
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST BASINWIDE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COUNCIL

Santa Barbara County APCD, 260 N. San Antonio Rd. Suite A, Santa Barbara, CA, 93110

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Michael Villegas, APCO
Ventura County APCD

Aeron Arlin Genet, APCO
Santa Barbara County APCD

Larry R. Allen, APCO
San Luis Obispo County APCD

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Mike Morgan, Chair
Councilmember, City of Camarillo
Ventura County

Steve Lavagnino
5th District Supervisor
Santa Barbara County

Barbara Harmon, Vice-Chair
Councilmember, City of Arroyo Grande
San Luis Obispo County

MEETING MINUTES

September 7, 2017

Meeting Commenced at 10:10 a.m.

Present

Council Members: Mike Morgan, Steve Lavagnino and Barbara Harmon.

Staff: Mike Villegas, Aeron Arlin Genet and Rubi Rajbanshi (for Larry Allen).

1. **Approval of Minutes of March 29, 2017**

A motion was made by Mr. Lavagnino, seconded by Ms. Harmon that the minutes be approved. The motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: 3 - Morgan, Lavagnino, Harmon.

Noes: 0 - None.

Abstain: 0 - None.

Absent: 0 - None.

2. **Public Comment Period**

There was no public comment.

3. **AB 1132 – APCO Authority to Issue Emergency Orders of Abatement** (Mike Villegas)

AB 1132 goes into effect January 1, 2018 and will allow an Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) to issue an interim order of abatement, pending hearing by the district Hearing Board. An order of abatement effectively shuts down or curtails operations of a permitted facility until the issue is

resolved. In California, orders of abatement are issued by the district Hearing Board and must follow certain requirements, including a 30-day notice to the permittee. With AB 1132, the APCO will have the authority to issue an interim order of abatement if the source is causing an imminent and substantial endangerment of public health or welfare by either operating without a permit, creating a nuisance, an opacity violation, or violating a district, state or federal rule or regulation. The interim order would be effective upon the district's notification to the operator, and valid until a final determination is made by the Hearing Board. If challenged, the district has 3 business days to notify the Hearing Board and set a hearing. Before issuing the interim order, the district must make reasonable efforts to meet with the operator and make a good faith effort on a stipulated interim order with the operator.

4. Plug-In Central Coast: Zero Emission Vehicle Readiness Implementation Plan (Rubi Rajbanshi)

Plug-in Central Coast, which includes San Luis Obispo County APCD, Santa Barbara APCD and Ventura APCD, amongst a few other stakeholders, was awarded roughly \$300,000 as a California Energy Commission grant through Plug-In Central Coast in January 2017. The basis for this grant is to support the governor's ZEV action plan for CA, which includes milestones to have 1 million electric vehicles on the road by 2020, and 1.5 million by 2025. Plug-In Central Coast is a coordinating council, formed in 2011 and led by the air districts in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo, to promote the use of alternative fuel vehicles throughout the tri-county region. Since its formation, the group has applied for several grants with either a county or air district taking the lead in the application.

SLOCAPCD took the lead on the Zero Emission Vehicle Readiness Plan grant program, which will help support planning, site assessment, outreach and implementation efforts to increase zero emission vehicle use within the tri-county region. Review of the current maps within the tri-counties show large gaps between EV charging stations, and only 1 hydrogen charging station. It is anticipated the plan will be completed by 2019/2020.

5. Venoco bankruptcy and the decommissioning of Platform Holly (Aeron Arlin Genet)

Venoco has several facilities in Santa Barbara County. Due to the Plains All American Pipeline failure in May 2015, the facilities have ceased operations. In April 2017, Venoco filed for bankruptcy and shortly thereafter quitclaim to the state, Platform Holly, the Ellwood Pier and their Goleta seep tents. UCSB was given the Ellwood Marine Terminal and a monitoring station; they are working to empty the product from the tanks and cancel that permit. Venoco maintains ownership of the Ellwood Onshore Facility (EOF) and is making attempts to sell their Carpinteria facilities.

Per the 1994 Marine Sanctuary Act, the quitclaim of a platform requires it be decommissioned by plugging and abandoning the wells. A \$20 million bond is available to allow the state to decommission the platform, however the state needs to petition to receive those funds and actual costs will likely be higher. The facilities are currently permitted through the SBCAPCD and an owner must be identified to maintain permit responsibility. State Lands Commission is in the process of determining how to proceed with the decommissioning as well as determining whether they own the platform. In the meantime, Venoco is working as a temporary contractor to State Lands to ensure the activity is operating in a safe fashion. Just yesterday State Lands announced Beacon West had been hired as the official contractor effective September 15. State Lands

anticipates the plug and abandonment will begin soon and take approximately 3 years to complete before the EIR process to remove the platform will begin.

6. AB 617 – New Criteria and Toxic Pollutant Requirements for Reporting, Monitoring, and Control
(Mike Villegas)

As a global pollutant, the trading of Greenhouse Gas Allocations makes sense. There has been a longtime concern within environmental community that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Cap and Trade program for GHG's would result in facilities located in disadvantaged communities increasing their emissions. To combat this concern, AB 617 applies to: 1) stationary sources permitted by air districts that are subject to CARB's mandatory GHG reporting requirements; 2) large stationary sources with emissions greater than 250 tons/per year of a nonattainment pollutant; and 3) stationary sources with elevated prioritization scores under the Air Toxics Hotspots Act. Covered facilities must report criteria and toxic emissions to CARB with possible third party verification. By January 1, 2019, nonattainment districts must adopt a schedule to review rules for any stationary sources subject to Cap and Trade. Before adopting the schedule, a public meeting must be held to discuss the air quality and health benefits as well as cost effectiveness to rule changes.

This legislation also increases the maximum penalty amounts as of January 1, 2018, with an annual CPI adjustment thereafter. By October 2018, CARB will develop guidance on community monitoring plans for criteria and toxic pollutants. By January 2020, and every year following, CARB will select additional locations for community monitoring and air districts will have one year to deploy the system. Also by October 2018, CARB will develop a statewide strategy to reduce criteria and toxic pollutants to communities affected with high cumulative exposure, methodology for accessing and identifying the sources, assessment whether the district needs to update any of their existing risk reduction programs, and assessment of emission control measures. One year after this assessment, an air district must adopt a Community Emission Reduction Plan, which includes an annual reporting requirement.

7. Other Business/Confirm Next Meeting Date

No other business was discussed. The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for November 30, 2017 at 10:00 a.m.

8. Adjourn

Meeting was adjourned at 11:36 a.m.