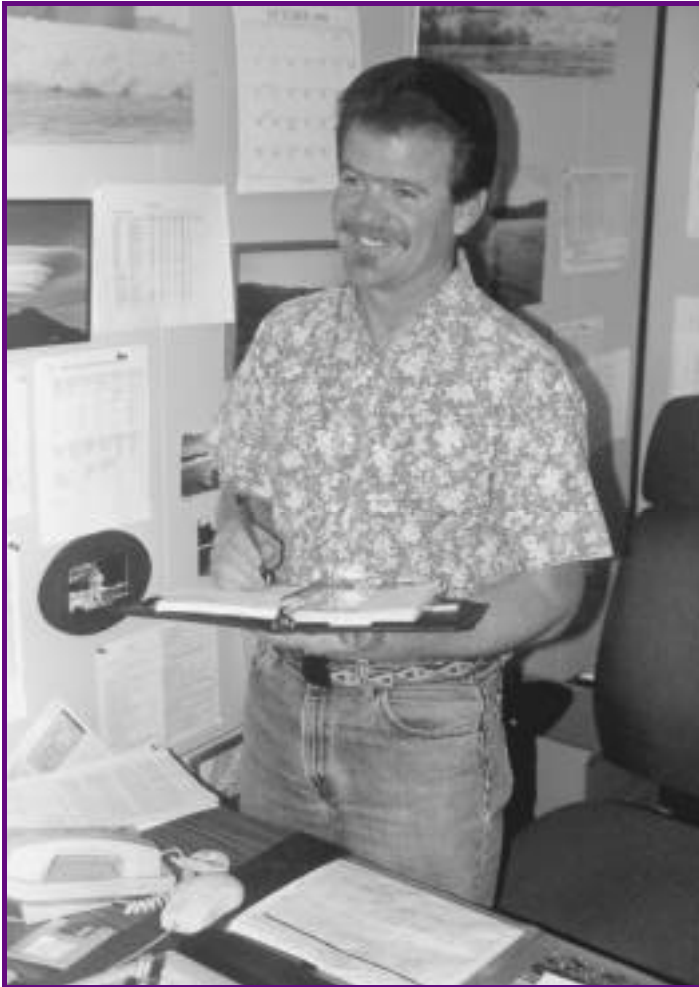


Planning for Clean Air Questions and Answers

Santa Barbara County
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APCD's 1998 Clean Air Plan is set to go before the APCD Board for adoption on December 17. The draft plan, issued September 30, was available for a thirty-day public comment period during the month of October.

The APCD Community Advisory Council (CAC), made up of representatives from the community appointed by the APCD Board, "was very important to this plan development process," notes 1998 Clean Air Plan Coordinator Tom Murphy. "We discussed plan chapters at CAC meetings throughout the year, and incorporated key points from these discussions in the draft."

Here are just a few of the questions that have come up in CAC meetings, in four public workshops on the plan, and in discussions with members of the community.

What does the plan do?
Completion and adoption of the plan satisfies requirements of the federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act. The plan shows that the county should be able to meet emission reduction requirements and attain the existing federal one-hour standard for ground-level ozone by the 1999 deadline established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The plan also meets triennial plan-revision requirements of state law.

What does the plan Not do?
The plan does not address how the county will meet the new federal eight-hour standard for ground-level ozone. In addition to meeting the federal one-hour standard, we will be required to meet this more stringent eight-hour standard. In 1998 to date, APCD monitoring stations have recorded levels exceeding the federal one-hour standard on two days, and exceeding the eight-hour standard on six days. Stations have recorded levels exceeding the state one-hour standard on fifteen days.

Are there new control measures in this plan?

Two new measures in the plan control emissions from the use of adhesives, and from space and water heaters. Says Murphy, "This plan really represents the finishing touches on a strategy we began developing back in 1989. In the 1990s we evaluated forty to fifty new control measures to

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"We will have to be creative in developing strategies for the 21st century to meet the new federal eight-hour ozone standard. However, we have to remember that technology and innovation will be factors on our side. One example of this is in the development of aqueous, or water-based systems, to replace processes that use polluting chemicals. These systems may greatly reduce – sometimes even eliminate – air emissions."

--Tom Murphy, APCD 1998 Clean Air Plan Coordinator

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Meet APCD's Administrative Support Network

The APCD's Administration Division, Executive Office, and Human Resources program make up our administrative support network.

"I maintain our database of permitted and unpermitted sources, and process and track permit applications, fee payments and asbestos notifications. I really like being able to access the data online. I can find information quickly and efficiently without having to go to a paper file."

--Paula Iorio, Database Support

The Administrative Division supports all the activities of the APCD, managing data and accounting systems, and performing project tracking and reporting, and all fiscal and administrative functions. Says Division Manager John Nicholas, "We interact and work with everyone - inside and outside the agency. We support the work of the three technical divisions, and we interface with all the District's permitted sources, and with local, county, and state agencies."

He adds, "Our biggest challenge is to balance the needs of customer service with our limited staff and resources. We are meeting this challenge by automating many functions, and increasing the efficiency of all administrative program areas."



Bob Van Beveren (left), Data Processing Manager, with Senior Systems Analyst Rich Harris.

Human Resources is responsible for all personnel-related functions. The APCD has gone from a staff of approximately 113 in FY 1992-1993 to 67.5 funded staff positions in FY 1998-1999. During this time (in 1994), the agency was established as an independent special district, separate from the County. Says Human Resources Manager Arlene Marks, "We have been focusing on developing personnel policies and procedures that make sense for an independent agency of this size, as opposed to an arm of a County government that has thousands of employees. We've been particularly successful applying streamlined and efficient programs and concepts similar to those offered in the private sector to our operation as a public agency."



Human Resources Manager Arlene Marks (left) with Administrative Division Manager John Nicholas.



Martha Gibbs (left), Senior Accounting Technician and Linda Alexander (right), Senior Accountant, meet with Pat Compton (center), Supervisor for the County Treasury/Tax Operations Division, to discuss APCD's automated deposit transfer, as part of the District's efforts to streamline accounting functions.

"I support the Director's activities, and handle agendas and minutes for APCD's Community Advisory Council meetings, and docketing of our Board agenda items. Recently, I've been focusing on archiving our older records and updating our policies and procedures."

--Linda Beard, Executive Secretary, office of the Air Pollution Control Officer.



Susan Norton and Alan Price greet visitors to APCD's offices in Goleta.

Planning for Clean Air

APCD Board Roundup

Following are the highlights of the October and November APCD Board meetings.

October

- ✓ Executed grant agreements with the following farms for repowers of agricultural booster pumps with low-emission engines: River Edge Farms (\$5,000, one engine); and Green Valley Farms (\$15,000, three engines).
- ✓ Approved and executed a grant agreement with Westland Floral Company to provide \$29,920 for the purchase of three new low-emission boiler burners.
- ✓ Received notice that the Draft 1998 Clean Air Plan and associated Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration have been released for a 30-day public comment period.
- ✓ Received a briefing on the expansion of the Board of Supervisors' Remote Testimony System, and decided to reconsider the issue in eighteen months.
- ✓ Adopted revisions to Rule 701, Transportation Conformity.

November

- ✓ Adopted schedule for 1999 APCD Board meetings.
- ✓ Adopted resolution amending the APCD Section 125 Cafeteria Plan to comply with federal regulations.
- ✓ Reappointed Dr. Deborah Drechsler-Parks to the APCD Hearing Board.
- ✓ Revised APCD Community Advisory Council Charter and By-Laws.
- ✓ Received a briefing and provided direction on the Draft 1998 Clean Air Plan.

reduce air pollution—starting with ones that gave us the biggest bang for the buck. And those measures were successful. So we're now down to the last few, and very close to our goal of achieving the federal one-hour standard.”

Just how close are we to meeting the 1999 deadline?

Very close. However, if we see more than one exceedance of the federal one-hour standard at our monitoring station in Las Flores Canyon between now and November 15, 1999, we will not make it. We may be able to petition EPA to extend our attainment deadline if we are able to show that the exceedances were due to transport of air pollution into the county.

How much pollution comes into our county from other areas like the Los Angeles area?

It's difficult to quantify the exact amount of air pollution coming into our county with the data available. However, there are some studies going on right now that will help. For example, the Southern California Ozone Study is

specifically examining the question of pollution transport. Results from this study are expected in the year 2000.

“We're fortunate in this county that our two agencies, APCD and Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG), the Regional Transportation Planning Agency for the County, have always worked closely together and coordinated our planning activities. This helps us address state and federal requirements that affect both agencies. For example, we use the same population and growth forecasts in our air quality and transportation plans. This achieves consistency in long-range planning.”

--Michael G. Powers, Deputy Director, Santa Barbara County Association of Governments

How does the 1998 Plan compare with the 1994 Plan?

One area where there are some interesting differences is in emissions data. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) used actual data from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to adjust vehicle demographics in the 1998 plan. The DMV data indicated that in 1996 there were many more older-model, higher-polluting cars and trucks in the county's vehicle mix than accounted for in the 1994 Plan. In addition, SBCAG used the most recent emission data from

the California Air Resources Board (ARB), which increased the estimate of emissions from on-road motor vehicles.

What happens now?

Once approved by the APCD Board, the plan will go before ARB for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan, and then to USEPA for final approval.

For more information on the Clean Air Plan, and on the county's air quality, call Tom Murphy at 961-8857, or visit the APCD website at <http://www.sbcpd.org>.

AirTalk

Exceedance of state or federal standard: registering a level of pollutant higher than the health-based standard. In AirTalk, exceeding a standard is bad, and being below the standard is good. Example: “APCD reported that the Las Flores Canyon monitoring station recorded an exceedance of the federal one-hour ozone standard on April 21, 1998.” What does it mean? The level of ground-level ozone was higher than the federal standard. What does it Not mean? It does not mean we violated the federal standard on that day (see “violation”).

Ozone: ozone is an unstable form of oxygen, also referred to as O₃. “Good” ozone occurs naturally high above the earth's surface, and is part of the ozone layer that protects earth from harmful rays of the sun. “Bad” ozone, commonly called smog, is formed at ground level when two air pollutants (nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons) react chemically in the presence of sunlight. Ground-level ozone damages human lung tissue, manufactured materials, and crops.

Ozone-depleting substances: chemicals that contribute to depleting “good” ozone from the ozone layer.

Smog-forming pollutants, ozone-forming substances, ozone precursors: nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.

Violation of state or federal standard: In AirTalk, “violation” refers to a set number of exceedances of some standard. For example, a monitoring station is in violation of the federal one-hour ozone standard if four exceedances have been recorded at that station within a three-year period.



APCD Board Calendar

Air Pollution Control District Board

Supervisor Naomi Schwartz

First District

Santa Barbara County

Supervisor Jeanne Graffy

Second District

Santa Barbara County

Supervisor Gail Marshall

Third District

Santa Barbara County

Supervisor Joni Gray

Fourth District

Santa Barbara County

Supervisor Tom Urbanski

Fifth District

Santa Barbara County

Councilmember Russ Hicks

City of Buellton

Councilmember Dick Weinberg

City of Carpinteria

Councilmember Ken Westall

City of Guadalupe

Councilmember William Schuyler

City of Lompoc

Councilmember Elinor Langer

City of Santa Barbara

Councilmember Larry Lavagnino

City of Santa Maria

Mayor Nancy Orchard

City of Solvang

All meetings start at 2 p.m.

For final meeting agendas, call the APCD Board Clerk, 568-2247.

December 17, 1998

Board of Supervisors
Hearing Room
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara

January 21, 1999

Board of Supervisors
Hearing Room
511 East Lakeside Parkway
Santa Maria

February 18, 1999

Board of Supervisors
Hearing Room
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara

March 18, 1999

Solvang Municipal Center
Solvang Board Room
1644 Oak Street
Solvang

Community Advisory Council

The APCD Community Advisory Council meets the second Wednesday of every month at the Windmill Motor Inn in Buellton. The public is welcome. For more information, call Linda Beard, 961-8853.

Permit & Compliance Summary

	SEP	OCT
ATC Applications Received	19	8
ATC Permits Issued	6	8
PTO Applications Received	4	5
PTO Permits Issued	8	2
Exemption Requests	2	3
Exemptions Determined	1	1
Inspections Made	75	38
Notices of Violation Issued	11	9
Administrative Infractions (subset of above)	2	1
Complaints Received	24	19

Clean Air Holiday Tips

❖ Buying a new car

Save money and reduce emissions by buying a fuel-efficient, low-emission vehicle. USEPA's 1999 Model Year Fuel Economy Guide, issued in October, lists fuel efficiencies for new cars and trucks. The most fuel-efficient gas car was the Chevrolet Metro, rated at 41 miles per gallon (mpg) in the city, and 47 mpg on the highway. (The least fuel-efficient vehicle of any class was the Ferrari 550 Maranello, rated at only 9 mpg in the city and 14 mpg on the highway.) The guide is available at <http://www.epa.gov/OMSWWW/mpg.htm>.

ARB's "Buyer's Guide to Cleaner Cars" lists new low-emission cars and trucks. It's available at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/ccbg/ccbg.htm>.

❖ Shopping downtown Santa Barbara

Take the bus and avoid the hassle of traffic and fighting for a parking space. Call MTD at MTD-3702 for routes and schedules, or visit MTD's website at <http://www.sbmtd.gov>.



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On the Air is a bimonthly newsletter published by the Community Assistance Section of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.

For further information on items in this newsletter, or to be added to our subscription list, please call Bobbie Bratz, 961-8920.

Our Vision: Clean Air



Green Policies Good for Business, says Kilovac

Green companies make more money. That's what Dan McAllister, General Manager of Kilovac, a Carpinteria manufacturer of electrical relays and systems, believes. Kilovac has won awards for environmental efforts, and is currently working towards ISO 14000 certification for superior environmental processes. Says McAllister: "We've always believed strongly in the idea that 'green begets green'-that companies that are progressive in the environmental area also make more money. That's certainly been true for us."

He adds, "And there are other benefits. Our plant is in a downtown area close to the ocean, and close to a lot of people. We love this location, and we want to maintain good relations with our neighbors. One way we do that is to work hard to have a positive impact on the surrounding community."

McAllister notes that Kilovac, a division of North Carolina-based CII Technologies, has been able to save money by reducing waste and increasing efficiencies-even during a period of growth for the company. Over the last five years, the company has increased production by 29.3 percent, but has increased its waste by only 5.6 percent. By streamlining operations, the company has also been able to increase production without

increasing the size of the manufacturing plant. Says McAllister, "We track everything that comes in here, what happens to it, and where it goes from here."

In 1994, Kilovac received the Green Award for designing water-based ultrasonic cleaning systems to replace systems that used freon and trichloroethane. The Green Award is an annual

award for environmental excellence given by APCD, the Community Environmental Council, Traffic Solutions, and Santa Barbara County Public Works Solid Waste Division.

In September of this year, Kilovac received the first award of a new Business Waste Reduction Awards program sponsored by the City of Carpinteria and the Carpinteria Chamber of Commerce. Kilovac has also begun the process of certification for superior environmental practices under the International Standards Organization (ISO) 14000 program, which is similar to the well-established ISO 9000 quality management program. While more than 1,200 Japanese companies are currently ISO 14000 certified, only some 226 U.S. companies have received the certification (approximately 26 of these are in California, primarily in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas).

Paul Strange, Kilovac's environmental coordinator, thinks that number will change soon. "As more companies get ISO 14000 certified, there will be a snowball effect, just as there was with ISO 9000. It will become something investors and customers look for."

Strange, an independent consultant with M.F. Strange and Associates, notes that the other divisions of CII



Kilovac General Manager Dan McAllister (left) and Environmental Coordinator Paul Strange at the Carpinteria plant.

Kilovac (cont'd)



Kilovac Process Engineer Steve Westbrook designed water-based parts degreasing systems. The new systems replaced those that relied upon freon, (an ozone-depleting substance) and trichloroethane, both substances having since been banned by environmental regulations. Design of the water-based system was a key factor in Kilovac winning a Green Award in 1994. Westbrook reports the system works well, and he continues to receive calls from businesses around the state requesting information on it.

Technologies are also anxious to begin the process toward ISO 14000 Certification. In addition

to enhancing the company's reputation and competitiveness, Strange believes the certification

"has the obvious potential to increase profits. You look at all of your processes from the perspective of meeting your environmental goals. That means you're finding ways to increase efficiencies, reduce waste, recycle materials, reduce your use of hazardous materials, and eliminate unnecessary steps in your process. These efforts will also reduce costs and increase profits."

Certification requires companies first to develop an environmental policy statement, and then to establish and document processes and procedures that will further this policy. While compliance requirements are incorporated into the company's environmental goals and policies, "this isn't about putting a band-aid over something so the company can meet an environmental requirement," says Strange. "It's about taking a proactive approach to the whole area of quality process."

McAllister sums up: "We've always strived as a company to do better than the minimum environmental requirements, for a range of reasons, including the

fact that it saves us money in the long run. ISO 14000 is just one more step in the process. And we know it will pay off for us."

Pros and cons of ISO 14000 (also referred to as ISO 14001 certification) are debated from both environmentalist and business perspectives. A report from the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable is available at

<http://www.p2.org/iso.html>, and "Candid views of Fortune 500 Companies" are provided on the U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership website at <http://www.usaep.org/gem/report.htm>. Additional information is also available on the Global Environmental Technology Foundation website at <http://www.getf.org/enviromgmt.htm>.

For information on local business programs, call APCD's Business Assistance Line at 961-8868, or call Bob Peterson, at the Regional Environmental Business Resource Assistance Center (REBRAC) at 922-6966 ext. 3739 or 3738. For more information on Kilovac's programs, call Paul Strange at 684-4575, ext. 189

Driving His Product

Kilovac General Manager Dan McAllister commutes from Camarillo to Carpinteria in his EV1, a two-seater electric vehicle from General Motors that uses an electrical relay made by his company. In two years McAllister has put 28,000 miles on the car. He charges it at the Carpinteria plant, which also offers free charging to the public.

He once attained a range 90 miles on one charge, "but that was when the speed limit was lower. Mostly I plan on 50 miles on one charge. I've never actually run out of power." His EV1 is currently powered by lead-acid batteries. He expects that it will be retrofit with new EV1 nickel metal hydride batteries that will increase the driving range sometime next year.

He remarks, "I haven't had any major problems with it. A couple of times, trouble lights have come on, and I've needed to get something checked. Remember, this is a high-technology car. There are seven computers onboard. There are only two parts on this car that are on any other car model-the radio and the door handle. At first, whenever I drove it anywhere I had to allow 20 minutes just to talk to people who would ask me about it. Now I think people are getting used to seeing me drive around town."

APCD and the California Energy Commission will provide \$5,000 towards the lease or purchase of a new electric vehicle to be operated in this county (must be registered before January 31, 1999). For more information on the program, call Gary Hoffman at 961-8918.