

BOARD MEETING DATE: February 6, 2015

AGENDA NO. 16

REPORT: Mobile Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Committee met on Friday, January 23, 2015. Following is a summary of that meeting. The next Mobile Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, February 20, 2015 at 9:00 a.m.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:  
Receive and file.

Dr. Clark E. Parker, Sr., Chair  
Mobile Source Committee

EC:fmt

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### **Attendance**

Committee Chair Dr. Clark E. Parker, Sr., and Committee Member Mayor Ben Benoit attended via videoconference; Committee Member Dr. Joseph Lyou attended the meeting at the SCAQMD Diamond Bar headquarters; and Committee Members Councilmember Judith Mitchell and Supervisor Shawn Nelson were absent.

The following items were presented:

### **INFORMATIONAL ITEM:**

#### **1) Supplement to the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> State Implementation Plan for the South Coast Air Basin**

Dr. Philip Fine, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer /Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources, discussed how the 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) demonstrated attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> federal standard (35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) by 2014 following the guidance and requirements under Subpart 1 of the Clean Air Act (Title 1, Part D). However, a court decision compelled U.S. EPA to require compliance with PM<sub>10</sub> requirements under Subpart 4 (CAA Title 1, Part D) ruling

that PM<sub>2.5</sub> is a subset of PM<sub>10</sub>. Under Subpart 4, PM nonattainment areas are classified as moderate or serious, and the South Coast Air Basin is considered moderate. Subpart 4 requires attainment as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than the end of the sixth calendar year after designation which, for the 2006 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard, would be December 31, 2015. Subpart 4 allows for 2 one-year extensions if certain conditions are met.

Dr. Fine provided the last three years of 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in Mira Loma, the only area in the South Coast Air Basin that has exceeded the standard. The values demonstrated it is not likely that the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard will be achieved in 2014. The primary reason for nonattainment is the drought and lack of rainfall during the 2013-2014 season, causing less crusting and wetting of soil and surfaces and fewer days of wash-out and enhanced pollution dispersion.

A Supplement to the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the South Coast Air Basin has been prepared that demonstrates attainment of the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard by 2015 along with a discussion of the effects from the drought. In addition, the Supplement includes a new transportation conformity budget for 2015, updated analysis of Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM)/ Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT), compliance with precursor requirements in the Clean Air Act (CAA) and an updated list of control strategy commitments and timelines.

The Supplement concluded that attainment of the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard is projected by 2015. The U.S. EPA criteria for RACM/RACT acceptability have been satisfied as well as the CAA precursor requirements that includes the determination that one PM precursor, ammonia, from major sources (i.e., four facilities which are over 100 tons/yr) does not contribute significantly to PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels. No additional contingency control measures are being proposed. Finally, Dr. Fine outlined the public availability of the document, the dates of the regional public hearings including the February 6, 2015 Board meeting where the SCAQMD Board will consider the approval of the Supplement. It was also determined that the Supplement is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and socioeconomic analysis.

Dr. Parker asked if the continuing nonattainment of the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard will have an effect on meeting the new annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard. Dr. Fine noted that the proposed Supplement would be addressing the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard and not the new annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard. However, the attainment date of the new annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard of 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup> would be between 2020 and 2025, and with the co-benefits from the ozone control strategy, PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels should be close to the standard by then. However, new PM<sub>2.5</sub> control measures might be needed to ensure attainment, and the need for new measures and which measures would be the most effective will be analyzed in the upcoming 2016 AQMP.

Dr. Lyou questioned the ability to attain the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard by the end of this year if drought conditions do not change and there is no additional PM control being proposed. Dr. Lyou commented that the 2015 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration would have to be at least 33.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> or lower to meet the 3-year average (98<sup>th</sup> percentile) concentration standard of <35.4 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Dr. Fine commented that this level might be achievable, if the recent and predicted rains could return us to a regular rainfall season and the historical downward trend of PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Furthermore, there has been increased outreach in the Mira Loma area to encourage wood appliance change outs for cleaner burning alternatives. Mr. Henry Hogo, Assistant Deputy Executive Officer/Science & Technology Advancement, mentioned that reduced PM and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from ships within 200 miles of the coast are expected this year under the International Maritime Organization Emission Control Areas zone; however, Dr. Lyou noted that the activity slowdown at the Ports might adversely affect air quality by causing ships to wait in the harbor, causing additional emissions. Dr. Lyou encouraged the promotion of the “bonnet” technology that should also reduce emissions, even before it gets certification from ARB.

Dr. Parker agreed with Dr. Lyou and emphasized the possible need for more PM control strategies to further reduce PM and ensure the standards are met. Dr. Parker also questioned how to generate major PM reductions if sources such as trucks are not regulated by the SCAQMD.

Mayor Benoit inquired as to the sources of road dust emissions and the effects from Santa Ana weather conditions. Dr. Fine replied that road dust emissions are created from both paved and unpaved roads. Vehicles on paved roads produce PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from brake wear, tire wear, and entrained on-road dust. Because there are more vehicle miles traveled on paved roads, PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions are higher overall than those generated from unpaved roads. With regard to Santa Ana weather conditions, larger particles are typically re-suspended with those conditions, so we don't necessarily see elevated PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels.

Dr. Parker requested that staff provide a matrix of the specific sources that contribute to the PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions (e.g., diesel trucks, road dust) and the percent contribution. Staff committed to compiling a profile of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission sources from inventory data and some of the previously performed sensitivity analyses that aid in crafting the PM<sub>2.5</sub> control strategy.

## 2) **2014 Ozone Season and Ongoing Air Quality Trends**

Mr. Joe Cassmassi, Planning and Rules Manager, briefed the committee on the 2014 ozone season and ongoing trends of both ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. He noted that a brief upturn in the number of days exceeding the ozone standard was attributable to late summer/early fall heat waves that impact the Basin. Mr. Cassmassi indicated that the

trends of air quality continued to improve with shorter smog seasons and restricted ozone impact areas. Mr. Cassmassi discussed PM2.5 and the impact of the drought on particulate air quality. He noted that the frequency of rain events could be used to calibrate the impact of the drought to account for the observed increased number of high PM2.5 days. Without the drought, the trend of PM2.5 was on track to meet the federal standard. Mr. Cassmassi concluded with a preliminary discussion of the January 2015 PM2.5 data from the Federal Equivalent Method station data. He indicated that the predicted home fireplace burning restrictions were targeting the high days but staff was still evaluating the impact of the program effectiveness on the observed air quality.

Dr. Parker noted that water washes away PM2.5 particles; however, the rain on January 10 & 11, 2015 did not seem to have an effect on the Mira Loma results. Mr. Cassmassi responded that rain is an effective mechanism; however, the rain may not have had an effect those days because it was more towards Los Angeles and Orange counties and not that much in Riverside County or there could have been an issue with the monitor. Dr. Fine added that the data was collected using the Federal Equivalent Method continuous monitoring instruments, (not the Federal Reference Method), which does have some interferences and biases when it is moist outside. The Federal Reference Method data, once it becomes available, will have the actual numbers and will be compared to the real-time data collected.

Dr. Lyou commented that although the maximum annual ozone concentration was presented to indicate the trend, other indices need to be presented to augment the analysis. Dr. Fine responded that the 4<sup>th</sup> highest maximum concentration is typically used for that purpose. Dr. Lyou requested that we present the data in the form of the standard we are held to.

Dr. Lyou asked to what extent climate impacts are having on our modeling assumptions. Mr. Cassmassi referred to a University of California at Davis analysis that indicated warmer temperatures forecast for the deserts may shield the Basin from overt impacts due to climate change. Mr. Cassmassi also stated that the impact of land use changes may have a significant impact to localized wind flow which may alter transport patterns in the Basin and smog formation. Dr. Lyou also requested that staff include the state standard as well as the federal standard as the state standard also has to be met.

Dr. Parker inquired about the height of the inlets to the air monitoring stations and whether the air quality was representative of population exposure. Mr. Cassmassi responded that the inlets are about two to three meters above ground. Mr. Cassmassi further noted that the monitoring criteria are specified in the Clean Air Act; therefore, the actual placement of the intake is consistent across the network.

**WRITTEN REPORTS:**

3) **Rule 2202 Activity Report**

The report was received as submitted.

4) **Monthly Report on Environmental Justice Initiatives – CEQA Document Commenting Update**

The report was received as submitted with the following comment. Dr. Lyou expressed concern that the CEQA document for the Brickyard Commerce Center, a 1.43 million square foot warehouse distribution building in Compton, is only a Negative Declaration, meaning that no significant impacts were identified for all environmental topics. Dr. Lyou stated that he wants to be sure that staff is vigilant when commenting on projects. Dr. Elaine Chang, Deputy Executive Officer/Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources, responded that staff did prepare a comment letter, and that staff will provide a link to the comment letter to the committee members.

**OTHER BUSINESS:**

None

**PUBLIC COMMENT:**

None

The meeting was adjourned at 10:11 a.m.

**Attachment**

Attendance Roster

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
MOBILE SOURCE COMMITTEE MEETING  
Attendance Roster- January 23, 2015**

NAME	AFFILIATION
Dr. Clark E. Parker, Sr.	SCAQMD Governing Board ( <i>via videoconference</i> )
Dr. Joseph Lyou	SCAQMD Governing Board
Mayor Ben Benoit/	SCAQMD Governing Board ( <i>via videoconference</i> )
Board Asst/Consultant Mark Abramowitz/	SCAQMD Governing Board (Lyou)
Board Asst/Consultant Chung Liu	SCAQMD Governing Board (Mitchell)
Curtis Coleman	Southern California Air Quality Alliance
Kris Flaig	Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation
Susan Stark	Tesoro
David Rothbart	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Lee Wallace	Southern California Gas/San Diego Gas & Electric
Bill Pearce	Boeing
Elaine Chang	SCAQMD Staff
Philip Fine	SCAQMD Staff
Barbara Baird	SCAQMD Staff
Henry Hogo	SCAQMD Staff
Peter Greenwald	SCAQMD Staff
Laki Tisopulos	SCAQMD Staff
Joe Cassmassi	SCAQMD Staff
Jean Ospital	SCAQMD Staff
Carol Gomez	SCAQMD Staff
Chris Marlia	SCAQMD Staff
Sam Atwood	SCAQMD Staff
Michael Krause	SCAQMD Staff
Patti Whiting	SCAQMD Staff
Kevin Durkee	SCAQMD Staff