

AQP Coalition Meeting Minutes – 6/27/2018

Danny Nevarez – Introduces Naomi Todd, Spanish interpreter

Naomi Todd – I have interpreter devices

All – goes around table introducing themselves

Dr. Chelle – describes her role, make sure everybody has “voice to the process.” Provides history of coalition. Goal is when problem is defined and coalition had shared dataset, then shared understanding. 1st meeting – decided topics needed on cumulative impacts, 2nd meeting – decide need data, last meeting – presentations on modeling and wood smoke. Still not enough data. So this meeting is 2 presentations of data

Nevarez – please wait until end of presentations for questions

Tom Scharmen – Department of Health Collaborative

See Attachment A

Department of Health Collaborative shares data with communities, takes a look at health issues, education and social determinants of health. Ninety-six people have accounts and can make shared maps, the website has 60-100 maps and 800 data sets. Data is by census tract and smaller areas. Maps used to facilitate discussions. Can download data from City, EPA and other organizations.

Mr. Scharmen opens up map on stationary permits, clicks on contaminants which links to risk areas by permits, shows cumulative risks for population density, race/ethnicity, poverty, asthma hospitalization using a heat map tool.

Dr. Kathryn Kelly – National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) Database in Bernalillo County (BC)

Presents subset of air pollution – air toxics – both nationally (EPA-prepared) and locally (Delta Toxicology). Secondary formation greatest cancer risk. Nationally greatest sources onroad mobile (cars) followed by biogenics, nonpoint makes up 7%. BC’s findings similar to EPA’s, except residential wood combustion plays more of a role. Formaldehyde #1 cancer risk pollutant. Secondary formation and cars also present the greatest non-cancer risk, with acrolein being the #1 non-cancer pollutant. EPA tracks 50 in a million cancer risk, 5 census tracts in BC, City Hall being in one of those tracts. City’s Desert Research Institute (DRI) toxics study mirrors NATA.

Dr. Kelly showed EPA’s cumulative cancer risks map, New Mexico looks “pretty good” compared to other areas in the country. New Orleans and Birmingham are areas of interest to the EPA. Cumulative Hazard Index – Portland, OR, N. California and Los Angeles have high indices (greater than 5). Albuquerque is below the “5” threshold, its biggest risks due to cars and woodburning.

Conclusion: How to make a difference – drive less, don’t use wood stoves- personal choices

General Discussion

Stephen Abeyta – 1067 square miles in BC but only 20 miles in Mountain View (MV) and San Jose (SJ), so why so many pollution sources?

Kelly – equivalent permits per square mile (2 in MV and SJ but 15 downtown). Permits are like cigarette packs - different sizes and # of permits tell nothing. Contaminants, size of sources, cars more important

Marla Painter – without impact assessment we have no idea

Matt McCrosky – where do permit data points come from? Where is monitoring data from?

Scharmen – From May 2018 City GIS website

Travis Miller – NATA is modeled emission inventory (EI) data. Emissions data is compared to monitoring data, that is how you know modeled data is correct

Nevarez – EIs are what sources turn in, not permitted but actual data sent to EPA who comes up with NATA data. Did 2-year DRI study. Matches NATA data

Josie Lopez – each permitted source turns in EI data? Do we check if their collection method accurate?

Isreal Tavarez – Yes they do

Nevarez – One way is by inspection of data backing up EIs. Six years ago, 18% turned in EIs, this year 93%

Eric Jantz – emissions aren't based on stack monitoring, so need fenceline monitoring

Esther Abeyta – NATA map – looked at SJ – 46 in a million, close to 50 threshold. Broadway-Woodward is 32. SJ surrounded by cancer risk.

Tavarez – Air quality is complex, not like water. Water comes out of one drain, easy to sample. Air comes from multiple sources so we do inspections. Appreciate county wants more monitoring, maybe in the future

S. Abeyta – how about limiting permits?

Nevarez – we can put that question before the Coalition

Ms. Jaramillo – Are trains nonroad? Concerned about standing trains. How to find train hot spots? What do circles on map mean?

Kelly – go out and id hotspots and alert city inspectors

Scharmen – City could monitor train emissions. Size of circle depends on permitted amount

Nevarez – City will help approach BNSF. Coalition needs to agree on shared dataset

Juan Reynosa – Tom id's hot spots that have cumulative impacts, can consolidate concern there. Relook at our data

Scharmen – our data is for sharing to help with stories. Not my database, it's yours, love to do workshop

Nevarez- community "story map" a great idea. Want feedback added

E. Abeyta – how test for smells I smell at night? Out at 2am Woodward-Broadway – sulfur – from Univar? Wants VOC monitoring

Nevarez – call us to discuss issue, we'll send people out there

Debra Tellez – track odor complaints

McCrosky – complexity of air sampling, I have to trust modeling and calculations. Monitoring is limited, how do we measure at breathing zones, one spot accurate for every spot? Averaged nationwide misleading

Nevarez – apply for grants. Community get with City to respond to EPA Network Review for more monitors

E. Abeyta – increase application fee for monitoring, want permanent monitoring

Nevarez – in the process of providing a mobile monitor. Can use FLR camera. Discussion is above my pay scale

Jaramillo – are EIs and inspections public records?

Nevarez – yes, plan is for them to go online

Scharmen – improving asthma data

McCrosky – Asthma data not the best, use APS data

Painter – get EPA grants for school monitoring

E. Abeyta – Violation money goes to general fund?

Kelly – Esther, NATA not hard data, don't compare tract #s

Scharmen – data not perfect but should be consistent

General discussion ensues about quality of data

McCrosky – Google EPA document to move forward – “Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment” (see Attachments B and C)

Painter – Mayor suggested communities come up with initiatives

Nevarez – purpose of these meetings is to “check in”

E. Abeyta – Community leaders will decide what they want to present, present ideas to mayor's office and bring it back

Painter – need group assessment for improvement or whether to continue forward

E. Abeyta – we need to meet more often

Dr. Chelle wrote down additional data or research needed to define the problem (see Attachments D, E and F):

- Feasibility to increase permit fees to pay for additional monitors
- Community request for monitors and current capacity
- Compile examples of jurisdictions with self-monitoring programs
- What is reliable data?
- Community has opportunity to respond to data presented by EHD and add context
- Number of permits per square mile data
- Impact of idling trains
- Id hotspots and monitor
- Include community narratives into the data we review
- Process to monitor hotspots/issues identified by community
- Feasibility of one demand monitoring
- Monitors – what do they monitor and assumptions
- Additional grant submissions for additional monitors
- Comment on EPA annual network review

- What are further opportunities for public comment
- Placement of monitors
- Health impact assessment to ensure neighborhood equal representation
- Community –based initiatives
- What does the Coalition need to be, outcomes and meeting structure?
- **Conclusion: Community will come with proposal of how to move forward, process and topics**

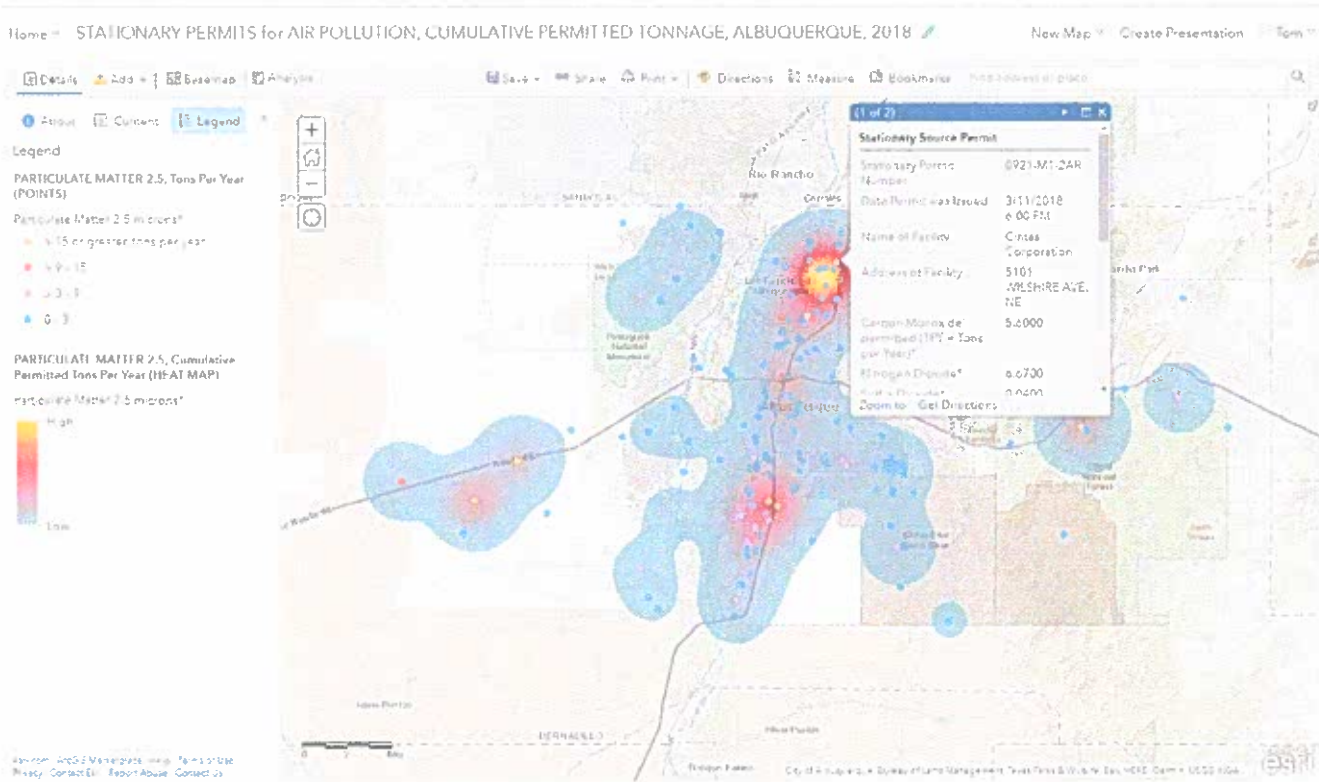
STATIONARY PERMITS for AIR POLLUTION

CUMULATIVE PERMITTED TONNAGE, ALBUQUERQUE, 2018



An interactive map to facilitate community discussions

The map uses a HEAT MAP Tool to simulate cumulative permitted tonnage for over 800 non-emergency facility air pollution permits in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County.



<https://arcg.is/19zGLy>

The map includes views (layers) with the permit information for the 6 criteria air pollutants, displayed both as points and as HEAT Map objects, along with social, demographic and health layers such as population density, poverty, race and hospitalization for asthma.

Zoom or type an address in the search bar to find an area. Click on a point to see facility information, including permitted tons per year for each pollutant.

Use the Contents tab (upper left) to turn views on and off.

The HEAT MAP view allows for a simulation of the sum of the permitted tonnage of a given pollutant within an area. The extent of the area can be adjusted using the Change Style control found under the title of the layer.

Note: This measures the PERMITTED cumulative tonnage, which is not the same as cumulative exposure, risk or impact.

STAY INFORMED ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY – EXPLORE MANY USEFUL MAPS AT NMDCDC

<http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com>

For more information, contact Tom Scharmen, thomas.scharmen@state.nm.us, 897-5700 x126

EPA/630/P-02/001F
May 2003

Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Forum
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Article

Cumulative Risk Assessment and Environmental Equity in Air Permitting: Interpretation, Methods, Community Participation and Implementation of a Unique Statute

Kristie M. Ellickson *, Sarah M. Sevcik, Shelley Burman, Steven Pak, Frank Kohlasch and Gregory C. Pratt

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155, USA;
E-Mails: sarah.sevcik@state.mn.us (S.M.S.); shelley.burman@state.mn.us (S.S.);
steven.pak@state.mn.us (S.P.); frank.kohlasch@state.mn.us (F.K.);
gregory.pratt@state.mn.us (G.C.P.)

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: kristie.ellickson@state.mn.us;
Tel.: +1-651-757-2336; Fax: +1-651-297-7709.

Received: 19 September 2011; in revised form: 27 October 2011 / Accepted: 28 October 2011 /
Published: 4 November 2011

Abstract: In 2008, the statute authorizing the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to issue air permits was amended to include a unique requirement to analyze and consider “cumulative levels and effects of past and current environmental pollution from all sources on the environment and residents of the geographic area within which the facility's emissions are likely to be deposited.” Data describing the Statute Area suggest it is challenged by environmental and socioeconomic concerns, *i.e.*, concerns which are often described by the phrase ‘environmental equity’. With input from diverse stakeholders, the MPCA developed a methodology for implementing a cumulative levels and effects analysis when issuing air permits in the designated geographic area. A Process Document was created defining explicit steps a project proposer must complete in the analysis. An accompanying Reference Document compiles all available environmental health data relevant to the Statute Area that could be identified. The final cumulative levels and effects methodology is organized by health endpoint and identifies hazard, exposure and health indices that require further evaluation. The resulting assessment is summarized and presented to decision makers for consideration in the regulatory permitting process. We present a description of the methodology followed by a case study summary of the first air permit processed through the “cumulative levels and effects analysis”.

do we have enough data / the
nt data to define the
problem? Additional data/info

visibility to ↑ permit fees to get \$ to pay for
ditional monitors. How? Who?

community request for monitors AND ^{current} monitor
capability. Id gaps between ^{monitors} needs and
urrent capabilities. Ex: monitors at schools

- Plan to acquire \$ for monitoring equipment

- Staff

- Self monitoring w/ EPA approved monitors

compile ex of jurisdictions w/ self monitoring
programs. How did they do it? How can
we do this in ARQ?

What is reliable data? How do we know
what is and isn't "good" data. What data
should we use? Should we NOT use?

community have opportunity to respond to
data presented by AQ. Have ability to question
and add community context.

Additional data or research needed to define the problem

Number of permit per sq. mile - data
Impact of idling trains? Id hotspot & report to C
• Approach BNSF - Permitted Federal - how
hotspots: monitor \Rightarrow Clarify methods to monitor
include community narratives into the data we review
• Ex Tom Sharnan - story map

Process to monitor hotspots/issues identified by community
• How will this be identified, tested/monitored?

Feasibility of "on demand" monitoring / Complexity of
air sampling & monitoring.

Monitoring - what do they ^{we} monitor? Limitation
what they do: Assumptions were made about location
don't do of monitors. Baselines, Aug?

Additional grant submissions for additional monitoring
beyond required monitoring

Comment on Annual Network Review - how
do we increase public comment

What are opportunities for public comment
& how do AQ members participate

Additional Data/Info

- Placement of monitors - is it where it is needed? Are areas not being represented?
- Health impact assessment for neighborhoods/ensure equal representation
- Community based initiatives - community figure out how to ask and who to ask for what we need.

AQ Coalition

*What does the AQ Coalition need to be? How do we assess the effectiveness?

- Outcomes?
- Meeting structure, format, attendees,

Community will come w/ proposal of how to move forward.

↳ processes
topics