worst impacts of climate change. Cars and trucks are the number one source of pollution causing these devastating fires, extreme weather, and air quality crises, and it will only get worse if we don't act quickly.

We need zero omission technologies, like electric trucks, to meet our climate goals. Electric truck

technology is here now and will grow and expand vehicle options to meet the diverse needs of different industries. The funding for the infrastructure we need for this transition is already being supported by historic State, utility, and private sector investments, and billions of dollars in State and federal investment will make sure it continues to grow. California is leading the way on zero emission cars, so there's no reason why we shouldn't also lead on deploying zero-emission trucks to expand the environmental and health benefits of these technologies.

Additionally, we must not allow exemptions for natural gas that will wed us to polluting trucks and infrastructure for years to come. No Californian should have to suffer daily from dirty air and impacts from the climate crisis. The Air Resources Board has a historic opportunity to improve public health and protect our environment, while setting us on the right trick to meet our climate goals. Please vote yes on the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard to protect Californians and the air we breathe every day.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Samuel, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

SAMUEL SUKATON: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, 1.

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SAMUEL SUKATON: Excellent. Thank you.

Chair Randolph, members of the Board,
distinguished guests and staff, I want to thank you. It's
been a very long two years. Sam Sukaton on behalf of
California Environmental Voters and the California
Environmental Voters Education Fund.

My congratulations on the unanimous adoption of the locomotive rule this morning. And I'm -- I was reminded of a saying by Earl Warren 80 years ago when he was first elected as Governor to make no small plan for California. With that in mind, I know there's been a lot of trepidation about availability, about exemptions, about looking at kind of the failures of the past, whether those are failures of diesel pollution in our communities of color, failures of government and of private industry supply needs, and a failure of revenues to support some of this work.

With the Governor's Executive Order with CARB's leadership with a historic climate budget from last year, we're on the way to making no small plans. And with that in mind, I rise to ask for your unanimous aye votes in support of the resolution and to adopt the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation.

Moreover, replying directly to some of the

comments from around best available. Just as, you know, diesel is looking to the past and we recognize that that is both dangerous to us collectively and individually, we also know natural gas is a boondoggle. Locking ourselves into fossil fuel infrastructure, whether that's natural or fossil gas, or biomethane does us no favors, does our State no favors, and is frankly a small plan that is again unworthy of Californian. With that in mind, my appreciations for your leadership these last two years. My appreciation to staff for their absolutely Herculean task.

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And as we close this evening, again ask for a unanimous vote. Thank you so much for your time.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. After Terry, we will hear from Dave Robba, John Lormon, Jim Verburg, John Shears Matthew and Sasan Saadat.

So Terry, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

TERRY WIGGLESWORTH: My name is Terry
Wigglesworth. I serve as a technical consultant who's
worked with renderers, biofuel producers, California
Department of Food and Ag, CalRecycle, and dozens of
municipalities to implement SB 1383. SB 1383 will reduce
greenhouse gases and protect water supplies for California
communities.

Also, since January 1st, 2023, many cities have had plans in place which rely on trucks to recycle organic waste away from landfills. These plans were required and they have been in place since January 1st. So today, I'm focusing my comments on the impact of the Advanced Clean Fuel Program on SB 1383. The proposed ACF Regulations delay implementation of the ACF program for waste hauler trucks, because they are essential to achieving SB 1383. I certainly support that. But the proposed regulations do not delay implementation of the ACF program for renderers. Rendering trucks are equally essential to the SB 1383 program.

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If all renderable products were sent to landfills and not taken to rendering facilities for recycling, all available landfill space would be full within four years. CalRecycle has stated on their website that rendering qualifies as landfill diversion under SB 1383 to include one category of trucks, waste haulers, as essential to 1383 and give them delayed implementation, and to ignore another category of trucks which CalRecycle also states are essential to 1383 is inconsistent and unfair to the cities, because many of them are already relying on both types of trucks.

On January 4th, 2023, calRecycle released an organic diversion implementation update, which stated that

California has not achieved the 2020 statutory target of 50 percent reduction, that today I ask that you modify the regulations to include both of these trucks which are essential.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. Dave, I have activated your microphone, please unmute and begin.

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DAVE ROBBA: Good afternoon, Chair Randolph and members of the Board. My name is Dave Robba and I'm speaking today on behalf of Ceres, a national non-profit organization working to advance leadership among investor companies, and capital market influencers to drive sustainability solutions throughout the economy. We organize several influential business networks including the business for innovative climate and energy policy network, a coalition of over 80 major businesses all committed to driving sustainability throughout the economy, and the Corporate Electric Vehicle Alliance, a collaboration of 32 companies looking to completely decarbonize and electrify their fleets that collectively own, lease, or operate nearly 1.3 million on-road vehicles in the United States.

Ceres applauds the Air Resources Board for the development of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation and we encourage a favorable vote on the proposed standards today. Many of the companies we work with have committed

to transitioning to zero-emission vehicles to reduce emissions and reap the economic and health benefits that come with decarbonizing their fleets. This regulation will accelerate the market for zero-emission trucks and buses and help these companies access the models they need to capture savings and achieve their ambitious climate goals.

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It will also help companies with commitments to reduce emissions from transporting their products that do not own their vehicle fleets by driving the deployment zero emission commercial vehicles. This is why a diverse coalition of 49 businesses, investors, and employee with operations or business interests in California and 38 states overall signed a letter that Ceres organized and submitted calling on CARB to adopt the most ambitious standards feasible for the Advanced Clean Fleets Rule. The signatories note this will allow California and other states who adopt the rule to compete for private investment in a global market, where demand for electric vehicles is rising every day.

Thank you for your leadership and we look forward to working with the State and its business community to support implementation of this landmark regulation.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

John Lormon, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

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John Lormon, please unmute and begin?

JOHN LORMON: Okay. All right. Good afternoon,

Chair Randolph, members of the Board and staff. My name
is John Lormon. I'm an attorney with the Procopio Law

Firm. And I'm here today on behalf of Charter

Communications, a broadband connectivity, telephone, and
capable service provider to 5.2 million California

customers.

Charter has identified four areas of concern related to the ACF Regulation for high priority fleets. First, the emergency operation exemption is too restrictive and may prevent charter from maintaining connectivity services during emergency situations that do not rise to the level of a declared emergency event.

Second, the proposed regulation may prevent charter from complying with its existing statutory and contractual obligations to provide time limited emergency responses, and that would leave Charter in the untenable position of having to choose between which legal obligation to satisfy.

Third, the proposed regulations appear to be inconsistent with the Board's delegated authority.

Fourth, five days after the AFC public comment period closed on this regulation, the U.S. EPA on April

12th proposed new national vehicle and truck GHG emission standards for model years 2027 through '32. Neither staff nor the public has had time to review or evaluate the impact of this. To address these concerns, we request that before adoption of the professed high priority fleet reg, that the emergency -- I'm sorry -- the emergency regulation be expanded and time be allowed for EPA's proposal to be evaluated, and that a 15-day public comment with the revised rule be provided on these issues.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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Jim Verburg, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

members of the Board. My name is Jim Verburg. I'm with WSPA. We sincerely appreciate the additional stakeholder engagement efforts CARB staff and leadership made since the releasing of the 45-day rulemaking package in October. This will afford an opportunity to better understand the significant stakeholder concerns and known implementation challenges that this regulation will face. Unfortunately, the 15-day package did not do enough to alleviate significant outstanding concerns you've heard today. Because of this, we ask CARB to defer adoption until staff can present a cost effective regulation that can be feasibly implemented given known permitting and other

challenges and anticipated CEQA litigation.

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These challenges are expected to delay the infrastructure and renewable energy capacity buildout at scale that this proposed regulation would be dependent upon. CARB should instead reconsider key points raised by stakeholders including CEQA consideration of alternative technologies, the need for a Federal Clean Air Act waiver, permitting challenges and timelines, infrastructure readiness, commercial availability of reliable and affordable fleet vehicles at scale and life cycle analysis of environmental impact of ZEVs.

Given that CARB itself has acknowledged the presence of multiple barriers, including permitting, infrastructure buildout, interconnection delays, if CARB proceeds to approve this proceed -- this regulation, we strongly encourage them to establish twice yearly staff reports. This would also include input from affected stakeholders gathered through workshops.

And we do not want to see this regulation compromise the delivery of essential goods and services to Californians or compromise the state's economy. We thank you for your time and consideration.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Next, we'll hear from John Shears. John, it looks like you've lowered your hand. If you still would

like to speak, please -- okay. There it goes. So I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

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JOHN SHEARS: Great. Can you hear me?
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

JOHN SHEARS: Thanks. Good evening, everyone, and thank you again for your continued comprehensive and excellent hard work on the proposed ACF Regulation. My name is John Shears with the Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies.

CEERT urges the Board to adopt the latest proposed ACF Regulation as presented by staff today that will assist in the battle against accelerated global warming and save lives by significantly reducing toxic air pollution especially in the frontline communities most impacted by combustion engine trucking emissions especially diesel. We encourage CARB to refine the implementation and coordination of this rule with the rest of CARB's suite of heavy-duty vehicle policies consistent with the 2022 State Implementation Plan's Zero-Emission Trucks Measure, such as by avoiding exemptions for natural gas trucks, minimize -- minimizing continued investments in legacy combustion powered fleets.

CARB should act quickly to align the ACF Rule more closely with the Advanced Clean Trucks Rule and expeditiously develop and promulgate and updated ACT sales

role to smooth out the sales ramp requirements, while identifying additional ways to reduce pollution in frontline communities from trucks that are not regulated by the ACF Rule.

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I'd like to offer a final note for those who've expressed concerns about vehicle battery waste. If they're interested in this issue, they should support Senator Ben Allen's legislation SB 615, which seeks to address EV battery recycling.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Sasan Saadat we'll hear from Matthew Meyer, Cristina Marquez, Joani Woelfel, and Maurissa Brown.

Sasan, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

SASAN SAADAT: Thank you, Chair and Board members. I just -- I want to start by quickly pushing back on the press to make even wider exemptions for natural gas and methane. And, you know, I understand that there are practical reasons why there have to been some accommodations for biomethane in the waste trucks, which staff have already accommodated by moving them to the slowest ZEV transition timeline. But it should really be clear to any serious climate person that we should not be burning this extremely scarce source of biomethane in

on-road vehicles that can be electrified, when we have things like the direct reduction of iron ore or feedstocks for fertilizer that would be much better uses.

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And, you know, it's much more than carbon that we care about as you can hear from the testimony. Like this is about listening to the climate -- the air quality science that your own staff have done a really excellent job in showing you in partnership with SoCalGas that these trucks regularly blow past their stated certification limit, and that's just on NOx, because we know actually these methane burning trucks also emit ammonia and worryingly appear to emit the most ammonia under the same conditions that allow for controlling emissions of NOx. And burning methane in trucks, it's just -- it's just not an incremental improvement. And it's going to require bespoke refueling infrastructure that will necessitate two sharp fleet transitions instead of one gradual one.

But setting all that aside, I just want to thank staff again, and thank the Board members. And most of all, I really want to thank all the residents from the frontlines of diesel pollution who fought for this, because the benefits of your fight for your siblings and your children, and parents, and neighbors will ripple far beyond your communities. It's going to improve the air that I breathe and that everyone listening will breathe.

And it's going to deliver a huge victory for the fight against climate change. A hundred percent zero-emission truck sales by 2036 is really a landmark gift that your communities are on the cusp of delivering to the world.

And I -- just to be a little sentimental, I feel so lucky and proud to be part of that. I hope you all do too.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Matthew Meyer, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MATTHEW MEYER: Sorry. Can you hear me?
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

MATTHEW MEYER: Good afternoon, everyone. Matt Meyer with CalPortland. Been round since 1891, cement, aggregate, ready mix concrete construction producer, 19 year energy star award recipients.

We partnered with South Coast and CARB and converted our whole fleet, one of the first, if not the first, in California to CNG, RNG, a \$40 million investment. So it's hard to hear that CNG is bad now. I heard that a year ago when I read the regulation. I called Cummins and Cummins contacted UCR. UCR actually did that study reference in the regulation incorrectly and it was corrected. So CNG is by far cleaner than diesel.

That's why we invested in it.

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I really hope everyone can look at the life cycle analysis, because 18 years, 800,000 miles is not the life cycle of a truck. It's the life cycle of an engine, so you really need to understand the difference between the two. My biggest part of this is just really looking at CNG and what we're trying to accomplish here. We run Cummins 12 Ns in these trucks. We were told we should look at near ZEV, these Hyliion trucks that are five tons heavier than our current trucks, run electric motors to push the truck down the road, 75 miles worth of batteries. But to keep the truck going down the road, there's a 12n Cummins charging that, near-ZEV truck.

So exact same engines we run every day, you guys are allowing to run till 2040. It just doesn't make sense. This regulation doesn't, but we want to partner and make it make sense. So please reach out and we'd love to be the first in this regulation to make it happen.

Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Cristina, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

CRISTINA MARQUEZ: Good evening. Cristina

Marquez speaking on behalf of California State Association

of Electrical Workers with 80,000 members, and

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 569, with 3,600 power professionals and union electricians in San Diego and Imperial counties. We encourage you to vote yes to adopt the Advanced Clean Fleets standard that will require 100 percent electric truck sales by 2036. This historic vote will change the course of the hardest hit communities all while creating good green energy careers.

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The electric truck technology is here.

Strategies and funding are already in place to grow charging options to meet these reasonable and gradual goals of the ACF standard, using the skilled and trained workforce standards, which include the high road training requirements to have electricians be certified in the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program. And statewide, we have over 3,000 EVITP certified electricians ready to build and charge up electric vehicle infrastructure.

IBEW is the nationally recognized electrical workers union. We're trained and we're prepared to work on the next generation of job-creating, job-protecting infrastructure projects. We can do this. Please vote yes to support the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard.

Thank you. Have a good night.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Joani, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JOANI WOELFEL: Hi. Can you hear me?
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

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JOANI WOELFEL: Hi. My name is Joani Woelfel.

I'm the CEO of the Far West Equipment Dealers Association.

We represent agricultural, industrial, material handling,
outdoor power, and rental equipment dealers in California
and six other western states.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on the proposed Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. We support efforts to reduce emissions but share many of the concerns expressed here today. We emphasize the negative consequences of mandating and expedited transition to electric powered fleets and equipment when the technology and infrastructure are not available or insufficient. These regulations affect our stakeholders across almost every category including small off-road equipment, LSI forklifts, Advanced Clean Trucks, Advanced Clean Fleets, and off-road equipment.

Equipment dealers across all sectors will bear the brunt of these mandates as their companies attempt to comply with them and support their customers in compliance. Dealers must adapt their fleets to selling service to both fuel and electric equipment, inventory and

service both types of equipment. They will increase operating expenses and capital costs to deploy upgrades and infrastructure, which is not feasible.

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As we're seeing in discussions with CARB about forklift rules, concepts on paper don't align with reality. We've heard here today many attempting to transition now are delayed because of insufficient infrastructure and we expect adding fleets in all sectors simultaneously will create a further strain at significantly increased expense. The equipment industry is plagued with supply chain shortages. We're particularly concerned about fleets that respond to farmers and ranchers in remote areas where charging infrastructure is deficient or non-existent. Severe weather more quickly degrades a battery charge and these conditions could render fleets in operable at the worst possible times.

We also encourage CARB to reconsider lowering the fleet size threshold from 50 to 10 as it will increase the financial and compliance burden on small businesses. We concur with others in urging CARB to post -- postpone adoption until construction -- thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After Maurissa Brown, we'll hear from David Rothbart, Woody Hastings, Olivia Seideman, Craig Murray,

and a phone number ending in 800.

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Maurissa, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

MAURISSA BROWN: Hello. My name is Maurissa Brown. I'm the Transportation Equity Program Manager at the Greenlining Institute.

I deeply thank the Board and staff for your dedication to this landmark regulation. The Greenlining Institute strongly supports this regulation and I'm here today to call on the Air Resources Board to have the political courage to vote unanimously in favor. A yes on this rule is a vital victory for human rights and a step towards a just economy, not just a clean economy, but a just economy. It's time to bring an end to diesel and gas use in our transportation system. There is no quality future here on this planet if CARB allows larger exemptions and loopholes for the natural gas industry.

Biogas and renewable natural gas are just as damaging and dangerous to pollution burdened communities, make no mistake about that. It's time to bring an end to toxic trucks. It's time for electric trucks and fair labor standards that are steps towards a future where communities and workers can live in healthy places filled with fair economic opportunity. This rule is also a vital victory for business and the economy. A stronger electric

truck standard like this one creates market certainty for investments and even more opportunity for good paying permanent clean economy jobs.

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Fleet and truck owners themselves will save money over the life span of their trucks by cutting fuel and maintenance costs. Electric truck technology is here now. Electric trucks are already on the road and California has already invested millions of dollars in incentive funding for clean trucks and infrastructure. Time is up. It is time for change. Please vote yes on this regulation. Please vote yes for clean air. And looking -- moving forward after this hearing, I'd like to make sure CARB is making continual efforts surrounding, one, zero-emission truck insurance costs, and two, engagement with smaller fleets and owner and operators.

Thank you so much CARB for your hard work on this. Have a good night.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

David Rothbart, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

DAVID ROTHBART: Good evening, Chair Randolph and Board members. I'm David Rothbart and I work for the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. And I'm the Air Quality Committee Chair for Clean Water SoCal and we're members of CASA.

The wastewater sector is required to treat society's waste and we cannot tell the public to stop flushing their toilets. The process of treating society's waste creates a non-fossil fuel. And the source of energy needs to be used productively. Unfortunately, the management options outlined by staff for this waste gas are insufficient for SB 138 implementation. Specifically, most of this gas cannot be directed in the natural pipeline, and creating hydrogen has many uncertainties.

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While we're disappointed that our concerns have not been addressed by the modified ACF language, we are greatly appreciative that the Board resolution includes a commitment to work with the wastewater sector to find a reliable home for our renewable non-fossil fuel. To this end, we would appreciate adding the words SB 1383 implementation into the last sentence of the resolution for clarity. We look forward to working with you to achieve clean air as quickly as possible. Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Woody Hastings, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

WOODY HASTINGS: Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to comment remotely and for your stamina for the climate, clean air, and the health of our communities.

The Climate Center urges the Board to approve the strongest possible Advanced Clean Fleets Rule. Thank you very much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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Olivia Seideman, please unmute and begin.

OLIVIA SEIDEMAN: Hi. My name is Olivia
Seideman, Climate Policy Coordinator with Leadership
Counsel for Justice and Accountability. We work with
community leaders in South Central Fresno, a truck route
community, where the life expectancy is 20 years shorter
than that in North Fresno. Twenty years discrepancy is
absolutely unacceptable. I'm here to speak in support of
the ACF as a crucial for step towards reducing and
eliminating pollution in environmentally overburdened
communities.

We're grateful to the Board for the acceleration of the 100 percent sales target to 2036, but more progress must be made to protect environmental justice communities across California.

First, the final proposal does not include any requirements for the vast majority of fleets in California, a gap that will leave about tens of thousands of highly polluting Class 7 to 8 trucks excluded from this regulation. CARB must establish a plan for accelerating the transition to ZEV for this tractors as well and we

strongly support lowering the fleet threshold from 50 to 10.

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Furthermore, the proposed regulation allows State and local agency fleets, and high priority, and federal fleets to meet the ACF requirements with either ZEVs or near zero-emission vehicles. NZEVs still pollute truck route and environmental justice communities and should not be considered equal to ZEVs or used to comply with the ACF when ZEVs are available. Relatedly, natural gas and biomethane powered trucks are not a substitute for ZEVs. They still pollute communities, and dependence on these dirty fuels will only exacerbate existing environmental justices.

We must transition to ZEV as soon as possible to promote health equity and environmental justice in California's climate strategies. Finally, truck route communities still experience many negative impacts not addressed by a transition to ZEVs including break in tire wear pollution, noise and vibrations, and safety concerns.

CARB must also address these larger concerns in communities along truck freight routes to ensure that new and existing freight routes and associated facilities are taking into account sensitive receptors in all freight impacts to neighboring communities.

So thank you. We support -- we ask for your vote

yes for ACF and recognize that there's still progress to achieve environmental justice in California's transportation sector.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Craig Murray, please unmute and begin.

CRAIG MURRAY: Good evening, Madam Chair
Randolph, Board members, staff. My name is Craig Murray.

I'm a Board Director of the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary
District in San Rafael. We serve approximately 32,000
residents and are the largest public solar power producer
in Marin County. We have developed a modern water
recycling facility that serves the region to implement a
renewable natural gas facility for combined heat and power
as well as transportation fuel that has fueled a heavy
vehicle for essential services to your customers.

The California wastewater sector is helping achieve the goals of SB 1383 that are upon us. Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District is looking at a regional biosolids facility to serve our region as well. California wastewater agencies will need more tools, not less. Developing markets for biogas is important.

Request to CARB is to hear and work with my fellow associates in CASA and those that provide local services and thank those that amended the resolution. I'd

also like to ask to add SB 1383 in front of SB 1440 in the resolution, and to keep space available in the ACF Regulations for continued safe, effective, and reliable operations in the bioenergy and wastewater sector.

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

After the phone number ending in 800, we will hear from Rebecca Schenker, James Leach, Suzanne Caflisch, Cathy Dervin, Katie Little, David Fink, Todd Campbell, and Enrique Rivas.

So the phone number ending in 800, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

And you may need to dial star six to unmute.

NICOLAS CARDELLA: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

NICOLAS CARDELLA: Okay. Thank you.

Good evening, Chair Randolph, Board members, and staff. My name is Nicolas Cardella and I'm speaking on behalf of the Western States Trucking Association, the California Trucking Association.

I have two brief comments, one related to the EA's analysis of emissions impacts and one related to the EA's analysis of grid impacts. With respect to emissions impacts, the EA discusses the regulation's purported emissions benefits with specificity, quantifying the

alleged benefits in tons per day or tons per year.

However, when it comes to adverse emissions impacts, the

EA declines to quantify the effects and instead uses only
general qualitative terms.

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CARB defends this approach on two grounds.

First, the agency claims it isn't feasible to calculate the detrimental impacts. However, the EA calculates beneficial impacts. And if beneficial impacts could be quantified, then adverse impacts could be quantified too, as our expert report showed. CARB's response to our comments ignores these facts.

Second, CARB claims a quantitative analysis of adverse impacts would present a misleading picture because air quality impacts significance thresholds differ across jurisdictions. However, this concern is completely illusory. Nothing requires CARB to apply to significance thresholds of every local air district in the state. It's well established that a lead agency has discretion to determine appropriate significance thresholds based on the circumstances. CARB could develop and apply its own statewide thresholds or localized thresholds using specializes criteria. Yet, no attempt is made to do so and no explanation given as to why.

Because the EA fails to provide an apples to apples comparison about --

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thirty seconds.

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NICOLAS CARDELLA: -- the beneficial and adverse emissions impacts, it obscures the regulation's potential for unintended consequences, precludes informed decision-making and fails as an informational document.

With respect to the EA's analysis of impacts on the electrical grid, CARB admits the regulation will increase demands on the grid, but declines to impose mitigation, claiming there won't be any adverse impacts due to various planned initiatives to improve grid capacity and reliability. Yet, nothing in the EA actually analyzes (inaudible) regulations (inaudible) over the long term. This is inadequate. Thank you.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Rebecca Schenker, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

REBECCA SCHENKER: Thank you, Chair, members of the Board, and the entire team at CARB for your landmark commitment to zero emissions. My name is Rebecca Schenker. I'm a Senior Director at GNA where I've been working on fleet compliance since the early years of the Diesel Risk Reduction Program.

Today is a new stage in California's regulatory and energy system and GNA is proud of our work on the implementation of the zero-emission transition for fleets.

Based on our experience, my comments today focus on our ongoing concerns around the nuts and bolts implementation challenges of ACF. We urge ongoing formalized staff and Board level hearings and flexibility around how the exemption provisions play out in the real world. Our experience indicates that even proactive fleets with EV plans underway may be unable to meet the documentation deadlines to qualify for exemptions. To name just one example, many fleets with EV plans that are well underway won't be able to secure construction permits prior to December 31st of this year, which is the deadline necessary for the construction exemptions for near-term drayage model year and Group 1 milestone deadlines.

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We've seen throughout this process that it isn't the intent of the Board staff to penalize entities working in good faith on planning and implementation, but there's so much we can't know about what timelines will look like for real estate acquisition, engineering, utility, and permitting, especially when the entire state of California is raising to zero. These challenges mean that many fleets actively working toward zero could still be non-compliant.

And so we asked for a commitment to regulatory flexibility and formalized hearings that continue adjusting the rule and don't penalize proactive fleets, as

we continue to learn more via this real-world rollout.

Thank you again for California's leadership. We hope this formal rule today is simply the starting point for a truly collaborative energy transition for all.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

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James, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

JAMES LEACH: Thank you. Chair Randolph, members of the Board, my name is Jim Leach. I'm with the Santa Margarita Water District. We provide water and wastewater service to some 200,000 customers.

Can you hear me? Hello.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

JAMES LEACH: Okay. I'm sorry.

We provide water and wastewater services to some 200,000 customers in Orange County. We are a member of CASA. Our coalition members have worked with the staff, and Board members, and others on this rulemaking. A number of our concerns haven't been addressed, but we appreciate that the resolution included in the package now includes provisions for staff to work with CASA along with regulatory agencies and the Board to find solutions that ensure that non-fossil derived biomethane can be put to beneficial use.

While the resolution requires CARB to work with

us and regulatory agencies to advance pipeline injection and hydrogen technologies. It's our view that in order to be part of the full implementation of SB 1383, we want to explore the role the public wastewater sector can play in taking organic waste diverted from landfill for co-digestion in our existing anaerobic digesters.

Again, we appreciate our inclusion in the resolution. We urge the Board to adopt the resolution, but we also ask that SB 1383 be added to the last paragraph in addition to SB 1440. We look forward to productive engagement with all the agencies.

Thank you very much for your time.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Suzanne, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

SUZANNE CAFLISCH: Thank you. Can you hear me?
BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

SUZANNE CAFLISCH: Okay. Great. Good evening.

My name is Suzanne Caflisch. And I am a State Policy

Advisor with the BlueGreen Alliance. The BlueGreen

Alliance is founded on the principle that we don't have to choose between good jobs and a clean environment.

Instead, we must have both.

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We are here today to support the ACF Rule alongside environmental and environmental justice groups,

as well as organized labor, including the Teamsters, IBEW, the California Labor Federation, SEIU and others. The ACF Rule will deliver direct health benefits to communities suffering from diesel pollution, while simultaneously addressing labor exploitation and driver misclassification.

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In fact, the ACF Rule marks the first time in ARB's history that the trucking industry, which is one of the Board's core focuses, could actually be regulated in a way that delivers on driver's needs by addressing truck driver misclassification. It is incumbent upon this Board to take bold action on climate change to protect drivers upon whom our supply chains depend, and to hear the voices of the historic alliance of labor, environmental, and environmental justice groups that you see in front of you today, and this evening supporting the rule.

We appreciate ARB's leadership and applaud this rule as one of many steps in centering the needs of workers while addressing transportation sector emissions. As our state continues to build a market for zero-emission trucks, ARB must commit to making sure that there are high road jobs and economic justice for workers across the transportation sector, including those in manufacturing.

Than you so much.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Kathy, please unmute and begin.

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Kathy Dervin, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

Okay. We'll move on to Katie Little. Katie, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

KATIE LITTLE: Good evening. And thank you,
Chair and members. My name is Katie Little and I'm here
on behalf the California Farm Bureau. We align our
comments with our fellow agricultural stakeholders and
continue to share concerns with this proposed regulation.

A majority of California farmers and ranchers live in remote and rural communities that have limited access to the infrastructure required for this proposal. The time required to charge these vehicles in addition to the time needed to travel to these charging facilities could also jeopardize food security and availability.

This doesn't just affect my members' communities. Farmers and ranchers are still feeling the effects of port congestion caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The transportation of food and various agricultural commodities was disrupted, which ultimately led to many international consumers of these products to seek new suppliers in different markets.

Another transportation disruption as this regulation might affect at the ports could limit the

distribution of ag goods, which accounts for more than \$22 billion of California's economy. California farmers and ranchers provide the State, nation, and the world with safe reliable and nutritious food. If this is to continue, a clearer path for rural implementation of the infrastructure needed and transportation of these agricultural commodities needs to move forward.

An affirmative vote doesn't mean the work is complete. Continued engagement and support is needed by all interested State agencies. We look forward to continuing this conversation.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

And lastly, we will hear from David Fink, Todd Campbell, and Enrique Rivas.

David, I have activated your microphone. Please unmute and begin.

DAVID FINK: Thank you. Good evening, Board members. My name is David Fink and I'm the Sustainability Director at the Los Angeles Business Council. We are a business advocacy and research organization representing over 500 members across greater Los Angeles. Today, we call on the Air Resources Board to unanimously approve the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard. As you know, Los Angeles, currently ranks as the number one most ozone-polluted city

in the United States. With a yes vote, you can change that. With a yes vote, you can help dramatically improve air quality and in turn health outcomes, especially in communities of color and low-income communities where exposure to smog and diesel soot is most prevalent.

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Stronger electric truck standards create market certainty that drives new public and private investment and market growth opportunities that support good, permanent, clean economy jobs, all while helping drive down costs for new pollution-free vehicles.

I would also add that we did not need more national -- natural gas exemptions, as they will tie us to higher numbers of polluting trucks years into the future, further contributing to climate change, and harming public health. More natural gas exemptions would be a setback and counter to the intent of this rule.

We, again, ask for a unanimous vote in favor of the Advanced Clean Fleets Standard. Thank you for your time.

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Todd, please unmute and begin.

TODD CAMPBELL: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

TODD CAMPBELL: Hi. Todd Campbell, Vice

25 | President of Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs for

Clean Energy. Apologize for not being there in person. I have a cold and I didn't want to infect anyone else, but I want to, first of all, say thank you to everyone for spending a very long day on a very important rule. As you know, Clean Energy is strongly in support of a transition to zero-emission transportation, not only in the state of California, but throughout the entire country. We think that renewable natural gas cannot only play a role in powering very low emission natural gas internal combustion engines, but also ultimately hydrogen powered trucks throughout the country, and we are here to support California in that endeavor.

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I just want to make a couple clarifications.

First of all, there is no ask from our industry to have a natural gas exemption. Our exemption, it doesn't -- we don't care -- you know, we could spend a lot of time debating whether or not diesel or natural gas will be cleaner in the future. That's not our ask. Our ask of this Board is that if and when a zero-emission vehicle exemption or near-zero-emission vehicle exemption is provided, that the Board require that the cleanest internal combustion engine is purchased with priority. In other words, there are multiple standards under the Omnibus Rule that are more stringent. For example,

We're not talking about what fuel you power that vehicle with. All we're talking about is if that's commercially available, that should be chosen first, and the reason for that is to protect (inaudible).

Thank you.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you.

Enrique Rivas, please unmute and begin.

Enrique, I have activated your microphone.

Please unmute and begin.

ENRIQUE RIVAS: Can you hear me?

BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes, we can.

ENRIQUE RIVAS: Hi. My name is Enrique. I'm an owner/operator here in Los Angeles, Long Beach. I go to the ports every day and I am for the transition into electric vehicles. I mean, I'm in a truck all day. I'm at the ports. I know what it's like to inhale diesel all day long. So I am for the changes. Just as an owner/operator, I want you guys to know that these changes are like really hard for us.

I bought a truck last year. It's a 2016

Freightliner and I was told by the Clean Truck Program

here in LA that I had until 2029. And I just called

yesterday to verify some things and they told me that it

might be 2028, because it's going to be the engine year,

not the model of the truck like I was told. So, you know,

all those things really hurt us. There's a lot of us out here owner/operators, you know, trying to -- trying to, you know, live that American dream, you know, have your little business.

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I grew up in South Gate, born and raised right there by 710 on Atlantic closed to Tweedy Imperial right there. So you know I was born and raised there too, but -- you know, I am for the changes, but I just think we need a little bit more time. This is going to be very hard us, especially if we have to register another truck by the end of this year, before January 1st 2024. I was already thinking of selling this truck and buying another one, but I can right now. And then if I have to do it by the end of this year. I mean, it's just really, really hard for us.

Just remember that we're up early before anyone else and we come late, after everyone else leaves. We sleep in our trucks. We're sleep deprived. And not sleeping is actually worse for your heart than anything else. I mean, we're working hard out there. I hope you guys consider us too. There's a lot of us. And just remember that if trucks stop, you know, everything stops, you know.

Yeah, I'm all for it, but I hope you guys can give us a little bit more time, because it's expensive to

do all these things. And, you know, the big guys always push us out. You know, we're going to have to go out of business because of these things and it's really hard.

Thank you very much.

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BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Thank you. And that concludes the Zoom commenters who signed up to speak before the 2 p.m. cutoff time.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Thank you very much. Staff, do you need to make any comments before I closed the record?

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: Yes. This is Tony Brasil, Branch Chief of the Transportation and Clean Technology Branch.

I simply need to add that no new substantive comments have been raised today regarding the Environmental Analysis and we've -- we have previously received and considered all of the environmental comments we heard today.

Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you very much. This is the second of two Board hearings. I will now close the record on this agenda item. However, if it is determined that additional conforming modifications are appropriate, the record will be reopened and a 15-day Notice of Public Availability will be issued. If the

record is reopened for a 15-day comment period, the public may submit written comments on the proposed changes, which will be considered and responded to in the Final Statement of Reasons for the regulation. Written or oral comments received after this hearing date, but before a 15-day notice is issued will not be accepted as part of the official record on this agenda item.

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

Okay. We are going to adjourn for the evening and tomorrow morning we will take up Board questions and comments. Our meeting tomorrow morning will begin at 9 a.m. 9 a.m. Not 8:30, 9 a.m., everyone. All right. See you in the morning.

(Thereupon the Air Resources Board meeting adjourned at 6:57 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 1st day of May, 2023.

James & Little

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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