



## 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

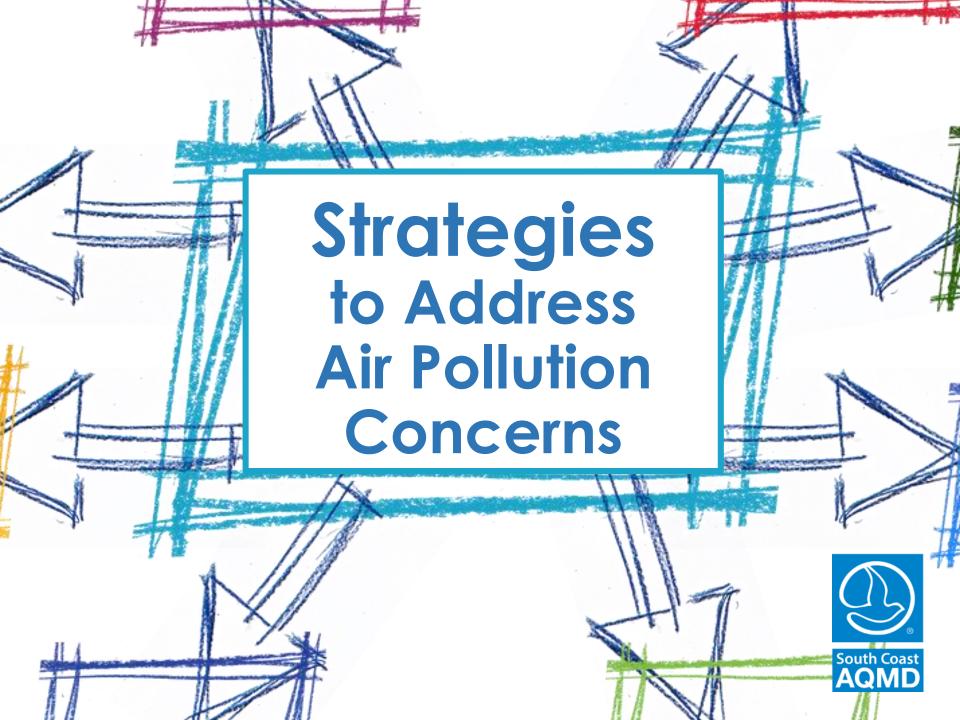
You have identified many different sources of air pollution. Those include, among others, the following:

- Coating/Metal Finishing Facilities (Accurate Plating, Auto Body Shops, Valmont Coatings)
- Rendering Plants (Farmer Johns, 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:**

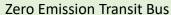
- Carl Moyer program
- Lawn & garden equipment program
- Lower-Emission School Bus Incentive Program
- Replace combustion-based appliances with high efficiency electric models

#### Pros:

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

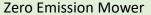
#### Cons:

Expensive











Zero Emission 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:**

- Oil tanker leak investigations
- Idling truck sweeps
- Complaint cluster projects

#### **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
- Refinery fenceline and community monitoring

#### Pros/Cons:

See Meeting #2, slide 36

Double check it is Slide 36 from Mtg #2





## 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





## Enforcement sweeps



## License plates readers



California

I VAB617

## **Targeted** incentives



Local ordinances for neighborhood truck routes



Rule development

## Combined strategies

Example 3 – Schools/Where people spend time

Prioritize by air quality factors and other factors

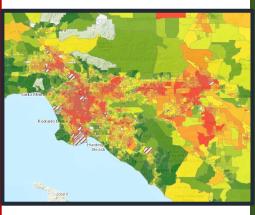
Air filtration (exposure reduction)

Cleaner school buses (incentives)

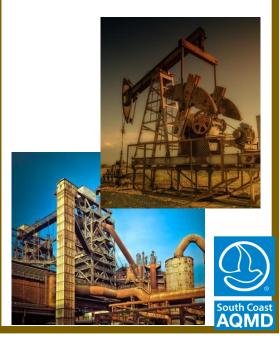


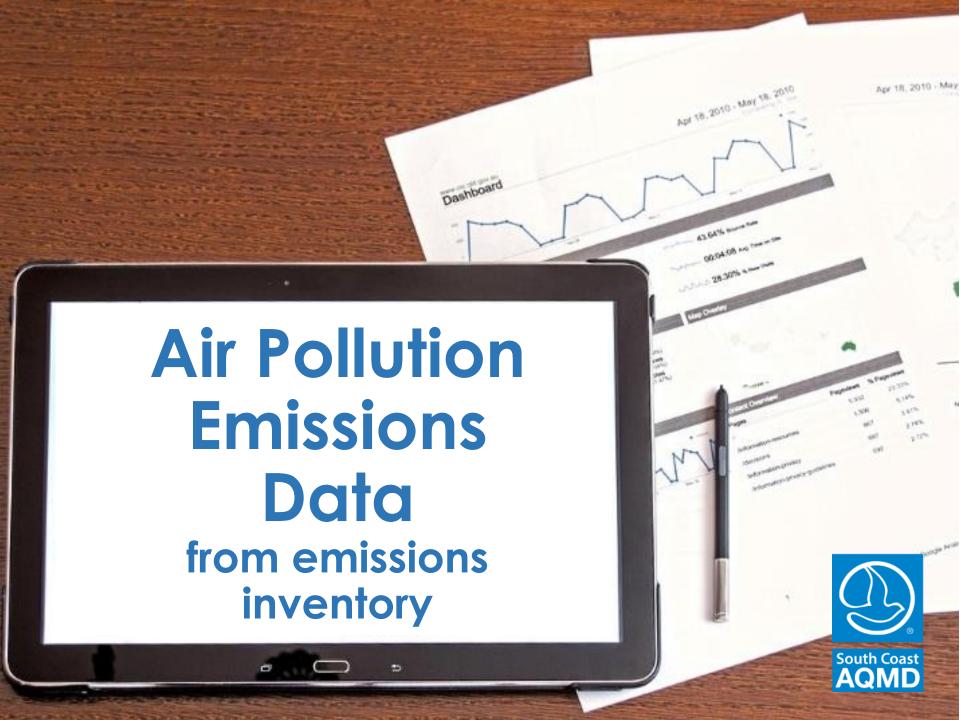
**Nearby facilities** 

Targeted inspections







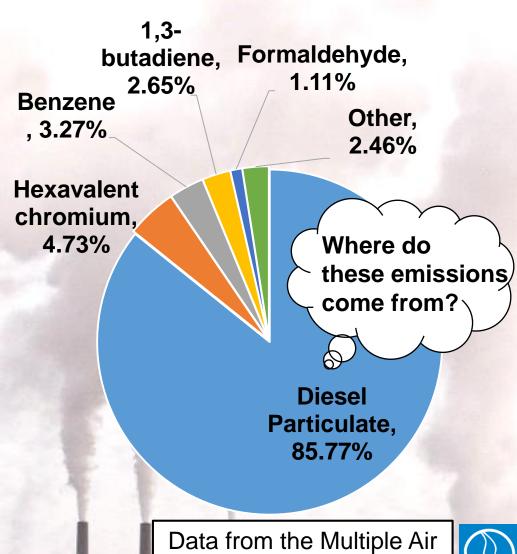


Main air toxics in the community 1,3-

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** 

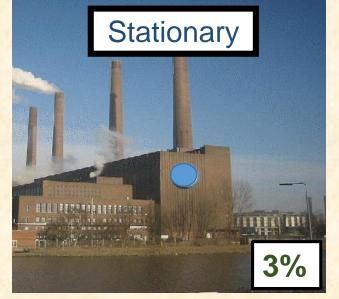
(MATES) IV (2012)

## Source categories











# Other major pollutants in this community

Pollutants	Main sources
Hexavalent Chromium	<ul> <li>Mobile sources – fuel combustion</li> <li>Metal production – finishing/plating facilities</li> </ul>
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	<ul> <li>Mainly from fuel combustion (change picture to truck)</li> </ul>



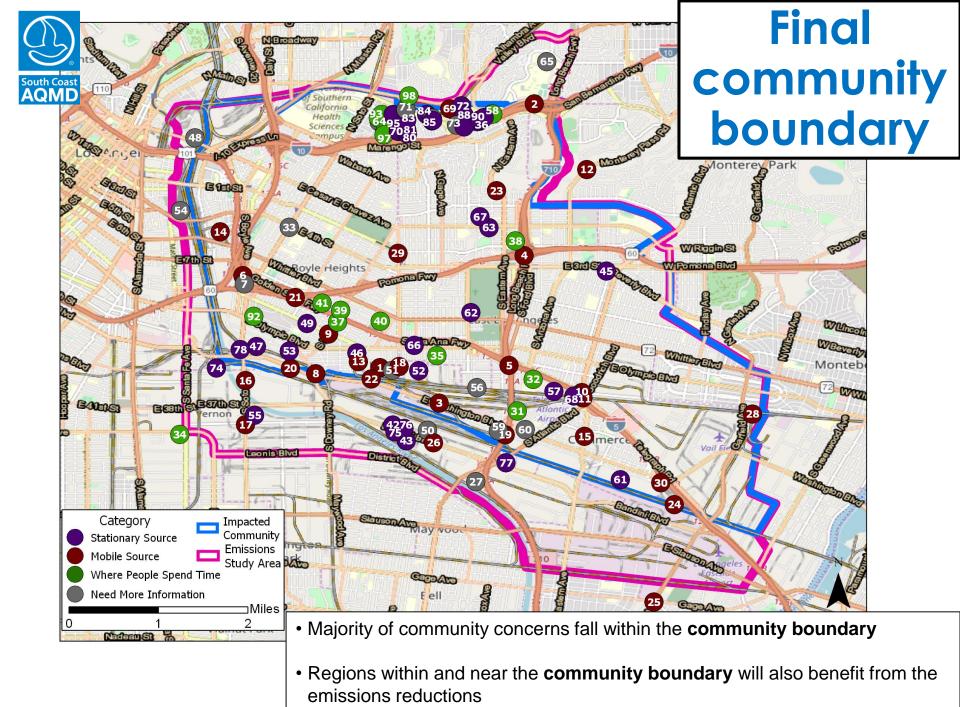
## **SCAQMD Efforts and Funding**

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

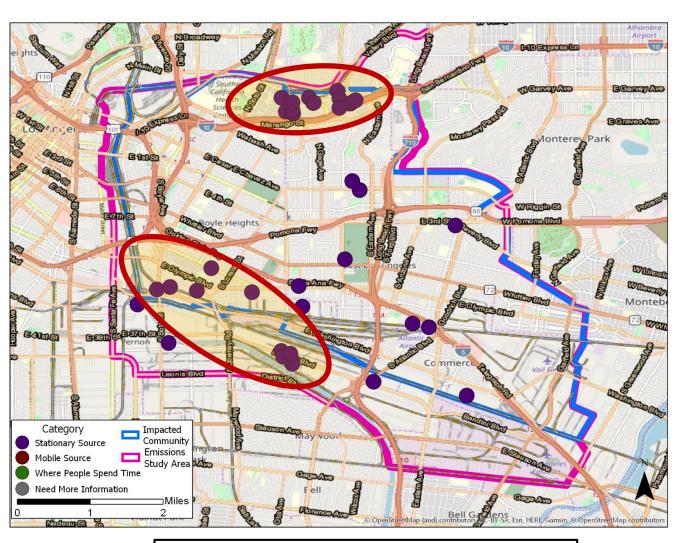
But we only received \$20 million





# 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

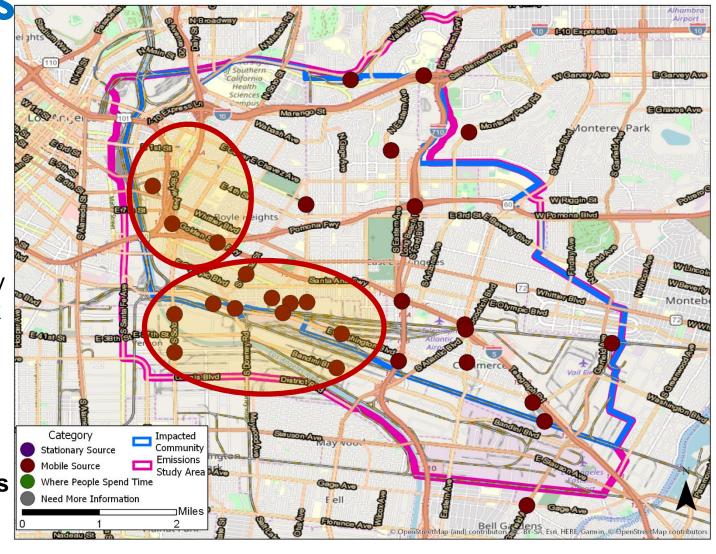
Autobody shops, metal processing facilities, warehouses and other industrial sources



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

Major truck routes were identified (e.g. where warehouse trucks travel through the community)



# 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 28<sup>st</sup> (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



