



Air Quality Inspectors

Approximately **80 inspectors**, plus managers/supervisors and support staff







Enforcement Activities

Complaint Response – over 9,000 complaints annually Facility inspections – approx. 22,000 facilities & over 67,000 permits

Portable equipment inspections (3,600+)

Responding to notifications, such as for equipment breakdowns, flaring events, and renovations/demolitions

Source education & outreach

Special projects – investigations, interagency coordination, emergency response, etc.

Enforcement Action – Notices to Comply, Notices of Violation, Orders for Abatement, Criminal Referrals



Outside of SCAQMD Jurisdiction

- Noise Complaints
- Indoor Air Quality Issues
- Private Residences, with exceptions such as wood burning on no-burn days
- Soil/Water Issues also with limited exceptions



Public Complaints

- 1-800-CUT-SMOG or online @ www.aqmd.gov.
- Live attendant during business hours (Monday-Friday) or to our standby system off-hours
- Common Complaints: Dust, Odors, Flaring, Smoke, Retail Gas Stations, Overspray, Residential Wood Burning
- Complainant information = confidential
- Complaints can be made anonymously, but may be insufficient and will not receive a live response
- INSPECTORS RESPOND TO ALL COMPLAINTS!





This Community – East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, West Commerce

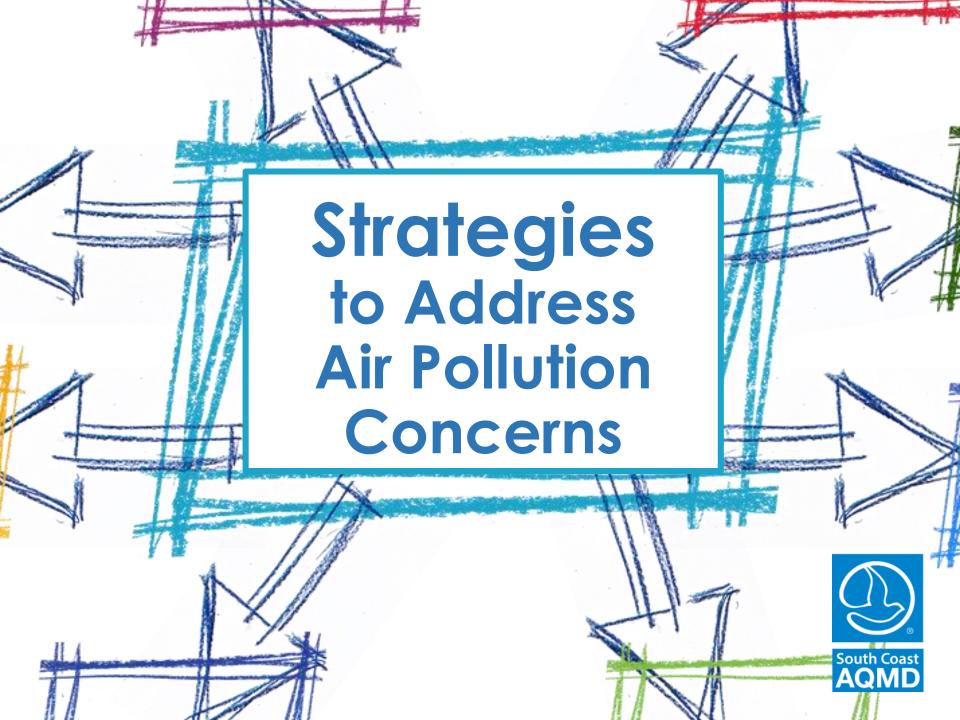
You have identified many different sources of air pollution. Those include, among others, the following:

- Coating/Metal Finishing Facilities (Accurate Plating, Auto Body Shops, Valmont Coatings)
- Rendering Plants (Farmer John, D & D)
- 3. Railyards
- 4. Idling Trucks and Warehouses (JSL Foods, 99 Cents Distribution)
- Waste Management Sites (Commerce Refuse to Energy, Republic Services)









Potential approaches

Emission Reduction Strategies

- Regulation
- Incentives
- Enforcement
- Outreach and education
- Collaborations

Other Complementary Tools

- Exposure reduction
- Monitoring
- Public information
- Collaborations

Emission reduction: Decrease in the amount of pollutants discharged from a specific source (e.g. a stack or tailpipe)



Exposure reduction: Decrease in the amount of pollutants that people inhale





Regulation

Regulations (Rules) are like local laws that specify what facilities and equipment owners are required to do

Note: Rules need to be approved by the SCAQMD Board

Examples:

- Rule 1430 (Metal grinding)
- Rule 1469 (Chrome plating and anodizing)
- Rule 1132 (Spray booths)
- Rule 1151 (Autobody paints)

Pros:

- Applies to all facilities/equipment of that type in our District
- Permanent emissions reductions
- Enforceable

Cons:

Lengthy process

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Incentives

To encourage equipment owner to use cleaner technologies, <u>above and beyond</u>
<u>what's required</u>

Examples:

- Carl Moyer program
- Lawn & garden equipment program
- Replace your ride
- Lower-Emission School Bus Incentive Program
- Replace combustion-based appliances with high efficiency electric models

Pros:

- Get equipment that is cleaner than what regulation requires
- Relatively fast
- Can be tuned to benefit local community

Cons:

Expensive

Zero Emission Transit Bus





Zero Emission Mower



Zero Emission Chainsaw



Zero Emission School Bus



Outreach and Education

Engage stakeholders who can help reduce emissions

Examples:

- Clean Communities Plan: Outreach to auto-body shops to adopt water-based brake cleaners (incentives)
- Outreach to specific fleet owners about incentives they can use
- Educate business owners on how to comply with our regulations
- Community workshops on clean air vehicles
- High school electric vehicle showcase

Pros:

- Enhances compliance with existing rules, or can go beyond existing rules
- Relatively fast and low cost (other than incentives)

Cons:

Need appropriate incentive funding



Enforcement

Targeted enforcement to address a specific air quality concern

Examples:

- Idling truck sweeps
- Complaint cluster projects
- Odor complaint response

Pros:

- Promotes compliance with rules
- Identifies violations → corrective actions

Cons:

- Only applies to existing rules and permit conditions
- Can be expensive and timeintensive







Monitoring

Can serve many purposes:

- Identify hot spots, to focus investigations
- Provides public information
- Tracks progress
- Tool for compliance

Examples:

- Mobile surveys to identify facility leaks
- Metals monitoring to identify sources of metals

Pros/Cons:

See Meeting #2, slide 35





Additional strategies

Pros

Cons



Exposure reduction, other mitigation

- Air filtration systems (schools, community centers)
- Tree barriers, buffers

Better indoor air quality,

More green

More green space

No emission reductions



Public information

- Notification systems
- Easier access to facility reports (e.g. leak inspection reports)

Increase access
to data, which
can guide
individual action
to reduce
exposure

No emission reductions



Collaboration with other stakeholders

- Truck routes
- Multiple environmental media (air, water, hazardous waste)

Leverage different agencies' strengths

Can be a lengthy process



Combined strategies Example 1 – Autobody Shops



Community Education

Small Business education on best practices



Agency Collaboration

LA County

(Department of Regional Planning Green Zones Programs)

City of Commerce

City of Los Angeles



Targeted Outreach Incentives



Combined strategies Example 2 – Truck traffic



Enforcement sweeps



License plates readers



California

I VAB617

Targeted incentives



Collaborations
with other
agencies
for
neighborhood
truck routes



Rule development

Combined strategies Example 3 – Schools

Prioritize by air quality factors and other factors

Air filtration (exposure reduction)

Cleaner school buses (incentives)

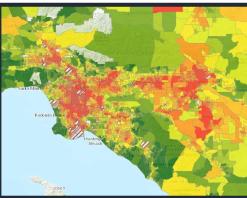


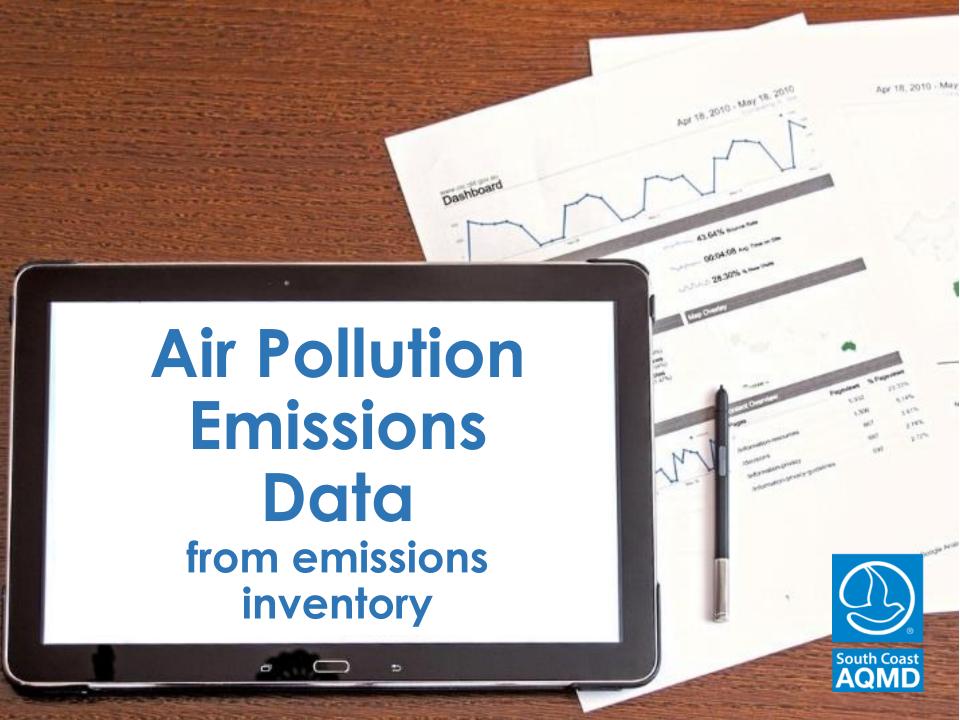


Nearby facilities
-

Targeted inspections





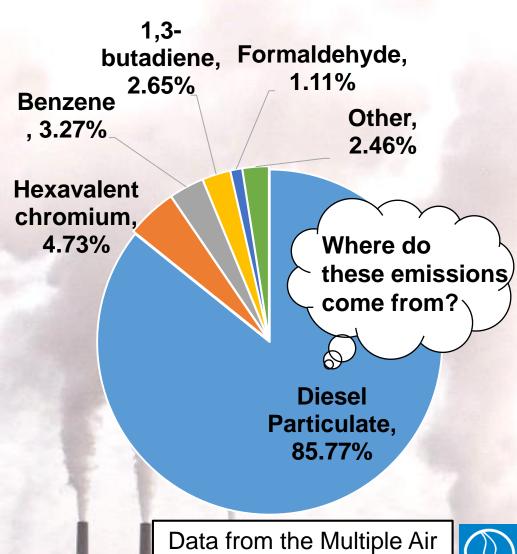


Main air toxics in the community 1,3-

Diesel particulate has the highest impact in the community

Other toxics may have impacts in areas close to the sources

Emissions inventories don't account for unknown or unquantified leaks.



Toxics Exposure Study

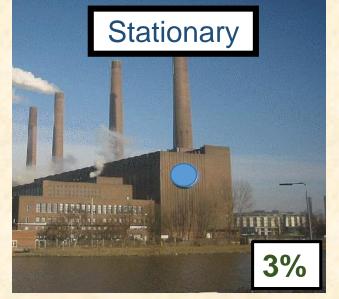
(MATES) IV (2012)

Source categories











Other major pollutants in this community

Pollutants	Main sources
Hexavalent Chromium	 Mobile sources – fuel combustion Metal production – finishing/plating facilities
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Mainly from fuel combustion



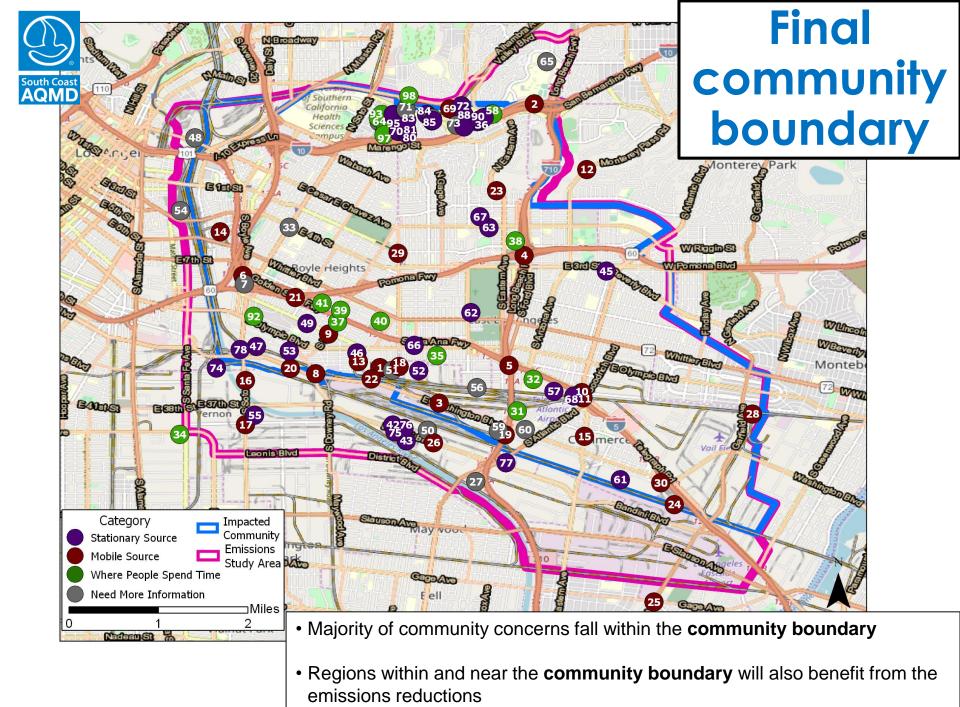
SCAQMD Efforts and Funding

These are the estimated costs in the first year, for everything <u>other than</u> <u>incentives</u>. This includes <u>all three Year 1 communities</u>, plus additional resources needed to support <u>future AB 617 designated communities</u> in the SCAQMD.

Program Component	Description	Estimated Amount
Air Monitoring	 Equipment, staffing, and software to conduct air monitoring and display data 	\$11.5 million
Community Emissions Reduction Plans	 Staffing to develop and implement community emission reduction plans 	\$4.3 million
Community Engagement	 Staffing and materials to work with communities to implement AB 617. 	\$1.6 million
BARCT	 Staffing to transition RECLAIM program to command and control (rule development, CEQA) 	\$8.5 million
Emissions Reporting	 Staffing and software enhancements to implement CARB emissions reporting rule 	\$1.8 million
TOTAL		Estimated need: \$27.7 million

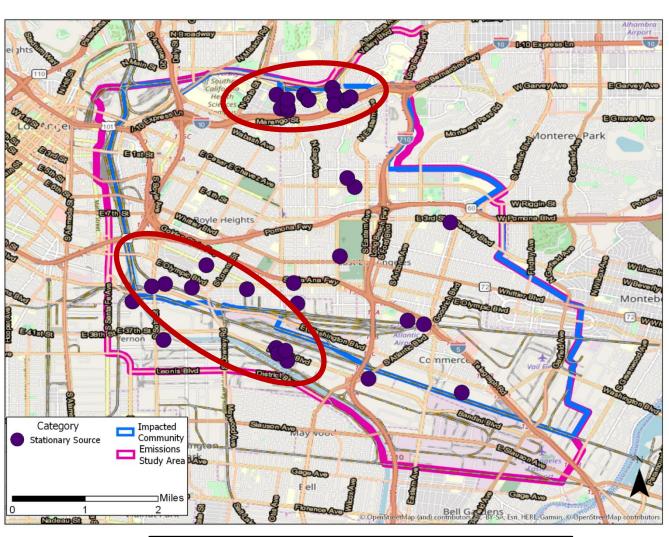
But we only received \$20 million





Concerns About Stationary Sources*

- These are locations that came up several times (yellow/red) in the air quality mapping activity
- Places where we may look to begin monitoring efforts



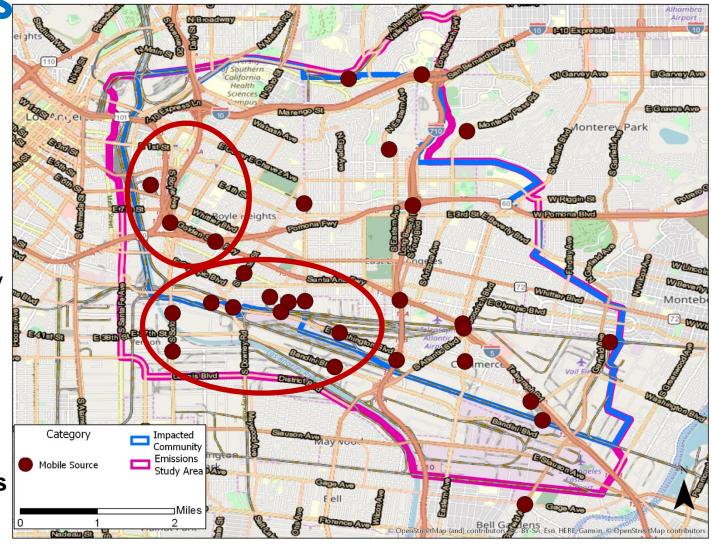
*From CSC Meeting #1 air quality mapping activity and additional input received through email

Autobody shops, metal processing facilities, warehouses and other industrial sources



Concerns
About
Mobile
Sources*

- Places where we may begin to look for truck idling hot spots for compliance idling sweeps
- Targeted areas for license plate readers and incentives



*From CSC Meeting #1 air quality mapping activity and additional input received through email

Truck traffic was identified as a key concern



Prioritization – why we need to do this

We want to use resources appropriately to address the air pollution issues most important to this community

- Goal:
 - Evaluate highest priorities from the community
 - Use existing technical data to help guide priorities
 - Start thinking about potential strategies to put into the emission reduction plan
- Limited resources (money) and limited time
 - We will try to address the top few priorities
 - General expectation is that the plans should be fully implemented
 years



Prioritization – Group activity

30 min	Prioritization of Air Quality Concerns
15 min	Activity Report Back
5 min	Break
10 min	Activity Consensus Results Discussion

- The goal of this activity is to identify the few highest priority areas, so we can start developing specific strategies to address them
- Allow enough time for everyone to speak
- · Be respectful
- There will be one facilitator and one note taker per table







3 items per section





Next steps and important reminders

Future meeting dates and locations:

 CSC Meeting #4: March 28st (6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.) at Resurrection Church

Future meeting potential topics:

- Measures to be taken (i.e. what specific actions we want to do to address the highest priority concerns)
- RECLAIM Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT)
 Rule development update
- Indirect Source Rule (ISR) development update
 - Rules to control mobile source emissions at warehouses, railyards, etc.



Next steps and important reminders

Technical Advisory Group Members

- -Marisa Blackshire (BNSF)
- -Hector J. Garcia (Our Lady of Victory)
- -Rafael Yanez (Active Resident East Los Angeles)

First
meeting: 2/27
Next TAG
Meeting:
Late Spring
2019

- ☐ Please **send us your biographies** as soon as possible
- ☐ Sign the charter hard copies are provided at registration

Save the date – Community tour on April 13th



