Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Kansas City Area Ozone Designation Process Meeting Three
UMKC - Volker Campus
Oct. 3, 2008
10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Staff Members Present
David Lamb
Jeff Bennett
Rebecca Birke Scheuler

Others Present by Attendance Record
Richard Rocha, MACC
Doug Watson, KDHE
Randall Relford
Steven Bern, EPA
Jim Stoadtman, Lafayette County
Lee Morris, Cass County
Amy Algoe-Eakin, EPA
Marlene Nagel, MARC
Dennis Murphy, City of KCMO
Randy Ebendrl, DeKalb County
Amanda Graor, MARC
Larry King, Clinton County
Tracy Casburn, EPA
David Marshall
Paul Ling, KCPL
Tom Jacobs, MARC
Cindy Kemper, Johnson County

Opening Remarks
David Lamb opened the meeting with a welcome to all in attendance. This will be a discussion of our draft recommendation. This meeting is slightly different, as we will be focusing strictly on the Missouri counties today. We are on a slightly different schedule then Kansas, more accelerated, so we have separated the two meetings. He then asked that everyone go around and introduce themselves.

He then introduced Jeff Bennett who would be giving the presentation. He explained that this is the last of the three meetings for this area. We are interested in hearing comments from you all. We are here to educate, but also to get some local comments and information. There will be an

official comment period in November. This is a draft, so there still may be opportunities for change.

The new standard is 75 ppb. More counties and more areas are violating the standard now then before. Kansas City's design value is 87 ppb based on 2005-07 data. This season has not been very conducive in terms of ozone formation. There are alternative scenarios based on the final data set that is used. We have come to find out that design values have a tendency to vary from high to low every other year.

Kansas City Ozone sites – there are 9.

There are two questions to answer when performing this evaluation: Does a monitor in the area violate the standard? Do VOC and NOx emission sources in each county contribute to ozone concentrations over the standard in a nearby area. A "yes" answer to either of these questions pulls you into the "game".

Draft Recommendation
Kansas City Nonattainment Area – Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson and Platte.

All other Missouri counties are in attainment in the Kansas City area.

Contribution Summary – see slide.
This is telling us the total projection of NOx, VOC and population for 2009. Quickly, this tells us that Jackson County has roughly 35 percent of the VOC emissions in the inventory and 35 percent of NOx emissions in the inventory. Meteorological data is not included, so that this could be compared "apples to apples". Met data is the variable that changes the interpretation.

Question: In Cass County, what about other areas south of there? Do they contribute and have you included them? **Answer**: Well, the short answer is that everyone contributes to everyone. We'll get into who was included and why in just a few minutes.

County by County Summary – see slides for complete details.
Jackson County – Nonattainment. It has the largest emissions for both VOC and NOx in the Kansas City area. It also has the largest Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) in the area.

Clay County - Nonattainment. It has the third largest emissions in Kansas City for VOC and NOx. Met data shows frequent contribution to violating monitors. Also, all monitors within the county monitor a violation of the standard.

Platte County – Nonattainment. It has the fourth largest emissions in Kansas City for NOx and VOC. It has a population growth of 39 percent between 2000 and 2020.

Buchanan County – Attainment. Met data shows very little contribution from this county. It only has a 5 percent projected population growth. There is some connection in terms of residents working in the current maintenance area. Monitoring is recommended north of this arwa in St. Joseph for 2009.

Henry County – Attainment. It is south and east of the KC Metro Area. It does have a sizeable about of emissions, but it is smaller and rural in nature. There is low VMT. The met data supports some contribution from this area when monitors are violating, but not much.

Cass County – Nonattainment. It has a violating monitor for the 2005-2007 data. It has a population of nearly 100,000. It also has high VMT. Met data shows frequent contribution of other violating monitors. This one has a multiple scenarios based on the data set used. 2006-2008 data does show it in attainment so far. But as we've seen these numbers will change from year to year.

The amount of control for an area is based on everybody. Ozone transports from one area to the next. Controls that Oklahoma put on will help here and controls that we put on will help others. Our goal is to make sure that we are breathing clean air. We aren't here to shut down economical development. We will use controls that give us the most results for the money spent.

Johnson County – Attainment. Met data shows limited contribution. It has medium VMT. The population is only a little over 50,000.

Lafayette County – Attainment. Met data shows limited contribution. There is really no population growth.

Ray and Caldwell Counties – Attainment. These have low VMT. They have less emissions and not much contribution. It is not just how much you contribute, it is how often.

Bates County – Attainment. It has limited connection to the KC Metro area. It has a population of less than 20,000. There are not many emissions there.

Clinton County – Nonattainment. They have a violating monitor. That monitor gets a lot of contribution from the upwind KC area. There is also connection between them and the KC metro complex.

Andrew and De Kalb Counties – Attainment. There is limited connection to the KC metro complex. There is low VMT here as well. They have combined emissions of less than 10 tons per day.
Timeline for Implementation – see slide. Our recommendation is due in March 2009. Final designations will be made by EPA in March 2010.

Opportunity for Input
Review technical support documents and draft recommendation on the Web. Provide comments to us if something is not clear or if you have questions. Changes can be made based on comments. It helps us to have your perspective. We are required to respond to your comments.

Today's meeting is the last for this process. This is not necessarily final. There are still opportunities to comment. The official comment period will begin in November.

The public hearing will be in Jefferson City on Dec. 4, 2008. Adoption is planned for the February MACC meeting.

Question: On the Kansas City numbers, in Jackson County, what is the breakdown between area sources and point sources? **Answer**: Area sources are a pretty big portion of the VOC in this county. There is a lot of VMT in this county. There are also more NOx point sources in this county.

Question: How does the control burden get divided out? **Answer**: Sure, it is easier to control point sources, as they are permitted. Do those sources get an unfair burden? Not necessarily. We consider this when we go through this evaluation. Emission reductions have been realized for this area from previous VOC/NOx control requirements.

Question: Can you describe the process for deciding the control regime for this? **Answer**: We will have to start looking at the controls that could be added. Depending on the severity of the problem, the implementation rule will outline the requirements for control.

It is also worth noting that these controls will be administered at the state level in a state implementation plan. This is not going to put a financial burden on county governments in terms of planning and implementation. However, these folks will be included at the table when the decisions are made. Voluntary efforts are also encouraged.

Question: Do you anticipate that the controls package will be point source specific? **Answer**: That is an option, but it is not the only option. The controls those sources already have will be considered as well as the size of the source.

Question: Will we ever see attainment again in this area? **EPA Answer**: Missouri has a very good history of working on air quality issues. In fact, under the 1-hour standard the St. Louis area was going to be attainment. However, when the standard was reviewed and lowered the work started again.