

**EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NETAC TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**Wednesday, March 2, 2011, 1:00 p.m.
Tyler Rose Garden - Camellia Room
420 Rose Park Drive
Tyler, Texas**

MINUTES OF MEETING

1) Call to Order: Jim Mathews, NETAC General Counsel

Jim Mathews called the meeting to order at approximately 1:00 p.m.

2) Roll Call: Rick McKnight, ETCOG Environmental Manager

Technical Advisory Committee Present

- Jim Mathews, NETAC General Counsel
- Scott Snedden, Westlake Chemical
- Michelle Baetz, TCEQ
- Leroy Biggers, TCEQ
- Steve Davis, TCEQ
- Donna Huffman, TCEQ
- Heather Nick, Tyler MPO
- Tony Filippini, Tyler MPO
- Dale Booth, TxDOT
- Greg Morgan, City of Tyler
- Kim Hughes, AEP
- David Duncan, Luminant
- Rick Hanning, Luminant
- Carl Young, EPA
- Karen Owen, Longview MPO
- Mellissa Cure, Longview MPO
- Sharon Wellman, Eastman Chemical

Others Present

- Greg Yarwood, ENVIRON
- Sue Kembball-Cook, ENVIRON
- Rick McKnight, ETCOG
- Luke Kimbrough, ETCOG

3) Discussion and approval of the NETAC Technical Advisory Committee meeting minutes of November 15, 2010: Jim Mathews

A motion was made to approve the minutes of the November 15, 2010 meeting of the Technical Committee. A second was made and the minutes passed without any opposition.

4) Status report on ozone standard revision and implementation rules: Carl Young, EPA

The 1997 8 hour ozone standard was set at 84 ppb with designations and classifications being made in 2004. A three year average of the annual fourth highest value at any monitor may not exceed the standard. The primary and secondary standard was set as the same. In 2008, the standard was revised to 75 ppb and again both standards were set as the same. In September 2009, EPA announced they were going to reconsider the 75 ppb revision and defer ozone area designations until the reconsideration was complete. In December 2010 they asked the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee (CASAC) for further interpretation of data used to make their recommendation. A primary standard of 60 to 70 ppb is being considered based on CASAC data. The final standard and implementation proposal is expected on July 29, 2011. Final designations and classifications would follow in 2012/2013. State Implementation Plans (SIP) would be due in 2015/2016.

5) Review of 2010 ozone season, current design values, and impact of transport: Environ

Since 1998 the overall trend in Northeast Texas shows declining values for ozone. All three monitors currently attain the NAAQS for ozone. For 2010 the 4th highest 8 hour ozone value decreased at Tyler but increased at Karnack and Longview. The Longview and Tyler 2008-2010 ozone design value has decreased from the 2007-2009 value while Karnack's has increased. In order for the Longview monitor to maintain a design value that attains the current 8 hour standard a 4th high value no higher than 76 ppb would need to be monitored in the summer of 2011. For the Tyler monitor to remain in attainment a 4th high value no higher than 80 ppb would need to be recorded. The Karnack monitor would need to record a 4th high value no higher than 86 for that monitor to monitor attainment of the current 75 ppb 8 hour ozone standard.

Ozone transport can have a large impact on monitor readings in Northeast Texas as demonstrated by past NETAC aircraft and surface monitoring, as well as ozone modeling efforts. Local controls can be effective but regional strategies are also required. Weather conditions also likely played into 4th high value trends. There have been far fewer high ozone days in recent years even when weather is conducive for ozone formation. A total of 6 days in 2010 had 8 hour ozone values above 75 ppb at Northeast Texas Monitors. The Longview monitor recorded 4 of these and the Karnack monitor two. Each of the six high ozone days were analyzed to determine the regional 8 hour ozone background levels and the origin of any local contributions to high readings. During these high ozone days regional background was found to be between approximately 60 to 70 ppb.

6) Discussion of actions required for ozone non-attainment areas—state implementation plans, transportation conformity, new source review offsets: Steve Davis and Donna Huff, TCEQ Representatives

Typical requirements for ozone nonattainment areas include a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision, new source review permitting program, transportation conformity, general conformity, and inspection/maintenance program. The SIP sets forth the state's strategy for getting its air quality within NAAQS standards and keeping it there. Typical components of a SIP include monitoring data, emissions inventory, photochemical modeling, and control measures. Attainment demonstration and SIP revisions are typically due to EPA three years after the official designation date.

Depending on monitored data, a nonattainment area is classified as marginal, moderate, serious, or severe. Going from moderate to severe, an increasing number of requirements are mandated for an area. Areas designated "marginal" are required to develop periodic emissions inventory, perform transportation conformity and have general offsets at 1.1 to 1 ratio. An excerpt from *Final Rule to Implement the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard - Phase I* dated April 30, 2004 states "...marginal areas are not required to submit attainment demonstrations and for all practical purposes are not required to adopt additional local controls for existing sources. Thus, in general, Congress anticipated that these areas would come into attainment within 3 years without significant additional local controls." Areas designated "moderate" require inspection/maintenance programs, Stage II Vapor Recovery programs, general offsets at 1.15 to 1 ratio, and a reasonable further progress (RFP) plan. Areas designated "serious" or "severe" require further measures. A RFP plan demonstrates that a 3% reduction in emissions is achieved each year from the federally established base year to the attainment year.

New source review programs require the installation of lowest achievable emission rate, emission offsets, and the opportunity for public involvement in the process. Transportation conformity ensures that federal funding and approval are given to highway and transit projects that conform to the air quality goals established by the SIP. While general conformity ensures that other federal actions not covered under transportation conformity or otherwise exempt are consistent with the air quality goals established by the SIP. Inspection/maintenance programs help improve air quality by identifying high-emitting vehicles in need of repair.

7) Discussion of how transportation conformity requirements are met: TxDOT Representative

Transportation conformity is the link between transportation planning and air quality planning that demonstrates conformance of transportation plans and programs contribute toward the SIP meeting the NAAQS. If an area is designated nonattainment it must demonstrate conformity for all regionally significant, added capacity projects, regardless of funding source 1 year after the effective date of designation and when trigger occur. Areas should anticipate at least 2-4 conformity determinations per first 4 years. An area

must also show a long term commitment (10-20 years) to conformity after reaching attainment. A conformity lapse is caused by not meeting 4-year timeframe for updates or 24-month triggers and severely limits non-exempt projects from occurring.

8) Status report on legislative funding for near non-attainment areas: Jim Mathews, NETAC General Counsel

Jim Mathews gave an update on legislative funding for near non-attainment areas. To date funding for the 2012-2013 biennium has been proposed to be cut by 50% of the previous biennium funding amount. This would amount to \$543,800 for Northeast Texas.

9) Discussion and action on FY2011 work plan and modifications: Jim Mathews, Environ, and Rick McKnight

Changes to the FY 2011 work plan were discussed in detail. A motion was made and seconded to approve the work plan presented as Enclosure 3. The work plan will now be submitted to TCEQ for review and approval.

10) Update on results of HRVOC monitoring at CAMS 19: Environ (Enclosure TC4)

The purpose of this VOC monitoring effort was to understand causes of high ozone at CAMS 19 and improve the conceptual model of ozone formation in Northeast Texas. VOCs are one of two precursors along with NO_x that combine and form ozone. Highly reactive VOCs (HRVOCs) are of particular interest because they form ozone rapidly and efficiently. HRVOCs are the alkenes: ethene, propene, isoprene, etc. Previous HRVOC monitoring has been done by NETAC including aircraft measured HRVOCs in the Longview area and plumes from the Eastman Complex; periodic canister sampling at CAMS 19 in 2006 showing intermittent presence of anthropogenic HRVOCs; and August-October 2008 continuous rapid alkene detector (RAD) monitoring study showed intermittent RAD signals, sometimes associated with high ozone at CAMS 19. The 2010 RAD-triggered canister sampling instrument was deployed from August through October 2010. Data shown today are preliminary and are undergoing QA. Intermittent RAD signals were above background levels with the largest RAD event observed on August 26 with lesser events on August 27 and September 4. Fewer high RAD events were observed in 2010 than 2008 with 2010 wind less favorable for plume impacts from the Eastman Complex at CAMS 19 than 2008 winds and possible changes in Eastman Complex emissions. The collected HRVOC data will be further analyzed to suggest possible emissions sources for the plume event on August 26 and background signal analysis will determine if it is consistent with biogenic sources.

11) Status report on changes to TCEQ's permit by rule for oil and gas activities: TCEQ Representative

A status report on changes to TCEQ's permit by rule for oil and gas activities was given.

12) Status report on implementation of East Texas combustion rule: TCEQ Representative

A status report on implementation of East Texas combustion rule was given.

13) Other Business

No other business was discussed.

14) Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at approximately 12:00 p.m.