

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO CONSIDER ENDORSEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA TROPICAL FOREST STANDARD

The California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) will conduct a public meeting at the time and place noted below to consider the endorsement of the California Tropical Forest Standard.

DATE: November 15, 2018

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

LOCATION: California Environmental Protection Agency
Air Resources Board
Byron Sher Auditorium
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

This item will be considered at a meeting of the Board, which will commence at 9:00 a.m., on November 15, 2018, and may continue at 8:30 a.m., on November 16, 2018. Please consult the agenda for the meeting, which will be available at least ten days before November 15, 2018, to determine the day on which this item will be considered. This item is not proposing any regulatory action.

PLEASE BE ADVISED that the public comment period for this item is tentatively scheduled to begin September 14, 2018. Once the Draft Environmental Analysis is posted and the comment period begins, a Notice of Public Comment Period with the scheduled date will be electronically mailed and posted to CARB's website at: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ghgsectors/tropicalforests.htm>.

Background

a. Introduction

Recognizing that addressing climate change requires a comprehensive look at the causes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32; Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006) directed CARB to consult with the federal government and other jurisdictions to identify the most effective strategies and methods to reduce GHGs, manage GHG control programs, and to facilitate the development of integrated and cost-effective regional, national, and international GHG reduction programs. CARB began assessing emerging international mitigation actions as it developed the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan in 2008 and the California Cap-and-Trade Program (adopted in 2011). One of the most studied sectors within which mitigation actions have been proposed internationally has been tropical forests.

Emissions from the deforestation and degradation of tropical forests accounts for an estimated 11-14 percent of all global CO₂ emissions. Given the scale of GHG emissions from tropical deforestation, robust climate efforts must include mechanisms to reduce these emissions.

The California Tropical Forest Standard would specify criteria to assess jurisdictional sector-based offset crediting programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation for immediate use by jurisdictions across the globe that are taking action to reduce GHG emissions from tropical deforestation as well as potential future inclusion within a Cap-and-Trade Program. Much the same as other California international leadership initiatives,¹ this jurisdictional approach to tropical forest programs is anticipated to serve as a robust, replicable model for other GHG emissions mitigation programs such as the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) and other emerging programs.

Such a standard would also leverage nearly a decade of work of the California-founded Governors' Climate and Forests (GCF) Task Force² and build on Under 2 MOU commitments.³ The standard expands upon existing norms and requirements from the United Nations and other international bodies such as the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Carbon Fund, previous staff work evaluating expert recommendations and public input, voluntary carbon market tools and efforts, and GCF Task Force member programs. In brief, the standard establishes minimum criteria jurisdictions should consider including in a sector-based crediting program seeking to achieve reductions in emissions from the tropical forest sector. Further details are included in the next section of this Notice, as well as in the standard itself.

b. Purpose of the California Tropical Forest Standard

Given the scale of GHG emissions from tropical deforestation, global climate efforts must include mechanisms to reduce these emissions. Existing voluntary market and conservation payment-for-performance mechanisms are important but have not garnered the needed confidence or financing to scale up to the required larger shift to jurisdiction-wide policies and programs that tackle tropical deforestation.

The California Tropical Forest Standard specifies robust criteria to assess jurisdictional sector-based offset crediting programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation. This standard would offer an approach for jurisdictions with tropical forests to undertake. This standard would build on existing best practices and international actions to develop transparent programs that reduce tropical deforestation, include direct participation by and benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities, and build confidence in financing efforts related to other GHG emissions mitigation programs. While the California Tropical Forest

¹ For example, California's Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy was developed to "serve as a model for action for other countries and jurisdictions to accelerate their progress to reduce emissions." See California Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, March 2017, *available at* https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/shortlived/meetings/03142017/final_slcp_report.pdf.

² See <https://gcftf.org/>

³ See <https://www.under2coalition.org/>

Standard is currently being developed to enable international action by other jurisdictions, it could also provide a framework to potentially connect with the California Cap-and-Trade Program in the future.

This standard is expected to increase rigor in subnational, national, and international programs to reduce emissions from tropical deforestation around the world by establishing a model for demonstrating real, quantifiable, permanent, additional, enforceable, and verifiable efforts to address deforestation. This standard is also expected to incentivize retention of more forest land compared to what otherwise may reasonably occur based on existing local economic conditions. Thus, establishing this standard would encourage a decrease in tropical deforestation and degradation, which would more effectively protect natural landscapes, reduce the many adverse impacts of tropical forest conversion, and address this important source of GHG emissions.

c. Role of Deforestation in Climate Change

As a source and a sink of GHG emissions, forests provide one of the only opportunities (1) to simultaneously reduce a substantial amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) being emitted to the atmosphere due to deforestation and forest degradation from certain management activities, wildfire, and land use change, and (2) to actively remove CO₂ from the atmosphere and store it in the form of above-ground and below-ground carbon. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has suggested that sustainable forest management is the single largest opportunity for sustained mitigation benefit.⁴ Many forest-based mitigation actions offer some of the most cost-effective climate mitigation opportunities available that also provide synergies with adaptation and sustainable development, both internationally and domestically.⁵

In the Paris climate agreement, the international community committed to keep global warming well below 2°C, and to strive to limit warming to 1.5°C, by achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions and carbon sequestration by the second half of the century. This aggressive goal cannot be achieved without significant efforts to protect and restore the world's forests. Emissions from the deforestation and degradation of the world's forests are estimated to account for between 11 percent and 14 percent of total global emissions.⁶

⁴ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2007. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007, Chapter 9: Forestry. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg3/ar4-wg3-chapter9.pdf>.

⁵ California Air Resources Board. 2017. California Climate Investments 2017 Annual Report: Cap-and-Trade Auction Proceeds. https://arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/ci_annual_report_2017.pdf. See also IPCC 2007, *supra* footnote 4. See also Houghton, R. A., Birdsey, R. A., Nassikas, A., and McGlinchey, D. (Houghton et al.). 2015. Forests and Land Use: Undervalued Assets for Global Climate Stabilization. Woods Hole Research Center Policy Brief. http://whrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/PB_Forests_and_Land_Use.pdf.

⁶ The IPCC's Working Group III found that emissions from the forest sector accounted for an estimated 12% of global emissions from 2000-2009, and about a third of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions from 1750-2011. See IPCC, 2014: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), in Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Cambridge University Press 2014) at page 825, available at https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter11.pdf. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) estimates that 11% of global emissions in 2008 were from tropical deforestation

Climate change compounds impacts on forests and will result in less resilient, more vulnerable forests, further exacerbating these emissions. Without significant reductions in emissions and increases in carbon sequestration from forests and land use, the world will not meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, and California will miss a critical opportunity to further long-term climate goals. By taking action to reduce emissions from deforestation, combined with their sequestration potential, forests may account for as much as 50 percent of the climate mitigation solution.⁷

Given the complex scientific, technical, legal, and policy discussions at the international level, CARB has moved forward thoughtfully in the development of a standard for subnational programs that facilitates the reduction of emissions from tropical deforestation and that is also high quality and replicable. After significant consultations, CARB staff believes this proposed standard should be recognized as a rigorous structure to support ongoing and new investments in efforts to reduce deforestation and achieve associated co-benefits of sustainable development, biodiversity and watershed protection, among others. The next section summarizes staff's development process.

d. Development of the California Tropical Forest Standard

As indicated in California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, "[c]ontinued collaboration on efforts to reduce emissions from tropical deforestation and to evaluate sector-based offset programs, such as the jurisdictional program in Acre, Brazil, further demonstrates California's ongoing climate leadership and fosters partnerships on mutually beneficial low-emissions development initiatives." In this vein, California's jurisdictional approach to tropical forest programs would serve as a robust, usable model for other emissions trading systems such as ICAO's CORSIA and other emerging programs and would leverage nearly a decade of work of the California-founded GCF Task Force⁸ and build on Under 2 MOU commitments.

alone. UNEP, The Emissions Gap Report 2012 (United Nations Environment Program 2012) page 41, *available at* http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/8526/-The%20emissions%20gap%20report%202012_%20a%20UNEP%20synthesis%20reportemissionGapReport2012.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=3. Other researchers found an upwards range of closer to 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions coming from tropical deforestation between 2000 and 2005. See Nancy L. Harris, et al., Baseline Map of Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in Tropical Regions (2012) *Science*, Vol. 336, Iss. 6088, pages 1573-1576, doi: 10.1126/science.1217962, *available at* <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/336/6088/1573.full>.

⁷ Goodman R. C., and Herold M. 2014. "Why Maintaining Tropical Forests Is Essential and Urgent for a Stable Climate." CGD Working Paper 385. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. November 2014. <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/CGD-Climate-Forest-Paper-Series-11-Goodman-Herold-Maintaining-Tropical-Forests.pdf> (finding that as much as 24-30 percent of total mitigation potential can be provided by halting and reversing tropical deforestation). See also Houghton, R.A., B. Byers, and A.A. Nassikas. 2015. A role for tropical forests in stabilizing atmospheric CO₂. *Nature Climate Change* 5: 1022-1023. December 2015: <https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate2869.epdf> (finding that "enhancing carbon uptake and reducing emissions [from tropical deforestation] could account for as much as 50% of total carbon emissions)."

⁸ As it stands currently, the GCF is comprised of 38 different subnational jurisdictions, including states and provinces from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, and the United States. These jurisdictions are home to over 25 percent of the world's tropical forests and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in any one of these jurisdictions will result in significant climate benefits. California is co-hosting the 10th Annual Meeting of the GCF Task Force in September 2018. See <https://gctff.org/events-library/2018/9/10/gcf-task-force-annual-meeting-2018>

California has already developed one of the world's leading forest carbon offset programs within the United States to incentivize improved forest management, increase reforestation, and avoid substantial amounts of deforestation from land conversion. These efforts have resulted from CARB's adoption and implementation of the Compliance Offset Protocol for U.S. Forest Projects, which has generated nearly 90 million MTCO_{2e} in reductions from projects in the United States. One of the most significant additional actions that California can take on forests globally would be to establish a credible regulation-grade standard for addressing tropical deforestation. Staff is proposing for Board consideration a sector-based offset credit standard which would include robust criteria for assessing jurisdiction-scale programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation, including strong social and environmental safeguards that help ensure indigenous peoples and local communities are included in the design of and benefit directly from the jurisdiction-scale program.

CARB staff has been working on developing a jurisdictional standard for nearly a decade. This work commenced with the 2008 Scoping Plan and the creation of the GCF Task Force. It has continued through the updates to the Scoping Plan, a set of expert recommendations presented to California,⁹ and through workshops related to the Cap-and-Trade Regulation. CARB included a signal within its Cap-and-Trade Regulation in 2010 to demonstrate California's commitment to assessing sector-based crediting programs and how they might be credited in a market-based program (see sections 95991-95995 of the Regulation). Section 95802 of the Regulation defines sector-based crediting programs as "a GHG emissions-reduction crediting mechanism established by a country, region, or subnational jurisdiction in a developing country and covering a particular economic sector within that jurisdiction. A program's performance is based on achievement toward an emissions-reduction target for the particular sector within the boundary of the jurisdiction."

This work was detailed in a CARB staff concept paper¹⁰ and discussed in four public workshops in 2015 and 2016.¹¹ These workshops included discussions of key provisions from the United Nations and other international bodies such as the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Carbon Fund, voluntary carbon market organizations, and efforts from

⁹ These recommendations were presented by the REDD Offset Working Group, which was made up of technical experts on topics ranging from aerial mapping to on-the-ground forest management and from local community engagement to market design. These experts worked for nearly two years on developing a set of recommendations regarding how the states could integrate avoided tropical deforestation into their climate programs. The final recommendations were submitted to CARB on July 18, 2013 and are available at <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/sectorbasedoffsets/row-final-recommendations.pdf>.

¹⁰ California Air Resources Board. 2015. Scoping Next Steps for Evaluating the Potential Role of Sector-Based Offset Credits under the California Cap-and-Trade Program, Including from Jurisdictional "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation" Programs. October 2015: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/sectorbasedoffsets/ARB%20Staff%20White%20Paper%20Sector-Based%20Offset%20Credits.pdf>.

¹¹ CARB staff is also developing this proposed standard based on input received in four public workshops that were held on October 28, 2015, March 22, 2016, April 5, 2016, and April 28, 2016 to discuss technical and policy topics related to developing a standard for assessing programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation. For more information, workshop comments, presentations and other materials can be found on the Cap-and-Trade website at <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/meetings/meetings.htm>.

within the GCF Task Force member states and provinces. Specific topics discussed during the workshops included sector-based crediting program scope, reference levels, crediting baselines, reporting requirements, reversals, leakage risk, credit tracking, verification, and social and environmental safeguards. Staff considered all of these materials, as well as ongoing engagement with other GCF Task Force jurisdictions and with indigenous peoples and local communities within GCF jurisdictions, in developing the proposed standard. As a result, the standard provides detailed criteria that California and other emissions trading systems could use to assess sector-based offset crediting programs. It should be noted, while this work was commenced in the context of the Cap-and-Trade Program, this standard is not limited for use in just an emissions trading system and could support other types of investments to bolster efforts to address deforestation, such as jurisdictional payment for performance mechanisms and sustainable sourcing investment mechanisms.

Importantly, the proposed standard would not result in any regulatory amendments to the California Cap-and-Trade Regulation, any immediate linkage with any jurisdiction, or in any tropical forest offset credits being eligible for use in the California Cap-and-Trade Program, without a future regulatory amendment process and Board consideration to incorporate the standard into the Cap-and-Trade Regulation and conduct linkage findings pursuant to Senate Bill 1018. Board endorsement of the standard is not a commitment to incorporate the proposed standard into the Cap-and-Trade Program and the Board may consider that issue at another time.

e. Overview of the California Tropical Forest Standard

The California Tropical Forest Standard represents a first-of-its-kind proposal for rigorous regulation-grade criteria for assessing jurisdiction-wide programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation. As described above, the standard builds on existing key criteria from the United Nations and other international bodies such as the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Carbon Fund, previous staff work evaluating the expert recommendations, voluntary carbon market tools and efforts, and GCF Task Force member programs. As such, use of this standard would be compatible with efforts tropical forest jurisdictions have taken pursuant to those key criteria. The following paragraphs describe the elements of the standard. Full details are included in the standard.

Summary

The California Tropical Forest Standard establishes robust criteria that potential partner jurisdictions (called "implementing jurisdictions") would need to meet when seeking to enable their sector-based crediting programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation and degradation, if applicable, to align with regulatory emissions trading systems. While the standard is described and drafted in the context of an emissions trading system, a tropical forest jurisdiction could also use the standard as a guide to attract other types of investments to address deforestation such as pay for performance mechanisms.

Applicability

The California Tropical Forest Standard applies to subnational jurisdictions with jurisdiction-scale programs that reduce emissions from tropical deforestation and degradation, but could also be used to support other types of investments in efforts to address deforestation. The standard sets forth the minimum requirements against which such a program would be assessed by California, other emissions trading systems that decide to utilize the standard, or other financial investment initiatives (e.g., direct financial investment or payment for performance programs) that decide to utilize the standard.

Sector Plan

The implementing jurisdiction must demonstrate through a “sector plan” that its program was developed through a robust public participation and participatory management process, including specific consultation and participatory requirements and opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities. The sector plan must also transparently demonstrate the implementing jurisdiction’s methodology for developing a historical reference level, monitoring, reporting, and verification requirements, and how its jurisdictional program fits within any national program to reduce emissions from tropical deforestation (if applicable).

Reference Level

The implementing jurisdiction must establish a reference level, consistent with IPCC methodologies using transparent and high-quality remote sensing and ground-level data, best available historical annual deforestation rates, and must be updated periodically. The reference level is used to help determine the crediting baseline and any resulting sector-based crediting. Importantly, the standard focuses only on native forests. This means that an implementing jurisdiction would not be able to count industrial plantations as part of its reference level or crediting baseline. As such, the standard would not incentivize industrial plantations.

Crediting Period

The implementing jurisdiction must establish a crediting period, which is the period of time during which a reference level is applicable for purposes of determining emissions reductions and crediting. The reference level must be adjusted for each new crediting period.

Crediting Baseline

The implementing jurisdiction must establish a crediting baseline to help ensure the additionality of any credits by ensuring a certain percentage of “own effort” (e.g., national, regional, and local actions that have resulted in avoided emissions/emissions reductions). Only those sector-based offset credits issued by the implementing jurisdiction after the crediting baseline has been met would be eligible for recognition in an emissions trading system. The crediting baseline must be maintained or it will constitute a reversal.

Leakage

The implementing jurisdiction must include a framework for managing and mitigating for activity-shifting and market-shifting leakage within the implementing jurisdiction and outside the implementing jurisdiction's boundaries to the extent feasible.

Monitoring and Reporting

Robust monitoring and reporting are essential to the success of a climate mitigation program. The implementing jurisdiction must report annually, factor in international standards, and account for uncertainty in any of the measurement accuracy. The report must be verified by a third-party verifier and must be made publicly available.

Verification

Any implementing jurisdiction must include third-party verification requirements that guarantee an independent verification of reported emissions reductions and conformance with the jurisdiction's sector plan. The standard specifies minimum requirements that must be established by the jurisdiction for training, experience, and accreditation for verification bodies and requirements for evaluating conflict-of-interest.

Social and Environmental Safeguards

The standard specifies minimum social and environmental safeguards requirements. This would include provisions to ensure that any implementing jurisdiction has robust consultation, public participation, and participatory management requirements, in particular of local and indigenous communities. The provisions would require transparent documentation of this process, third-party verification of such documentation, a grievance mechanism process, and benefits sharing requirements. These social and environmental safeguards would build on international best practice principles, criteria, and indicators. The standard specifies that California or other jurisdictions or programs that choose to use this standard would only ever assess those implementing jurisdictions which can demonstrate a strong commitment to and successful implementation of rigorous social and environmental safeguards within their sector-based crediting programs.

Permanence and Reversal Risk

Any implementing jurisdiction would need to ensure the permanence of any avoided emissions and emission reductions, build in specified risk factors and a buffer pool in the event of a reversal, and invalidation criteria (e.g., buyer liability) such that the environmental integrity of a linked program is always maintained.

Enforcement

Any implementing jurisdiction must demonstrate and ensure effective enforcement of the requirements of its sector-based crediting program.

Registry and Public Access

The implementing jurisdiction must ensure public access to its credit registry, emissions data, verification, and safeguards reports, and a transparent website on which all information required by the program would be publicly available. This would include all mapping data, remote sensing data, results of any grievance processes, and if applicable, nested project data.

Schedule for Updates

The California Tropical Forest Standard specifies the schedule under which any implementing jurisdiction would need to update sector-based crediting plans, reference levels, crediting periods, and crediting baselines to reflect the best available information.

Nested Projects

The standard specifies that it is intended to focus on jurisdiction-scale progress and accounting. It establishes a framework for how a nested-project approach (e.g., smaller-scale offset projects that are accounted for within the jurisdiction's program) would need to be considered. An implementing jurisdiction that includes nested projects within its sector-based crediting program would need to follow additional, robust, project-specific criteria – in addition to all of the other requirements listed in this standard.

Process for Transitioning Sector-Based Offset Credits

The standard specifies a process for how sector-based offset credits issued by an implementing jurisdiction would be retired and transitioned into an emission trading system that uses the standard. This transition process would require retirement of credits from the implementing jurisdiction's registry. This would be done on a metric ton for metric ton basis. The standard also specifies that in the event the implementing jurisdiction were to cease complying with its sector plan and/or could no longer meet the provisions of this standard, it would no longer be able to transition credits into the emissions trading system.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

CARB, as the lead agency for this nonregulatory action, has prepared a Draft Environmental Analysis (EA) in accordance with the requirements of its regulatory program certified by the Secretary of Natural Resources. (California Code of Regulation, title 17, sections 60006-60008; California Code of Regulation, title 14, section 15251, subdivision (d).) The Draft EA will be made available on September 14, 2018. The Draft EA will provide a single coordinated programmatic environmental analysis of an illustrative, reasonably foreseeable compliance

scenario that could result from implementation of the proposed California Tropical Forest Standard (referred to as the “Proposed Project” in the Draft EA).

The resource areas from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Environmental Checklist were used as a framework for a programmatic environmental analysis of the direct and reasonably foreseeable indirect environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed California Tropical Forest Standard. The Draft EA will provide an analysis of both the beneficial and adverse impacts and feasible mitigation measures for the reasonably foreseeable compliance responses associated with the proposed standard.

Using a conservative approach for determining the significance of potential environmental impacts, the California Tropical Forest Standard is anticipated to result in the following beneficial and adverse impacts: beneficial impacts to agricultural and forest resources and greenhouse gas emissions; no adverse impacts to biological resources, cultural resources, energy demand, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems; less-than-significant impacts to aesthetics and air quality; and potentially significant and unavoidable adverse impacts to land use and planning and mineral resources.

Please refer to the Notice of Public Comment Period for the availability of the Draft EA, which is tentatively scheduled to be electronically mailed and posted to CARB’s website on September 14, 2018.

Proposed Action

CARB staff will present a written California Tropical Forest Standard, Draft EA, and a staff presentation at the meeting. The standard and related materials may also be obtained from CARB’s website at <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ghgsectors/tropicalforests.htm>. Copies of the draft standard may be obtained from CARB’s Public Information Office, 1001 I Street, First Floor, Environmental Services Center, Sacramento, California, 95814, on September 5, 2018. Please refer to the Notice of Public Comment Period for the availability of the Draft EA, which is tentatively scheduled to be electronically mailed and posted to CARB’s website on September 14, 2018. Further inquiries regarding this matter should be directed to Jason Gray, Branch Chief, Climate Change Program Evaluation Branch, at (916) 324-3507 or (designated back-up contact) Greg Mayeur, Manager, Program Operation Section, at (916) 324-8031.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION REQUEST

Consistent with California Government Code Section 7296.2, special accommodation or language needs may be provided for any of the following:

- An interpreter to be available at the hearing;
- Documents made available in an alternate format or another language; and
- A disability-related reasonable accommodation.

To request these special accommodations or language needs, please contact the Clerk of the Board at (916) 322-5594 or by facsimile at (916) 322-3928 as soon as possible, but no later than 10 business days before the scheduled Board hearing. TTY/TDD/Speech to Speech users may dial 711 for the California Relay Service.

Consecuente con la sección 7296.2 del Código de Gobierno de California, una acomodación especial o necesidades lingüísticas pueden ser suministradas para cualquiera de los siguientes:

- Un intérprete que esté disponible en la audiencia;
- Documentos disponibles en un formato alterno u otro idioma; y
- Una acomodación razonable relacionados con una incapacidad.

Para solicitar estas comodidades especiales o necesidades de otro idioma, por favor llame a la oficina del Consejo al (916) 322-5594 o envíe un fax a (916) 322-3928 lo más pronto posible, pero no menos de 10 días de trabajo antes del día programado para la audiencia del Consejo. TTY/TDD/Personas que necesiten este servicio pueden marcar el 711 para el Servicio de Retransmisión de Mensajes de California.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD



Richard W. Corey
Executive Officer

Date: September 5, 2018

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our website at www.arb.ca.gov.