

FW: Comment on adoption of ACCII low emission vehicle and greenhouse gas standards and requirements for zero emitting vehicles for model year 2026 and beyond

Marconi, Angela D. (DNREC) <Angela.Marconi@delaware.gov>

Tue 1/3/2023 9:14 AM

To: Krall, Kyle (DNREC) <Kyle.Krall@delaware.gov>

Kyle,

Good morning. Please see comment that was sent directly to me.

Thanks
Angela

From: Donna Repass <donna.re@comcast.net>

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2022 5:16 PM

To: Marconi, Angela D. (DNREC) <Angela.Marconi@delaware.gov>

Subject: Fwd: Comment on adoption of ACCII low emission vehicle and greenhouse gas standards and requirements for zero emitting vehicles for model year 2026 and beyond

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Donna Repass <donna.re@comcast.net>

Date: December 30, 2022 at 5:08:40 PM EST

To: Lee Repass <LRepass@comcast.net>

Subject: Fwd: Comment on adoption of ACCII low emission vehicle and greenhouse gas standards and requirements for zero emitting vehicles for model year 2026 and beyond

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Donna Repass <donna.re@comcast.net>

Date: December 30, 2022 at 5:08:04 PM EST

To: Donna Repass <donna.re@comcast.net>

Subject: Comment on adoption of ACCII low emission vehicle and greenhouse gas standards and requirements for zero emitting vehicles for model year 2026 and beyond

I am convinced that the proposal to amend Admin. Code 1140 to update the adoption by reference of California's Advance Clean Car II (ACC II) low emission vehicle and greenhouse gas standards and adding requirements for zero emitting vehicles for model year 2026 and beyond would do more harm than good and is not in the best interests of the state and would be a grave error!

My concerns and opposition to Section 177 of the Clean Air Act requiring that Delaware standards must be "identical" to the California standards is based on the following:

- the increase in the electrical grid needed to power the charging of all EVs
 - the wait time to charge EVs
 - the amount of infrastructure needed in a short time to build charging stations and new power lines to deliver needed electricity to homes and businesses, the cost this will entail, the disruption and the negative impact on the environment.
 - where is the need for more electricity to come from and what is going to create the electricity to charge all these vehicles and at what cost?
 - the citizens of Delaware did not have the opportunity to vote on whether to adopt the California standards of the Clean Air Act. This has been forced on us!
 - the sticker price on EVs is considerably higher than for conventional gas-operated vehicles, shutting many buyers out of the market
 - the so-called savings over time assume that the electric power for recharging is free. But, it isn't, and power costs are rising.
 - what happens to EVs when there are rolling blackouts as seen recently in California and what impact does this have on everyday life
 - how to get rid of used batteries. What is the process? Dumping in landfills or the ocean?
 - the strip mining required to obtain rare earth minerals for solar panels and electric car batteries cuts paths of devastation through the earth. The infrastructure needed for so-called clean energy is disastrous for the environment!
 - the fact that decisions are being made based on the idea that the human population is solely causing global warming adding to carbon dioxide levels
 - the concern that carbon dioxide levels are affecting our climate negatively (the 15 year period 1998-2013 has shown no significant warming, dispute a 7 per cent rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels and the rate of global warming has decelerated since 1951, despite a 26 per cent increase in carbon levels
 - there is a strong likelihood that warming of the planet isn't necessarily negative but may be positive for agriculture and the greening of the planet. Also, the climate estimate for the remainder of the 21st century falls within the range of natural climate variation over the past 6 million years
 - the use of lithium-ion batteries consisting of lithium, cobalt, graphite and other materials.
 - the concern that cobalt mining operations generate incredibly high levels of carbon dioxide and nitrogen dioxide emissions and excessive electricity consumption
 - the impact of mining of rare earth minerals in underdeveloped countries and the negative impact on the environment and biodiversity.
 - human rights violations mining rare minerals in underdeveloped countries
- Thank you for reading my concerns and hopefully taking them into consideration.

Sincerely,

Donna Repass

Lewes, Delaware

Sent from my iPhone