BOARD MEETING DATE: April 7, 2017

AGENDA NO. 21

REPORT: Mobile Source Committee

SYNOPSIS: The Mobile Source Committee met on Friday, March 17, 2017. Following is a summary of that meeting. The next Mobile Source Committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 21, 2017 at 9:00 a.m.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Receive and file.

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

PMF:afm

Attendance

Committee Members Dr. Joseph Lyou, Sheila Kuehl, Larry McCallon and Judith Mitchell attended at SCAQMD headquarters. Committee Member Marion Ashley attended via teleconference as a listen-only participant as his location was not agendized for this meeting. Committee Chair Dr. Clark E. Parker, Sr., participated via videoconference and called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

1) Execute Contracts to Implement 2017 Leaf Blower Exchange Program

Vasken Yardemian, Sr. Staff Specialist, presented on this item. Dr. Parker asked about the most recent improvements compared to last year's program. Staff responded that the SCAQMD is moving towards more battery-electric technology by increasing the number of battery-electric models versus gasoline-powered units. Dr. Parker also asked whether buyers might resell these products after purchase. Staff responded that they followed the events in the beginning of the program through popular websites such as eBay and could not find any such trends. Dr. Lyou asked about the favorable cost-effectiveness of the gasoline-powered equipment and the proportion of VOC versus NOx emissions. Staff responded that the majority of pollutants emitted from leaf blowers are VOC compared to NOx. Supervisor Kuehl asked if there are cities that are phasing out gasoline-powered leaf blowers or have noise level ordinances regarding lawn and garden equipment and if this program can encourage cities to adopt such ordinances. Executive Officer. Wayne Nastri responded that staff can develop an inventory of cities and counties that have noise ordinances and use this information as a target for outreach. Dr. Philip Fine, Deputy Executive Officer/Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources, added that CARB is planning a statewide lawn and garden equipment regulation.

Moved by Lyou; seconded by Kuehl; unanimously approved.

Ayes:Parker, Ashley, Lyou, Kuehl, McCallon, and MitchellNoes:NoneAbsent:None

2) Summary of 2016-17 Check Before You Burn Season and Progress Towards PM2.5 Attainment

Dr. Fine presented on this item. Eight No-Burn days were called during the November 1, 2016 through February 28, 2017 winter wood burning season and prediction accuracy was very good. Above-normal rainfall and unsettled weather conditions during the period helped to improve measured PM2.5 concentrations. Based on preliminary 2016 data, the 2014-2016 PM2.5 annual average design value was the lowest since these measurements began, but the Mira Loma, Rubidoux, Los Angeles, and Fontana stations remain over the annual NAAOS (12.0 µg/m3). While the number of days over the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS ($35 \mu g/m3$) increased in 2014 and 2015 due to the effect of the drought, only ten days exceeded in 2016 as above-normal rainfall and dispersive weather patterns prevailed. The 2014-2016 24-hour PM2.5 design value only exceeded the NAAQS at Mira Loma. The low 2016 values improve our likelihood of meeting the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS by the 2019 deadline, barring significant drought conditions in the future years. The nearroad PM2.5 stations do not yet have three years of data to calculate design values, but it appears that these sites will increase the annual average PM2.5 design values by about $1 \mu g/m3$ over the nearest ambient sites, which will be significant for the next AQMP. Staff does not expect this increase for the 24-hour PM2.5 design value. The preliminary winter 2017 PM2.5 data, based on real-time measurements for the beginning of this year, has been very clean.

Dr. Lyou asked if there is a good way to gauge how effective the No-Burn program is in terms of compliance and awareness. Dr. Fine said it can be hard to track, but we have had a significant outreach effort in the past several years that has improved awareness. Sam Atwood, Media Manager, described efforts with contractor support to track impressions and subscriptions to Air Alerts, noting that the challenge of public awareness is greater in clean periods like we saw in this wood-burning season. Dr. Lyou asked if other air districts with no-burn programs have come up with other ways of improving awareness. Mr. Atwood stated that staff meets regularly with other agencies to share ideas. Dr. Parker asked to clarify the effect of rain on PM2.5. Dr. Fine responded that rain has a significant impact on reducing PM2.5; in addition, unsettled weather patterns also reduce PM2.5 by increasing mixing and dispersion. Dr. Parker asked if we can exclude data influenced by major fires from the PM2.5 attainment determination. Dr. Fine responded that the U.S. EPA exceptional event rule can allow for this, with some exceptions; however, the winter period when we get most PM2.5 24-hour exceedances typically does not have large wildfires. Staff added that they plan to request exclusion of one 2016 PM2.5 day for a high-wind event and one for fireworks under the exceptional event rule. Dr. Lyou asked how we achieved the incredible progress made with PM2.5 since the measurements began, suspecting mostly fuel and engine standards. Dr. Fine responded that these NOx reductions had a significant impact and that reductions of SOx, such as from SOx RECLAIM amendments, and directly emitted particulates have also been important. Dr. Laki Tisopulos, Deputy Executive Officer/Engineering & Permitting, added that ammonia emissions have also been reduced, as dairies have largely left the Basin. Dr. Fine suggested that staff could provide additional information on PM2.5-related emissions trends and sources.

Dr. Parker asked if we can isolate PM2.5 emissions that come from a variety of sources and chemical processes. Dr. Fine stated that this can be difficult, but we can identify sources and processes with modeling analyses. Mr. Nastri asked for the Committee's input on how we anticipate addressing the coming proliferation of low-cost PM sensors, which may show PM2.5 levels higher than the current federal monitors, especially near major roadways and in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Dr. Fine stated that we have been looking at PM2.5 near major roadways for quite a while and see about a 5-10 percent increase from our nearby ambient measurements. The low-cost sensors can help fill in gaps and some may become PM2.5 federal equivalent monitors. Dr. Parker asked about the accuracy of the low-cost PM2.5 monitors. Dr. Tisopulos said that some perform very close to the federal reference standards and can be deployed in large numbers to identify hot spots. Dr. Fine added that for federal reference method equivalency, several tests must be met across the country. Mr. Nastri asked if we were better off focusing funding on placement of low-cost instruments for PM measurements, which have more regional impacts, or on air toxic measurements, with potentially serious acute and carcinogenic impacts in more localized areas near sources. Dr. Lyou said that the risk driver for toxics in the Basin is diesel exhaust, noting the need to address localized issues that come up, such Paramount, but also the need to address the larger picture of diesel PM2.5 and black carbon. Dr. Fine noted that we are in the planning stage for MATES-V. Dr. Parker asked that staff bring back further discussion to the committee on where to best focus resources.

Councilmember Mitchell asked about the prognosis for attaining the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS by the 2019 attainment date, especially given the significance of rainfall. Dr. Fine responded that we are on track, assuming normal rainfall. When we request redesignation to attainment we will also need to submit a maintenance plan to U.S. EPA to show how we will stay in attainment. Councilmember Mitchell asked what happens if we don't attain by 2019. Dr. Fine responded that we would need to do another SIP submittal, and get another attainment date. Dr. Parker asked if we are the only state that has been significantly affected by the drought and PM2.5 exceedances like we experienced. Dr. Fine responded that the drought has affected California and the Western U.S., but the Basin and San Joaquin Valley are the last two main areas exceeding the 24-hour PM2.5 standards and that San Joaquin has a more challenging PM2.5 problem than the Basin.

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.

OTHER BUSINESS:

None

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

None

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 10:09 a.m.

Attachment Attendance Roster

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT MOBILE SOURCE COMMITTEE MEETING Attendance Roster – February 17, 2017

Dr. Clark E. Parker, Sr	
Supervisor Marion Ashley	
Dr. Joseph Lyou	
Supervisor Sheila Kuehl	
Mayor Pro Tem Larry McCallon	
Councilmember Judith Mitchell	
Board Consultant Mark Abramowitz	
Board Consultant David Czamankse	SCAQMD Governing Board (Cacciotti)
Board Consultant Ron Ketcham	SCAQMD Governing Board (McCallon)
Board Consultant Diane Moss	SCAQMD Governing Board (Kuehl)
Board Consultant Marisa Perez	SCAQMD Governing Board (Mitchell)
Wayne Nastri	SCAQMD Staff
Jill Whynot	
Philip Fine	
Henry Hogo	SCAQMD Staff
Fred Minassian	
Kurt Wiese	SCAQMD Staff
Derrick Alatorre	
Bay Gilchrist	
Laki Tisopulos	
Sam Atwood	-
Kevin Durkee	-
Arlene Farol	
Carol Gomez	
Debra Ashby	
Dean Saito	
Danielle Soto	
Lijin Sun	
Ryan Stromar	
Kim White	
Daniel Wong	SCAOMD Staff
Kimba Anderson	
Tom Gross	
William LaMarr	
Noel Muyco	
Bill Pearce	
David Rothbart	
Susan Stark	•
Annette Trah	