

MINUTES OF THE
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, February 28, 2013
MAG Office
Phoenix, Arizona

MEMBERS ATTENDING

- Oddvar Tveit, Tempe, Chairman
- # Elizabeth Biggins-Ramer, Buckeye, Vice Chair
- Daniel Culotta, Avondale
- # Jim Weiss, Chandler
- # Jamie McCullough, El Mirage
- Jessica Koberna, Gilbert
- Doug Kukino, Glendale
- * Cato Esquivel, Goodyear
- # Greg Edwards for Scott Bouchie, Mesa
- # Javier Setovich for William Mattingly, Peoria
- * Philip McNeely, Phoenix
- Tim Conner, Scottsdale
- # Antonio DeLaCruz, Surprise
- # Lloyce Robinson, Youngtown
- Ramona Simpson, Queen Creek
- * American Lung Association of Arizona
- Kristin Watt, Salt River Project
- Rebecca Hudson, Southwest Gas Corporation
- Ann Carlton for Mark Hajduk, Arizona Public Service Company
- # Gina Grey, Western States Petroleum Association
- Robert Forrest, Valley Metro/RPTA
- * Dave Berry, Arizona Motor Transport Association
- * Jeannette Fish, Maricopa County Farm Bureau
- * Steve Trussell, Arizona Rock Products Association
- * Amy Bratt, Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
- # Amanda McGennis, Associated General Contractors
- * Spencer Kamps, Homebuilders Association of Central Arizona
- * Mannie Carpenter, Valley Forward
- Kai Umeda, University of Arizona Cooperative Extension
- Beverly Chenausky, Arizona Department of Transportation
- Diane Arnst, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- * Environmental Protection Agency
- Jo Crumbaker, Maricopa County Air Quality Department
- Michelle Wilson, Arizona Department of Weights and Measures
- * Ed Stillings, Federal Highway Administration
- Mariana Garay for Judi Nelson, Arizona State University
- Stan Belone for Christopher Horan, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

- *Members neither present nor represented by proxy.
- #Participated via telephone conference call.
- +Participated via video conference call.

OTHERS PRESENT

- Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Dean Giles, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Taejoo Shin, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Julie Hoffman, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Kara Johnson, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Feng Liu, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Adam Xia, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Randy Sedlacek, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Adam Xia, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Scott DiBiase, Pinal County
- Dan Catlin, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
- Joonwon Joo, Arizona Department of Transportation
- # Wendy Crites, Salt River Project
- # Amanda Gray, Arizona Petroleum Marketers Association
- Mitch Wagner, Maricopa County Department of Transportation

1. Call to Order

A meeting of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC) was conducted on February 28, 2013. Oddvar Tveit, City of Tempe, Chair, called the meeting to order at approximately 1:35 p.m. Jim Weiss, City of Chandler; Jamie McCullough, City of El Mirage; Greg Edwards, City of Mesa; Elizabeth Biggins-Ramer, Town of Buckeye; Javier Setovich, City of Peoria; Gina Grey, Western States Petroleum Association; Lloyce Robinson, Town of Youngtown; Amanda McGennis, Associated General Contractors; Antonio DeLaCruz, City of Surprise; Amanda Gray, Arizona Petroleum Marketers Association; and Wendy Crites, Salt River Project, attended the meeting via telephone conference call.

2. Call to the Audience

Chair Tveit stated that according to the MAG public comment process, members of the audience who wish to speak are requested to fill out comment cards, which are available on the tables adjacent to the doorways inside the meeting room. Citizens are asked not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. Public comment is provided at the beginning of the meeting for nonagenda items and nonaction agenda items.

Chair Tveit recognized public comment from Daniel Catlin, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, who indicated that the National Tribal Forum on Air Quality is being held at the Radisson Fort McDowell Resort and Casino from April 30, 2013 to May 2, 2013. Mr. Catlin stated that break out session topics include air quality policy, technical topics, climate change, and renewable energy. The keynote speaker will be Milton Bluehouse Jr. with a potential presentation by Dr. Joel D. Scheraga, Senior Advisor for Climate Adaptation at the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Mr. Catlin stated that he has information available for anyone interested in attending the conference. He thanked the Committee.

Chair Tveit thanked Mr. Catlin for his comment.

3. Approval of the January 24, 2013 Meeting Minutes

The Committee reviewed the minutes from the January 24, 2013 meeting. Doug Kukino, City of Glendale, moved and Tim Connor, City of Scottsdale, seconded, and the motion to approve the January 24, 2013 meeting minutes carried unanimously.

4. Draft MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for the Maricopa County Area

Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments, presented the Draft MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for the Maricopa County Area. She stated that carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas that used to be a problem in the region during the winter months. However, the region has met the standard and been clean for several years. On April 8, 2005, EPA approved the Revised MAG 1999 Serious Area Carbon Monoxide Plan with an attainment date of 2000. Ms. Bauer indicated that EPA also approved the MAG 2003 Carbon Monoxide Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan with a maintenance date of 2015. In addition, EPA redesignated the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area to attainment status. Ms. Bauer commented that there have been no violations of the one-hour CO standard since 1984 and the eight-hour CO standard since 1996.

Ms. Bauer reviewed the carbon monoxide maintenance area. She stated that the maintenance area encompasses 1,882 square miles. There are 13 carbon monoxide monitors in Maricopa County of which 12 are inside the maintenance area.

Ms. Bauer discussed the carbon monoxide monitoring data. She noted that MAG closely tracks the air quality monitoring data. Ms. Bauer added that several measures implemented by local governments, the State, and the Federal Government have resulted in tremendous progress in reducing carbon monoxide. She stated that in 1984 there were 86 exceedance days of the eight-hour carbon monoxide standard. However, the region has had no exceedances for over a decade. Ms. Bauer indicated that CO concentrations have also decreased significantly. In 2012, the second highest eight-hour carbon monoxide concentration was 2.5 parts per million (ppm) against the standard of 9 ppm, which is less than a third of the standard.

Ms. Bauer stated that the MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan is designed to meet the requirements of section 175A(b) of the Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act requires an additional plan demonstrating maintenance of the standards ten years beyond the initial ten year period. Ms. Bauer indicated that the prior plan demonstrated maintenance through 2015. She commented that the maintenance plan is due eight years after redesignation to attainment which is April 8, 2013. The plan must demonstrate attainment ten years after 2015, in this case through 2025.

Ms. Bauer presented the 2008 average weekday carbon monoxide emissions during the winter season in the carbon monoxide maintenance area. She noted that the 2008 Maricopa County Carbon Monoxide Emissions Inventory serves as the base for the Maintenance Plan. In 2008, the total CO emissions were 901.6 metric tons per day. Ms. Bauer mentioned that a majority of CO emissions, 64.5 percent, are tail pipe related. Nonroad sources make up 31.2 percent of the CO emissions. Ms. Bauer commented that area and point sources contribute the smallest percentages.

Ms. Bauer discussed the MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan measures. She indicated that the general approach for this plan was to rely on the measures from the prior Serious Area Plan and Maintenance Plan which were approved by EPA. Ms. Bauer stated that there are ten measures, most of which are related to the Vehicle Emission Testing Program. The measures include: California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline - 3.5 percent oxygen content from November 1-March 31; off-road vehicle and engine standards; phased-in emission test cutpoints; one-time waiver from Vehicle Emissions Test; defer emissions associated with government activities; coordinate traffic signal systems; tougher enforcement of vehicle registration and emissions test compliance; clean burning fireplace ordinances; and expansion of Area A boundaries. Ms. Bauer noted that the expansion of Area A boundaries was a contingency measure in the prior maintenance plan, however it is now a maintenance plan measure.

Ms. Bauer discussed the MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan contingency measures. The plan includes contingency measures that have air quality benefit above and beyond what is used to demonstrate maintenance of the CO standard. The contingency measures include: gross polluter option for I/M Program waivers; increased waiver repair limit options; and reinstatement of the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program for motorcycles. Ms. Bauer indicated that with regard to the third contingency measure, in November 2012, EPA proposed to approve a plan revision submitted by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to eliminate the requirement for motorcycles to be tested in the Vehicle Emissions Testing Program. ADEQ has made a commitment to reinstate the program if a violation of the CO standard occurs.

Ms. Bauer reviewed the Maintenance Plan analyses and results. She reminded the Committee of the CO standards. The second highest monitored value each year should not exceed 35 ppm for one hour or 9 ppm for an eight-hour average. Ms. Bauer stated that three different analyses were performed, these included: Emissions Inventory Comparison, Scaling Maximum Concentrations, and Intersection Analysis. She added that two Weight of the Evidence Evaluations were also conducted in which actual air quality trends and meteorological data were utilized. The results of the analysis are that the maximum 2025 eight-hour carbon monoxide concentration is 4.0 ppm, which is half the CO standard.

Ms. Bauer stated that the plan also produced a Motor Vehicle Emission Budget for 2025. The Motor Vehicle Emission Budget, for the purpose of conformity, will be 559.4 metric tons per day. She stated that the conformity analysis is done to ensure that transportation plans, programs, and projects will not contribute to violations of the air quality standards.

Ms. Bauer presented the schedule for the MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan. On January 18, 2013, the draft plan was available for public review. The public hearing was conducted on February 19, 2013 in which no public comments were received. Ms. Bauer stated that February 28, 2013, the AQTAC is anticipated to make a recommendation to the MAG Management Committee. The MAG Management Committee may then make a recommendation to the MAG Regional Council on March 13, 2013. The MAG Regional Council may adopt the plan on March 27, 2013. The MAG submission of the plan to ADEQ and EPA would occur on March 29, 2013. Ms. Bauer indicated that the plan deadline for submission to EPA is April 8, 2013.

Ms. Bauer thanked the Committee and asked if there were any questions.

Mr. Connor referred to Table 3-8 of the MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan and commented that the South Scottsdale monitor is located at Miller Road and Thomas Road. Ms. Bauer thanked Mr. Connor for his comment.

Chair Tveit inquired about the expansion of Area A measure. Ms. Bauer replied that the expansion of Area A boundaries measure has been included in prior plans and is already implemented.

Chair Tveit called for a motion to recommend adoption of the Draft MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for the Maricopa County Area to the MAG Management Committee. Mr. Kukino moved and Mr. Connor seconded, and the motion to recommend adoption the of Draft MAG 2013 Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan carried unanimously.

5. Update on the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 and Exceptional Events Issues

Ms. Bauer provided an update on the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 and exceptional events issues. She stated that the new MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan includes a wide variety of existing control measures and projects that have already been implemented. While the prior MAG 2007 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 was withdrawn, the control measures continue to be implemented and were resubmitted. The MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan includes one new measure, the Dust Action General Permit, to reduce PM-10 during high risk conditions, including high winds. She noted that the focus was on high winds. Ms. Bauer indicated that there have been no violations of the PM-10 standard during stagnant conditions since the prior plan was submitted to EPA in 2007. She stated that three years of clean data at the monitors is needed for attainment. Ms. Bauer discussed that the attainment date for the plan is December 31, 2012.

Ms. Bauer presented the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan timeline. She stated that the MAG Regional Council adopted the plan on May 23, 2012. The plan was then submitted to ADEQ and EPA on May 25, 2012. On July 20, 2012, EPA made a completeness determination on the plan that stopped the 18 month and 24 month sanctions clocks. Ms. Bauer indicated that on September 6, 2012 EPA approved the first high wind exceptional event package for July 2-8, 2011. She noted that this was the first high wind exceptional event package to be approved by EPA. Ms. Bauer stated that during 2011 and 2012 there were 31 days of exceptional events. She commented on the number of haboobs, dust storms, and micro bursts experienced by the region. Ms. Bauer indicated that the first exceptional event package covered five days, the remaining 26 days were to be completed, submitted to EPA, and concurred with in time for EPA to approve the plan.

Ms. Bauer stated that the required exceptional event documentation is extensive and represents a tremendous workload. She mentioned that ADEQ obtained consultant assistance at an estimated cost of \$500,000, and technical assistance from the Maricopa County Air Quality Department and MAG. Ms. Bauer indicated that ADEQ completed all of the documentation and it has been submitted to EPA. ADEQ transmitted 10 packages of exceptional events on January 28, 2013. The remaining 7 packages of exceptional event documentation were transmitted by ADEQ on February 13, 2013. Ms. Bauer stated that EPA was to take action on the plan by February 14, 2013 in order to stop the imposition of a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). She added that, to date, EPA has not taken action. On February 15, 2013, the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest notified EPA of a Notice of Intent to sue EPA if action is not taken on the plan or a FIP is not imposed within 60 days.

Ms. Bauer reviewed the issues with the exceptional event process. She mentioned that EPA has acknowledged the exceptional events rule is flawed and has subsequently released two guidance documents in an attempt to improve the implementation of the rule. She commented that some improvements have been made, however there are additional streamlining and improvements needed.

Ms. Bauer discussed the haboob on July 5, 2011 that made national news. She presented a photo of the exceptional event document required to prove it was a natural exceptional event. She stated that the exceptional event documentation was over 200 pages and took six months to produce. Ms. Bauer displayed a photo of all 18 exceptional event packages. She indicated that following the first submittal, EPA Region IX staff assisted ADEQ, Maricopa County, and MAG staff to further streamline the exceptional event documentation which, was greatly appreciated. However it is still a tremendous workload.

Ms. Bauer indicated that EPA needs to concur with the remaining 17 packages of exceptional event documentation. She commented that one package has already been approved. EPA is currently reviewing the documentation and has assigned a staff person full-time to the task. Ms. Bauer stated that EPA needs to take approval action on the Five Percent Plan to avoid imposing a FIP. She discussed that EPA could also issue a clean data finding if the region has at least three years of clean data and has attained the standard. Ms. Bauer noted that this would be a major step toward redesignation to attainment status. She commented that the EPA exceptional events process needs to be streamlined. Ms. Bauer indicated that EPA is reviewing the documentation and will need to create Technical Support Documents to be included with the packages. She commented that the process is resource intensive.

Chair Tveit thanked Ms. Bauer for the update.

6. City of Phoenix Miami Street/Superior Street Paving Project Completed

The City of Phoenix has requested that this item be postponed until the next meeting.

7. PM-2.5 Exceptional Events and Remand of Implementation Rules for the 1997 PM-2.5 Standard

Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments, presented on PM-2.5 concentration data, exceptional events, and the remand of implementation rules for the 1997 PM-2.5 standard. He noted that a presentation on the 2012 final revisions to the particulate matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards was provided at the last meeting. Mr. Poppen commented that this presentation provides a detailed look at PM-2.5 concentration data and the influence of exceptional events on that data, as well as, the recent District of Columbia (D.C) Circuit Court of Appeals remand of implementation rules for the 1997 PM-2.5 standards.

Mr. Poppen reviewed the 2012 PM-2.5 standards. Mr. Poppen discussed that the annual standard is met when the annual mean concentration, averaged over three years, is 12.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) or less. The 24-hour standard is met when the annual 98th percentile concentration, usually the eighth highest concentration of the year, averaged over three years, is 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less.

Mr. Poppen reviewed the eight PM-2.5 monitoring sites in Maricopa County. He stated that ADEQ also operates three additional sites in Maricopa County, however the monitoring instruments used at those sites are for providing information on urban haze and are not comparable to the PM-2.5 standards. Of the eight official PM-2.5 monitoring sites, the Durango Complex and West Phoenix monitoring sites, on average, record the highest PM-2.5 concentrations.

Mr. Poppen presented the annual mean PM-2.5 concentrations in 2011 and 2012 at the Durango Complex monitor and the West Phoenix monitor. He noted that the concentrations do not exclude any values from PM-2.5 exceptional events. The annual mean concentration is calculated by first averaging the 24-hour concentrations from each quarter of the year to produce a quarterly mean concentration. The quarterly mean concentrations are then averaged to produce the annual mean concentrations. The PM-2.5 annual mean for the Durango Complex monitor were as follows: 12.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 2011 and 11.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 2012. The PM-2.5 annual mean for the West Phoenix monitor were as follows: 11.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 2011 and 12.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 2012.

Mr. Poppen discussed the number of days in 2011 and 2012 that the 24-hour concentration was above the annual PM-2.5 standard of 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, without the exclusion of PM-2.5 exceptional event days. In general, there are more days in the first and fourth quarters when the 24-hour concentration is above 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, likely due to the increased residential wood burning that occurs in these quarters along with the meteorological effects of inversions that can keep PM-2.5 trapped closer to the surface in the colder months. However, days when the 24-hour average is above 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are not limited to the first and fourth quarters, they occur throughout the year.

Mr. Poppen presented a representation of the frequency of all 24-hour PM-2.5 concentrations in 2011 and 2012 at the Durango Complex monitor and the West Phoenix monitor. He mentioned that no PM-2.5 exceptional event days were excluded from this data set. Mr. Poppen indicated the range with the highest frequency of 24-hour concentrations was between 6.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The second highest frequency range for 24-hour concentrations was between 12.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 18.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Mr. Poppen noted that frequencies decrease as 24-hour concentrations become higher. The last frequency category

displayed are 24-hour concentrations above $35.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which indicates an exceedance of the 24-hour PM-2.5 standard. The graph displayed that there were seven total exceedances of the 24-hour standard in 2011 and 2012 at the Durango Complex monitor and nine exceedances at the West Phoenix monitor. Mr. Poppen stated that the 24-hour standard is based off of the 8th highest value, thus during a two year period, there would need to be 16 exceedances at a monitor before a 24-hour PM-2.5 standard violation would be a possibility.

Mr. Poppen provided an overview of PM-2.5 data with regard to exceptional events. He stated that when weighing the effects of PM-2.5 exceptional events on annual mean PM-2.5 concentrations, the exceptional events rule allows for exclusion of 24-hour concentrations affected by exceptional events in calculation of the annual mean PM-2.5 concentration, as long as the 24-hour concentration is above the annual standard of $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Therefore, any day a PM-2.5 value is below $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ it cannot be considered for exceptional event exclusion. To evaluate the effects of PM-2.5 exceptional event days on the annual mean PM-2.5 concentrations at the Durango Complex and West Phoenix monitors, the 31 PM-10 exceptional event days in 2011 and 2012 were assessed. Mr. Poppen explained that this preliminary assessment identified several PM-10 exceptional event days that would also qualify as a PM-2.5 exceptional event. He added that some of the PM-10 exceptional event days require further analysis to determine if a PM-2.5 exceptional event occurred. He noted that some days do not qualify as PM-2.5 exceptional events because the 24-hour average on those days was $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less.

Mr. Poppen stated that in addition to looking at PM-10 exceptional event days in 2011 and 2012 as possible PM-2.5 exceptional events, there are other days in 2011 and 2012 that could likely be classified as PM-2.5 exceptional events. Examples of this include: dust storms that produced 24-hour PM-2.5 averages above $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, but did not cause a PM-10 exceedance; and days when wildfires produced 24-hour averages above $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Mr. Poppen indicated that further evaluation is needed of 2011 and 2012 PM-2.5 concentration and meteorological data to determine the number of days that fall into these categories. He noted that 24-hour averages above $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ that are caused by residential wood burning activity do not qualify as PM-2.5 exceptional events.

Mr. Poppen reviewed PM-2.5 exceptional events. He reported that the final rule on the 2012 PM-2.5 standards provides a special schedule for flagging and submitting documentation for PM-2.5 exceptional events. The 2011 and 2012 PM-2.5 concentration data needs to be flagged by July 1, 2013 and associated event documentation needs to be submitted by December 12, 2013 in order to be eligible for exclusion as exceptional events.

Mr. Poppen presented PM-2.5 annual mean concentrations in 2011 and 2012 at the Durango Complex and West Phoenix monitors, with and without the exclusion of the PM-2.5 exceptional events that have been preliminarily identified. He mentioned that the excluded PM-2.5 exceptional event days are the days associated with PM-10 exceptional event days. The last column in each table shows the annual mean PM-2.5 concentration needed in 2013 to meet the PM-2.5 annual standard for the three year period of 2011-2013, both with and without the exclusion of exceptional events. Mr. Poppen stated that at the Durango Complex monitor, the 2013 annual mean concentration needed to meet the standard for 2011-2013, without the exclusion of exceptional events, is $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less. The 2013 annual mean PM-2.5 concentration needed to meet the standard is $12.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less, when the preliminary exceptional events are excluded. Similarly, at the West Phoenix monitor, the 2013 annual mean PM-2.5 concentration needed to meet the standard, without the exclusion of exceptional events, is $11.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less. Mr. Poppen indicated that the 2013 annual mean PM-2.5 concentration needed to meet the standard is 12.0

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less, when the preliminary exceptional events are excluded. He explained that there may be additional PM-2.5 exceptional event days excluded which would affect the 2013 annual value needed to meet the standard.

Mr. Poppen discussed the remand of implementation rules for the 1997 PM-2.5 standard. He indicated that on January 4, 2013, the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit vacated and remanded two implementation rules for the 1997 PM-2.5 standard. The court remanded the rules to EPA for reconsideration, however, a deadline has not been set for EPA action. Mr. Poppen explained that the court's opinion will require EPA to repromulgate the rules under the more stringent provisions for PM-10 nonattainment areas contained in Subpart 4 of the Clean Air Act, as opposed to the general provisions in Subpart 1 of Part D. Some implications of the remand as pointed out by the court's opinion include the following: Subpart 4 requires a nonattainment area to be classified as "moderate" and upon failure to attain reclassified as "serious". However, under Subpart 1, EPA "may", but is not required to classify a nonattainment area. Secondly, Subpart 4 allows one extension of a "serious" area attainment date for a maximum of five years only if "most stringent measures" are included in a State Implementation Plan, while Subpart 1 allows attainment date extensions up to 10 years with no "most stringent measures" requirement. Also, Subpart 4 requires a five percent plan for "serious" areas that fail to attain by the attainment date; Subpart 1 contains no such requirement. Furthermore, Subpart 4 requires implementation of "reasonable available control measures" within four years of designation; Subpart 1 requires such measures be implemented "as expeditiously as possible". Lastly, Subpart 4 requires that "best available control measures" be implemented no later than four years after a nonattainment area is designated as "serious", whereas Subpart 1 has no "best available control measures" requirement. Mr. Poppen stated that while the remand was specific to the implementation rules for the 1997 PM-2.5 standard, it is reasonable to assume that EPA implementation rules for the 2012 PM-2.5 standard will need to follow the court's opinion unless an EPA appeal is successful.

Mr. Poppen thanked the Committee and inquired if there were any questions. No comments were noted.

8. Call for Future Agenda Items

Chair Tveit requested suggestions for future agenda items. Ramona Simpson, Town of Queen Creek, stated that she had a question for ADEQ. Ms. Simpson indicated that she had received the ADEQ City/Town Dust Implementation and Enforcement Report and asked if there is a fillable electronic version. Diane Arnst, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, replied that if the form is saved to a computer, it becomes a fillable electronic form. Chair Tveit offered to assist Ms. Simpson. Ms. Simpson thanked Chair Tveit.

Chair Tveit indicated that the next meeting of the Committee has been tentatively scheduled for Thursday, March 28, 2013. With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:15 p.m.