MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ZOOM PLATFORM

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM

1001 I STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 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

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:

Edna Murphy, Deputy Executive Officer, Internal Operations

Rajinder Sahota, Deputy Executive Officer, Climate Change and Research

Craig Segall, Deputy Executive Officer, Mobile Sources and Incentives

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

Heather Arias, Division Chief, TTD

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

Analisa Bevan, Assistant Division Chief, MSCD

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Ian Cecere, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

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David Hults, Assistant Chief Counsel, Legal Office

Lucina Negrete, Assistant Division Chief, MSCD

Sydney Vergis, Division Chief, MSCD

Alex Wang, Senior Attorney, Legal Office

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PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Good morning. The 2 April 28th public meeting of the California Air Resources 3 Board will come to order. Board Clerk, will you please call the roll. 5 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: 6 BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Here. 7 8 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre? 9 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: He was here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Eisenhut? 10 BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Here. 11 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: 12 BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez here. 13 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Garcia? 14 Mr. Guerra. 15 16 BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Hurt? 17 BOARD MEMBER HURT: Present. 18 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Kracov? 19 20 BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Here. BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner? 21 BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Here. 2.2 23 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Perez? BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Here. 24 25 BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Quirk?

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BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Quirk, here.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Stern?
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             Dr. Shaheen?
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             Ms. Takvorian?
             BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN:
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                                       Here.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?
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             Chair Randolph?
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Here.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Chair, we have a
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    quorum.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
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             I will begin with a few housekeeping items.
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                                                            Wе
    are conducting today's meeting in person as well as
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    offering remote options for public participation both by
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   phone and in Zoom.
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For safety reasons, please note the emergency exit to the rear of the building through the foyer. In the event of a fire alarm, we are required to evacuate this room immediately and go down the stairs to the lobby and out of the building. When the all-clear signal is given, we will return to the auditorium and resume the hearing.

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

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

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Interpretation services will be provided today in Spanish. If you are joining us using Zoom, there is a button labeled "Interpretation" on the Zoom screen. Click on that interpretation button and select Spanish to hear the meeting in Spanish. If you are joining us here in person and would like to listen to the meeting in Spanish, please speak to a Board assistant and they will provide you with further instructions.

(Interpreter translated in Spanish)

THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, Madam Chair and Board members.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

So we finished our public comment on this item yesterday and so we're going to be picking up with where we left off with this Board item. After this Board item, we will have open public comment on items not on the agenda, so at that time, I'll ask for the clerk to provide instructions regarding open public comment.

Okay. So we are picking up Agenda Item 23-4-2. The proposed Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. We heard

all the public commenters on the item yesterday and we're here to have questions, comments, and to consider the proposed resolution. So hopefully everyone wrote down their questions and comments from yesterday. I know I did. So I will ask any Board members if they have any questions to kick things off?

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Sure. If nobody wants to go first.

(Laughter).

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Well, I certainly have some, so you can start, and then I'll go.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Well, good morning. I'm just waiting for a little bit more coffee to kick-in, but we'll see what -- how we can do.

(Laughter)

CHAIR RANDOLPH: At least we didn't start at 8:30.

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Yes, we didn't. Thank you, Chair. We're all grateful.

So it's hard to figure out how to say how grateful I think our communities are for the amazing work that's been done over these decades and that brought us to this point. And yesterday was a historic day with the adoption of the locomotive rule. And today I believe will be another historic day.

I -- without indicating how long I've been doing this, it has been a long road and we did our first health survey in Barrio Logan and National City almost 30 years ago and determined that 60 percent of the households had children with asthma or with asthma symptoms. So that was one of our first indicators that there was a problem. 20 years ago, I think some of you will remember this, we were fighting for diesel filters. So not fast-forward to today when we're saying we can transition the entire heavy-duty fleet to zero emission is pretty amazing and it's a hugely long time and kids have been born and grown up and had their own kids in that time period. So it's hard to have waited that long, but I know that a lot of people are not here today, but I really want to appreciate everyone who has stayed the course in the communities and continued to really demand that we have clean air to breathe and that kids have a healthy place to grow up.

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And I know that a lot of the CARB staff, and I won't try to name everybody, have been working on this for a really long time. So all of you, I just want you to know that I think the community members really appreciate your work even. If they don't know your names, they know that you're working hard. I appreciate it. And just in the six years that I've been here, I feel like we've really made tremendous strides, so huge gratitude to

everyone.

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I want to say that I support this rule. I'm going to vote for it. I appreciate that the health benefits have been put up as number one. And I think in the whole way that the rule is constructed, it has -- it's resulting in amazing number of health benefits with fewer emergency room visits, and deaths, and incidences, and you're estimating like \$26 billion in health benefit costs. That's tremendous. And combined with those -- with the locomotive rule, I think we're really making a huge dent.

I think health is really also considered, as you're focused on, as we're focused on the right priorities, which is drayage first, because if we're looking at disadvantaged communities, we're looking at the places where diesel, heavy-duty trucks are the most prominent. And we know that this -- that our communities -- disadvantaged communities where there are ports and warehouses are the places where we have these diesel trucks. So I think the priorities are absolutely correct.

I also want to say that I very much appreciate that you've acknowledged that this rule doesn't do it all, that we are on a path. We've been on a path for a long time, that this is a continuation of that path. I think

you heard yesterday from residents from National City that the auto carriers are a huge problem there. You heard that in the first hearing. We've talked about it a lot. About half a million vehicles come through the National City marine terminal. It's less than a mile from the elementary school. It's less than half a mile from the nearest residence. Sixty thousand trucks per year carry those. And for them to be not included would not be acceptable. I understand from talking with staff that a good number of those are probably included in the high-priority fleets, but I also appreciate that in the resolution, we're asking that those — that the analysis be done in the coming years, so that we can evaluate how they and other, like small fleets, can be included as well.

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I want to say that I am concerned, as others have raised, about the fact that there are challenges, I think, at the border. And I hope that -- I don't think it belongs necessarily in the rule or in the resolution, but I hope to say to my colleagues that -- and the Chair that we can really focus on how we can meet those challenges. They're not that dissimilar to others that have been raised related to infrastructure, but we are crossing an international border. But we also have enormously high levels of PM and diesel particulate pollution there at the

border, and in whoever's wisdom, we keep building more housing there. So we're creating an EJ community and so we have to address it, even though we don't believe that that's the -- you know, the smartest move.

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So I also just want to add that we have been working with the port to reach out to small fleets and really folks are very excited. I did not expect that honestly. I didn't expect as positive a response as we've gotten from some of the truck drivers, but they have been very positive. They want help. And I've been talking to staff and I feel like we have a lot of resources that we can provide to folks. We just have to get out there with the right trusted messengers to give that information to them.

It also gives me hope about smaller fleets. And while I know we're focusing on the high-priority fleets of 50 and above, I think that there are smaller independent truckers that are really open to and interested in moving in that direction.

So this is a beginning. This isn't the end, and I think you made that super clear in the -- in the resolution. So I'm really excited to hear from my colleagues and move this forward, because it's way overdue, but it's really done in a right way. So again, a lot of gratitude and pride that we can all be here today

to make this enormous change that's really going to save lives. So thank you so much.

I don't have any questions.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay.

(Laughter).

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: I got you covered.

All right. Dr. Quirk.

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Yes. The -- I have lots of questions. First of all, I say I'll be enthusiastically supporting the resolution. I think my colleague, Ms. Takvorian, brought up some great points, but I think that there were a number of things brought up that I have questions about.

The first one is you would think, based upon the testimony, that only people in poor communities who are Black and Brown, have problems with our toxic air.

Nothing could be further from the truth. If you breathe, you have problems with our toxic air. And even if you live right on the coast, eventually you go inland to shop or whatever, toxic air is a problem for everyone. It's particularly been a problem for me. My family moved to Pasadena when I was a teenager. I developed asthma and eventually COPD, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder. And then when I got COVID six months ago, it just ravaged my lungs, because they were already damaged --

significantly damaged by our toxic air.

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And it's for everybody. I mean, I was in Pasadena, not a particularly poor community when I got it. I raised my kids in Hayward, and -- on the Bay Area, which has relatively clean air, but still we live near freeways and other sources of toxics air. And my son Ian developed asthma. So toxic air is for everyone. And, in fact, my lungs have been ravaged to the point where this is now my oxygen supply, which I need whenever I go walking, not even running, just walking. And it's basically started by our toxic air.

So this is -- I can't tell you how important this is. And we all -- what was brought up yesterday over and over again was, well, automobiles are -- deliver a lot of toxic air. Diesel trucks running on diesel fuel certainly do as an ex -- a tremendous amount of damage to our air, to our breathing, to our lungs. So that just emphasizes how important it is that we go forward with this today.

So a number of questions were asked. Several people said we should reject it or we should delay. And my question for staff is, and my understanding is, we really can't do that without delaying for a year or more. Could staff -- you know, we can't simply say bring this up next month when we have this or that question that was raised answered. My understanding is we can't really do

that unless we're going to delay for significantly more than that. Would staff like to respond?

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MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: Thank you, Dr. Quirk. Sydney Vergis, Division Chief for the Mobile Source Control Division.

You're absolutely right. Today is an up or down vote before the Board. Any changes would result in the need to go back to the drawing board in terms of the process for developing a regulation. We've had a lot of additional process between the first and this Board meeting, which puts us up against -- pretty tightly against OAL deadlines. So today --

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Okay.

MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: You're correct, today is an up or down vote.

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Right. And the amount of delay, we're talking about a year or so?

MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: It would -- it would depend, I think, on the overall process, but we're talking about a substantive delay where we would go back and restart the regulatory process.

MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: So that's a long, long time. So we really have to do this today.

Now, there were others questions, and I'm new

here, and undoubtedly there's a lot of people who've been watching these proceedings and still are. What is a 15-day change and is there any capability to do that today were someone to bring up a concern?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Can I -- can I just jump in really briefly? I'll let staff answer kind of the process around --

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Okay.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- the 15-day changes, but I think it's -- you know, one thing that's important to note is sort of we, as a Board, would have to decide that something was significant enough to warrant a 14-day change and that could not be -- I'm sorry, 15-day change, and could not be addressed in implementation. And so I think that's something important to keep in mind. There are some of the issues that have been raised that will be -- there will be some opportunities to address in implementation.

And so do you want to just give a quick summary of the 15-day change process?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Yes, Chair Randolph.

This is Steve Cliff. So a 15-day change is essentially any amendment to the initial rule that would need to go back out for public comment. That amend -- any amendment that would go back out for public comment would be need to

be related to the initial rule, so it would have to be within scope of the proposed rulemaking. And then it would go back out for a minimum of 15 days for public comment. We just shorthand that as a 15-day comment period -- or 15-day reg change.

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And as the Chair said, anything that would go back out would need to be not only related to the regulation, but it would have to be significant enough to rise to that sort of an amendment. In terms of whether or not any sort of amendment in any rulemaking could be done, it depends, as Dr. Vergis said, on the scope of any change, how hard or easy that is. So, for example, if an amendment were to change the emissions benefits, then a new analysis would likely need to be associated with that, including any environmental analysis under CEQA. So the scope of a change is not always easy to answer. And as the Chair indicated, generally speaking from the things that we've heard, these are — these are not so much policy considerations, but implementation considerations.

And then I will just note finally in the resolution, there is a report back to the Board. We've already been directed to come back with the Zero-Emission Truck Rule in 2028. So there will be a report back on the status of implementation, and, you know, to the extent that amendments would be necessary, we could tackle those

in that process.

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BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Okay. Thank you. So it is possible for a 15-day change, if it's essentially not substantial is the impression I'm getting.

So there were a number of people who were concerned about the ability to -- and I don't think this is necessarily correct, but they were concerned that this would prevent them from producing methane in -- well, not so much prevent them from producing methane in sewage treatment plants or in treatment of organic waste, as being able to use it. And they were very concerned that they wouldn't be able to use the produced -- the renewable methane, renewable natural gas in trucks and for those purposes.

Now, there was also a point brought up, which I buy into, which is, you know, it would be really great to use the methane to produce fertilizer and industrial processes, but right now that's, you know, pie in the sky. We haven't reached that point. I think that would be a higher and better use of methane than using it in trucks and also would have the advantage of produce -- not producing pollution in those renewable natural gas trucks.

Nonetheless, it's very much the case now that that's the way we need to get rid of this produced methane. And we don't have those alternatives, so I think

we should work for them. And they -- the people who were concerned about this asked that we add references to SB 1383 and 1440 to the resolution. So my question to staff is does this resolution in any way prevent the use of -- well, let me put it this way, finding the use for renewable natural gas, because we do need -- when we produce this methane, whether it be at sewage treatment plants or methane being produced at landfills, we do need to have a place to put it. So do you have -- could staff address this issue of how we find a good use for the produced methane?

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: I can actually jump in here really briefly and then staff can add their thoughts. As I -- this was an issue that I also mentioned in my opening comments. I do think it is important to recognize that facilities like wastewater treatment plants and landfills are subject to 1383 requirements. They need to capture the gas produced from their facilities as they're processing waste. And we want to make sure there is a market for that. We -- and as -- to your point, we want to make sure that it is being for the highest and best use and combustion vehicles that have the option to transition to zero -- a sector that has the option to transition to zero, this gas could be used for other sectors that don't have an opportunity to transition to zero.

So we did include language in the resolution that referenced the concerns about 1383. And we specifically stated that we need to work with other agencies, and with sanitation agencies, and air districts on this issue. The last sentence of the resolution directed staff to work on that. And I thought the language as written made it clear that we wanted staff to work on both 1383 and implementation and 1440 implementation, but we are happy -- some people apparently didn't read it that way, so I'm -- we were -- we are Happy to add 1383 and in front of 1440 in the last sentence -- the very last sentence of the 34-page resolution that we're considering.

(Laughter).

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: But also I do think it's important to really kind of circle back on this issue. Like, we don't want it to get lost. It's something we know we need to work on. It's really important to meet our methane reduction goals as mandated by the Legislature in 1383. So I think having a check back in with staff specifically on this issue in a few years I think would be a good idea to see what progress we've made in that interim period. So I think doing a check-in in 2025 makes a lot of sense, because that's sort of before -- several years before the wastewater fleets need to transition, but also gives us some time to work with our other agencies

and outside stakeholders to see what kind of market development options we would have for RNG.

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So I'll turn it over to Dr. Cliff, because he and I did talk about this, and what our potential options were. So I'll kick it over to you for any additional thoughts.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CLIFF: Great. Thank you,

Chair Randolph. So I heard two things: one, to add SB

1383 prior to SB 1440 in that currently last sentence; and
then to add a report back on progress that would include,
you know, any actions that are necessary that this Board
or others might need to take in order to achieve these
goals.

So I think I could -- I could read into the record some amendments for consideration. And what I would do is direct the Board members to that last paragraph on the last page of the resolution so we can all follow along as I read.

I also -- I want to make -- we noticed a typo in the CNRA, Natural Resources Agency, so I'll read that correctly too.

So the paragraph, as amended, would say, "Be it further resolved, that consistent with the latest Scoping Plan, the Board recognizes that successful implementation of the food waste diversion requirements and methane

emissions reductions mandated by SB 1383 are critical to the State's climate goals. The Board further recognizes that multiple reliable uses for non-fossil biomethane will be needed for successful implementation. The Board recognizes the need for coordination meetings with other State agencies such as CEC, CPUC, State Water Resources Control Board, CalRecycle, CDFA, CNRA, and other relevant stakeholders, such as the California Association of Sanitation Agencies and the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, to implement SB 1383 and SB 1440. As such, the Board directs staff to prioritize policy discussions related to...", and this is new, "...SB 1383 and SB 1440 implementation, and discussions on how to transition biomethane into hard-to-decarbonize sectors or as a feedstock to produce hydrogen, or FCEV..." -- that's fuel cell electric vehicle fuel -- "...and to produce electricity to charge BEVs to achieve the SB 1383 target".

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Then the last sentence would read, "The Board further directs staff to report to the Board by the end of 2025 on progress for alternative uses of biomethane, including identifying any appropriate regulatory actions as needed".

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Chair, I was going to read the whole thing into the record and now I don't have to. This is great.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: All right, well, that's excellent that the Chair and I were thinking the same direction.

Yes, putting -- using renewable natural gas for fertilize -- to create fertilizer means that we don't need to keep fossil methane going for that purpose, and -- as well as the use in industrial purposes. Electricity just doesn't always work for everything. So having that as an option or creating hydrogen to give you an even more intense flame for certain industrial purposes, I mean, this is -- this is the way to go. And I'm very pleased that the Chair and staff are already anticipating this, and we have a lot of work to do to make sure it happens.

We don't want to be caught in a circumstance where several years from now, there's no place for this to go. And that -- you know, as long as we're using organic material, we're going to be producing methane and we have to have a place for it to go. So this is -- there's a lot of work ahead of us to make sure it goes to the right place that causes minimal disruption to the market and is the right and highest best use. And I'm very pleased to hear all of this.

One thing that I was very concerned about is the utilities, particularly electrical utilities, but other

utilities as well, talking about their emergency vehicles and the -- their concerns about their ability to respond, whether or not, for example, certain trucks are going to -- certain types of trucks will be available as EVs and also just having the infrastructure to make sure that they can charge them if -- but even if the charging takes a long time, and perhaps we'll have batter -- well, there's a lot of technological answers to these concerns for the utilities. Batteries that can charge more quickly, because a lot of their concerns are just having to take the vehicles off the road, the ability to have the right type of vehicle, et cetera. And I know we're going to be relooking at this prior to 2028, when we can look at it again. I don't think there's any particularly need to change anything right now, because we simply don't know what technologies will be available, but it's just something that we need to keep our eye on. Perhaps the Chair, or the President, or the staff have some comments.

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MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: Sure. Thank you for the comment and concern, Dr. Quirk. So Sydney Vergis again, Division Chief.

So between the first and the second Board meeting, taking the Board's direction, we certainly spent a lot of time with different utilities. And so you will see a number of substantive changes that were made between

the proposal that was brought before the first Board Meeting and the proposal today. One thing you said that I really wanted to echo is that you're certainly correct that there's technology options available. And, in fact, one thing is that plug-in hybrid electric vehicles will count the same as zero-emission vehicles up until 2035 under the reg. So there are a number of options available.

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So just to highlight a couple of the major changes made to accommodate utilities and those unique concerns. One of them is if the jurisdiction has 10 or fewer vehicles, they're exempt until 2027. They now have the option to use the ZEV milestone schedule, so a utility can pick compliance options. They can either pick a percent of purchase requirement or percent of fleet requirement. And this will provide additional time for work trucks and specialty vehicles.

We've also added in a number of flexibilities that have been introduced as a result of our meetings with utilities. Of course, there's the ZEV purchase exemption when ZEVs are not available, there's the daily usage exemption. You can buy a internal combustion engine, if mileage or hours of operation for ZEVs aren't suitable for replacement in the fleet. The mutual aid provision has been relaxed substantively. We're not proposing to

provide early access to this exemption, if you only have 25 percent of ZEVs in your fleet and follow that proposal or that threshold was 75 percent of your fleets before one could get access to this exemption. Intermittent snow removal pur -- vehicle purchases are now exempt until 2030. And if a back-up vehicle is needed, we have a provision for that as well.

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BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Excellent. Again, I didn't want the public to get the impression that we hadn't spent much time being concerned that we're able to -- that we haven't damaged the ability of our utilities to respond to electrical outages, et cetera. And I know the utilities will continue to be concerned, until they see that technology come online. With the reviews that we plan in the future, I think that we have quite well addressed this. I think it's important that the public hear about all of this directly in this hearing. And I'm very pleased with the direction we're going.

Some of these changes, the utilities are telling us they're not a big help, others probably are. But nonetheless, we'll be monitoring this, making sure the technology is available, that, for example, the emergency -- that there are hybrid vehicles available for emergency use, et cetera. So there's a lot that we have to monitor to keep on going. And I think that we're in --

we're in as good shape as we could be. And it's important not to -- how can I say, not to exempt a whole class of vehicles, because -- for whatever reason, that we should be looking at all vehicles, and then hopefully creating markets, which will give us the kind of options that we need in the future to meet these emergencies.

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So I think that staff has done an excellent job and I think that's -- I think we're in good shape in that area, and particularly with looking at reviews should the technology not be available, but I think that there's a very good chance it will be.

The final concern -- well, a number of people raised the question about drayage trucks that are going more than 400 miles a day. There's certainly net technology. And one of the speakers said that they would -- they would be required to buy electric vehicles for any new vehicles starting January 1, 2024. And, of course, there aren't, to my knowledge anyway, no 400-mile available drayage trucks. And can staff talk to that issue?

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: Yes, Dr. Quirk. This is
Heather Arias, Transportation and Toxics Division Chief.
Thank you for inquiring about the drayage service from the valley.

Actually, the good news is there is some fuel

cell trucks that will meet that range. There are however infrastructure issues that we would acknowledge with that. To first answer your first question, would they have to have zero as new in 2024? The answer is yes, if they need that to continue operations. So fleets such as the fleet that was here yesterday has a large fleet, over 60 trucks, and we would expect them to be able to utilize their combustion trucks for quite some time to meet the service needs that they are currently experiencing.

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But when they decide they need to turnover any of those trucks -- say they've met the SB 1 requirement and they need to buy new, they will need to buy zero. good news is, as I mentioned, there are fuel cell trucks available now that can meet that range and can make it both to Port of Oakland and the Port of LA. The issue is the infrastructure in between. Right now, there are two fueling stations down at San Pedro ports. As of September, we expect to see two more in the Bay Area next to the Port of Oakland. And we know that CEC is currently considering funding several stations throughout the valley. If, in fact, they choose those funding sources, they -- we expect them to be up and running by next summer. So within a year, we anticipate the drayage fleets would be able to buy the hydrogen fuel cell truck that's upwards of 500-mile range and be able to fuel

anywhere from the Port of Oakland all the way down to San Pedro and several pots in between.

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BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Okay. As the owner of a hydrogen vehicle, I can assure you that the CEC cannot be depended upon to do this. We were supposed to have 200 fuel -- hydrogen stations by this time and we have less than a hundred. And I can assure that they don't all -- they aren't all up all the time. I have to always check before I go to one of the stations. I live in Union City and my choice is either to go take a half hour journey to Hayward or a half hour journey to southern Fremont.

We need to put pressure on the CEC, on the Energy Commission, to really make sure that, A, those stations are put up, and B, that they have hydrogen. There's no point in having this rule if the trucks really -- I'm just not optimistic that the infrastructure is there. And I think we need to put pressure on the Energy Commission to make sure it is there, and not only that the stations are there, but the hydrogen is there, because again, these stations run out of hydrogen all the time.

I have a hydrogen vehicle.

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: And on that front, Dr. Quirk -- BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Go ahead.

TTD CHIEF ARIAS: -- we have some great news too to share that I'm hoping that Assistant Division Chief

Analisa Bevan might be able to sure with the Board that's recent new from the Governor.

MSCD ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF BEVAN: Hi. This is --

BOARD MEMBER OUIRK: Good.

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MSCD ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF BEVAN: Hi. This is Analisa Bevan, zero-emission infrastructure specialist for CARB and Assistant Chief Mobile Source Control Division. We have signed a zero-emission infrastructure joint agency statement of intent with the Energy Commission, the CPUC, Caltrans, CTC, CalSTA, and DGS and GO-Biz -- I'm trying not to leave anybody. We have eight agencies committed to working together to make sure that we have the infrastructure needed to support this regulation and other zero-emission vehicle regulations as they're implemented and adopted.

And what that means is that we're in regular communication about planning and the need of -- the timing needs of the infrastructure. We're doing joint stakeholder engagements, so we're talking to fleets as a panel of agencies. We're exchanging data and making sure that we're working in coordination, equity issues as well, around implementation of these regulations. So CEC is very aware of the needs for the hydrogen stations and the timing that's needed. In addition to the solicitations

that they have out for heavy-duty hydrogen stations now, we're also in coordination with GO-Biz around the ARCHES proposal for federal funding for a suite of projects that will include production, distribution, and stations around hydrogen, all up and down the state.

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So there is a much more coordinated effort in place to ensure that we have the infrastructure that we need.

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: All right. Forgive me for being skeptical, but I've had a hydrogen vehicle for five years and they keep on telling me, oh, there will be more stations near you. I haven't -- not only me, but I'm seriously thinking about just going electric. But unfortunately, there isn't much charging for those of us who rent a lot -- rental, you can't -- when you live in a rental building, an apartment building, charging is a lot more difficult than when you live in a home that you own, and -- but even that can be a problem.

So we just have to make sure that the infrastructure is there for electric and the infrastructure is there for hydrogen, so that we -- when people get these vehicles, that they're able to charge them.

So Madam Chair, would it be possible to ask for a report back in a year or so as to where we are on electric

and hydrogen infrastructure?

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: So here's the -- here's the suggestion I was going to make, and this actually relates to a couple different kind of implementation issues, which is, you know, we know that we have an exemption process for things like vehicle availability and for infrastructure. And as this discussion highlighted, you know, we need to understand how things are actually happening out in the field. And so I guess I have a question for staff. Is there an opportunity -- you know, we've gone through this couple of years reg process. Wе had a lot of workshops and a lot of interaction. question is how do we keep that going? How do we keep the communication happening between the fleet owners and staff, so we understand what's happening in terms of vehicles, what's happening in terms of infrastructure, so that we can figure out what implementation adjustments we need to make, and use that information for staff to decide if and when they need to come back before 2028 based on conditions on the ground. So staff, could you kind of address that?

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: Yeah, one of the -- this is Tony Brasil,
Branch Chief, Transportation and Clean Technology Branch.
One of the things we did in the past, I think, is

what we're going to be doing here. We had a truck regulations advisory committee comprised of the regulated fleets looking at all kinds of different issues and started that as soon as we could after the Board adopted the rule to, one, improve outreach abilities and to be able to address some of these issues that may be coming up and how -- and how they get handled in implementation, because we -- that's where we kind of work out some of the details.

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So I envision that we would use that process here. We've actually already started some discussion with some fleets on, you know, having one specific to public fleets and their options and how that would work.

One of the things we tried to do in the regulation is also effectively take a lot of the responsibility on trying to identify the trucks specifically for fleets, so they don't have to do it themselves. One of the things that is not in the regulation, but is clearly part of our mission is to try to make this as smooth a transition as we can and providing fleet owners all the information that they need on planning for infrastructure, the vehicles types that are out there, and how they can comply with the reg requirements are all part of that effort. So that's something that we'll be working towards. And I imagine

we'll be doing these public meetings on these different issues. We haven't figured out the details as to how to organize it yet.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. I think -- I think that's an important step. We do have language in the resolution about coming back in 2028. And 2028 will actually be kind of before compliance deadlines for some of the fleets. So I do think that's probably a good -- I think if we come back too soon, there won't be that much sort of different. So staff can kind of continue to work with the fleets and this advisory group. And if there are issues that are -- you know, rise to the level that they need some Board interaction, staff can bring them to our attention. But we know for sure that there will be an opportunity for a more full check-in in 2028. So I think -- I think that will address that concern.

So, Dr. Quirk, do you have any other questions or can I move on to our next Board member?

BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Well, I would just like to thank you and staff for responding to the concerns of the people who came and spoke, and supporters, and the people who are concerned about their ability to move forward. It's important that we not only have regulations, but we make sure that they're attainable. And that means working hard with other agencies to make sure the infrastructure

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is there and making sure that the manufacturers have the
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    ability to give us the technology for the fleets.
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    Otherwise, this, you know -- if we find out in a few years
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    that we can't do these things, then we're in deep trouble.
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    So we have to make sure the infrastructure is there, the
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    technology is there. I know some of my fellow Board
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    members want to reopen the question about how we put
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    regulations on the people who develop these technologies,
    that those need to be revisited now that we have changed
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    the deadlines for how soon we expect the fleets to be
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    upgraded. So it's very important that we continue to do
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    this. If it's appropriate, I'd like to move the
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    resolution.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: I'll ask for a motion after
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    everybody has had a chance to --
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             BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Oh, okay. Fine.
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah.
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             Okay. All right.
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             BOARD MEMBER QUIRK: Sounds good.
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Board Member Hurt.
             BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you, Chair.
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             Well, this regulation is exciting, but very
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    complicated. Clearly from my vantage point, I am -- I'm
    thankful and I understand that great care has been taken
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    by the staff to create a regulation that will be effective
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for necessary market change without being too ambitious to be ineffective.

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But it's not lost on me that this regulation is really challenging because of not only the many unique sectors that are covered in the fleet rule and where the market is in those different sectors. We heard it yesterday in the many public comments. And I believe and understand all of you when you say that this is tricky and it's going to be hard. And I'm similarly focused on the infrastructure piece and where we are in innovation, and availability, and the grid needs. The list is long. And I applaud the staff for continuing that public conversation since our last meeting. That's why we have such refinement, and positive provisions, and exceptions.

But I think we're going to have to continue that conversation. And so I think I was going in the similar vein as an earlier speaker and the Chair that I actually think we have to continue the conversation with diverse industry specific working committee creation. And I'm think about the old Truck and Bus Rule and the committee that was created. And I'm thinking about small cities, small business, drayage, electric utilities just to name a few of the people that need to be at the table. And I would even suggest maybe one or two Board members to be a part of that committee.

I am sympathetic to the fleets who are really concerned about the costs and whether the full job can be done with the current technology, and all the anxiety that it brings, but let's keep it real and honest that this is the way the community has felt on a daily basis. With the health impacts from their built environment and the trucks that go through their community, the anxiety of the health and poor air quality that's been created, I think we have to rebalance those impacts and that's what this regulation is doing.

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Change is not easy, and it's not free, and we're coming out of a worldwide pandemic, so we're going to have to keep just having difficult conversations around infrastructure and grid delivery. And I think it's important to highlight that everything that we're doing is really riding on infrastructure, and the utilities swiftly moving to connect -- and I'm thinking about PG&E in the Bay Area and other like utilities that, you know, you all are going to have to get your staff together in order for this rule to really make sense. And I don't think the utilities want to be in the history books as the cog in the wheel of progress. So I plead for all of you to not fumble on implementation. I think this rule sets it up for all of us to be really successful and move into the future. But again, the utilities are going to have to

implement and they're going to have to make this a reality.

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So this brings me to my first question. I'm wondering what staff is envisioning for future changes or pathways to additional exemptions or further tailoring of this rule, if approved. And I'm -- and I'm wondering if these are things that can happen before that check in the year of 2028. It sounds like maybe that's possible. But what if the data shows that there's insurmountable difficulty, the infrastructure failures are present, there's truck unavailability or there's safety concerns, how are we going to pivot on to meet those concerns, because they are real?

MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: Thank you, Board Member Hurt. Sydney Vergis, Division Chief.

So you're absolutely right, The Board resolution does include a commitment to report out to the Board regarding ACF implementation. As you've heard in the meantime, we will be working with fleets on implementation, including outreach and implementation support. And should the kinds of issues, you know, that we've heard from you and other Boards, start to emerge, we will and, in fact, in past similar regulations, we have, you know, come back to the Board with any needed changes.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: So at any time that can

happen.

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MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: (Nods head).

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Okay. I'm also thinking a little bit about the administrative burdens with all of these exceptions. And I was thankful to hear that there are more FTEs in the hopper to meet the challenge with --yeah, fingers crossed. But I hope that we can be very transparent and create an objective process. I know, even at a city level, we're always, well, how did you come to that decision, and how did we, you know, how to react? And so just the way that that could be streamlined by being as objective as possible I think is really important. And we're going to have to be really hyper vigilant on that customer service so to speak, right, of making sure that we respond quickly and adequately, so that we can really realize the full potential of the rule.

I was really on the fence about this next comment, but I think it's important to put out there that I understand that we're waiting till 2028 to kind of do an update. And it sounds like maybe some people are interested in an update sooner, but I would even say an annual update, just even where we are on infrastructure, anything related to this ACF that this rule is dependent on, I think it's important for the public and the Board to know where we are.

And maybe it's not necessarily a fleet -- truck fleet information, maybe it's just infrastructure and where we are, so that we can all be connected and understand. And I would say it's a mechanism too to keep all of us accountable to how we're doing and how other agencies and other stakeholders who are part of this transformation.

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And then I guess, you know, another hat that I think about and that I wear is I'm a Vice Mayor of a city. And I'm wondering if staff can explain how they're contemplating sharing the progress of this rule at all levels of government, because we are all required to be a part of this working. And I'm thinking of land use rules and permitting in my cities. And how -- you know, I'm glad to see the multi-agency statement that was put out a few days ago. But I'm wondering what public platform would people like myself, the regions, how would they share and get information about this buildout with charging, and fueling, and infrastructure, as an example?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: I have a question -- Board

Member -- this was an idea Board Member Takvorian had,

which I thought was a good one to raise, which is, you

know, every year in November we do the funding plan. And

I'm just wondering if that's an opportunity for Analisa to

kind of provide sort of a, you know, an update of like

here's how many chargers we have. You know, have kind of a -- sort of a piece of that staff report for that funding plan that would just kind of say here's the state of play out in the world right now.

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MSCD ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF BEVAN: I think that's an interesting idea and one that I'd want to run past the California Energy Commission, for example, in terms of the timing, whether that aligns with their funding plan schedule and with the reports that they put out. So, for example, they have a 21-27 report that is looking over the electric vehicle charging for light-duty and heavy-duty. And I'm not sure I have in my head exactly when the next round of that is due, but that would be a great piece to report out on. And similarly, the SB 643 report, which will look at heavy-duty hydrogen availability, from production, through distribution, to uses, that's due in December of this year, so aligning with their report out. So I wouldn't -- I would want to make sure that we were aligning in a way that gives the most up-to-date information. But I can certainly work on that.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yeah, I think that makes sense.

I think -- I think, you know, one opportunity is to, you know, provide a memo to the Board about, you know, passing along those kind of reports, but also there could be an

opportunity, as we think about existing actions that the Board takes, where we know we're coming -- you know, you all are coming to the Board with an item. And that's why sort of the funding plan jumped -- you know, jumped to mind, because that's a -- that's a conversation where we're -- that's a Board item where we're having the conversation that would lend itself to the inclusion of some of that information and data.

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So I guess I will suggest to staff that you all think about that. I'm not sure it's something we need to memorialize in the resolution specifically, but I think it's pretty clear, you know, that the Board feels like it does need -- you know, want to know what's kind of happening in real time on an annual basis and so think about kind of ways to do that, as efficiently as possible.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Yeah, I definitely don't want us to be siloed, because we're all going to have to work together and collaborate.

So kind of going back though to my earlier question about how local and regional government agencies interact and ensure that land use regulation and permitting were not barriers, but a part of the process, how are we going to -- how do you all contemplate exchanging that information?

MSCD ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF BEVAN: Yeah, so

the GO-Biz office has been working with local jurisdictions directly on permitting issues and has been working across the state to assess what the status of permitting processes are for chargers and for hydrogen stations, and then also helping individual -- those who are trying to put in infrastructure, navigate the permitting process.

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So they've taken a -- really a lead on that and we can certainly connect folks through that process.

BOARD MEMBER HURT: Thank you. I think it's good just publicly to state that they're in the lead -- or the lead agency carrying that.

And I guess maybe one last thing I'll say is, you know, California is a world leader in what is it the fourth, fifth largest world economy and we didn't get to this place by feet dragging or not embracing kind of the entrepreneurial spirit and evolving innovation, and we've been effective to system changes. That would not have happened without strong policies like this. And so I am absolutely going to support this rule.

And I do hear folks that say, you know, please be realistic, the time is not now. But it makes me think of kind of our shared history and the many times well-meaning people have used this as a reason not to do something.

And I think about some of our social policy debates. And

I get that this is a technical based policy, but it stands the same that we can't keep delaying progress and maintaining the status quo, because communities and families really are striving to breathe clean air.

So those are my comments. Thank you.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Senator Stern.

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SENATOR STERN: Thank you, Chair. Am I coming through okay?

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.

SENATOR STERN: Okay. Great. I've been listening with bean interest this morning as well as yesterday throughout the voluminous comments and the diverse range of stakeholders in the room. I do appreciate everyone weight in.

While I don't have a vote to be casting as an ex officio appointee from the Senate, I, as a signatory to a letter from many, many members of the Legislature, a co-author of many pieces of legislation, and major budget actions sent your way, I just want to take, I guess, some small bit of equity in this huge accomplishment here, as a legislator, to say we're with you. And this regulation's time has, indeed, come. And we deeply appreciate not just the advocacy but the staff technical work, the thoughtfulness, and the sort of dynamic nature of this

regulation to be able to operate in an environment where there are some elements of unpredictability. But one thing I always find quite predictable in these kinds of rulemakings is that people throw up their hands and say we can't do it.

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I will say I'm disappointed, especially after all the work that's gone into accommodating and providing that flexibility, that we still have detractors not just seeking changes here in the rulemaking today, or exemptions, or delays, but also coming to the Legislature to try and undercut this regulation is unacceptable at this point. The consensus is there. So especially to some of -- to Board Member Hurt's point about the critical nature of local government, in this -- in this race to save our state, our people, and our whole planet, the advocacy from municipal utilities, special districts, water districts to seek some kind of special treatment here that belies lice the actual technology they use or the trucks that are actually available to do this work seems to me to be undercutting a lot of their very public mandates of their elected mayors, and city councils, and boards. So I'm concerned about that effort and I'll be vigilantly watching.

I was -- I was encouraged to see that the only legislation moving on this front right now is actually

just a consideration of public safety factors and other issues that may involve municipal utilities or emergency services and the like. I think actually staff has met those requirements that are anticipated. But you can be assured that part of my mandate here that I see as an ex officio is to keep an eye on things and to give the market some time to work.

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You know, I wanted to offer a suggestion. I know there's been talk about technology reviews and trying to find other sort of moments to reassess. I've very skeptical of undercutting any market certainty by providing -- you know, by requiring too premature of a look-back. I mean, technology reviews that we're talking about in '28 are very important, but they also -- you know, the kind of -- the demand we're hearing I think for say annual or what the Chair called more real-time reporting are quite valid. No doubt. But that's very different than a sort of feasibility assessment before you've even given a regulation time to take hold.

So I think it's important to distinguish those two processes right now. And I -- what I'm hearing from staff and maybe you all can clarify, but either in the annual spending report or I also was thinking about SB 1145, which we just passed last year and sent to the Governor and signed it, which asked the -- which asked

CARB to set up a dashboard that would provide more real-time data, not just to municipal leaders, the mayors and city council members, and vice mayors who ends -- who end up sort of being the first line of communication say to a local water district, or to a municipal utility, or on a permitting issue, that bill says CARB has got to set up a dashboard to look at progress on greenhouse gas emissions.

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Now, one thing we might consider is to make that dashboard a little more granular and perhaps a little more integrated, multi-agency, so to reflect perhaps the recent memorandum signed between the agencies, to look at say pending permits out there that have not yet been granted, to look at sort of infrastructure deployment goals as well. So something to consider going forward if we want to maybe expand upon SB 1145 and really have that dashboard to say, you know, this is how many new heavy-duty charging stations we're shooting for and here's where we are today. And every day that one new one goes up, it will be a celebration. I'd like to even get a notification, if I could on that dashboard, and say -- so we can all root along as the public and push our government officials to get going. When you see a stalling of say a -- you know, an EV charging station that makes sense, you know, the people should know that that's

stalling. So something to consider in lieu of say a premature sort of feasibility assessment before this regulation has got off the ground.

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I really do appreciate the attention to detail and the sort of transformative demand of this regulation. We're not interested in incrementalism, and frankly our lungs can't afford it. Our SIP is deficient because of this. Justice is still unattainable. And frankly, we're going to fall behind in the global competition, I think, for zero-emission technology unless we push the envelope.

The detraction here reminds me a lot of light-duty and AB 1493 early regulation and implementation where people threw up their hands and said there simply won't be any cars, and we'll just run out, and everyone is going to be stuck in lines. And the -- that sort of doom-saying obviously has not played out when you're seeing the most dramatic transformation in transportation we've seen since the invention of the automobile itself in the last few years, particularly because of the California Air Resources Board's vigilance, determination, and not blinking when this kind of pressure comes.

It's a lack of imagination. And when you look at the market opportunities from the folks at Forum talking about whole new EV charging technology, and charging stations, sharing relationships, to the demands of the

ports and the applications out there that are very exciting in the ARCHES application, where we don't even have to just rely on municipal utilities. It may make sense actually to diversify and allow a little more competition in hydrogen infrastructure. If, for instance, our local utilities aren't stepping up, why not let some third parties try to build their own infrastructure and get going.

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So I'm excited about all those applications coming in. I think it's going to be a period of renaissance of great transformation, but I think you've built the sort of fairness into this rule that I think we've shown in spades from the Legislature as well to the trucking industry. The useful life exemption from SB 1 is still a crook in my craw. To delay this dirty and aging fleet this long and let it last is a legacy of deal that I don't think was necessary. But if everyone is going to stick with it here and we're going to see this rule through, then we'll stick to that deal too.

But as soon as this becomes sort of devolution into, you know, legislative undercutting or litigation, you know, I think all options have to be on the table then to rethink the whole nature of this sort of well cobbled together, but very surgically assembled deal. You can't pull one piece out and expect others not to fall out too.

So those are my comments. I hope the Board will continue to charge ahead with the mandate they've been given from this visionary Governor and from our Legislature going our part as well. And I think when it comes to the funding and the infrastructure work, as I said yesterday on the locomotive rule, open arms, a willingness to be pushing the envelope on thins like permit streamlining that folks like me have not necessarily been comfortable with in the past, when we talk about things like CEQA reform, or ministerial permitting, or issues even around uniformity between PUC issuances and local and Coastal Commission. I think we have to be looking though at that unified approach that we dipped our toe in that water with AB 205 last year and a sort of unified permitting structure with CNRA. hope we'll look to that again.

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And should we need additional assistance, I think, Madam Chair, we'll be -- we'll be looking to you just like you made clear in the hearing before the Legislature to note those barriers. And even if you can't solve them yourself, I think this interagency approach, we will solve them. So let's take ownership of that as we celebrate this win today, that I hope comes to fruition, and I do appreciate your time.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you, Senator

Stern.

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Board Member De La Torre.

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Thank you. As much as I thanked staff yesterday for the locomotive thing, I know this is much more complicated. We are in this space regularly and I want to start by acknowledging the other pieces in this sphere. So we did the Omnibus Truck and Bus Rule. We did ACT. Now, we're doing the ACF. We're going to double back to the ACT, because we didn't have this when we did that, so they have to sync up. So we have to get back to the supply side. This is the demand side. And I know that we're in sync in the early years, but I do want to make sure that we -- and I'm not saying tomorrow.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: -- need to revisit ACT as soon as makes sense just for those market signals. And again, I know that we're in sync in the beginning, but we are going to start to -- the two are going to start to diverge, so we need to bring them back in sync.

I -- speaking of ACT, yesterday I was very disappointed to hear Volvo speak in opposition. They were one of the ones who were telling us to do the ACF when we did the ACT. And then to come here yesterday and say that this wasn't good, it was amazing. I was at the ribbon

cutting for Volvo LIGHTS. We gave them money to do this work. And they're out there selling it, and then they come here and tell us that we -- that this can't be done. It's just -- I'm perplexed and not too happy about that coming from a company that has been engaged. Very disappointing.

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I also want to say to the folks who came back today and the ones that are listening about this regulation, the 50 Fleet Rule, the number of 50 that we talked about in the fall. We're not going to change that. But I do want to -- I want to emphasize that there are other for us, namely the Heavy-Duty Smog Check Program. I've talked to my colleagues about this. I really believe that is an avenue to take care of those smaller dirtier fleets that are out there and getting them to clean up.

How? Because they're going to be smog checked every year. They're not going to get their renewal at DMV if they're not clean. And we're going to start getting an incredible amount of data next year. We're getting some this year, but 2024 and 2025, we're going to have massive amounts of data, real-time data on the trucks that are on our roads. And if you're dirty, our Enforcement Division is going to come after you. So I want to emphasize that that's another piece of this. We're not voting on today. It already happened. But that is nother tool for those

communities that are impacted with those dirty trucks, like the one I live in, dirty trucks roll in on the 710 Freeway that I see -- I'm driving behind them all the time or I can see from my porch -- my front -- the front of my house I can see the heavy-duty, trucks because they're tall and I certainly can see when they're smoking.

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And so there is this other tool that we have to address that piece. I mean, there's no limit. It can be 50 or more, or it can be one, whatever. But if it's dirty, we can go after it. And we are going to have this incredible amount of data of where these trucks are, where they're driving, and know what the impact is in communities like the ones that many people spoke about. So I just wanted to emphasize that that's a thing that's outside of this, but absolutely part of the overall impact.

I also wanted to be optimistic a little. In the fall, we're going to revisit -- as was mentioned, we're going to revisit the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, see about those credits, and how that system works. There's going to be a lot of this discussion in that context as well, because of the incentives that we provide, because of the things that we're doing through that program. There's going to be some overlap here too. We're going to have to narrow that scope of the LCFS to make sure that it's doing

the things that we need it to do. We may have been a little too ambitious a few years ago when we expanded those. So now we're going to contract them, just so, you know, folks know what I'm talking about.

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So the IRA is another note of optimism. That money is going to start flowing from the federal government to California. A bunch of it is tax credits, but a lot of it is also money that's going to come through California. And the rough rule of thumb is California gets about 10 percent. So if you see the IRA dollar amounts, just think about roughly 10 percent is going to come to us, and we need to put it into this effort, the charging infrastructure, those issues that we were just talking about.

The wastewater section, the folks who came up, and the Chair has already addressed. We realize that some of our policies are not in sync right now. We're moving forward and we see -- I think the most important thing is the acknowledgement that we see it and we're working to try to jibe all of our policies to make sure that we are using that fuel for the highest best use, that those investments were there are sunk costs are respected, so that they can make back their money or make it worth while economically. But when that time, these extensions that we're granting are over, you're going to have to switch.

That is not an option. Exemption -- flat out exemptions are not an option.

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And so it's really important -- as a former city council member, I am very sensitive to decisions that were made. You know, maybe at some point your public works director thought natural gas was a great idea. It's not going to be. So get your costs back, make sure that investment is made worthwhile, and then you're going to switch over to zero.

And so that is my pivot to the biggest annoyance of yesterday, which was the CNG thing. They referenced the 2027 certified engines. There are none. I'm sitting here right now. There are no 2027 certified engines. So to throw that out there as if it's a thing is just disingenuous. Second, because we've been hearing this over, and over, and over again, on our website you can go right now, we have a whole section called ZEV exemptions require cleanest engines. Check it out. Because we've been hearing it for so long, it's even on our website. Ιt isn't just our debate. It's on our website. And yet, somehow that was twisted in knots.

This is a zero-emission regulation. Any fossil fuel is not by definition zero emission. So why are we spending so much time, and I'm having to spend time, talking about it? Very frustrating.

And I'll closeout with this. We have 135 models already delivered of different ZEV vehicles of all classes. That's more than CNG, as staff mentioned in the presentation. So this technology that's allegedly not ready is already ahead of something that's been around for decades. It's already ahead. To me, if they think that they are viable, then this sure as hell is viable, if we're ahead of them on ZEVs.

So again very, very frustrating that that's even something we have to spend time on. But the path to market transformation can be bumpy, can be hard, but I'm really, really proud that we're doing it today. It's not the first. It's -- we're kind of in the middle, but we're going to keep doing it, because we don't have an alternative. For all of you who live in communities that are impacted, we hear you, and we're going to continue to find ways to clean up the air for you and your families.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you.

Dr. Balmes.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Chair Randolph.

And I'll start out with a bunch of thank yous. I want to thank staff for their hard work, especially in response to the various charges we gave you last fall. I really appreciate the effort to deal with my concerns and

other concerns. And I know how much work that's been involved. I want to thank all the stakeholders, both from the trucking side and from the communities, especially from the communities, who are impacted for coming and making sure you hold our feet to the fire about protecting the health of your communities. And I want to thank my previous Board members for bringing up a lot of the topics that I will -- was planning to bring up, so I can make -- be shorter.

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So I have overall support and pride about this regulation for both climate mitigation and public health benefits. I mean, talk about co-benefits, this particular rule gets both sides of that benefit equation, as strong as we can. And I think it's just as important this locomotive rule we did yesterday, especially to try to improve the air quality and health of low-income communities of color, which are most burdened by diesel emissions.

The implementation though is going to be hard and it must be successful. We can't blow this. So I appreciate my fellow Board members' concerns about regular updates, so that the Board, as well as the staff, our feet are held to the fire to make sure that we can make -- we're making this work.

And so I have concerns on sort of both ends of

this rule, the need to do more to reduce diesel emissions and concerns about feasibility in certain sectors. So I'm -- I'll start off by saying that I'm pleased that we're moving the hundred percent ZEV purchase date up to 2036. I think that was a really nice change after the initial proposal in the fall. And I like the California engine requirement. And as Mr. De La Torre has brought up, I am concerned that some of the dirtiest trucks are in the smaller fleets. So I think the Heavy-Duty Inspection Rule, which you highlighted is, you know, really key.

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You know, the 2028 Zero-Emission Truck Measure that is in the rule, and I really appreciate, and that we're now also going to make an important sort of feasibility review and update, I think, you know, we have to get that rule right. We also have to integrate AC 2 coming up with ACF. It's got to be as smooth as possible. We have to have the supply side and the user side as integrated as possible.

And so one issue I have here is truck retirement. You know, I like the drayage part of the rule a lot, but multiple people brought up that 13th year requirement. So I have question to staff. I don't know that really means, so could that -- I think I'm not the only Board member in that regard. Could you explain the 13th year requirement that lot of public agencies complained about?

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: So this is Tony Brasil, Branch Chief,
Transportation and Clean Technology.

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So in the State and local government default requirement is to purchase ZEVs on their own schedule. The rule does have language saying that if you're going to ask for an exemption to buy an internal combustion engine vehicle, that that vehicle be 13 years, and in part to close the loophole. Because one of the other things we're doing is we're going to be posting online. Here's the vehicles that you can buy as combustion without even asking us, because they're not available as zero emission. And as the zero emission ones do become available, we're going to put it out for six months that, hey, this is changing in six months to allow the public fleets to go ahead and complete their purchases they already plan to not disrupt their process, but we don't want them to necessarily use that as an opportunity to then replace a bunch of internal combustion engine trucks, knowing that the ZEVs will soon be available.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Mr. Brasil. But several people said it would keep them -- that they wanted to purchase ZEVs earlier and that's what I didn't quite get.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

CHIEF BRASIL: Right. And so that is one -- because some of these changes were paired with giving them access to the ZEV milestone option. Anybody that replaces trucks in seven to 10 years would actually do fewer ZEVs under that options, can keep buying combustion, and that 13-year thing doesn't apply at all. So if it's -- if it's a concern for them, I would expect them to use the milestone option. And honestly that's -- kind of that option was created expressly for that purpose that we would minimize changes to their normal fast replacement cycles that some of the longer haul fleets do for example, to make sure that they don't keep their dirty trucks any longer than they have to.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: So I now understand. Thank you. But I think, you know, if I'm, as a Board member, having problems with this, I can understand that this is a communication issue. So I think we need -- this is part of the implementation. We need to do, you know, an incredibly good job at communicating all the ins and outs of -- and it's -- and it's going to change. I kind of like the idea, I think from CCEEB, about a dashboard. I don't know how much work that's -- you know, it's easy to say, oh, let's have a dashboard. I don't know how much work that would be, but it does sound like a good idea.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

CHIEF BRASIL: Yes. And it becomes a resource issue. And I think some of --

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: No, I understand.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: Some of the things we already are planning. And one of the things we did discuss was infrastructure was really the biggest topic. And so one of the things we did discuss and actually had in the language was that we would be posting online the number of exemptions that would be offered under the infrastructure provision and how many trucks. We took the language out of the regulation, because we can do that anyway.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Right.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: So there's really no reason to state it
there. So I think we'll move forward with that. With the
Advanced Clean Truck Regulation, we are posting all of the
model year sales as they get reported by the
manufacturers. And then with reporting next year, we will
have a lot of information about the fleets, which
compliance options they're using, and how they're choosing
to comply, and of course, the communication, making sure
they understand their options is going to be a critical
piece to that. So we will have a lot of information. But
how we, I guess, make that available I think might depend

on the way we approach it.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Yeah. Thank you. Thank you.

And I just want to add my support for the technical advisory group concept that I think the Chair has already mentioned. So we should -- I think that would be helpful. You mentioned infrastructure and, you know, I'm pleased we'll be working with our sister agencies on infrastructure. We have to. I thought the analogy to the Manhattan Project that was made yesterday is not that far off. I mean, this is a huge lift. And so I'm personally skeptical that we can pull it off. I'm hopeful. I want to be optimistic like Mr. De La Torre. I sort of believe it when I see it. And it's not just us. It's truly the whole state government, executive office, and Governor, the Legislature, and all the agencies. I just want to underscore that it's going to be huge.

So I'll just end up with a couple concerns I have about feasibility in certain sectors. And I'll be anxious to see what staff -- how staff responds. So, you know, I was -- I met with the construction sector just this week, and they brought up some issues that I thought are -- were reasonable for us to be concerned about, you know, maybe in the post-rule implementation. But, you know, no power on-site. A lot of constructions sites. And they need a

lot of power. They were telling me that there really aren't ZEV, you know, battery power packs that were good enough for their -- available now. They mentioned, you know, certain specific vehicles like water trucks, which aren't even considered trucks by us in terms of our regulations, and, you know, how are they going to, you know, power them, for example. So -- and I think ag also, there's some issues in terms of, you know, off-road ag vehicles. And I just thought -- I'd like to hear some comments about how we're going to deal with those issues down the -- down the road.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: Okay. So in those -- there's -- I do have a prop here, I guess, I could display. Nobody has a real crystal ball, I've got a plastic one.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Good touch.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: At the heart of that issue, the time will tell a little bit. Right now, you know, we are aware that that there is plug-in hybrid electric truck that's being sold. It's not certified for California yet, but it's being sold in the United States and we expect it to be here next year. And so that one operates just like a conventional truck and can fuel in all the same places.

So all of those issues go away, if that's available for the category that they need.

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I think broadly given the way the rule is structured, every fleet has the opportunity to use that ZEV milestone option. The construction ones would generally have a 2027 start date of 10 percent. They can focus on their easier trucks like their foreman trucks and some other ones potentially in their fleet.

And then the infrastructure issues. Also we're seeing a lot of -- there are fuel cell trucks already available. And we're seeing that manufactures are bringing more to market, so if they do come available in the next year or so, it's quite likely that they would fit that application, and then the fueling concerns and timing would be much less of an issue. And then it's again where are the stations and are they in places that they can use them?

And I guess one other thing is we're already seeing these, lack of a better term, temporary charging solutions coming in containers, battery banks that can connect to the grid at relatively lower draw, but can then fuel trucks very quickly. And so there are other mechanisms that we think the market will be bringing that will potentially provide solutions, and -- to a large degree. And we know if we're not right, then we have

opportunities to make adjustments, because these aren't things that are going to happen overnight.

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BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Thank you, Mr. Brasil.

And then the last item is somewhat related, which is rental companies have also spoken to me. And I realize they came to us late in the game and we've already -- I think staff has already made some effort to accommodate their concerns. But I do think that that's another post-rule implementation issue is maybe to work out some better arrangements with rental companies in terms of electric vehicles, because they were complaining to me that, you know, there's not a market for them, like construction, for example. I don't know if you have any comments about that.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: I'll simply add that, yeah, one, we'll
definitely look at that issue more closely as time will
give us some clues, but also the implication is, depending
on what we do on the next rule, might actually change the
market to favor them, because past rules on diesel, for
example, has meant that fleet owners have gotten rid of
their dirty equipment and relied on rental cleaner
equipment to meet their requirements. And so depending on
the market that they're in, in construction we also see
that when new projects are done for CEQA purposes, a lot

of projects need to be done with cleaner equipment, and so the rental market is potentially a solution there. So it depends again on the -- on the narrow -- which segment we're referring to.

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: So thank you, Mr. Brasil, for your thoughtful responses to my queries.

And I'll just end by saying I'm very proud to be supporting this rule.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Board Member Guerra.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Thank you very much, Chair. And also in the manner here of my seatmate, I'm going to start off with a lot of thank yous. Because as a new Board member, this was a lot to take in.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: And either -- you know,

I've been telling folks that, you know, there's either -
it's either, you know, tactical or comical to come in at

this point in the process.

But I want to first start off by thanking both, you know, my colleagues on the Board, the previous Board members who have taken this monumental rule to where we are today, and all of the staff as well that have taken the time to help me understand, and educate me, and at least inform me, and go through some of the major

questions in a very complex rule here, a very expansive one also that is the -- that meets the goal -- the goal, as Board Member De La Torre said, is to get to zero emission. That is the -- what we're trying to achieve, to achieve the maximum air qualities through achieving zero emission.

I also want to thank a lot of the community members who have engaged in this from across the state. I -- obviously, here, locally, I want to thank my local Sacramento region -- greater Sacramento region members that have engaged, but also I had an opportunity to talk to many folks who came here from far off places and took the time to stay the night, to watch the full Board hearing and I appreciate you.

(Spoke in Spanish).

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: And then for all the folks who, you know, -- whether they were supportive, or opposed to it, or neutral with very large concerns -- I don't think I had a single person that was neutral with no concerns or light concerns --

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: -- but neutral with large concerns, you know, because it's that level of engagement I think that's going to get us to a final -- working this -- working this rule, and the work that we're doing,

the ongoing work to the final product.

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I will -- I've tried to organize my thoughts here. And first, let me talk about, you know, just why we're doing this again. It's -- it is the critical health impacts -- the critical health impacts that are affecting everyone. And I'll speak for my region here that even if the heat island effect that is complicated by two freeways and the emissions that are occurring in the Meadowview area between I-5 and 99 are impacting that community.

A soon as the winds pick up, they affect the Sac Land Park, all the way up to Roseville and Placerville. And I remember as a kid when we used to burn the rice fields and Placerville, which was nowhere close to, you know, the wet waters of the causeway, was -- smelled like you were at a camp fire. All of that because of just the effects of the air. Air does not have a political boundary. And so the issue of addressing air quality is one of everyone's -- of a public sector concern -- of everyone's concern, particularly those who, like in my community, who are homes were built in -- at a time before even double pained windows was a thing. And so when we had difficult days of bad emissions, you can -- you can smell that inside the household. You can face those impacts inside the household. And there is no place for retreat.

And even now we're to looking for federal funding, we received one -- thank you, Congresswoman Matsui -- to create Health Safety Zones in our communities centers. Now, what kind of travesty is that that our communities are in a place where we have to have clean air centers for our kids, so that they can have a place to play. So to me, I certain that as the focal point here.

And I'll be -- I'll be contrarian here. I'm actually an optimist, not only as a member of the Capital Optimists, Sacramento Optimists Club, but an actual -- you know, but an optimist --

(Laughter)

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: -- you know. And I -- as an engineer, I do try to be a realist, but you have to be an optimist, I think. And one of the things about the creed that I like is to think only the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best. And while that is a motto whatnot, it should help us drive a solution.

And so I know that there are a lot of issues that we have to resolve here. But I want -- I think of this as an optimist. And, you know, thank you, Mr. Brasil, for taking the time, because I think -- and Dr. Cliff, because I, you know, was very critical about, well, how are we going to achieve this and where are we going to do it, and the breakdown of this is a phased approach. This isn't

happening next week. We're voting it -- on it today. We're all going to go home this weekend, but this isn't happening on Monday, so -- and to that effect, I think one of the slides showed that -- you know, that some of the legacy trucks are going to be around for 20 decades, you know, 2042. So it's a -- it is not an overnight issue. And in that time, that's 20 years of emissions. So I think that's an important factor to ground us here on how this rule is coming about.

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Having said that, let's go right into some of the issues. Number one, I concur, and I won't belabor the point, that we do need to have a better implementation stakeholder process. Implementation will be key. And I would like to, you know, one, concur with the -- I heard of the rental issue, and particularly for cities with large airports, the rental issue is a unique market, so -- but I'll leave it at that. I think there's more discussion.

But the two areas where I feel very sensitive and I want to thank Board Member De La Torre for really pushing hard on local jurisdictions early on, and getting a lot of that work ahead, and thinking for how we -- how we move that. But, you know, even Sacramento being one of the larger cities, it still doesn't have the staff resources and capacities to look at either drawing down

grants sometimes or looking at the multiple, you know, implementation issues that are happening. So the smaller cities begin to have Challenges. And I thank our team, because I feel like the fact that they're across the street, there's a little bit of benefit that they get from. But I think that implementation to help local governments is going to be key. And having a local government, whether it's the cities, counties, munis, or special districts, some of them just are not at the scale where they have the staff to be able to do this. So stronger together.

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If we can have this federal, local government working group or stakeholder process, I don't -- I don't think that -- I don't want to dictate how it works out, but I just think that's going to be important. Not only that, but that's because so many constituents work in local government, particular in these areas, and when you think about schools and local governments, they will be later the future adopters. If they start using zero-emission vehicles at work, when they go to think about what their purchase is going to be and they've become comfortable with the technology, that's going to lead to a ripple effect. So let's think about not local governments as a bureaucracy or an entity, but as people who will be future adopters. And there are constituents,

there are people that they're in our districts.

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The second group that I'd like to make sure that we convene or work through is just the challenges with rural communities, the air attaining zone, where I represent is not only urban here -- and for those who joined last night, you know, this is the great part of the urban Sacramento, but it's suburban and very largely rural. And so we -- and having grown up in an ur -- in an area where, you know, when you're out -- when you're out in the country, you know, they're -- you kind of have to fend for yourself, and access to infrastructure can be a challenge.

And I can see where electricity can be an issue, and so the advancement, and figuring out how we address those challenges for the rural communities, when there is not power out there. You know, when I worked on a ranch and had to go and go, you know, check on a -- on a water pump, you know, that was out off of -- to get to -- to get there, I had to go through a levee road, there's no power lines out there, right? That was an old diesel water pump and whatnot.

And so we're moving, we're advancing, but I think we need to be thoughtful about the implications to rural communities. And that's where I do think that if there are -- when there are -- and because again I'm being an

optimist here -- when there are advancements, particularly with hydrogen, that's a huge -- that changes the game in rural areas and that -- in places where you don't have that level of infrastructure.

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So that -- I'm using that as a spin-off point to where I want to hone a little bit here, and that is on the last paragraph of the resolution that has gone through, I think, four iterations. And I'm going to ask for one slight change on that, one more change on that resolution here, because I think it's important not only that the sister agencies are working on this, I know personally here in our region we're trying to have this conservation about our solid waste, you know, agencies, and how we look at, you know, biomethane being able -- to transition that biomethane into feedstock for hydrogen.

One of the biggest challenges that we continue to hear is the issue with Cal/OSHA and the CalARP rules. And so I know it says stakeholders, but I would feel much more comfortable to be able to add Cal/OSHA onto that group of entities, because we need to make sure that -- and from what I understand, that seems to be a consistent challenge in a bureaucracy.

And I don't mean that in a pejorative way, but in a bureaucracy that is -- that is engaged in whether we move forward in producing our own local hydrogen. And I

see that as such a huge opportunity where we could produce local hydrogen from methane that's already happening in jurisdictions and in cities that are already growing, and methane is going to only grow because of that, that we be able to immediately convert that into a fuel that can support the heavy-duty sector, that can support the rural sector that has challenges right now with the infrastructure.

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And the faster we move in that direction, I think we're going to be able to support those rural communities. We're going to be able to support the industrial and manufacturing sector. I saw that there was a comment letter regarding this and I hope staff will respond to that as well.

So on that aspect -- so I don't know, Madam
Chair, if that's an allowable add. It's a very small add
to add Cal/OSHA as part of it.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: That certainly would be appropriate.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Well, thank you very much.

I appreciate that. And it's consistent with -- like I said, with the Scoping Plan here. So moving forward here,

I do have some very small questions here. And Mr. Brasil,

I think you'd mentioned that we had talked about this, but

I wanted to get some clarification. When it comes to

leasing and when a car or a vehicle is leased, and this came about from the, you know, specialty equipment, it's not considered a new purchase, but if someone buys out at least, rather than leasing it again, because they figured, you know, we're just going to -- we're using it all the time, we're just going to keep it, is that considered a new purchase, and if not, can we have that clarified?

2.2

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: Yeah. So we've actually received that
comment as one of the written comments. And when we
looked at the language more closely, that slight nuance
isn't covered. But in the final statement of reasons, we
will explain that whether you are renewing the lease,
which is in the reg language, it's not a new purchase, and
whether you actually buy it out to keep the vehicle, it's
still the same vehicle. It's not -- it's doesn't count as
a new purchase. So it doesn't change their compliance
strategy and that doesn't require any new action.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Perfect. Okay. Great. Well, thank you very much. I appreciate that.

And I had no -- you know, I think that if we can just clarify it, that would be good.

The -- you know, and then this -- the last question I had here that, you know, I think a couple of the Board members alluded to, and it was at the end of the

meeting regarding when an exemption occurs. And it was -and it dawned on my, and I'd like some clarification here,
you know, whether the rule when an exemption is given -and there's many folks who have said we shouldn't even
give exemptions. Let's point that aspect out. But when
an exemption is given does the rule, you know, create a
potential outcome or a perverse outcome - and again, this
is all speculative - that someone might be allowed to
purchase say a dirtier legacy truck that meets the 2024
Omnibus Rule, and in this time frame right now where we
don't have infrastructure?

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So, I guess, you know, maybe if you could talk to that effect -- or speak to that, because the issue comes down to the hot issue of natural gas, whether it's renewable or whatnot, but are we, in fact, creating this perverse opportunity for an older diesel engine to be able to be purchased in this time frame?

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: So with the purchase -- the two purchase exemptions that you can buy internal combustion engine are either based on the daily mileage or the vehicle is simply not available as a zero-emission or near-zero being the plug-in hybrid version, then you can by combustion, so that you don't keep your older dirty truck. And it does have to be a California certified engine. So meeting the

federal standard isn't sufficient. It has to be one of the Omnibus engines. It has to be a new engine. So that's the cleanest available here in the United States.

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BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Okay. And moving forward, as you begin to implement this, what -- how would staff respond to, if we saw all of a sudden, you know, folks using the extension -- fleets using the exemption and beginning to purchase more and more of those legacy trucks -- or legacy vehicles versus a cleaner option, because the Omnibus Rule essentially is technology neutral. What -- I mean, how would -- how is staff going to respond to that? What's your thought process in addressing -- in addressing that?

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: Yeah. So I might be missing the nuance of
the -- I guess of the concern.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Yeah, I mean, say -- when you start -- when we start issuing exempt -- exemptions here, if we start seeing a pattern -- and again this is -- again, I apologize, because it's my -- I'm new here, so I'm not sure how you guys issues exemptions or whatnot. But when you start seeing a pattern, how would the staff respond to that situation? Like, would you bring back a rule? Would you see that or --

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

CHIEF BRASIL: Yeah, I might be -- let me give a stab at it. I mean, when somebody is buying an engine in California under the Omnibus Regulation, it has to be certified to the standard, and that means that there's a lot of emissions controls associated with that. And the test methods are actually different to address --

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Sure.

2.2

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: -- the entire polluting kind of thing.

And so manufacturers can sell engines above and below the average, as long as they meet the average. And then over time, that average gets much tighter, so that in 2027 then they have to actually be below a certain bar. And again, they can still average to keep that.

So when somebody is buying an engine, they are buying an engine that's already under a regulation. To us -- so whether you're buying the engine that's below or above the average, a truck owner won't necessarily know that --

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Um-hmm.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: -- and it's not necessarily easy for them
to determine. But that's a compliance mechanism that the
Board deemed was actually necessary to set the standards
where they were, as part of the Omnibus Regulation.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Okay.

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MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: And then in that case, that engine is much, much cleaner than anything that exists today, even -- you know, the Truck and Bus requirements was 2010 or better for diesel. So that's what's in California today. But an Omnibus engine is generally going to be 90 percent lower.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: No. Yes, I mean, clearly, we -- the rule is intended to do that. And I guess in the spirit of what I hope to do and on -- or hope that this occurs is we're taking every positive step forward as we get to zero emission to find the cleaner options or opportunities without being too technology specific sometimes, because we want -- we want to see who can get out there and provide the best option. But so that -- so that raises a concern.

And, you know, again, I apologize if it's -- it was at the end of the meeting last night. It was -- by 7 o'clock, I think all of us were a little -- a little dazed. And so I'm going off -- a little off the cuff here, but I'd like to, you know, continue to revisit this and see where -- how -- I'd like -- I guess maybe it's better to explain it, as -- as we start issuing exemptions, I'd like to start tracking and seeing which types they are and understanding, you know, what the

options are that people are -- that fleets are using or choosing.

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MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH
CHIEF BRASIL: Right. And I guess I want to -- and maybe
the nuance is so they -- part of the discussion I heard
yesterday was, hey, somebody could produce an engine above
the standard that's going to be dirty and there's going to
be these emissions because of some flexibility in the --

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Um-hmm.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: -- in the regulation -- in the Omnibus Regulation, but the Omnibus Regulation specifies that if you're going to emit any higher than that average, you have to make it up a different way.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Yeah.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: So it really is neutral and it's not actually higher as was -- as was construed yesterday.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Sure. Okay.

MSCD TRANSPORTATION AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY BRANCH CHIEF BRASIL: I don't know if that was the nuance.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: No, I appreciate that. The problem with the average though, and I'll just leave it at this and I won't -- I mean, it's more maybe an opinion then. If you use the average and you get clean trucks,

but then you buy a dirtier truck that's maybe heavier dirty, because you're using the average, wherever that dirty truck is moving around, it's impacting that community. And that was our conversation around why we really wanted to move on electric school buses in our -- in our region here was because they're driving around neighborhoods. And we wanted to move immediately to something that was zero emission.

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So that's more of a, I guess, a talking point than the -- or an opinion that I'd like to see, but -- anyways, thank you. I appreciate that. Thank you for indulging me. I know that that was -- that was something that came off at the end.

The last thing I'll say here is, you know, I appreciate the joint letter that came about. And we are -- this is a Board that's charged with air quality with the public health, but I do not want us to lose site -- just like we had a major focus on equity, I do not want us to lose sight about also ensuring that we're looking at the economic strength of our communities. And making sure that we are working -- and GO-Biz's aspect involved in this. I met with one of the employment training panel folks yesterday. Serendipitously, they're meeting next door, and the State with -- to making sure that we're also creating the solutions here.

I mean, it would be a shame if we set this high standard, we create a market, we actually do everything we're doing, but all of the production, all of the manufacturing, all of the economic benefits to that are done in another state and not here for our folks. So that leakage I think we need to figure out how to address.

I am an optimist. I feel -- I know this will work. I've -- but we have to make sure that we're hitting those points and that -- through the stakeholder process, and then engage -- finding our own local solutions.

And with that, I'm very proud to support the -- and support this initiative moving forward, Chair.

Thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Board Member Kracov.

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Thank you, Chair. And congrats, Vice Mayor Guerra. You changed a resolution in your second Board meeting.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: It took me a year and a half to do that.

Well, this has been a journey, and it does look like between ACT and Advanced Clean Fleets that we're at the -- I'll call it the end of the beginning.

Thank you, Sydney Vergis, Heather Arias, Craig

Duehring, Paul Arneja, Lucina Negrete, Craig Segall, and so many others, and especially Tony Brasil. I learned so much from all of you. And now Tony, if this rule passes, you can cut off your beard.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER BALMES: I like his beard.

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BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Sandy Berg and I had the opportunity to work closely with you coordinating workshops on the 1383 organic waste issues, the commercial availability and infrastructure aspects of the rule. And I miss Sandy today.

But these efforts, I think, made the rule better, helped us gain the trust and the ear of stakeholders. And when I look back at the early comments of the regulated industry, of the municipal fleets, of the public safety utilities, we really did a lot to satisfy your initial concerns. I think any honest assessment will show this, that we really did. This is an ambitious rule for sure, especially the 2036 zero emissions sales deadline, which I will now forever call the Ray Pingle date.

(Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: But in its final form, it is pragmatic and it rolls out over decades. So thank you Chair Randolph, Dr. Cliff for seeing the value of Board

member participation, for utilizing our energy, our experience and our relationships to improve this rule.

And I hope that it can be a model for how this Board works with staff and the stakeholders in the future.

So drayage comes first. So count me in. Count the South Coast Air Quality Management District in, Dr. Shen, if she is still here, to do whatever we can, whatever humanly possible to get the word out, to get drayage right. Drayage is going to be an important early barometer about the success of this rule.

On organic waste and wastewater biomethane, I think Dr. Quirk, Vice Mayor Guerra, and the Chair have covered it. I'm a hundred percent supportive of that last paragraph in the resolution, especially the revised, revised, revised, version.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: But we all need some genuine reflection here. We are way behind on SB 1383, which is our key Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy. So let's honestly reflect why is that?

Lord knows, I've done some self-reflection these last months, especially after reading the rhetoric on my Twitter feed. So I challenge the stakeholders find coherent solutions, be accountable, reach for compromise. That's what we've been looking for the hole time. And to

me, that's how the rule reads and what the last paragraph of our resolution stands for. The resolution identifies in other areas the work to come, particularly the 2028 Zero-Emission Truck Measure that's in our State Implementation Plan. That one is going to focus on the hundreds of thousands, maybe a million trucks, that are not a part of this rule. A recollection for the SIP is that the measure requires mandatory useful life requirement for these trucks, unless we figure out something else. And yes, our four times a year, truck smog check tool will help inform that as Board Member De La Torre emphasized.

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Count me in, count our Board in as we work to develop that 2028 Zero-Emission Truck Measure. And please know that I'm interested in how the ACF Rule we approve today will affect the composition of the smaller fleets. We don't want the big operators to clean up their fleets under ACF only to sell their dirty old diesel trucks into the secondary market for the small fleets that are not a part of this rule.

I'm also very interested in some of the cradle-to-grave issues here. In particular, let me speak to battery recycling and reuse. We need standards in place for producer responsibility, safe standards for how we recycle, how we reuse. And I know there's some pending

legislation on this. I'm not in the weeds on that, but the back end currently is too unregulated, too much of a wild west. We need responsible regulation and, in my opinion, we need it soon.

Finally, I'm very excited about the recent ZEV infrastructure joint agency statement of intent with The Energy Commission, Public Utilities Commission, the Governor's GO-Biz office, the Transportation Agency, Transportation Commission, Caltrans, and General Services, and I guess maybe Cal/OSHA too. My prior Board member colleagues covered all this. This is the work of our lifetimes, colleagues, all of us. And I imagine 10 years from now, when we look back -- when we look back to this day, when we look back on all the work to come, when Dr. Cliff's hair is all gray, that we can say that California changed the world, that we can say that California did this right.

So thank you, Chair.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Thank you, Chair. When I joined this Board, my oldest son was still a baby. And I thought about the impact this work would have on him. Today, I know we are making a positive impact, not only in the future of my sons, but of the sons and

daughters of countless families around California, who paid the price of dirty trucks on our roads for too long.

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I want to respectfully disagree with some of my fellow Board members, and only because I have done specific research on this. Even the air is unequal. Let me say this again. Even the air is unequal. Those who live in wealthier communities have more resources, green space, and built environment to protect them from the harmful impacts of dirty trucks that others do not. And we see it in differences in emergency visits and hospitalizations due to respiratory issues for people who live closer to freeways and truck traffic.

This will improve their lives first and foremost and we should all be very proud of that. I want to thank all of the stakeholders who joined us hearings, to meetings, and through their letters. For some, this may feel like we have reached the end. I want you all to know that for me this is just the beginning. I am committed to making this rule a success.

I invite all stakeholders who have raised concerns about infrastructure, grid preparedness, and supply chain to now partner with California, specifically everyone in the joint agency statement. As I looked around my neighborhood when I left to come to this meeting with nearly everyone having rooftop solar now, I reflected

on the struggles of solar when we first began that journey as a State. While there have been little and big bumps along the way, the transformation is clear and there is no turning back. The ZEV milestone option was mentioned and I hope those impacted stakeholders who have concerns about availability of vehicles will engage staff on this option.

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I also hope you will now be a partner in ensuring implementation works for all of us. To echo Senator Stern's comments, we all need to be good faith actors from here on out, for all of the concessions and exemptions we have carved out to be where we are. Make no mistake, the time for putting public health second to the economy is over and it is all about how we make the transition work together from here on out. I look forward to your partnership in this exciting new landscape for California, the nation, and the world.

To those stakeholders that feel left out of the regulation with the lack of inclusion for small fleets and class of vehicles, I want you to know that many of us here will continue to keep you top of mind, whether it be through inclusion of smaller fleets and incentive funding, in future rulemakings as we have outlined in this resolution, and through our enforcement efforts that have been mentioned by Board Members De La Torre and Kracov. This is a three-legged stool. And all of the efforts in

each must be equally strong to make this transition a success.

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To the staff, I want to extend my gratitude for your diligence and hard work to go back after the first hearing and to take our input and that of countless stakeholders to write the regulation we see before us today. I want to thank you Craig, Syd, Tony, Paul and the team for engaging me on issues of equity and maximizing the public health benefit in this rule.

I want to specifically thank Analisa Bevan for putting up with me on the infrastructure concerns. I am sure that she what instrumental in the joint agency statement and will be a key ally to all who are concerned on infrastructure.

Thank you to our Executive Officer and staff who have been doing some, pun intended, heavy-duty work, looking globally to find existing technologies that fit with the successful implementation of this rule.

In addition, a quick shout-out to previous Board members Sandy Berg and Dan Sperling who asked some key questions that led us to thoughtful regulation before us.

To the partner agencies in the joint statement, I hope you -- I hope to be a partner with you in equity.

Ensuring the resource gathering and allocation will be focused on those projects that need it the most, those

that would not naturally exist by industry decision-making and in the geographies that currently have the most grid challenges. That is embedding an equity in policies and implementation.

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I know it will not -- no doubt require tough decisions to make it happen and thinking differently about utilities, permitting, and funding. Please see me as a partner in this endeavor as I'm happy to be a champion for infrastructure.

I support the report back of progress that was mentioned before. And I think to Vice Mayor Guerra's comments about the needing to know about the impact of our exemptions. I support the report back through memos of essential changes being made through staff as well Board. And I also support the report back on ZEV infrastructure, especially given the amount of resources that are being made available to invest in this in the coming years. We owe the public an answer as to what is being done with this once-in-a-lifetime funding.

I support the work group ideas that have been raised and I hope there will be opportunities for Board members to be engaged in those as well.

I do have two questions to staff and relating to some of my comments. Right now, what are the plans -- you know, for the public to know, what are the plans right now

as we think through incentive programs to both help the transition of the fleets that are part of this regulation, as well as the smaller fleets who may want to, for various reasons, purchase ZEVs now? And then a second question kind of related to this. For those concerned about the lack of inclusion of smaller fleets and other types of fleets, can you please tell us more about when we should expect to hear back about the pollution reductions that have resulted as part of our enforcement regulation and incentive efforts?

Thank you.

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MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: Thank you for the question. I can help with the first part related to your question about funding for smaller fleets. There's kind of a two-tiered answer for that. Thanks to the leadership of Board Member Kracov and Board Member Hurt, we engaged with working with stakeholders on the Carl Moyer VIP Program, which is specifically targeted to those smaller fleets and ensuring that they would have streamlined access to attaining incentives within the Moyer VIP program.

Under the HVIP Program, in this past year, as part of the funding plan process, the Board, you know, renewed or doubled down on its effort to ensure that HVIP funding would remain targeted to smaller fleets. So the

good news is that the HVIP funding options are very much aligned with ACF and very much targeted to smaller fleets.

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There are a number of other smaller pilot programs, like our ISEF Program that's intended to look at trying to fine innovative financing mechanisms for those smaller fleets that are interested in trying to get a zero-emission option into their fleet.

And I believe you had a second question, but I got lost in my train of thought.

BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Oh, yeah, Just when we -- should we expect to hear back about the pollution reductions and probably around the SIP? But, you know, just wanted to know when we should expect to hear back about pollution reductions that have resulted as part of our enforcement regulation and incentive efforts.

MSCD DIVISION CHIEF VERGIS: Certainly, as part of the incentive efforts, we will report back annually in terms of how much -- how far incentive programs have gone in terms of getting those reductions in the field. And then you're absolutely right, as part of the SIP process, when you hear updates on that, you also get to hear about the progress that we've made, but how much, of course, farther we have to go.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you, Dr. Pacheco-Werner.

Board Member Eisenhut.

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BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Thank you, Chair. Just for the record, I don't propose to offer any amendments.

The -- I -- my comments I think I could characterize as process. I think we are -- having listened to the comments of my fellow members were aligned on policy and most of this discussion, as I would describe it, involves forward process. And so -- and my issues, the ones that I contemplated after hearing the testimony and thought about this last night, my issues have almost all been addressed by other Board members. But I want to also my comments anyway just in support of those.

And the first has to do with a review. And I think I heard that the Chair indicate a support for a 2025 review process. Although I've heard a variety of dates, I would -- I endorse the 2025 number should that be the target with the potential for annual embedded in that -- in that request.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Can I just -- Board Member Eisenhut, I just want to clarify the couple dates we've been talking about.

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Okay.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: So there is already in the resolution at 2028 --

BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Right.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- update on implementation. There is a 2025 date that we just added to the resolution related to the question of renewable natural gas in 18 -sorry, 1383 implementation. I think the concern with making that 2025 update too broad is that the rule will really have just gotten just barely getting started. said, I do think there's a lot of interest in some reporting back on how our infrastructure efforts and vehicle availability efforts are going. And I think we should sort of defer to staff about how best to report back, you know, try to combine it with an existing Board item, or a memo, or a process that doesn't create too much staff burden, because frankly I think their time is better spent with the work groups and with the stakeholders trying to work through all of this stuff and figure out how to report back to us is -- as sort of expeditiously as possible.

But then as we move towards 2028 and beyond, then I think we can think about, okay, like the rule is really going to be going fast and furious, and we want to make sure that the Board is understanding how that work is being done. So that's kind of what I'm thinking.

Back to you.

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BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Thanks -- thank you for the clarity. I -- and I just want it on the calendar that

its a matter of discussion and interest from the Board that there -- that there are interim reports, whatever those dates are.

And there have been references to the parallel of the Manhattan Project. And there is one notable -- well, there are a number of notable differences, but --

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: Don't make me have to state it.

(Laughter).

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: But the Manhattan Project was done in secret. And I think our process needs to be very, very transparent. And in hearing the comments and in listening to the comments yesterday, there are -- there were a number of alternative truths expressed. And I think some of those were intentional and some of those were a basis of misinformation. And I'm very supportive of Tony Brasil's continuation of the workgroups and the possibility of a dashboard. I'll leave that one open.

But with regard to the workgroups, I think it's important that those -- that the work of those groups not be siloed. That to the extent they represent an industry, there be open conversations, reports even that flow out of those workgroups back to the industry, so that the members of that group -- the members of the industry have an

opportunity to share in the same information that the workgroups share. I think there's a danger in workgroups that they arrive at a different place than the balance of the industry. And so we need to continue in a very transparent and open way as we move through this process. And those are my comments about the workgroups.

And then finally, on the methane on the -- on the continuing use of finding better ways to use methane from our waste digesters, I just want to add that I hope that dairy digester methane is included in that conversation. So that would -- that's my ask as we move forward.

Well, there's one more. And that Dr. Balmes indicated a continuing interest in construction in ag, and in leasing enterprises as folks who need to be included potentially in workgroup efforts having expressed interest in a variety of concerns. And I support those comments by Dr. Balmes.

Thank you

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Madam Chair, if I could also associate myself with the last comment regarding the ag support and that of produce and other products that need to use that process as well.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.

Okay. Supervisor Vargas.

BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Thank you, Chair. And thank you to my colleagues and everyone on this particular item.

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I just want to say first and foremost, thank you for all the work and the testimony that people have provided. And I want to say thank you to the CARB team for ensuring that -- including SB 1383 items were addressed in the process, so I appreciate that.

I also, I mean, want to -- I'm very grateful for the public engagement, especially folks who were able to join from San Diego. There's a lot of work that the CARB team has done, but it has been done with our community's input, so I'm very grateful for that. Everything -- I -- everything that my colleagues have stated, I support. I just wanted to say that I am going to be supportive of this regulation today. Absolutely believe like all of you that everyone deserves to breathe clean air, not matter what your zip code is.

But as someone who represents the border region,
I also want to make sure that we're continuing to look at
developing, you know, and supporting new technologies and
market advancements that really produce cleaner mobility
systems. And I think for the San Diego region in
particular, it also means opening up a new binational
dialogue round our shared climate goals with Mexico and

Baja California. I think that's critical as we're moving forward. And I am sure my colleagues from the region would support that as well.

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But I really want to say thank you, Chair
Randolph and the CARB team for supporting and advancing
the binational conversation on the clean fleets and
infrastructure. I have heard directly from our colleagues
on the other side of the border and they were just very
grateful that CARB has been so open.

And I'm also grateful for the joint statement and the other State agencies that are also providing assistance to ensure that we continue to build the necessary strategies and partnerships, so that we can transition at all corners of our state.

Marina del Pilar and Secretary of the Economy and Innovation Kurt Honold have been true partners in this process and they are also helping us and find solutions as we're trying to address this. I'm going to do everything I can to continue to work with our Baja California partners. And I'm really glad to share that we're committing to form a binational committee -- that we've had a conversation about forming a binational committee where we can advance the work on the ground and work to build the necessary infrastructure and from the

California -- State of California side.

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And in addition to that, I also -- one of the other hats I wear is I'm on the Executive Committee for CSAC. And so I'm grateful that we have been able to have CSAC's perspective and for us to continues -- really continue to encourage that we work with the local governments to ensure that they have the support that they need as we're moving forward, both on their investments, broad implementation, and access to new sources. So obviously, you know, no one agency can do this work alone. And we're going to have to continue to work collaboratively.

I think as my colleague Diane Takvorian said, you know, this is something that has been 10 years in the making. And so seeking opportunities for new pilots and locals of government to engage is really important.

And then last, but not least, I do want to just say a couple words and...

(Spoke in Spanish).

BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: So with that, I'm happy to support the regulation and again thank you so much. And my apologies for not being there in person, but know that I -- I listened to all of the testimonies yesterday and have been very engaged in this process as it is extremely important not only for our binational region, our region,

but the State, and our country. So thank you for everything that you all do.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you, Supervisor Vargas. Supervisor Perez.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I -- when I got the phone call, as one of the newest members here on CARB, by the Governor, I was wondering what I getting myself into.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Knowing that I already sit on two other air quality management districts and do I have the time to juggle a third one, specifically, such a large one. Obviously, you represent the state of California. But I appreciate being here, because I've learned so much in just this one meeting here and appreciate all the points that have been made by staff, all the great work that you've done. I think it's amazing what you cover in such a short amount of time, even though my understanding it's been a couple of years, but that's still a pretty much very short time to get where we are today, in my opinion. And to get us here, I think it's amazing what you've been able to do.

As well as my colleagues that are here and your words of wisdom, your thoughts are impressive and they helped guide me. And those Board members that are no

longer here to have gotten us to this point, I think it's also amazing.

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And obviously to the to the community, the community that is here today and folks that are Zooming in, or online, or drove from as far out as I heard yesterday from Imperial County and National City to be here with us all the way in Sacramento. I think that's impressive as well. And I think it's important that you continue to do what you do on behalf of our communities.

And so a lots been said already, and I think I'm probably the last one to speak here. But I will say that, you know, there's never a dull moment working with Gideon. (Laughter).

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: And I do get a chance to sit with him on South Coast Air Quality Management District, and now I have a chance to sit with him here as well. But being a member of AQMD -- South Coast AQMD, you know, when we talk about the issue of equity and the fact that, in our neck of the woods, especially the Inland Empire and now the Coachella Valley being non-attainment, and knowing that we have 17 million residents that are suffering from the worst air pollution in the country, and knowing that 80 percent of smog emissions are from mobile sources, I think it's incumbent upon us, as members of this Board, as well as other air quality management districts, that we

continue to hone in on the issue of equity, and knowing that ultimately the air pollution hurts everyone, but by far hurts communities of color. And we need to do our best to do more.

And I can appreciate the concerns that you've heard from industry, and as well as from CSAC, and from utilities, whether that be issues of budget constraints, issues of timelines, concerns around infrastructure upgrades, the purchasing of vehicles, compliance reports, the list goes on, and on, and on, emergency vehicles, I can appreciate those concerns, but I also can see how, through staff and through this Board, we will be flexible. And we must vote on this today and I'm not going to be the one that's going to get in the way.

(Laughter).

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BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: That is for sure.

You know, we do have implementation considerations. But at the end of the day, this is the right thing to do. And with that said, Senator Stern brought up the brilliant idea, and it's been said already and I'll reinforce it once again, about a public dashboard. And the reason for that is because not only to hold ourselves accountable, but the world is watching. Our communities are watching. The United States of America is watching California. The international

community is watching us as we speak. So I think it is incumbent upon us to be transparent and have some sort of effort where we're consistently messaging and providing data, information for folks to see our progress.

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I like the idea of continuing or moving with efforts of a congressional delegation to continue to push I think my colleague here, Mr. De La Torre, for funding. mentioned the need for more infrastructure dollars. Obviously, that' the case, especially when it comes to the small moms and pops operators, we can't forget the small businesses. We can't leave them behind. And the more that we can reinforce the need for funding and incentives at the State level, and the federal level, the better. And I think that that is critical. Ultimately, I really appreciate the fact that we will have updates along the way, obviously 2028 and 2025. Thank you for clarifying that, but more so on an ongoing basis. That's going to be critical. And hopefully, eventually get to the point where we can do that on an annual basis.

And I think a lot's been said already. And I just want to say that I will be supporting these efforts today. And it feels good to be part of history and now I know why I'm here.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Thank you so much, Supervisor

Perez. Okay. We do have one more Board member comment and that is Dr. Shaheen who is online.

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BOARD MEMBER SHAHEEN: Thank you so much, Chair Randolph. And my apologies for not being able to join you today. I'm Chairing a Transportation Research Board Meeting here in Irvine California today.

I was able to meet with many stakeholders as part of reviewing the ACF and also able to listen to feedback from a range of stakeholders yesterday in the commentary. And I'm greatly inspired by this new rule and our ability to address public health and welfare with it.

I, too, think it's paramount that we address issues associated with clean air and societal equity. I am no stranger to putting technology on the ground in my work as a researcher and understand how challenging it is to make change happen. And we do face many challenges with this. I definitely hear the voices of industry. I understand that this is aggressive, that we need to focus on infrastructure. We have concerns about the grid, the overall impacts on the industry, and the aggressive timeline, but time is of the essence. There's people who are suffering and that is very, very clear.

So I am very committed to seeing this move forward, but in partnership with all of the key stakeholders across the state in looking at ways to

advance our understanding and knowledge of successes and things that don't work so well, and making sure that everyone is on board. We're all lifting this up together and we're not leaving this to industry to figure out. And I don't think that's the plan. I think the plan is to continue to revisit this in 2025 and 2028. And I'm hearing such a strong commitment across the Board in Board members' comments that we're really going to encourage ongoing discussions about this. And I think that's what's going to lead us to success. And I offer up any expertise that I have to CARB staff and others in terms of piloting innovative ideas and how we can advance that understanding. I think incentives and funding are critical, but I also think research is going to be very critical to understanding this alongside data.

So I just wanted to call in and wish you all well and absolutely proud to be part of making history today and let you all know that I intend to vote for ACF.

So thank you.

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CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you so much.

And thank you to all of my colleagues for their great questions and comments. I actually crossed all my questions off the list, because throughout the conversation, they were all addressed.

This is an absolutely transformative rule to

clean our air and mitigate climate change. And I'm so proud to be here with my colleagues to work on this and advance this forward. We all know there's a lot of challenges, but those challenges aren't going to be tackled unless we move forward. No one is going to build infrastructure in the abstract, so we need to adopt this rule, move forward, get it going, and work through all of these implementation challenges with the fleets that are subject to the rule, with our sister agencies, and solve these problems as we work through implementing the rules. If not now, when? Let's get going and move this forward today. So I'm really pleased to hear all the support from my colleagues.

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I want to again thank staff for all of their incredible work on this rule. It has been years in the making and really appreciate the detailed work, the continued engagement. I want to thank my colleagues, current and former, particularly former Board Members Dan Sperling and Sandy Berg. As folks mentioned, they asked some really good questions at the first go-round for this and really stimulated a lot of conversation. And, in particular, Sandy Berg led a workshop and really provided a lot of thought leadership with staff and with stakeholders to work through some of these issues, so I really appreciate that.

Also, I want to give a shout-out to our former Executive Officer Richard Corey, who also led the efforts to get this work started. And it's just a reminder that 3 all of this work it takes years and it takes consistent policy work to move this forward. So I really appreciate 5 those who have been in the trenches working on this for 6 7 years, particularly community members, right, community members who have been bearing this burden and who have been advocating for progress for years. 9

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And I am super pleased to be able to ask for a motion to adopt the resolution with the amendments that we discussed earlier to add the language proposed or read by Executive Officer Cliff, as well as the additional -addition of Cal/OSHA suggested by Board Member Guerra. And so do I have a motion to approve Resolution number 23-13?

> BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: So moved.

BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: This is Dean Florez. I'd 18 19 like to move it.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. Board Member Florez moved.

And then Board Member Takvorian --

BOARD MEMBER TAKVORIAN: It seems to be my role, I'll second.

CHAIR RANDOLPH: -- seconded.

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So clerk, would you please call the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Yes.
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             Dr. Balmes?
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             BOARD MEMBER BALMES: Proudly, yes.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. De La Torre?
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             BOARD MEMBER DE LA TORRE: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Eisenhut?
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             BOARD MEMBER EISENHUT: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Senator Florez?
             BOARD MEMBER FLOREZ: Florez aye
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Guerra?
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             BOARD MEMBER GUERRA: Guerra aye.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Ms. Hurt?
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             BOARD MEMBER HURT: Hurt aye
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Kracov?
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             BOARD MEMBER KRACOV: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Dr. Pacheco-Werner?
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             BOARD MEMBER PACHECO-WERNER: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Mr. Perez?
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             BOARD MEMBER PEREZ: Supervisor Perez aye.
             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: Enthusiastically yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Supervisor Vargas?
             BOARD MEMBER VARGAS: Vargas yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Chair Randolph?
             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: Madam Care the motion
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   passes.
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             (Applause).
             (Cheering).
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: All right. Thank you.
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             All right. Thank you. Now, we are not done with
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    our meeting yet.
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             We will now move to open comment. For those who
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    wish to provide a comment regarding an item of interest
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    within the jurisdiction of the Board that is not on
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    today's agenda. The clerk will call on those who have
    submitted a request-to-speak card. And if you are joining
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    us remotely and wish to comment, please click the
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   raise-hand button or dial star nine now.
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             Will the Board clerk call on those who have
    raised their hand or signed up to speak, if any, again on
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    items that are not on today's agenda.
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             BOARD CLERK GARCIA: I see no one with their
    hands raised. No commenters at this time
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             CHAIR RANDOLPH: Okay. All right. Well, on that
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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 2nd day of May, 2023.

James & Patter

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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