

Meeting Highlights*
AB 617 Stockton Community Steering Committee Meeting #4
Wednesday, June 3, 2020, 5 p.m.
Zoom Virtual Meeting

Action items for the Stockton Community Steering Committee (Committee):

- Share air pollution emission sources of concern with the Valley Air District and/or CARB to further improve the inventory.
- Committee members who have not yet shared their preferred meeting time preference should contact the Valley Air District ASAP.

Action items for the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (Valley Air District):

- Compile information about air quality concerns shared by the Committee members and make the information publicly accessible.
- Strive to build in more time for Q&A after presentations and allocate additional time for the breakout group discussions in future meetings.

Welcome, Introductions

Christal Love Lazard, Facilitator, Institute for Local Government

Ryan Hayashi, Deputy APCO, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

Mariah Looney, Community Co-host, Restore the Delta

Christal welcomed Committee members, members of the public, provided Zoom instructions for the meeting and did the roll call.

Committee members participated in the poll to identify their preferred meeting time. Those who did not have an opportunity to use the poll were invited to express their preference via the chat box or let the Valley Air District know so that the Valley Air District can follow up:

- 3:00pm-5:00pm – 8 votes
- 4:00pm-6:00pm – 8 votes
- 5:00pm-7:00pm – 10 votes

Ryan welcomed the participants and thanked everybody for working together to identify the sources of air quality concern using the online tool provided. Mariah thanked participants, CARB and Valley Air District for their support organizing these meetings, especially considering the state of the world.

Community Emissions Inventory/Historical Air Quality Overview

Jon Klassen, Director of Air Quality Science and Planning, Valley Air District

Alejandra Cervantes, Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

Arnaud Marjollet, Director of Permit Services, Valley Air District

Valley Air District and CARB staff led the discussion to review emissions from mobile, area wide and stationary sources within the Stockton AB 617 boundary. Presentations highlights:

- Stockton-Hazelton site operated by CARB and is part of the Valley's regulatory air monitoring network. Ongoing air monitoring operations at this existing site provide valuable data that will be used to complement the community air-monitoring network under development with the Committee. Historical data for this site is available on the CARB website

<https://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqmis2.php>

- Decades-long air quality trends in the Stockton community demonstrate continued reductions in concentrations of criteria pollutants (Ozone, PM2.5 Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide) and toxics (Benzene, 1,3-Butadiene, Lead). Through the AB 617 process, the Committee will work together to identify and address localized air quality issues through the development and implementation of various strategies.
- Top major contributors of emissions in South Stockton
 - Nitrogen Oxides: off-road equipment, heavy-duty vehicles, trains, manufacturing and industrial and ocean going vessels (source specific to the Stockton area);
 - Particulate Matter 2.5: off-road equipment, light-duty vehicles, cooking;
 - Reactive Organic Gases: consumer products, recreational boats, light-duty vehicles;
 - Diesel Particulate Matter: off-road equipment, heavy-heavy duty vehicles.
- Emission inventory data are made up of three major categories: mobile sources (trucks, cars, tractors, boats, off-roads), stationary sources (industrial sources, manufacturing facilities, food processors, and area wide sector (residential fireplace, consumer products).
- CARB collects and processes emissions inventory data from Mobile Sources and about area wide sectors. Valley Air District collects and processes emissions inventory data from Stationary Sources on a regular basis.
- Emissions inventory data for South Stockton is displayed on the Stockton Community website – <http://community.valleyair.org/selected-communities/stockton>

Chat Question: All the trends seem to show significant improvement, but subjectively, it does not seem to have improved that much. How do these measurements compare to other locations, i.e., Modesto or Merced?

Chat Answer: We have seen significant improvements in air quality across the Valley throughout the air quality data record, including Stockton. Although we have had great improvements, there is certainly still work to be done to continue improving air quality across the region.

Chat Question: Can you explain what architectural coating is?

Chat Answer: Architectural coatings include primarily a mix of paints, coatings, and lacquers as well as additives and cleaning solvents related to any housing or buildings.

Chat Question: Could you give more details on what goes in the off-road sources category?

Chat Answer: Other off-road mobile source examples are boats, port equipment, forklifts, trains, etc.

Chat Question: On the commercial cooking, how many facilities and is there a particular type of facility that has higher emissions?

Chat Answer: The Valley Air District has an inventory of certain types of restaurants, for example, restaurants with charbroilers, however, it is not comprehensive for all cooking emissions. For the information, the Valley Air District relies on the overall cooking emissions inventory for the community.

Chat Question: On the PM 2.5 graphs, area source shows 46% cooking & mobile sources, 39% off road equipment. However, this does not really tell us what percentage of total each contributes. Is there a graph that compiles them?

Chat Answer: The graph on the slide 4 of District's Update on Stationary Source Emissions Stockton

Community presentation will help clarify the relative contribution of all sources for each pollutant.

Chat Question: Since the COVID-19 and stay home, has there been any significant change in emissions?

Chat Question: Does the model include buildout of general plan?

Jessica Olsen emphasized that these presentations are just an introduction. She explained that additional discussions would take place in the breakout groups with CARB and District staff available in each group.

Sources of Air Quality Concern

Jessica Olsen, Program Manager, Analysis, Modeling, and Research, Valley Air District

Jessica reviewed the air quality concerns [map](#) and showed how to make a comment. Committee members were then moved into the breakout groups to discuss air quality concerns regarding mobile sources.

After the breakout group discussions, each group reported some of the local air quality concerns they discussed:

- Group 1 discussed truck idling in particular neighborhoods; PM2.5 spikes during the wildfire, weatherization opportunities, port activities (freight, sea and land transportation), and vegetative barriers for the air filtration.
- Group 2 had similar concerns. Additional concerns were burning (homeless encampments, illegal burning, and grass fields including those behind residential homes), Boggs Track area near the port and the school in that area (indoor and outdoor air quality as a lot of trucks drive by); airport traffic (trucks and planes) as Amazon is adding capacity.
- Group 3 discussed concerns related to the Boggs Track area, specifically the George Washington Elementary school in this area as well as the expansion of the port and increasing truck traffic and the wind blowing dust from unpaved areas.
- Group 4 talked about emission inventory and monitoring. One of the concerns identified was the lack of monitoring in the area, particularly in the areas with informal settlements by the railroad. Monitoring is needed by Lincoln street closer to DMV.
- Group 5 shared concerns about trucks idling overnight at the DMV parking lot (more often in the winter). The new City Hall will bring more traffic. The University of Pacific vehicles are older models. There are a lot of concerns about port activities and how they impact the Washington Elementary school. There was a question about cooking data as it relates to separating chain versus non-chain restaurants. Lawn equipment is another category. The group also discussed homeless fires and how to prevent them.
- Group 6 talked about truck emissions, idling at the truck wash and French Camp Turnpike, traffic near schools (St George) and the port of Stockton. The group indicated some odors from a company off Highway 5 and Highway 9. Another concern is open fire cooking emissions from an open BBQ trailer near the supermarket that affects the St George and McKinley Elementary school areas. There is open fire cooking occurring in a community of people experiences homelessness that is concentrated in the south and east area and right behind St George school. The group discussed potential measures such as urban greening, color panels, bike trails to improve air quality.
- Group 7 discussed air quality concerns associated with smoke from cooking, including in the South Stockton; idling trains and trucks; plastic pallet fires at the homeless encampments.

Mariah, community co-host, shared her excitement about small group conversations.

Comment: Down at the refinery in Lamont, there is a smell of a hydrogen sulfate gas or some kind of formaldehyde from the marshes.

Chat Comment: Trains idle for hours. We have one of the nation's most congested railways that causes a lot of air quality issues.

Chat Comment: Another concern is big semi's taking backroads to skip the traffic. The backroads are residential roads that are one lane.

Chat Comment: I agree on concerns regarding truck and train traffic and emissions related to goods movement around magnet sources like ports. I see the trucks as I drive to the CSU Stanislaus Stockton campus, and I hear trains often idling from my classroom.

Chat Comment: following up on tabulated. There are just three contaminants.

Chat Comment: There are more concerns on emissions from wildfires since climate change generally is making this part of the state hotter and drier.

Chat Answer: Even though both release pm 2.5 emissions, I am sure one is more prevalent than the other and the two pollution sources shouldn't be categorized too similarly.

Chat Answer: The biggest PM 2.5 from Diesel trucks is the dust they stir up from the road. Bigger source I measured is the cooking PM 2.5.

Chat Comment: Prevent fires by upgrading old electric lines and sealing gas leaks around meters to homes.

Chat Comment: Around a charcoal grill by store, I measured over 400 AQI, over 4x background. 400 PM 2.5 AQI.

Wrap Up/Next Steps

Christal Love Lazard, Facilitator, Institute for Local Government

Christal informed the group that Committee member Esperanza Vielma will co-host the July meeting. Meeting agendas include the timeline for the Committee work and progress towards developing the Community Emission Reduction Plan with the December deadline. On the Stockton community page, there are [links](#) to presentations and a record of all the communication that is going out to the Committee members.

Chat Comment: Thanks, everyone! More time for Q&A between presentations next time, please!

Comment: Thank you for the presentations and the breakout discussions. I learned a lot this evening.

There are no comments on Facebook Live. All the presentations, Zoom meeting recording, meetings highlights and transcripts will be posted online.

REMINDERS

- Next meeting July 1st via Zoom

**Refer to meeting recoding to review the full details and comments from the meeting.*