

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

Thursday, August 27, 2015  
MAG Office  
Phoenix, Arizona

MEMBERS ATTENDING

Tim Conner, Scottsdale, Chairman	Jeanette Fish, Maricopa County Farm Bureau
Jamie McCullough, El Mirage, Vice Chair	Heather Thrasher for Steve Trussell, Arizona
Drew Bryck, Avondale	Rock Products Association
Susan Avans for Robert van den Akker, Buckeye	* Claudia Whitehead, Greater Phoenix Chamber
# Jim Weiss, Chandler	of Commerce
* Jessica Koberna, Gilbert	* Amanda McGennis, Associated General
Megan Sheldon, Glendale	Contractors
* Cato Esquivel, Goodyear	* Spencer Kamps, Homebuilders Association of
# Kazi Haque, Maricopa	Central Arizona
# Greg Edwards, Mesa	# Mannie Carpenter, Valley Forward
William Mattingly, Peoria	* Kai Umeda, University of Arizona Cooperative
Joe Giudice, Phoenix	Extension
# John McFarlane for Antonio DeLaCruz, Surprise	Joonwon Joo for Beverly Chenausky, Arizona
Oddvar Tveit, Tempe	Department of Transportation
* Youngtown	# Eric Massey for Arizona Department of
* Ramona Simpson, Queen Creek	Environmental Quality
# Walter Bouchard, American Lung Association of	* Environmental Protection Agency
Arizona	Corky Martinkovic, Maricopa County Air
Kristin Watt, Salt River Project	Quality Department
Rebecca Hudson-Nunez, Southwest Gas Corporation	# Scott DiBiase, Pinal County
Michael Denby, Arizona Public Service Company	Michelle Wilson, Arizona Department of
* Gina Grey, Western States Petroleum Association	Weights and Measures
* Robert Forrest, Valley Metro/RPTA	* Ed Stillings, Federal Highway Administration
* Dave Berry, Arizona Motor Transport Association	* Judi Nelson, Arizona State University
	Stan Belone, 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	# Dawn Coomer, Valley Metro/RPTA
Julie Hoffman, Maricopa Association of Governments	Ben Davis, Maricopa County Air Quality
Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments	Department
Kara Johnson, Maricopa Association of Governments	Todd Williams, Michael Baker International
Dean Giles, Maricopa Association of Governments	Joe Gibbs, City of Phoenix
Taejoo Shin, Maricopa Association of Governments	My Le, Maricopa County Air Quality
Amy St. Peter, Maricopa Association of Governments	Department
Cathy Arthur, Maricopa Association of Governments	Jesse Potestas, Maricopa County Air Quality
Randy Sedlacek, Maricopa Association of	Department
Governments	Philip Loftis, Maricopa County Department of
	Transportation
	Liz Foster, Arizona Farm Bureau Federation

1. Call to Order

A meeting of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC) was conducted on August 27, 2015. Tim Conner, City of Scottsdale, Chair, called the meeting to order at approximately 1:30 p.m. Eric Massey, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality; Greg Edwards, City of Mesa; Mannie Carpenter, Valley Forward; John McFarlane, City of Surprise; Kazi Haque, City of Maricopa; Jim Weiss, City of Chandler; Walter Bouchard, American Lung Association; and Dawn Coomer, Valley Metro attended the meeting via telephone conference call.

Chair Conner indicated that copies of the handouts for the meeting are available. He noted for members attending through audio conference, the presentations for the meeting will be posted on the MAG website under Resources for the Committee agenda, whenever possible. If it is not possible to post them before the meeting, they will be posted after the meeting.

2. Call to the Audience

Chair Conner stated that the Call to the Audience provides an opportunity for members of the public to address the Committee on items not scheduled on the agenda that fall under the jurisdiction of MAG, or on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. Comment cards for those wishing to speak are available on the tables adjacent to the doorways inside the meeting room. Members of the public will be requested not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience agenda item, unless the Committee requests an exception to this limit. Please note that those wishing to comment on action agenda items will be given an opportunity at the time the item is heard. Chair Conner noted that no public comment cards had been received.

Jeanette Fish, Maricopa County Farm Bureau, indicated that she is retiring next month. She stated that she has been on the Committee for 16 years. Ms. Fish introduced Elizabeth Foster who will be her replacement at the Maricopa County Farm Bureau.

3. Approval of the May 21, 2015 Meeting Minutes

The Committee reviewed the minutes from the May 21, 2015 meeting. Megan Sheldon, City of Glendale, requested that 1.065 be revised to 0.065 under agenda item number five in the minutes. William Mattingly, City of Peoria, moved and Ms. Sheldon seconded and the motion to approve the May 21, 2015 meeting minutes, with the correction, carried unanimously.

4. EPA Notice Proposing to Reclassify the Maricopa Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area from Marginal to Moderate for the 2008 Ozone Standard

Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments, provided a presentation on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notice proposing to reclassify the Maricopa Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area from Marginal to Moderate for the 2008 ozone standard. She indicated that ground level ozone is a summer air pollutant. Ozone is not directly emitted into the atmosphere, rather volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), in the presence of sunlight and high temperatures, cook and can turn into ozone. Ms. Bauer stated that the eight-hour ozone nonattainment area is the largest nonattainment area in the region and

encompasses 5,017 square miles. The nonattainment area was expanded slightly by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2012.

Ms. Bauer discussed the sources of ozone. She mentioned the draft 2011 ozone season-day VOC emissions in the Maricopa nonattainment area. She noted that biogenics, natural vegetation such as trees and plants, is the largest category at 58.5 percent. Ms. Bauer noted that in a study conducted by MAG on biogenics, isoprenes of some plants can be more reactive than vehicle exhaust in the formation of ozone. Area sources make up 19 percent of the VOC emissions; area sources include the following: solvents and coatings use; fuel storage and transport; waste treatment and disposal; industrial and chemical processes; residential and industrial fuel combustion; and wildfires. Onroad sources, including cars and trucks, are 12.3 percent of the emissions. Nonroad sources make up 9.8 percent, which include: commercial; industrial; construction; mining; lawn and garden; farm and recreational equipment; aircraft; and locomotives. The remaining 0.5 percent are point sources, which are manufacturing and electrical power generating facilities. She noted that these are the sources, based on the Maricopa County draft 2011 emissions inventory.

Ms. Bauer discussed NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. The draft 2011 ozone season-day NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in the Maricopa nonattainment area include the following: 60.9 percent are onroad sources; 28.5 percent are nonroad; 6.3 percent are area sources; 3.0 percent are point sources; and 1.2 percent are biogenic sources.

Ms. Bauer discussed the progress the region has made in reducing ozone concentrations over time. In June 2005, EPA redesignated the Maricopa County nonattainment area to attainment status for the one-hour standard. There have been no violations of the one-hour standard since 1996. She stated the region has had no violations of the eight-hour ozone standard of 0.08 parts per million (ppm) since 2004. The MAG 2009 Eight-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan, recently approved by EPA, demonstrates that the standard of 0.08 ppm will continue to be met through 2025. However, the region has not met the current 0.075 ppm eight-hour ozone standard set by EPA in 2008. On August 19, 2015, EPA signed a notice proposing action for 36 Marginal nonattainment areas for the 0.075 ppm ozone standard. The notice indicated that the Maricopa eight-hour ozone nonattainment area did not meet the standard by the July 20, 2015 attainment date and did not qualify for a one year extension of the attainment date. EPA is proposing to reclassify the region from a Marginal Area to a Moderate Area.

Ms. Bauer stated that under the Clean Air Act, there are five classifications for ozone. She discussed that areas classified as Marginal have lower ozone concentrations. As the ozone concentrations increase, so does the classification level. She noted that with each step up in classification, there are additional requirements and different attainment dates. Ms. Bauer noted that the best course of action is to attain the standard as quickly as possible to avoid additional requirements on the nonattainment area. For Marginal Areas, EPA assumed that no additional control measures would be necessary to attain the standard. Ms. Bauer indicated that the MAG 2014 Eight-Hour Ozone Plan Submittal of Marginal Area Requirements did not include additional control measures. She noted that this was beneficial for the region due to the recession.

Ms. Bauer presented the eight-hour ozone monitoring data for the 1997 and the 2008 eight-hour ozone standards. The chart indicated that in 2014 four monitors were in violation of the current 0.075 ppm ozone standard. Ms. Bauer stated that the four violating monitors are: North Phoenix, West Phoenix, Pinnacle Peak, and Phoenix Supersite.

Ms. Bauer displayed trend data of the highest three-year average of the fourth high concentrations from 2000-2014. She noted that generally concentrations are in a downward trend other than an increase from 2011 to 2012 which was due to meteorology. The bottom dotted line on the chart represents the current standard that has not been met.

Ms. Bauer indicated that the required Moderate Area Plan has a January 1, 2017 due date. She stated that MAG tracks the Maricopa County monitoring data and the reclassification to a Moderate Area was anticipated. MAG staff has previously reported on this to the Committee. Ms. Bauer reported that MAG has begun work on the Plan due to the extensive work necessary. The Plan is required to demonstrate at least a 15 percent reduction in VOC emissions over a six year period, 2012-2017. The options for the 15 percent reduction will be discussed under agenda item six.

Ms. Bauer discussed the July 20, 2018 attainment date for the region. She stated that the Plan is required to demonstrate attainment in the prior 2017 ozone season since the attainment date is in the middle of the 2018 summer ozone season. Ms. Bauer noted that the attainment date for the Marginal Area was December 31, 2015, which allowed the ozone nonattainment areas a full calendar year. However, on December 23, 2014 the Court ruled that EPA did not have the authority to make the attainment date December 31, 2015. Ms. Bauer noted that the attainment date went back to July 20, 2015. This attainment date required the region to be clean at the monitors in the 2014 ozone season to attain the standard. The region did not attain the standard in the 2014 ozone season. Ms. Bauer explained that the nonattainment area will need three years of clean data at the monitors and a clean modeling demonstration in 2017 to meet the standard by the July 20, 2018 attainment date.

Ms. Bauer outlined additional Moderate Area requirements. Moderate Area requirements include: reasonably available control technology; reasonably available control measures; new source review; emissions inventories; contingency measures; Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets; and off-set requirement for major industries. Ms. Bauer added that the Plan will be based on the 2011 Periodic Emissions Inventory, however Maricopa County will have the 2014 Periodic Emissions Inventory completed by the due date. She stated that MAG will include the 2014 Periodic Emissions Inventory because the Clean Air Act and EPA require the most recent emissions inventory in the Plan. Ms. Bauer commented on the off-set requirement for major industries. She stated that for every pound of pollution emitted, a reduction of 1.15 pounds is required.

Ms. Bauer discussed next steps. She stated that first the benefits of the federal control measures are going to be applied. The federal control measures impact similar sources across the country. Ms. Bauer noted that this will aid in reducing the transport that comes into the region from other areas. She stated that the federal control measures deliver significant benefits. For example, the Tier 3 vehicle tailpipe standards and cleaner fuels beginning in 2017 will have an immediate impact. Starting with model year 2017 vehicles, as the vehicle fleet turns over, there are cleaner

and cleaner vehicles on the road. Ms. Bauer indicated that once the federal measures are applied it will be determined whether additional measures are needed. She stated that MAG hopes that the modeling will show that additional control measures are not needed. She mentioned that the MAG Economic Development Committee brings together MAG member agencies, the private sector, the State, local governments, and Maricopa County to work together on fostering economic development in the region. Ms. Bauer noted that it would be helpful if no additional control measures were required. She stated that the region currently has over 80 control measures implemented to reduce ozone. Ms. Bauer indicated that MAG is compiling a list of the measures for a presentation at a later date.

Ms. Bauer continued on the next steps. She stated that MAG staff is preparing exceptional event documentation for a wildfire on June 19, 2015 in San Bernardino, California. The wildfire caused exceedances of the ozone standard in the region on June 20, 2015. MAG staff will be using the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) meteorological data for the exceptional event documentation. Included in the next steps, she stated that the region must obtain three years of clean data at the monitors. If the standard has not been attained, the region could potentially apply for a one year extension of the attainment date. MAG is working with the Maricopa County Air Quality Department, ADEQ, and the Arizona Department of Transportation on the Moderate Area Plan. Ms. Bauer indicated that MAG will be working with the Committee on the Plan and providing updates. She added that the Federal Register Notice was provided at each place. The Federal Register Notice indicated that comments may be provided through September 28, 2015.

Chair Conner asked about the exceptional events on wildfires. Ms. Bauer responded that the pollutants emitted by wildfires can cause exceedances of the ozone standard. A wildfire on June 19, 2015 in San Bernardino, California transported emissions to the region that caused ozone exceedances. Meteorological data from ADEQ will be used in the exceptional event documentation that will be submitted to ADEQ and EPA so that the increased values will not be counted against the region.

##### 5. Air Quality Status Report

Julie Hoffman, Maricopa Association of Governments, provided an Air Quality Status Report to the Committee. She indicated that the update will provide information on carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10 concentrations in the region.

Ms. Hoffman displayed the number of eight-hour carbon monoxide exceedance days in the Maricopa County maintenance area since 1983. She stated that the standard for carbon monoxide is 9 parts per million (ppm), not to be exceeded more than once per year at a monitor. The region has attained the eight-hour carbon monoxide standard. Ms. Hoffman indicated that there have been no exceedances of the eight-hour carbon monoxide standard since 1999. The last violation of the eight-hour carbon monoxide standard occurred in 1996.

Ms. Hoffman presented the trend of the second highest eight-hour carbon monoxide concentrations in the region. She noted the significant decline in carbon monoxide concentrations. Ms. Hoffman stated that in 2014 the carbon monoxide levels in the region were 67 percent below the standard.

Ms. Hoffman discussed ozone. She noted that the region has met two ozone standards: the one-hour ozone standard of 0.12 ppm and the eight-hour ozone standard of 0.08 ppm. No violations of the one-hour ozone standard have occurred since 1996. Ms. Hoffman stated that the region has not violated the 0.08 ppm standard since 2004. For the current eight-hour ozone standard of 0.075 ppm, there were four violating monitors in 2014. Ms. Hoffman indicated that the concentrations have come down. The highest three-year average of the fourth highest eight-hour ozone concentration in 2014 was 0.080 ppm at the North Phoenix monitor. The four monitors violating the 0.075 ppm eight-hour ozone in 2014 were: North Phoenix, West Phoenix, Phoenix Supersite, and Pinnacle Peak.

Ms. Hoffman stated that the 2015 exceedances of the eight-hour ozone standard of 0.075 ppm by date and monitor have been provided to the Committee at each place. She noted that the 2015 ozone season has not yet ended, however there have been eight ozone exceedance days to date. Ms. Hoffman indicated that the June 20, 2015 exceedance is noted as a potential exceptional event due to the wildfire. She added that the three-year average of the fourth high for years 2013, 2014, and 2015 has also been provided to the Committee. There are currently four violating monitors in 2015: Mesa, North Phoenix, Phoenix Supersite, and Pinnacle Peak. To date, the highest three-year average of the fourth high in 2015 is 0.078 ppm.

Ms. Hoffman presented the number of 24-hour PM-10 exceedance days in Maricopa County and the PM-10 nonattainment area by year. She added that the data also notes exceptional events. In 2014, there were seven exceedance days of the PM-10 standard in which six of the days were flagged as exceptional events. Ms. Hoffman indicated that there have been no exceedances of the PM-10 standard in 2015.

6. Update on the MAG Eight-Hour Ozone Moderate Area Plan for the Maricopa Nonattainment Area

Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments, provided an update on the MAG Eight-Hour Ozone Moderate Area Plan for the Maricopa Nonattainment Area. He stated that in the EPA notice proposing to reclassify the Maricopa Eight-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area from a Marginal to a Moderate Area, EPA has provided the Moderate Area Plan due date of January 1, 2017. One of the Moderate Area requirements is a demonstration that models attainment at the monitors by the attainment date, July 20, 2018. Since the attainment date is in the middle of the summer ozone season, the Plan is required to demonstrate attainment in the 2017 ozone season. The MAG air quality modeling staff have been preparing the inputs necessary for the modeling demonstration, which include meteorology and emissions inventories at a local, State, National, and International level. Mr. Poppen commented that ozone modeling is complex in that a large area is modeled to replicate concentrations. He noted that once the inputs are completed, the existing control measures will be evaluated for sufficiency to attain the standard in 2017.

Mr. Poppen discussed the Moderate Area requirement of reasonable further progress. He stated that to demonstrate reasonable further progress, a rate of progress plan is required that provides a 15 percent reduction in VOC emissions over a six-year period, 2012 to 2017, from the baseline anthropogenic emissions. The baseline year is 2011. Mr. Poppen added that biogenic emissions would not be included in the reasonable further progress demonstration. He stated that the EPA

implementation rule provides two options for calculating and demonstrating the 15 percent rate of progress reduction requirement for the Maricopa nonattainment area.

Mr. Poppen presented a map of the eight-hour ozone nonattainment area to demonstrate the two options for the reasonable further progress demonstration. Option one is to demonstrate a 15 percent reduction in strictly VOC emissions across the entire eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. Mr. Poppen discussed that option two allows for a 15 percent reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> and/or VOC in the one-hour ozone maintenance area. EPA allows any combination of VOC and/or NO<sub>x</sub> reduction in the one-hour maintenance area since this area has already demonstrated a 15 percent reduction in VOCs in a prior plan. For example, the one-hour maintenance area could demonstrate a 10 percent reduction in VOC and a five percent reduction in NO<sub>x</sub>. In addition, under option two the area outside the one-hour maintenance area, but inside the eight-hour nonattainment area (called the donut area) would still be required to demonstrate a 15 percent reduction in VOC emissions only. He noted that option two is more flexible than option one, however it is more complex. Mr. Poppen stated that under both options, the control measures are applied equally throughout the entire nonattainment area. He explained that it is simply the calculations that differ between the two options. Mr. Poppen indicated that preliminary analysis looks positive that existing control measures are sufficient to meet the requirements.

Mr. Poppen continued with the Moderate Area requirements. He stated that another requirement is reasonably available control technology (RACT), which are largely controls on point and area sources of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> in the nonattainment area. EPA sets control technique guidelines that create the baseline for evaluating RACT. Maricopa County Air Quality Department is in the process of updating their rules to meet RACT for VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> sources.

Mr. Poppen discussed reasonably available control measures (RACM). The RACM requirement requires a demonstration that all reasonably available control measures (including RACT) have been adopted to meet the reasonable further progress requirements and demonstrate attainment as expeditiously as practicable. Mr. Poppen reviewed that there are over 80 local, state, and federal ozone control measures already in place in the Maricopa nonattainment area. He noted that these measures were adopted in previous plans and also include federal measures, such as the tailpipe standards that were released separately. Any new RACM measure would have to be economically and technologically feasible along with advancing the attainment date or be necessary for demonstrating reasonable further progress. Mr. Poppen indicated that EPA suggests looking at ozone control measures in other nonattainment areas and has provided a list of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> controls that are currently available.

Mr. Poppen stated that new source review is also a Moderate Area requirement. New source reviews are the permitting rules for major and minor point and area sources. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Maricopa County Air Quality Department, and Pinal County Air Pollution Control District are in the process of updating their new source review rules.

Mr. Poppen indicated that emissions inventories are also a Moderate Area requirement. He stated that the Plan is based on the 2011 base year inventory developed by Maricopa County. Inventories for modeling and the reasonable further progress are also being developed. Additionally, the 2014 periodic emissions inventory will also be available for inclusion in the Plan.

Mr. Poppen added that contingency measures are also required if the control measures in place are not sufficient to produce attainment by 2017. Contingency measures should represent one year's worth of progress, amounting to a three percent reduction in baseline VOC and/or NOx emissions. Mr. Poppen added that contingency measures can be existing measures.

Mr. Poppen presented additional Moderate Area requirements. Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets will be produced from the attainment demonstration modeling for the year 2017, which will include VOC and NOx emissions for onroad mobile sources. Mr. Poppen stated that a Moderate Area is also required to maintain a motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program. ADEQ operates the program for the Maricopa nonattainment area. In addition, there is an emissions offset requirement for major industries for both VOC and NOx. Mr. Poppen stated that to demonstrate that the region has met the standard, three years of clean data is required at the monitors for years 2015, 2016, and 2017. Exceptional event demonstrations will be prepared as needed for ozone exceedances caused by wildfires.

Mr. Poppen discussed the possible ozone wildfire exceptional event on June 20, 2015. He presented a satellite photograph taken June 19, 2015 at approximately noon. The Lake Fire is circled in red and smoke drifting eastward into Arizona and Mexico is visible. Mr. Poppen noted that on June 20, 2015, the monitors displayed high ozone concentrations. The highest ozone concentrations were recorded at the Falcon Field monitor. A yellow dotted line on the photograph represents the back trajectory the smoke traveled making its way to the Falcon Field monitor in the ozone nonattainment area. Mr. Poppen indicated that at 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 2015 the ozone concentration reached a peak of 0.089 ppm at the Falcon Field monitor. He commented that each yellow dot represents one hour of time. The smoke shown in Mexico and western Arizona in the satellite photo was transported to the Maricopa ozone nonattainment area and contained ozone or ozone precursors that contributed to the ozone exceedance on June 20, 2015. Mr. Poppen stated that MAG shared this image to demonstrate some of the analysis that is prepared for an ozone exceptional event for wildfires. He noted that ozone exceptional events are different than the PM-10 exceptional events that have been presented to the Committee.

Rebecca Hudson-Nunez, Southwest Gas Corporation, inquired if the ozone exceptional event requires the same level of documentation as a PM-10 exceptional event. Mr. Poppen replied that EPA has provided samples of approved ozone exceptional event documentation for wildfires as a reference. MAG will be using the samples as a model for the level of documentation to submit. Mr. Poppen noted that there is quite a bit of work involved and that modeling will be necessary in the exceptional event documentation to demonstrate how much ozone the fire contributed above the normal local concentrations. He stated that because EPA has approved other ozone exceptional event documentation for wildfires that MAG can use those as templates for the submittal.

#### 7. Draft Maricopa County 2014 Air Monitoring Network Plan

Ben Davis, Maricopa County Air Quality Department, presented the Draft Maricopa County 2014 Air Monitoring Network Plan. He stated that he is the Air Monitoring Manager for Maricopa County. The Maricopa County Air Quality Department Air Monitoring Division monitors a majority of the air quality monitors in Maricopa County. The mission of the division is to produce data on the air quality in the region. Mr. Davis stated that he will provide an update

on the 2014 data summary, network changes, emergency and mobile monitoring, and assisting compliance.

Mr. Davis presented a graph of the monitors violating the eight-hour ozone standard in 2014. He noted that an ozone violation is when the three-year average of the fourth high is above the current standard. Mr. Davis indicated that North Phoenix, Pinnacle Peak, and West Phoenix monitors have violated the current ozone standard of 0.075 ppm. He commented that the Supersite monitor, operated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, is not on this graph which is the fourth violating monitor mentioned earlier. The current standard is displayed in a blue line, however the potential standards of 0.070 ppm and 0.065 ppm were added to the graph. Mr. Davis indicated that if EPA lowered the standard to 0.065 ppm, the Buckeye monitor would be the only monitor not in violation of the standard in 2014.

Mr. Davis presented a table of PM-10 exceedances in 2014. He indicated that there were no violations of the PM-10 standard in 2014. Mr. Davis mentioned the one exceedance at the Buckeye monitor in 2014. There have been no violations or exceedances of the PM-10 standard in 2015. Mr. Davis stated that the region is in a positive footing for the PM-10 standard.

Mr. Davis discussed PM-2.5. He stated that smoke from fires and diesel smoke are examples of PM-2.5. There have been no violations of the annual and 24-hour PM-2.5 standards. However, he noted that it is important to continue to monitor the PM-2.5 concentration since the 2014 value at the West Phoenix monitor of 11.13 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) was getting close to the annual standard of 12  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

Mr. Davis stated that the Monitoring Network Plan is a summarization of 2014 projects and any plans for 2015. One project for 2015 is the two near-road monitor sites; Maricopa County is required to have two near-road monitoring sites. Mr. Davis indicated that extensive work went into determining the locations for the near-road monitoring sites. He noted that the first near-road operating monitor is the Diablo site located at Diablo Street and Fairmont just south of the Tempe Diablo Stadium. Mr. Davis stated that the new Thirty-Third site is located at 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and the Interstate 10. The Thirty-Third site came online recently, however will start officially reporting September 1, 2015.

Mr. Davis discussed the installation of the Thirty-Third site. He indicated that a crane was used to place the shelter inside the barrier walls. Mr. Davis stated that the monitoring site is collecting good data and Maricopa County is working on establishing the site in the EPA Air Quality System database.

Mr. Davis discussed site construction. He stated that the Fountain Hills ozone monitoring site was being remodeled, however the construction is now complete and monitoring has resumed. Mr. Davis added that the Tempe site is currently down due to construction. He commented that the Higley site is currently shut down due to a change in the site location.

Mr. Davis stated that the Air Monitoring Division provides both emergency and mobile monitoring. He stated that emergency monitoring was provided during the West Valley mulch fire over the Thanksgiving holiday. Mobile monitoring was also provided during the Super Bowl. Mr. Davis added that the Air Monitoring Division has been assisting Tribal Communities with repair, operations, and training of their air monitoring equipment.

Mr. Davis indicated that the monitors, in addition to monitoring ambient air, can also assist with inspections for things such as leaks. He added that the division utilizes a thermographic camera that determines the location of leaks. Mr. Davis noted the monitors can also aid with odor complaints.

8. Tentative MAG Air Quality Project Schedule

Ms. Bauer discussed the tentative two year MAG Air Quality Project Schedule. She indicated that the dates for the Eight-Hour Moderate Area Ozone Plan have been included. Ms. Bauer stated that the Committee can use the schedule to track the air quality projects.

9. Call for Future Agenda Items

Chair Conner indicated that the next meeting of the Committee has been scheduled for Thursday, September 24, 2015 at 1:30 p.m. He requested suggestions for future agenda items. With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:25 p.m.