

The background is a collage of four grayscale images: top-left shows a residential area with palm trees and a house with the number 7398; top-right shows an industrial facility with tall chimneys and a street lamp; bottom-left shows an aerial view of a large industrial or port area; bottom-right shows a large parking lot filled with many cars.

Cleaning the Air in the Most Impacted Communities

**Technical Workshop
June 8, 2018**

Assembly Bill (AB) 617, a new opportunity



**South Coast
AQMD**

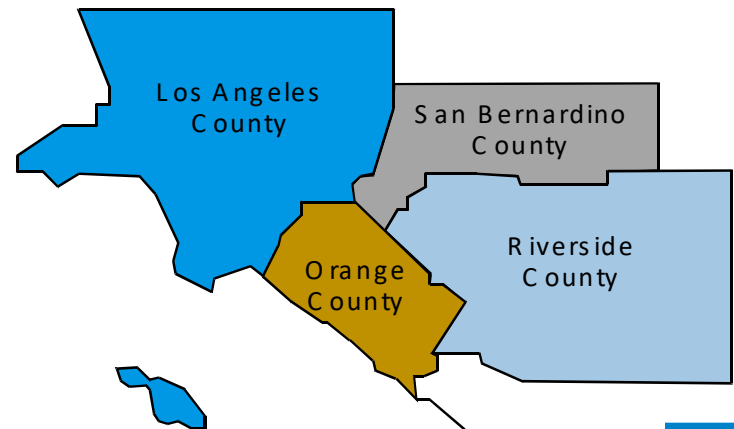


Who is the SCAQMD?

Regional Government Agency Responsible for Protecting Our Residents from the Health Effects of Air Pollution

What we do

- Develop **Air Quality Management Plan**
- Adopt air quality **rules and regulations**
- Issue **permits**
- Conduct **periodic inspections and respond** to air quality complaints
- Develop and deploy **clean technology**
- Conduct **air monitoring**
- **Engage** with all stakeholders
- **Public outreach and education**





Key Types of Air Pollution



Greenhouse
Gases

Global



Criteria
Pollutants

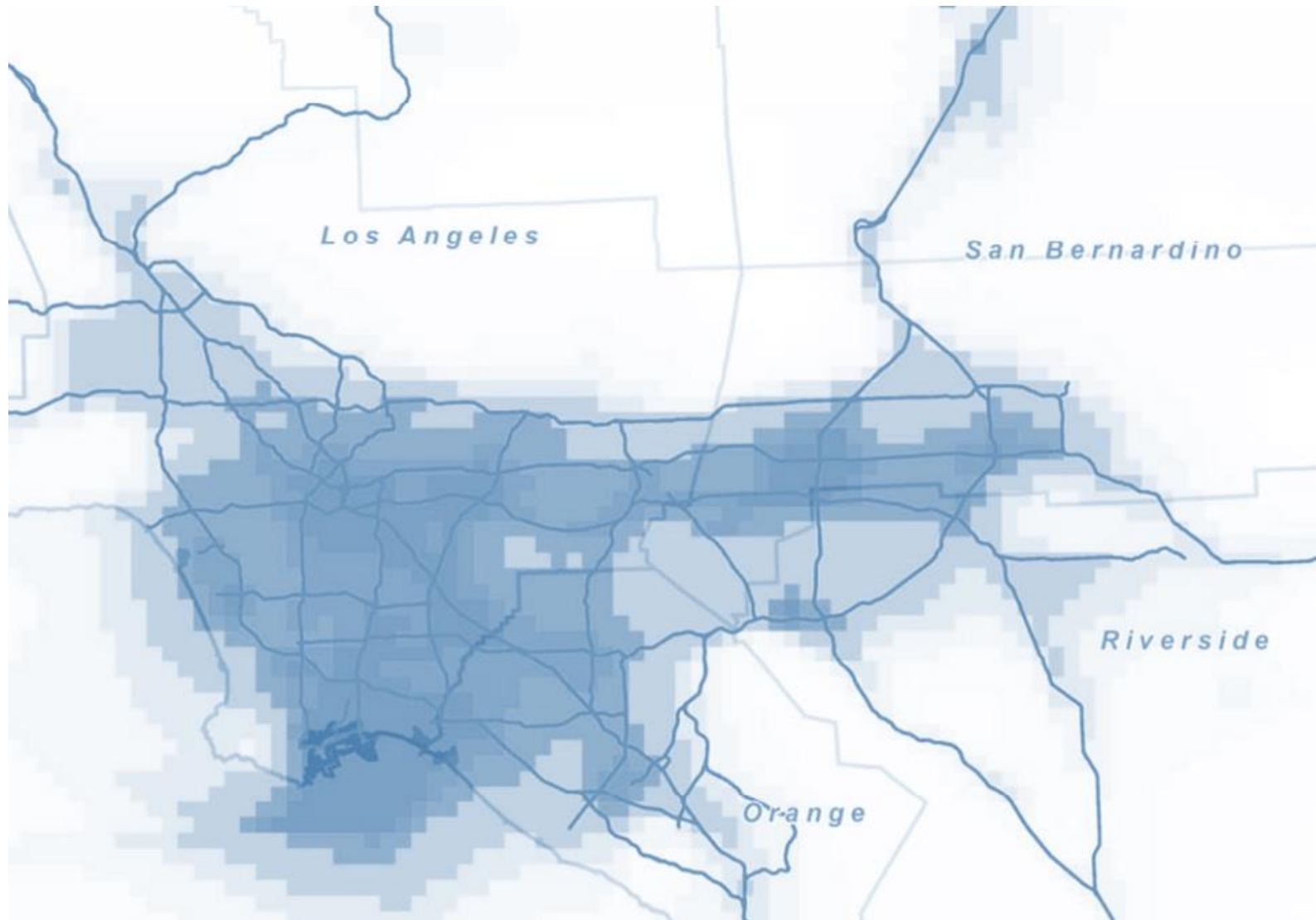
Regional



Toxic Air
Contaminants

Local

Regional Air Toxics in 2005



Regional Air Toxics in 2012



Regional Air Toxics in 2012



Key elements of AB 617

**Community
Air
Monitoring**

**Community
Emission
Reduction
Plan**

**Easier
Access to
Emissions
Data**

**Community
centered**

**Best
Emission
Controls**

**Clean
Technology
Investments**



Community Identification & Prioritization for AB 617



- AB 617 is an ongoing program (years/decades)
- CARB likely to select 5-10 communities for 1st year across the state
- Significant workload to implement in each community

Guiding Principles

- Prioritize disadvantaged communities that are disproportionately affected by air pollution.
- Utilize appropriate existing data and tools, especially those that have gone through the public process.
- Thoughtfully consider and integrate public input.
- Prioritize communities with known local sources of air pollution where Community Plans would have significant and additional positive impacts.
- Work toward promoting health equity by prioritizing most heavily burdened and disadvantaged communities.





What has been done so far?

Outreach

- **Feb-Apr 2018: 5 community meetings** (Commerce, Wilmington, Riverside, San Bernardino, Anaheim) to seek input on criteria for community identification
- **May-Jun 2018: 5 additional community meetings** (Santa Ana, Jurupa Valley, South Gate, Colton, San Fernando) to seek input on criteria for community prioritization
- Conducted significant **outreach at other public events**

Technical Work and Collaboration with CARB

- Evaluated **technical data** to help inform community identification and prioritization
- Participated in **CARB working groups** for emissions reporting, community identification and plans, and BARCT clearinghouse

Community self-nominations

Feb-May 2018: SCAQMD staff received community nominations from community members and organizations (**148 nominations from 21 communities**)

Los Angeles County

- Carson
- East Los Angeles
- South East Los Angeles (Maywood, Huntington Park, Walnut Park, Cudahy, Commerce, Southgate)
- Northridge
- Pacoima / Sun Valley
- Paramount
- Porter Ranch / Granada Hills
- Torrance
- Wilmington / West Long Beach
- Palmdale / Lancaster (out of jurisdiction)

Orange County

- Buena Park
- Santa Ana (Madison Park)

Riverside County

- Coachella Valley
- Corona (Corona – Terramor, Corona - Trilogy at Glen Ivy, Sycamore Creek, Temescal Valley)
- Jurupa Valley (Limonite, Mira Loma, Sunny Slope, Van Buren)
- Moreno Valley
- East Riverside

San Bernardino County

- Rancho Cucamonga (Alta Loma, Etiwanda)
- San Bernardino (North Rialto, West San Bernardino, Bloomington)

Other / multi-county

- Inland Southern California/Inland Empire

Received on or before May 16 through web or hard copy form submission, email, mail and through public comment in community meetings

Key input received to date

Air pollution sources

Diesel sources
(freeways, trucks,
warehouses,
railyards)

Oil production &
processing (wells,
refineries)

Landfills, scrap
yards, hazardous
waste sites

Proximity/land use factors

Schools near
air pollution
sources/
industrial
areas

Concentration of
industries

Green spaces

Population factors

Population
density

Low income

Communities of
color

Access to
healthcare

Asthma, cancer
rates

Education levels

Children & elderly



Technical data sources

Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) IV - SCAQMD

- Regional **air toxics** study
- Air toxics **cancer risk**
- **Diesel** particulate matter accounts for 2/3 of risk
- **Multiple pollution sources**

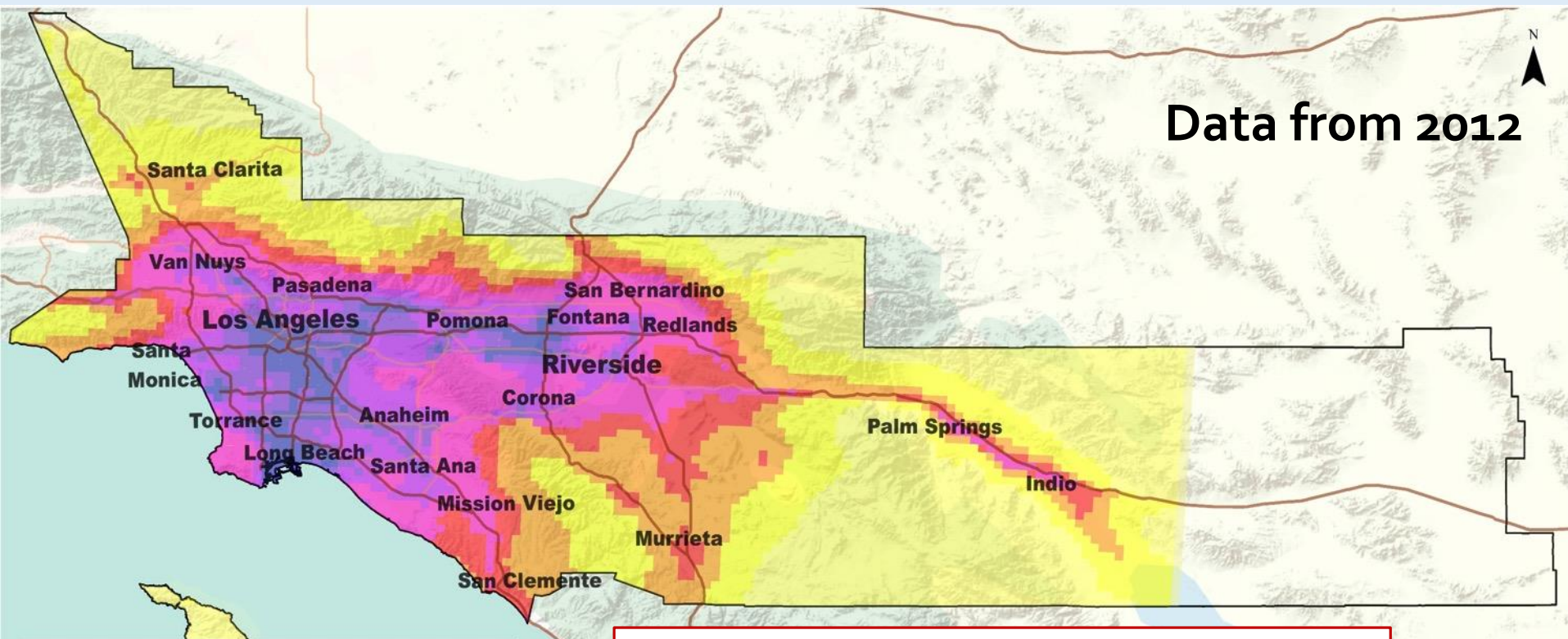
Schools Near Freeways and Industrial Areas

- **Schools** and **day care centers** with **industrial zones** or **freeways** within 1000 feet.

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 - OEHHA

- Pollution factors (**Multiple pollution sources**):
 - Ozone, PM_{2.5}, **Diesel PM**
 - Drinking water contaminants
 - Pesticide use, toxic releases, traffic density
 - Cleanup sites, groundwater threats, **hazardous waste** generators and facilities, impaired water bodies, **solid waste** sites and facilities
- Population factors:
 - **Asthma**, heart disease, low birth weight
 - **Educational attainment**, housing burden, linguistic isolation, poverty, unemployment

Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES IV)



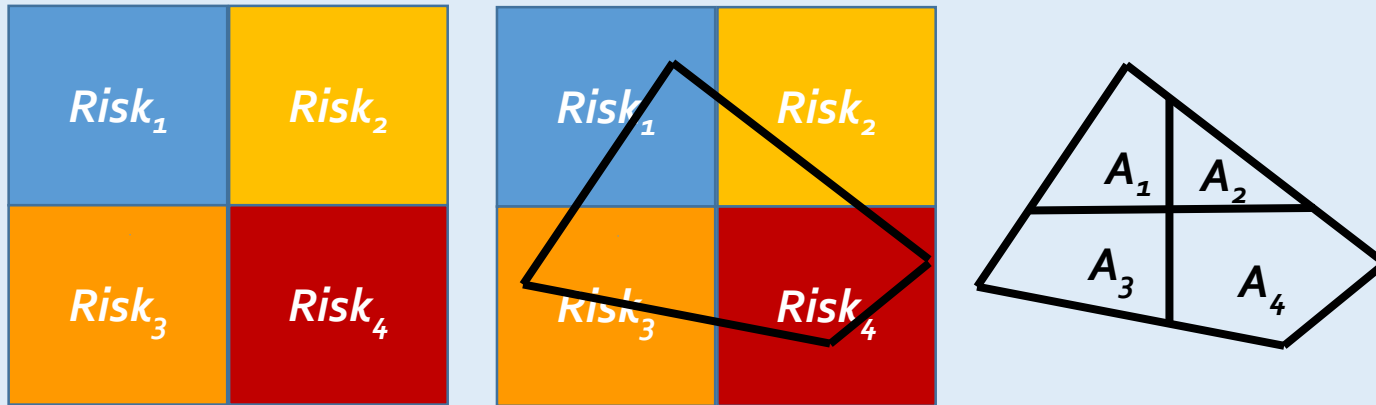
Cancer Risk Per Million

<100	400 - 500
100 - 200	500 - 800
200 - 300	800 - 1000
300 - 400	1000 - 1200
	>1200

Main findings:

- Diesel Particulate Matter (PM) accounted for 2/3 of air toxics cancer risk
- Ports (ships), rail yards and goods movement corridors (trucks) are large sources of diesel PM.

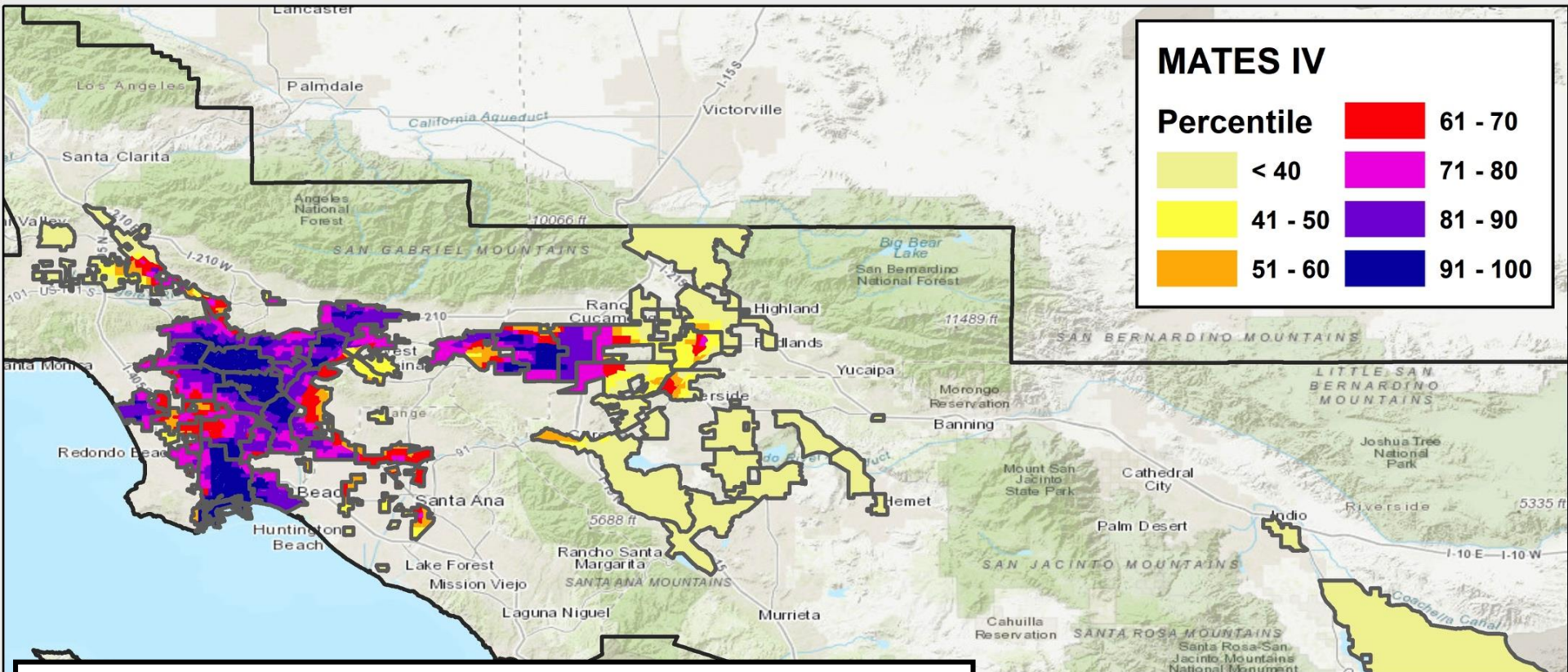
Spatial data conversion



Risk in census tract, $Risk_T$, is the area-weighted average of the gridded risks:

$$Risk_T = \frac{A_1 \cdot Risk_1 + A_2 \cdot Risk_2 + A_3 \cdot Risk_3 + A_4 \cdot Risk_4}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4}$$

MATES IV ranking in communities under consideration



Percentile is calculated in relationship to all census tracts in **SCAQMD** jurisdiction



South Coast AQMD

Source: Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRC, NFWA, NGA, NIT, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (OEHHA)

Pollution Burden

Exposures



Ozone



PM2.5



Diesel PM



Pesticide Use



Traffic



Drinking Water Contaminants



Toxic Releases from Facilities

Environmental Effects



Solid Waste Sites and Facilities



Cleanup Sites



Groundwater Threats



Impaired Water Bodies



Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities

Population Characteristics

Sensitive Populations



Asthma



Cardiovascular Disease



Low Birth-Weight Infants

Social and Economic Factors



Poverty



Unemployment



Educational Attainment



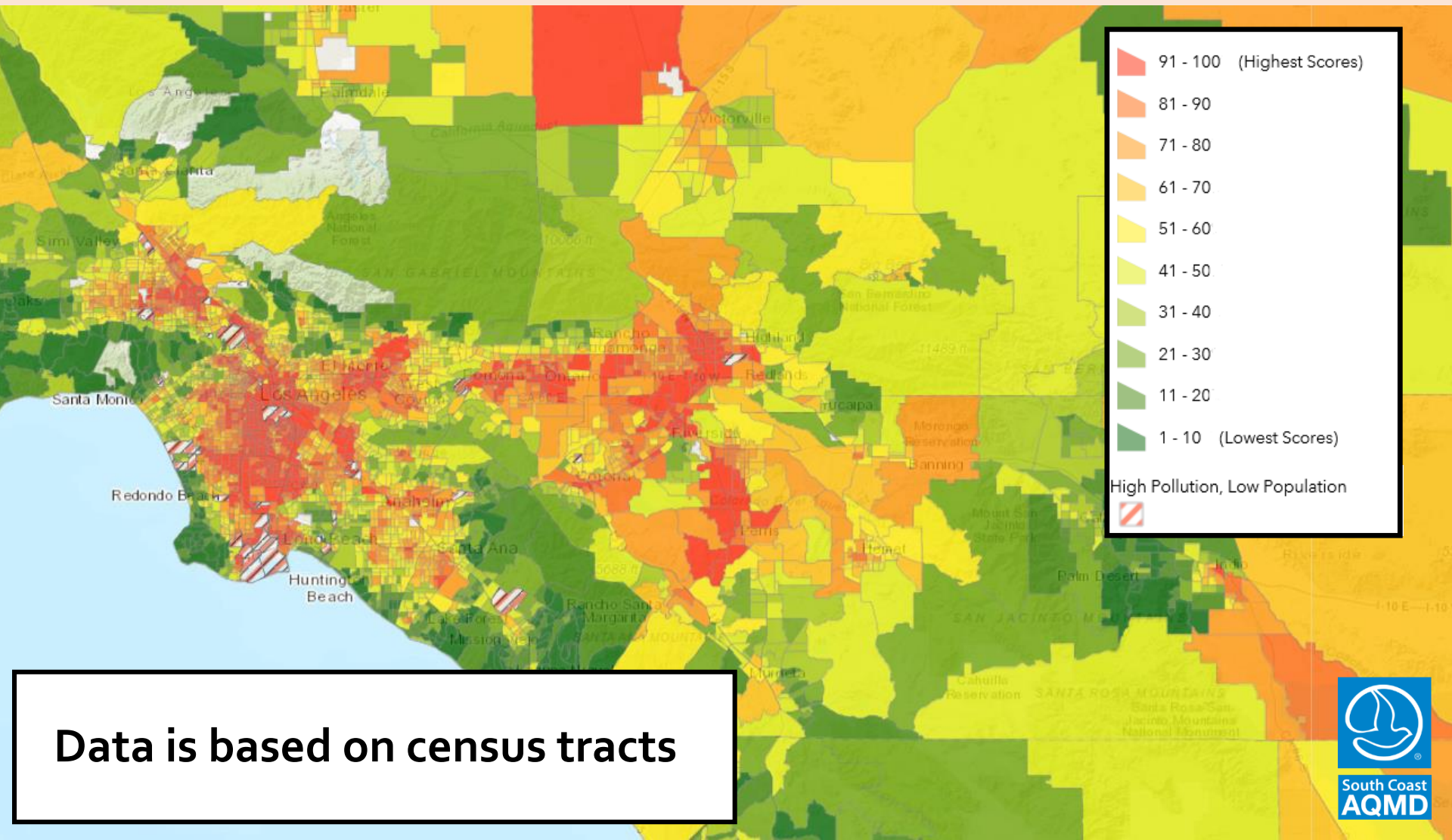
Linguistic Isolation



Housing Burdened Low Income Households

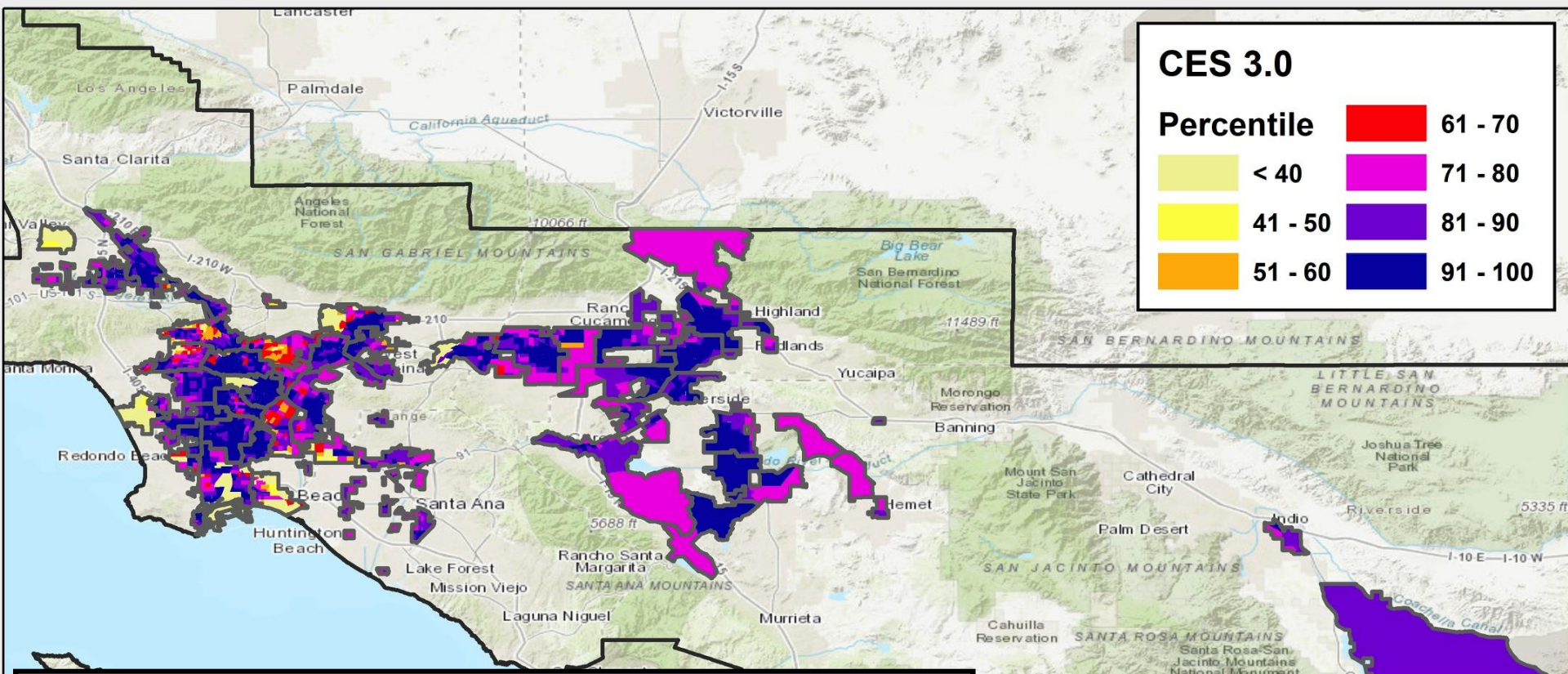
OEHHA:
Office of
Environmental
Health Hazard
Assessment
(State agency)

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (OEHHA)



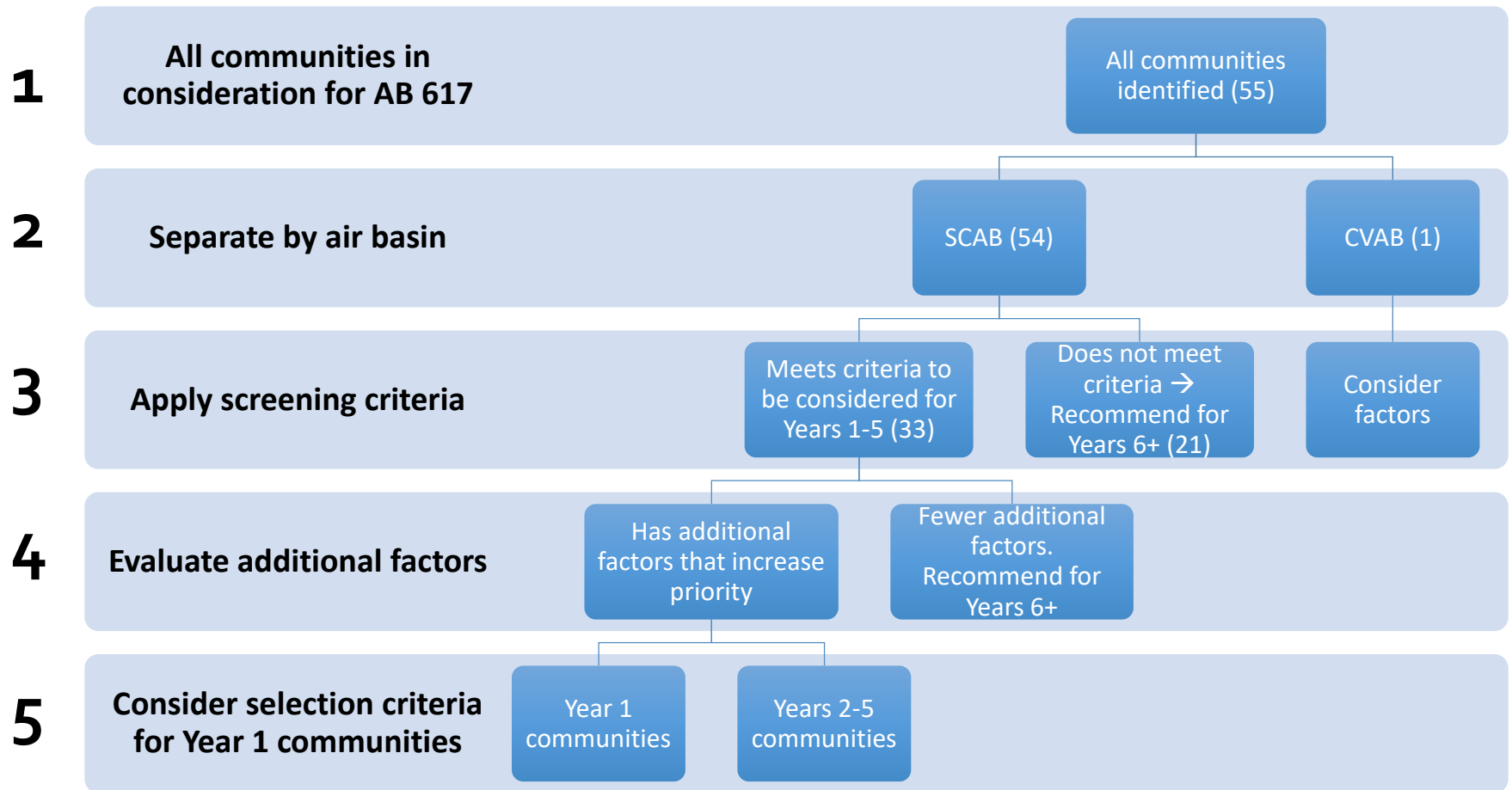
Data is based on census tracts

CalEnviroScreen 3.0 ranking in communities under consideration



Percentile is calculated in relationship to all census tracts in **the state of California**

Summary Methods and Criteria for Community prioritization



STEP 1: TECHNICAL METHODS AND CRITERIA

We first **identified communities using a broadly inclusive approach.**

Preliminary list includes each of the following:

- (1) Top 25% of MATES IV air toxics cancer risk
- (2) Top 25% of CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score
- (3) Community nominations (148 nominations received through 5/17/2018)
- (4) Communities with the highest density of schools within 1,000 feet of industrial land use

Preliminary List of Communities Under Consideration (Alphabetical order, 55 communities)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- Azusa / Duarte / Monrovia / Arcadia / North 605
- Bell / Bell Gardens / Cudahy
- Canoga Park / Northridge / Reseda / Van Nuys / Panorama City / Winnetka / Tarzana
- Commerce / Maywood / Vernon
- Compton / Rancho Dominguez / Willowbrook / Lynwood
- Culver City (East) / Palms (East)
- Downey / Bellflower / Lakewood (North) / Cerritos (North)
- Downtown Los Angeles
- East Los Angeles / Boyle Heights
- El Monte / South El Monte / Avocado Heights / Hacienda Heights / West La Puente
- Gardena / Alondra Park / Lawndale
- Glendale (Central & South) / Burbank
- Hollywood / Los Feliz / Atwater Village / Echo Park / Silver Lake
- Inglewood / Hawthorne / Westmont / Vermont
- La Puente / Covina / West Covina / Baldwin Park
- Long Beach (East)
- LAX / Lennox / El Segundo
- Montebello
- Pacoima / North Hollywood / Sun Valley / San Fernando / Sylmar
- Paramount / Long Beach (North)

- Pasadena near I-210
- Porter Ranch
- San Gabriel / Rosemead / Monterey Park / Alhambra (South)
- San Pedro / West Carson / Harbor City (East)
- Santa Fe Springs / Norwalk / West Whittier / Los Nietos / Pico Rivera
- South Gate / Huntington Park / Florence – Firestone / Walnut Park
- South Los Angeles / South East Los Angeles / Hyde Park
- Torrance
- Westlake / Korea Town / Midcity / Mid-Wilshire
- Wilmington / Long Beach (West) / Carson

ORANGE COUNTY

- Anaheim / Fullerton / Orange
- Costa Mesa
- Huntington Beach
- La Habra
- Santa Ana
- Westminster / Garden Grove / Stanton

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

- Beaumont
- Corona / Temescal Valley
- Indio / Eastern Coachella Valley
- Hemet / San Jacinto
- Lake Elsinore
- Mira Loma / Jurupa Valley / Eastvale / Pedley
- Moreno Valley
- Perris / Nuevo
- Riverside (Central & East) / Rubidoux
- Riverside (West)

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

- Bloomington / Fontana / Rialto
- Colton / Grand Terrace / San Bernardino (Southwest)
- Highland / Crestline
- Rancho Cucamonga / Ontario (East)
- Redlands / Loma Linda
- San Bernardino / Muscoy

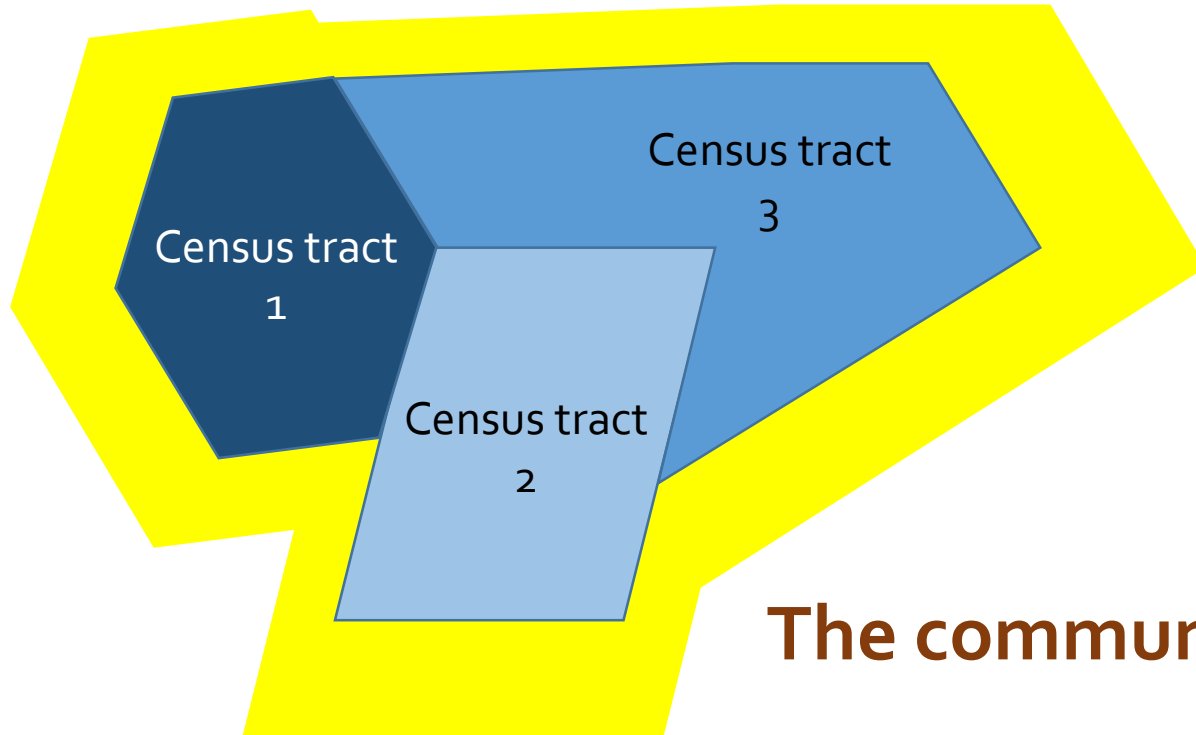
CROSS COUNTY

- Cerritos / Buena Park / Artesia / La Mirada / Hawaiian Gardens
- Ontario (West) / Montclair / Upland / Claremont (South) / Pomona / Chino / Walnut (East) / San Dimas (South)

Apr-May 2018: SCAQMD staff provided reports to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with this list

CARB likely to select 5 to 10 communities statewide for year 1

Communities are based on census tracts



The community

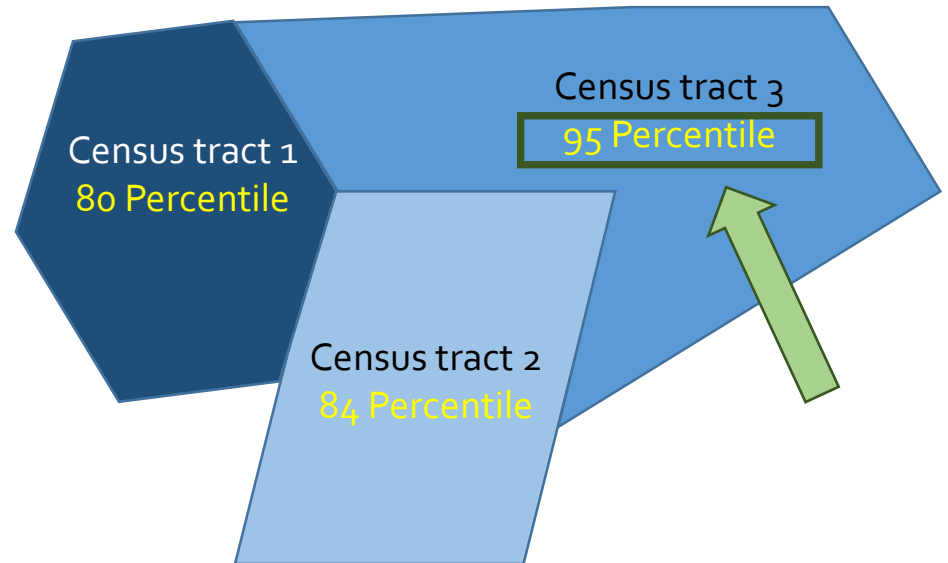


Ranking calculation example

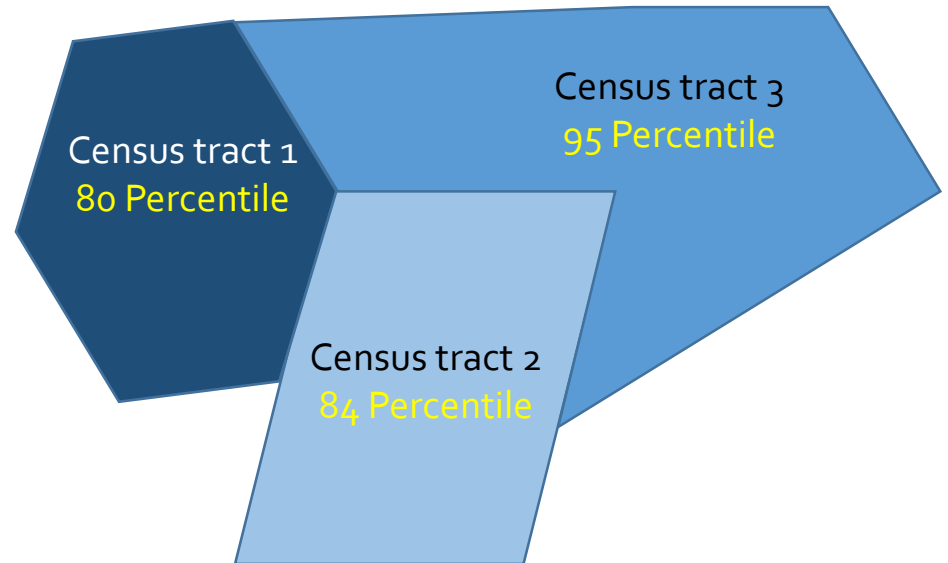
Percentile:

A number that shows how the census tract compares to the rest of the region.

The higher the number the more impacted the community is



Ranking calculation example *weighted by population*



Step 1: $80 * population_1 + 95 * population_2 + 84 * population_3$

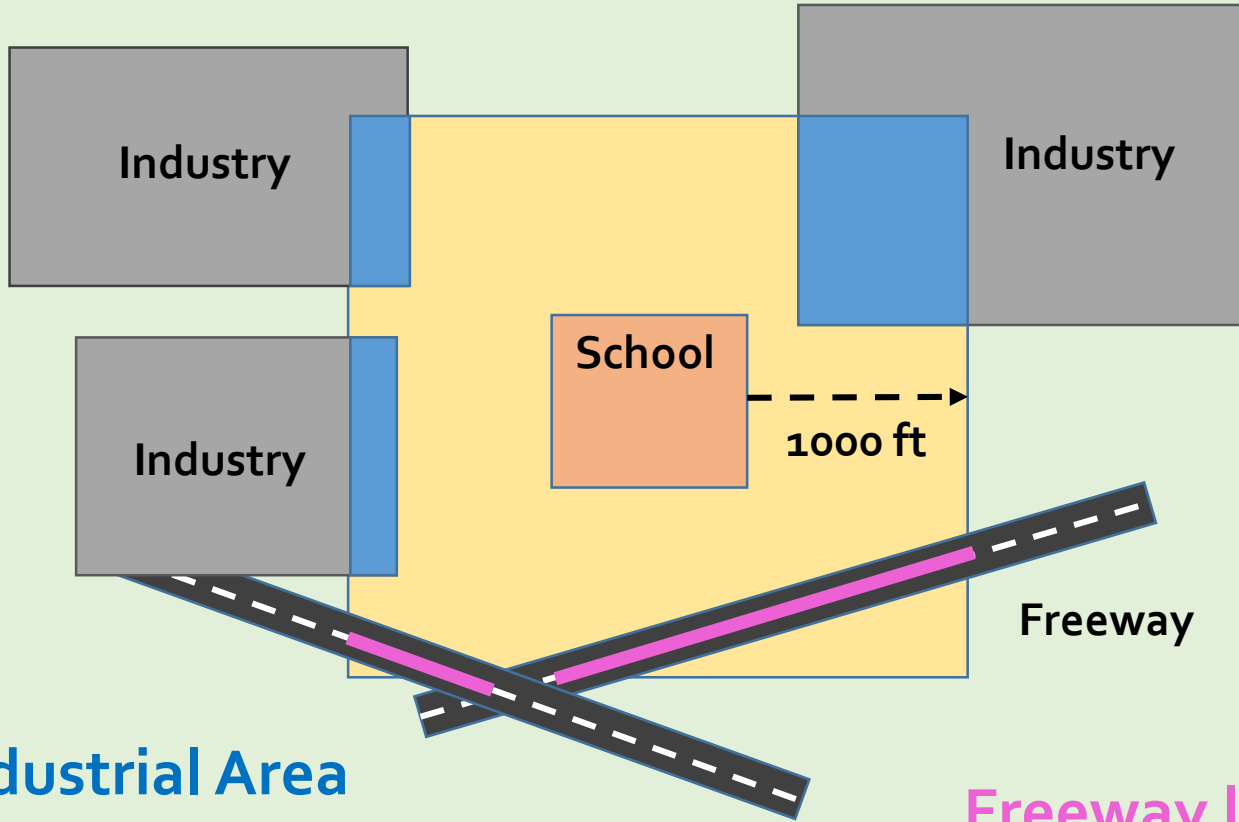
Step 2: Result is divided by $(population_1 + population_2 + population_3)$



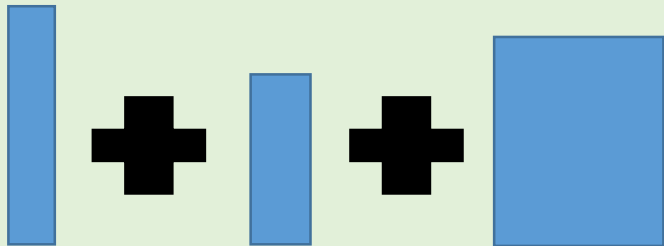
Schools near industrial areas & freeways – data sources

- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) land use data from 2012 provides information about:
 - School locations
 - Daycare center locations
 - Industrial land use
- Industrial land use includes: heavy industry, light industry, warehousing
 - Does not include transportation corridors
- Freeway data from CalTrans database (2016)

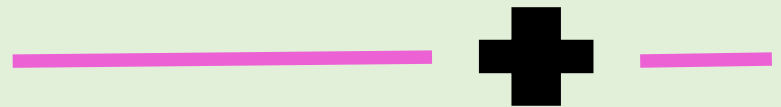
Schools near industrial areas & freeways



Industrial Area

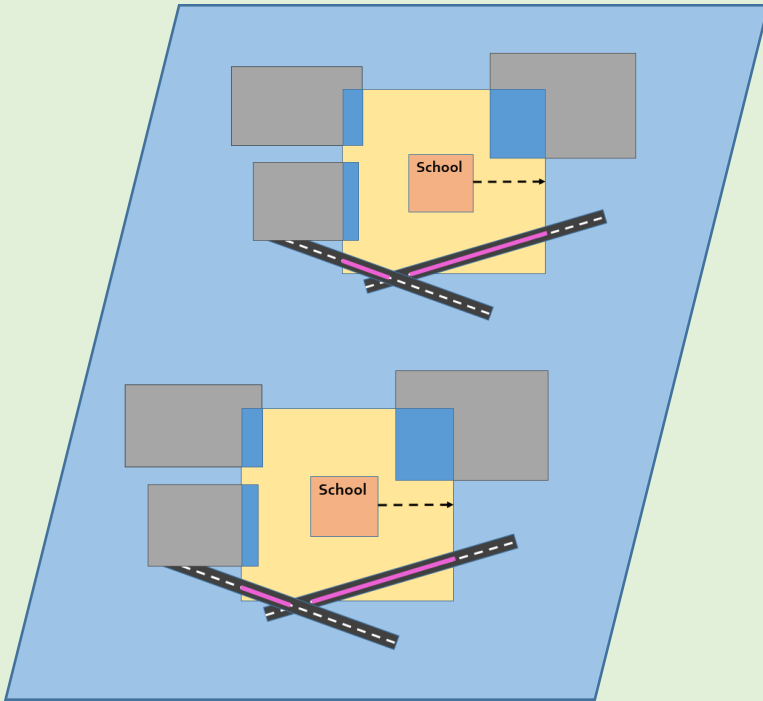


Freeway length



Industrial areas and freeway lengths are added separately within each census tract

Census tract 2



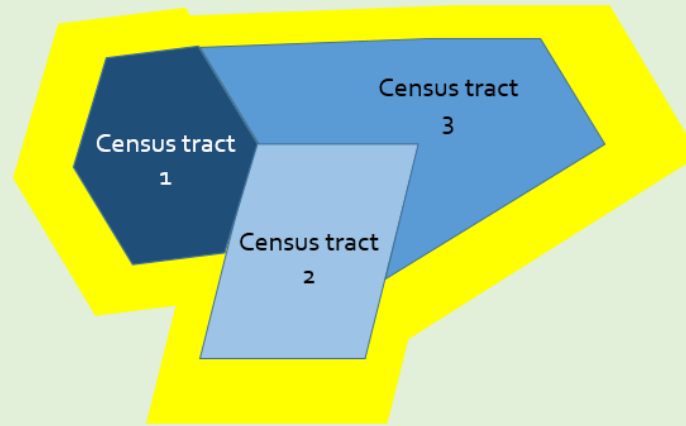
$A_{industry}$



$L_{freeway}$

Industry area within school buffer in the community

Average



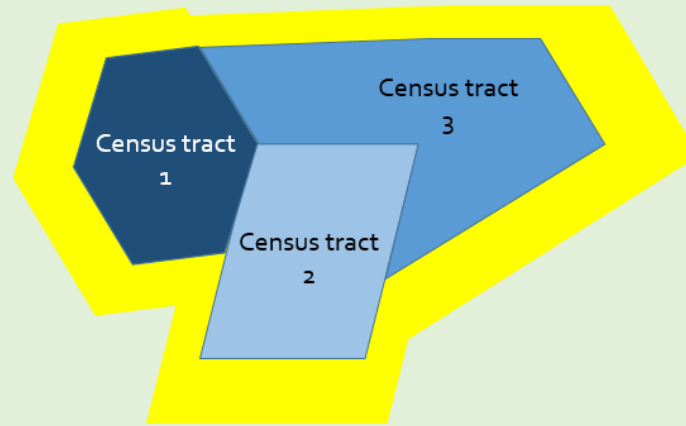
$$CT_{i,1} = \frac{(A_{industry_1} * population_1)}{Max CT_i Value}$$

$$CT_{i,2} = \frac{(A_{industry_2} * population_2)}{Max CT_i Value}$$

$$CT_{i,3} = \frac{(A_{industry_3} * population_3)}{Max CT_i Value}$$

Freeway length within school buffer in the community

Average



$$CT_{f,1} = \frac{(L_{freeway_1} * population_1)}{Max CT_f Value}$$

$$CT_{f,2} = \frac{(L_{freeway_2} * population_2)}{Max CT_f Value}$$

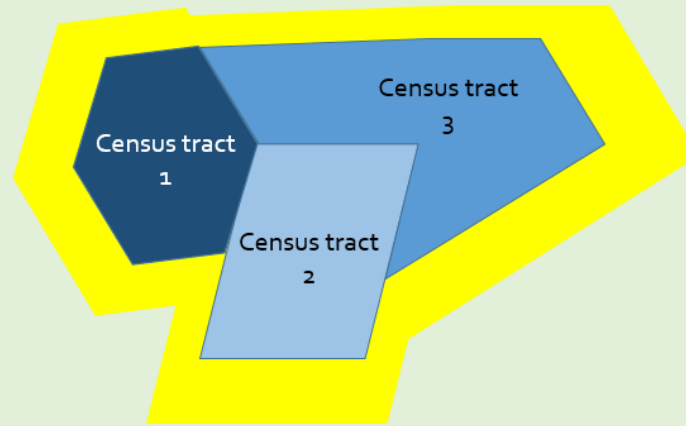
$$CT_{f,3} = \frac{(L_{freeway_3} * population_3)}{Max CT_f Value}$$

Average proximity metric

$$\frac{\frac{CT_{i,1} + CT_{f,1}}{2} + \frac{CT_{i,2} + CT_{f,2}}{2} + \frac{CT_{i,3} + CT_{f,3}}{2}}{\text{Area of Community}}$$

Industry area within school buffer in the community

Maximum



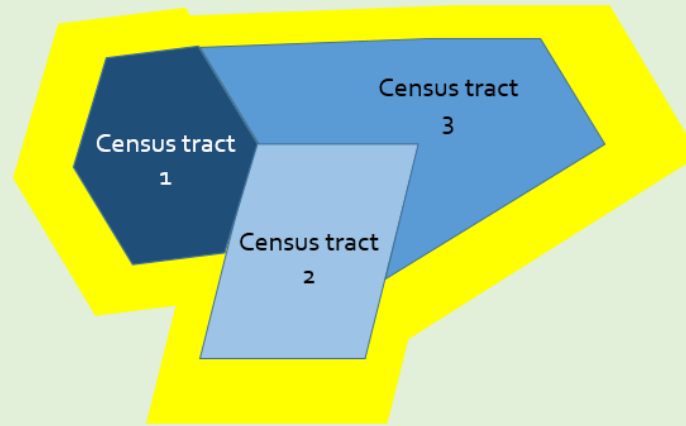
$$CT_{i,1} = \frac{(A_{industry_1} * population\ density_1)}{Max\ CT_i\ Value}$$

$$CT_{i,2} = \frac{(A_{industry_2} * population\ density_2)}{Max\ CT_i\ Value}$$

$$CT_{i,2} = \frac{(A_{industry_3} * population\ density_3)}{Max\ CT_i\ Value}$$

Freeway length within school buffer in the community

Maximum

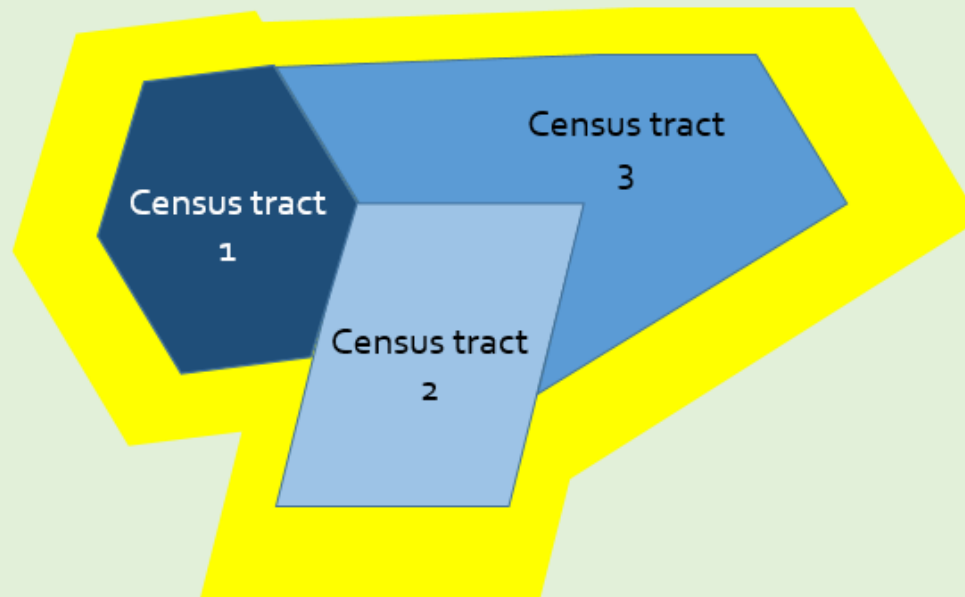


$$CT_{f,1} = \frac{(L_{freeway_1} * population\ density_1)}{Max\ CT_f\ Value}$$

$$CT_{f,2} = \frac{(L_{freeway_2} * population\ density_2)}{Max\ CT_f\ Value}$$

$$CT_{f,3} = \frac{(L_{freeway_3} * population\ density_3)}{Max\ CT_f\ Value}$$

Maximum proximity to industrial area



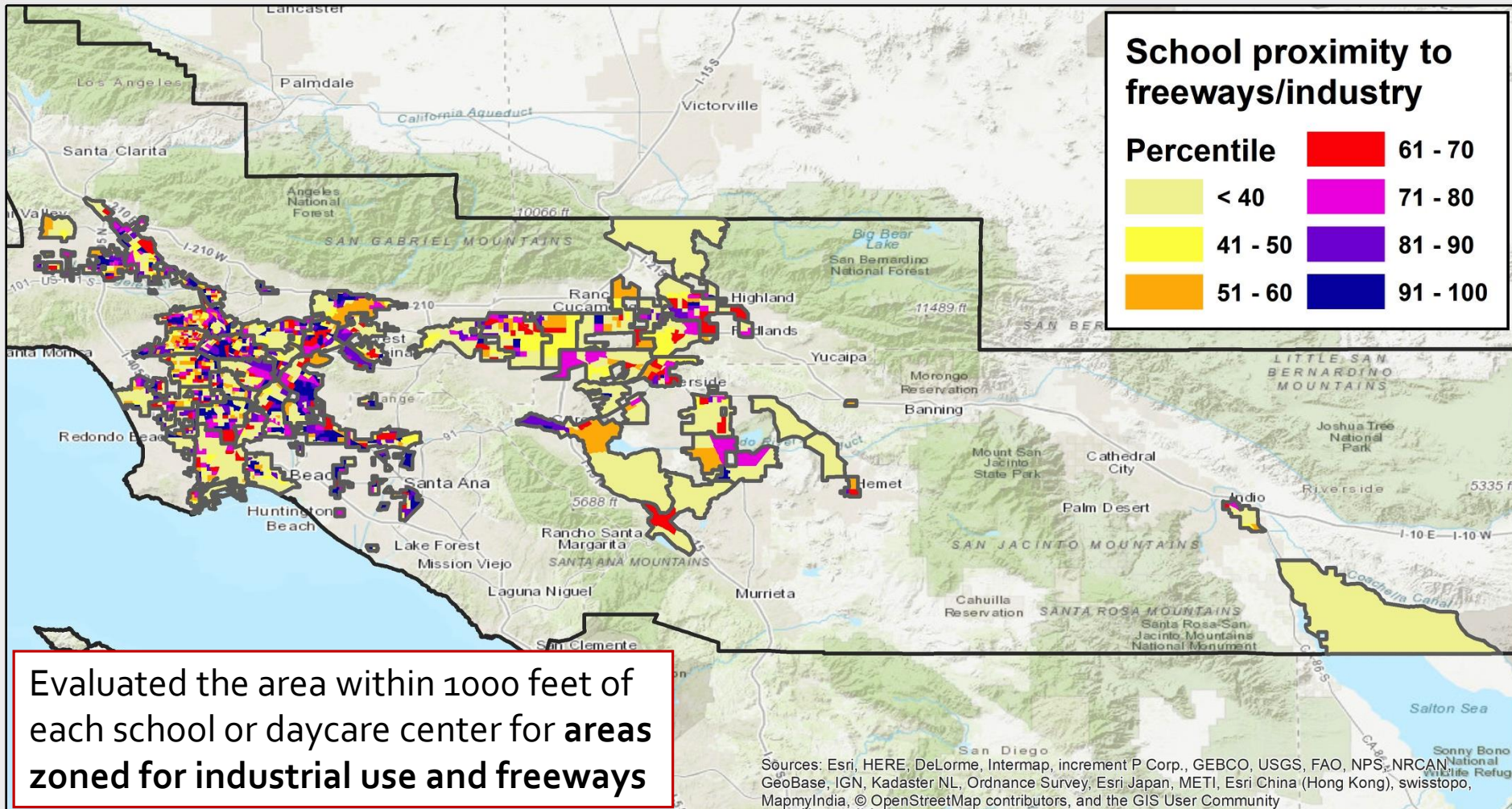
$$CT_1 = \frac{CT_{i,1} + CT_{f,1}}{2}$$

$$CT_2 = \frac{CT_{i,2} + CT_{f,2}}{2}$$

$$CT_3 = \frac{CT_{i,3} + CT_{f,3}}{2}$$

$$\text{Maximum Proximity} = \text{Max}(CT_1, CT_2, CT_3)$$

Schools near industrial areas and freeways (*maximum*)



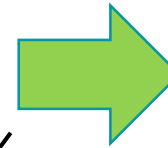
STEP 2: SEPARATE BY AIR BASIN



STEP 3: APPLY SCREENING CRITERIA

For SCAB communities (54 communities)

CalEnviroScreen score in Top 5%, AND
MATES IV air toxics cancer risk in Top 50%



33 communities
meet both
criteria

For CVAB community (Indio/Eastern Coachella Valley)

Consider existing data and current efforts in recommending
implementation schedule

Additional factors to consider in initial implementation schedule

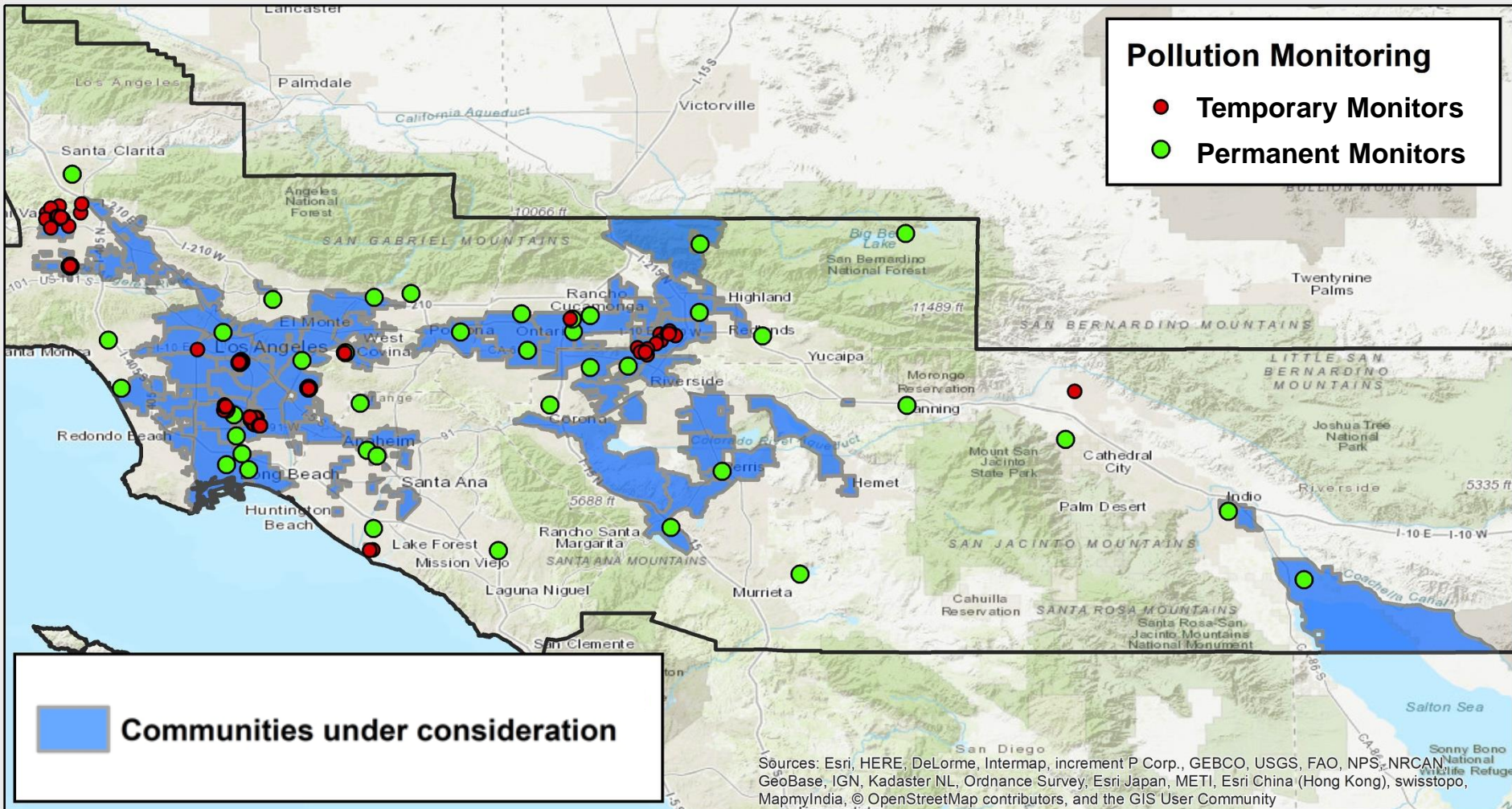


Communities with **many schools** near industrial areas or freeways



Past or current air monitoring

Past & Current Air Monitoring Conducted by SCAQMD



Additional factors to consider in initial implementation schedule



Communities with **many schools** near industrial areas or freeways



Past or current air monitoring



Past or current community plans or programs



Broad-based community support (e.g. self-nominations)

STEP 4: EVALUATE ADDITIONAL FACTORS – CRITERIA (AMONG THE 33 SCAB COMMUNITIES THAT MET THE SCREENING CRITERIA)

Additional Factors:

(A) Self-nomination received

(B) Past or current air monitoring study findings

(C) Past or current community plans

(D) School proximity metric > 1500

Additional Factors	Initial Recommendation
Two or more additional factors	Consider for Years 1-5
Self-nomination received	Consider for Years 1-5
One or no additional factors	Year 6+

STEP 5: CONSIDER SELECTION CRITERIA FOR YEAR 1 COMMUNITIES

Given the short time frames and uncertain resources, staff is recommending communities for Year 1 that have a “head start”.



Communities where existing or past community air monitoring or community plans pave the way for rapid AB 617 plan implementation



Consider geographic diversity and diverse air pollution issues



Resources from local agencies and organizations that would contribute to the rapid implementation of this program

Future steps

Jun

- SCAQMD receives public input on community prioritization criteria and incorporates the comments

July

- SCAQMD Board considers list of communities and prioritization
- SCAQMD provides report to CARB with recommendations on implementation schedule

Sept

- CARB Board considers statewide AB617 strategy

Community tool: Story map

Includes:

- Background on AB 617
- MATES IV data
- CalEnviroScreen 3.0 data

Visit: www.aqmd.gov/ab617

AB 617 Community Screening Tool - For Discussion Purposes

SCAQMD



1 Using available information to guide AB 617 efforts

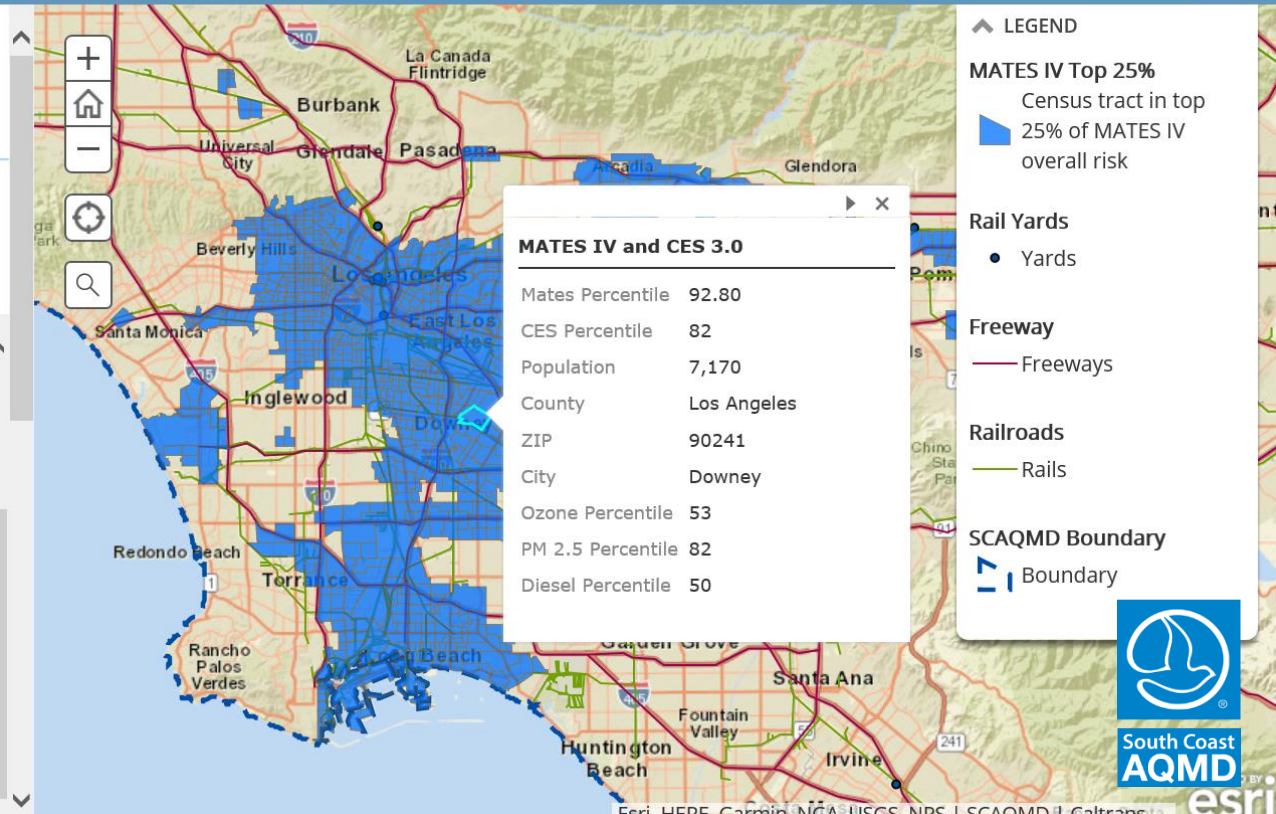
2 MATES IV Top 25% (76th to 100th Percentile)

In this map, the blue areas represent the top 25% of the air toxics cancer risk in the Basin.

How is this calculated?

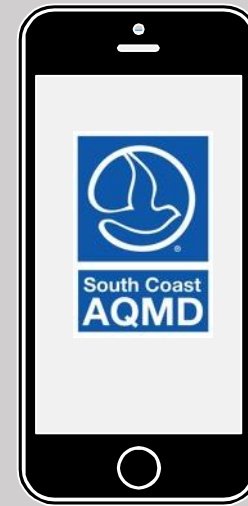
This percentage is calculated according to the air toxics cancer risk attributed to each census tract when compared to other census tracts in the jurisdiction. When we say a census tract is within the top 25% we mean that the cancer risk of that census tract due to air toxics is higher than the remaining 75% of the census tracts.

Visit [SCAQMD's MATES IV website](http://www.aqmd.gov/ab617) for more information on the study.



South Coast AQMD

Stay connected



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