Ozone Early Action Plan
Northern Shenandoah Valley

1st Semi-Annual Status Report

for

The Northern Shenandoah Valley Ozone Early Action Compact Area

June 30, 2003

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Introduction & Project Background

In 1997, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a new 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). This standard was the result of a review of ground level ozone and related health impacts, and was set to replace the older 1-hour standard. The purpose of this new standard was to address the longer-term impact of ozone exposure at lower levels. As such, the new standard is set at a lower level (0.08 parts per million) than the previous standard (0.120 parts per million) and is more protective of human health.

As part of the implementation of the new standard, states submitted area designation recommendations to the EPA in June of 2000 that identified potential ozone nonattainment areas based on air quality data from 1997 to 1999. The Northern Shenandoah Valley area of Virginia (Frederick County & Winchester City) was identified at that time as one of the potential nonattainment areas in Virginia, mainly based on the fact that ozone concentrations exceeding the standard had been recorded at the monitor located in Frederick County.

During the development of these state recommendations, as well as after this submission, a number of concerns were raised by the potential nonattainment areas about the adverse impacts of a possible nonattainment designation on these areas. In response, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) began to investigate voluntary actions that could be implemented proactively to improve air quality and lessen the possible impact of a formal nonattainment designation in areas that marginally exceed the new standard.

The most promising of all the options explored is the EPA's Ozone Early Action Compact (EAC) program. The EAC concept was originally developed by several areas in Texas in early 2002 and subsequently endorsed and expanded by the EPA as a national voluntary program.

EACs are voluntary agreements by the localities, states, and the EPA to develop Early Action Plans (EAPs) to reduce ozone precursor pollutants and improve local air quality in a proactive manner, and in a shorter time than what would occur through the traditional nonattainment area designation and planning process. These plans must include the same components that make up Traditional State Implementation Plans (SIPs). This includes emissions inventories, control strategies, schedules and commitments, and a demonstration of attainment based on photochemical modeling.

The goal of an EAP is to develop a comprehensive strategy that will bring an area into attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard by 2007. This goal will be achieved by selecting and implementing local ozone precursor pollutant control measures that when combined with other measures on the state and national level, are sufficient to bring the area into compliance with the standard. If the area is successful in developing a plan that demonstrates attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard by 2007, the EPA will defer the effective date of the nonattainment designation for the area. This deferral will remain in place as long as certain milestones are met, such as implementation of local controls by

2005. If all interim milestones are met, and the area demonstrates attainment of the standard during the period from 2005 to 2007 through air quality data, then the nonattainment designations will be withdrawn by EPA, without further regulatory requirements. If an area fails at any point in the process, it will revert back to traditional nonattainment status, with all the associated requirements of such a designation.

The Northern Shenandoah Valley area has entered into an Early Action Compact with both the Commonwealth and EPA for the area including the City of Winchester and Frederick County (WFC). This Compact was signed by all the parties involved and then submitted to the EPA by the required date (December 31, 2002). The area has subsequently established and empowered the Northern Shenandoah Valley Task Force to coordinate the development of the early air quality plan for the area. This Task Force has a diverse and knowledgeable membership, which will greatly aid in the development of a comprehensive plan.

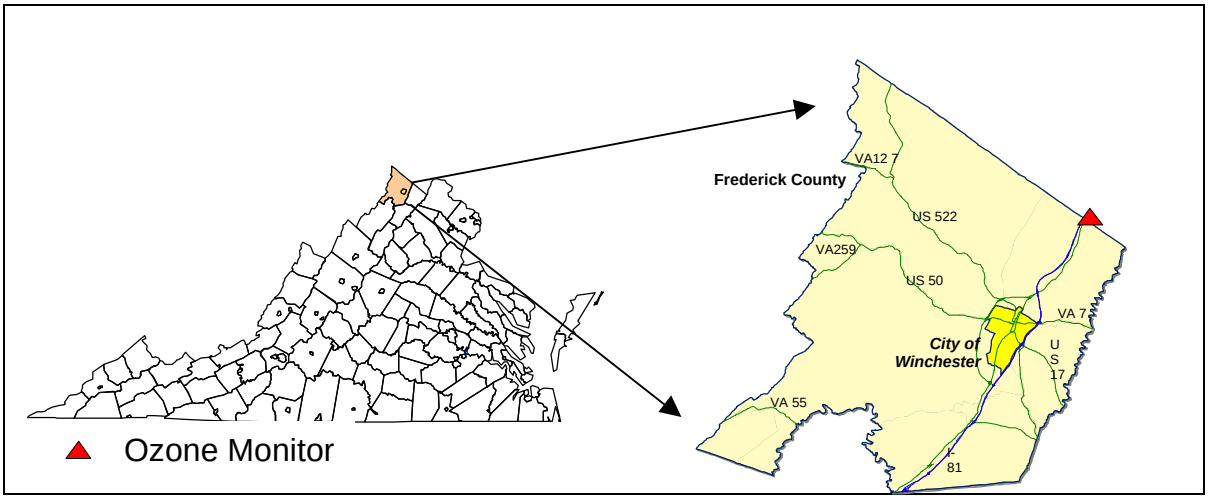
Both this area, and the other Early Action Compact area in Virginia (Roanoke), are well suited for this project due to their geographic location and extent, marginal nonattainment air quality levels, and common influences of ozone transport and other external factors. Both areas are located in the western part of Virginia and would be separate and relatively small nonattainment areas, if formally designated. It should be noted that contiguous jurisdictions in West Virginia and Maryland along the Interstate 81 corridor have also signed on to similar compacts.

The remainder of this status report describes the project area, the significant events and the progress made thus far, as well as efforts to encourage public participation in the process, and the technical support activities underway to support the overall planning effort.

Description of Early Action Area

The City of Winchester and Frederick County are located in the Valley and Ridge Region of Virginia that includes the Northern Shenandoah Valley and the Appalachian Ridge. The major urban center of the area is the City of Winchester that is in turn surrounded by the suburban/rural area of Frederick County. This urban center, along with the major commercial transportation corridor of Interstate 81, is located in the Valley portion of the project area. Much of the western portion of Frederick County is mountainous and is a forested rural area associated with the Appalachian Ridge. The majority of the area population and industry is centered in and around Winchester, and along the I-81 corridor. The area's ozone monitor is located in northeastern Frederick County just south of the West Virginia Border (Figure 1.)

Figure 1 – Winchester/Frederick County Early Action Area



The vital statistics of the area in terms of ozone related criteria are as follows:

- Land Area – 424 square miles
- Population (2000) – 82,794
- Population density (2000) – 195 per square mile
- Projected Population (2010) – 93,095
- Volatile Organic Compound Emissions (1999) – 24 tons per summer day
- Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions (1999) – 19 tons per summer day
- Prevailing Ozone Season Wind Direction – From the West/Southwest
- 8-hour Ozone Design Value (2000 – 2002) – 0.085 parts per million

PROJECT ORGANIZATION & PROGRESS SUMMARY

Organization

The Winchester – Frederick County Economic Development Commission (EDC) has worked closely with City and County officials to develop an inclusive stakeholder involvement process that will assist in producing a realistic and workable Early Action Plan (EAP). The Northern Shenandoah Valley Air Quality Improvement Task Force (Task Force) was initially established in November 2002 as the group that would develop the EAP for the area. The Task Force includes representatives of local governments, involved state and federal agencies, business and industry, as well as environmental groups. A complete list of Task Force members is included as Attachment A.

Progress Summary

After initial discussions and actions required for entering into the Early Action Compact at the end of 2002, the Task Force began meetings in February 2003 geared toward development of the required EAP. A sub-group of Task Force members conducted a competitive selection process to obtain professional assistance, and on March 26, 2003 a contract was executed with Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA). Environ International, Inc. will assist WSA. Environ International, Inc. is a well-known air sciences firm.

Monthly Task Force meetings then resumed for April, May and June 2003. The April Task Force meeting focused on a compilation of potential local emissions control strategies and included broad ranging discussions of which types of measures might be well-suited for the Winchester – Frederick County area. The May meeting continued to focus on emissions control strategies and developing consensus on which categories of controls should continue to be considered. Discussions at the June Task Force meeting centered on the actual June 16th milestone submittal on potential strategies under consideration. Summaries of 2003 Task Force meetings through June are included in Attachment B. (A listing of local emissions control strategies under consideration was submitted under separate cover for the June 16th milestone.)

Task Force Meetings were held in accessible locations and were open to the public and media representatives. These meetings were supplemented by presentations to the Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission, a special Public Briefing on the Early Action Compact, as well as numerous public sessions of the Winchester City Common Council and the Frederick County Board of Supervisors. A complete chronology of EAC/EAP activities is included as Attachment C.

Plans have been made for a July 2nd meeting of local government representatives to discuss progress on development of the EAP. Regular Task Force meetings will resume in August. Task Force members will be considering appointment of subcommittees to study potential emissions control strategies in more detail and plans to begin early public information and education activities.

The ultimate goal of this process is to develop an early action plan through the general consensus of the stakeholder group, and to obtain public acceptance and participation. Furthermore, the plan and specific control measures will require adoption at the local level prior to formal submission to the State and EPA.

AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

The air quality planning process is very complex and resource intensive. The DEQ has committed substantial financial and staff resources to complete this technical analysis for the early action project. This process typically involves a number of steps to evaluate air quality problems, and then to develop and test control strategies to solve the problem. In general, the major steps of this process are as follows:

- An air quality problem is observed through monitoring or some other mechanism.
- The current air quality conditions are evaluated by estimating baseline emission of the air pollutants contributing to the problem, the simulation of one or more observed events, or "episodes" of high pollution concentrations using a photochemical model. This is done to determine what conditions and factors contribute to these poor air quality events.
- Future air quality is then predicted using the same model by estimating future emissions, selecting emission control measures, and testing these measures to determine whether they will lessen or eliminate the air quality problem.

Two of the major analytical tools used to evaluate air quality as part of this process are the estimation of air pollutants in a given area, commonly referred to as emissions inventories, and regional or urban scale air quality models. Both of these activities are currently underway in order to support the development of a technically sound air quality plan.

Emissions Inventories

Emissions inventories are comprehensive estimates of all air pollutants emitted from all sources in a given geographic area during a given time period. These inventories represent numerous estimates on an individual source basis that are then summarized by major source categories. The inventory development process represents an extensive effort to collect emissions and/or related data combined with complex methods and models to produce the emissions estimates. The major source categories used in the inventory process are.

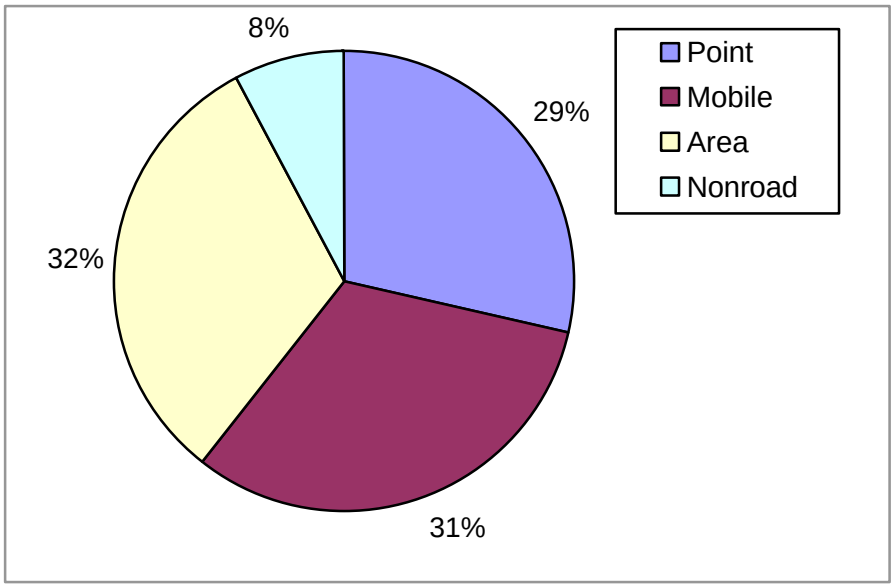
- **Stationary Point Sources**
  - Large utility and industrial facilities with significant individual emissions.
- **Mobile Sources**
  - Motor vehicles operated on public roads such as interstates, freeways, and local roads.
- **Area Sources**
  - Small individual sources of emissions such as gasoline distribution and marketing, solvent usage, and others.
- **Nonroad Mobile Sources**
  - Motor vehicles and equipment such as lawn & garden tools, construction equipment, locomotives, and aircraft.

The EPA currently requires states to develop periodic emissions inventories (PEI) of ozone precursor pollutants every three years for ozone areas to support planning and progress tracking. Many states including Virginia have expanded the coverage of this inventory to the entire state and have included additional pollutants. The EPA has also established as central repository, the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), to store and maintain all state developed periodic inventories on a national basis.

In the specific case of the ozone early action plan for the Northern Shenandoah Valley area, a baseline, projection, and controlled projection inventory must be developed to support the planning and modeling process. Due to the fact that a 1999 high ozone episode has been selected as the initial modeling exercise to support this project (see **Air Quality Modeling**), a baseline emissions inventory year of 1999 has also been selected which corresponds to the latest PEI inventory. Therefore, the NEI data will be used as a source of emissions data for this effort.

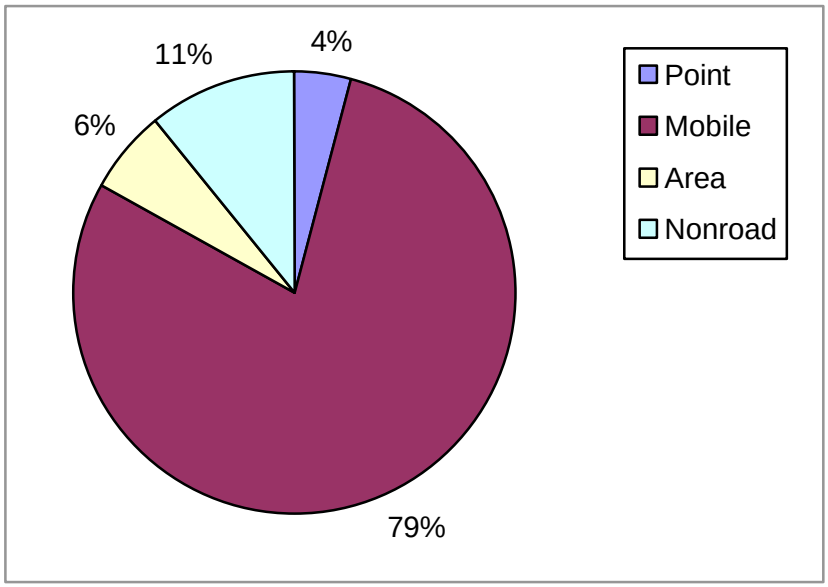
Summaries of the local baseline (1999) inventories for the two major ozone precursors, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) are presented below. The emissions from Winchester City and Frederick County are combined to produce a single summary of area emissions. Figure 2 and the associated data table presents the VOC emissions summary and Figure 3 (and table) presents the NO_X emissions summary. These inventories are expressed in terms of tons per ozone season day.

Figure 2: Northern Shenandoah Valley Emissions Inventory – 1999 Baseline Ozone Season Daily Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)



Summary of the Northern Shenandoah Valley Baseline VOC Emissions Inventory for Calendar Year 1999	
Major Source Categories	Emissions (tons/day)
Major Stationary Point Sources	
25 individual facilities (7 in Winchester, 18 in Frederick) - Description: Includes several printing, plastics, and mineral products industries. No utilities in the project area.	6.02 tpd
On-Road Mobile Sources	
Motor Vehicles on Interstates – Description: local and through traffic on the I-81 corridor. Large percentage of heavy-duty diesel trucks.	1.87 tpd
Motor Vehicles on all other Roads – Description: Vehicle traffic on all other public roads from major arterials to local roads.	4.88 tpd
Area Sources	
Use of solvent-based products – Description: paints, cleaners, consumer products, & others.	7.93 tpd
Gasoline distribution & Marketing – Description: Gasoline storage & transfer operation at terminals and service stations	1.43 tpd
All Others – description: Open burning, landfills, & others	0.26 tpd
Non-Road Mobile Sources	
Non-road equipment – Description: lawn & garden, construction, recreational vehicles and boats.	1.61 tpd
All others – Description: Locomotives & aircraft	0.04 tpd
Total	**24.04 tpd**

Figure 3: Northern Shenandoah Valley Emissions Inventory – 1999 Baseline Ozone Season Daily Emission of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X)



Summary of the Northern Shenandoah Valley Baseline NO_X Emissions Inventory for Calendar Year 1999	
Major Source Categories	Emissions (tons/day)
Major Stationary Point Sources	
25 individual facilities (7 in Winchester, 18 in Frederick) - Description: Includes several printing, plastics, and mineral products industries. No utilities in the project area.	0.75 tpd
On-Road Mobile Sources	
Motor Vehicles on Interstates - Description: local and through traffic on the I-81 corridor. Large percentage of heavy-duty diesel trucks.	7.75 tpd
Motor Vehicles on all other Roads - Description: Vehicle traffic on all other public roads from major arterials to local roads.	5.89 tpd
Area Sources	
Fuel Consumption – Description: Fuel consumption for heating, cooling, and other purposes in all sectors.	2.28 tpd
All Others – description: Open burning, landfills, & others	0.16 tpd
Non-Road Mobile Sources	
Non-road equipment – Description: lawn & garden, construction, recreational vehicles and boats.	1.89 tpd
All others – Description: Locomotives & aircraft	0.14 tpd
Total	**18.86 tpd**

Air Quality Modeling

Air Quality analyses are used to simulate the combination of meteorology, emissions, and atmospheric chemistry that promote ozone formation and higher ambient concentrations in a given area. Once a representative scenario, or episode conducive to ozone formation, based on an actual observed ozone event is selected and validated, various emission reduction strategies can be tested to predict whether they would succeed in reducing ozone and attaining the ozone standard. The major steps involved in photochemical modeling is as follows:

- Selection of type and geographic scale of photochemical model
- Selection of representative ozone episode(s)
- Base case episode modeling and validation
- Future year projection and attainment demonstration modeling

The specific Virginia early action-modeling plan is discussed below:

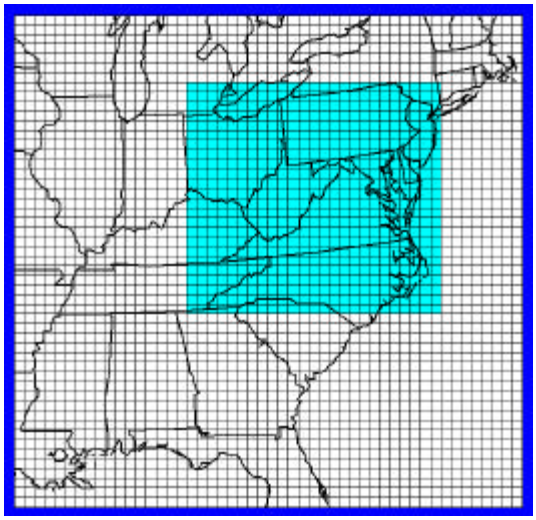
Model and Domain Selection

Due to the regional nature of ground level formation and transport that is prevalent in the Eastern United States, combined with the reasonable assumption the early action area is impacted by ozone transport, a regional photochemical modeling exercise has been selected for this project. This selection will allow for the evaluation of the impact of transport on the study area, as well as the impact of regional and national control strategies in reducing ozone transport into these areas.

The model selected for this purpose is EPA's MODELS3/CMAQ model, which is EPA's latest modeling platform for such analyses. The meteorological inputs required to run the model will be developed using the MM5 meteorology model, and the emissions inputs will be developed using the SMOKE emissions preprocessor model. The purpose of these model data input preprocessors is to temporally and spatially allocate these inputs to a grid system used by the photochemical model to recreate the atmospheric interaction of all these factors in promoting ozone formation.

Due to the need to model a larger region for ozone transport assessment, a regional domain that covers a large portion of the Mid-Atlantic States has been chosen to support the early action modeling. This domain has been used in previous analyses by the State to assess transport and the regional effect of emission reductions. The domain will consist of a series of descending grid cells from 36 kilometers (km) at the edges of the domain, to 12 km in the Mid-Atlantic area. A local 4 km exercise for the project area may be added later to provide further resolution. In this way, the resolution of the model and modeling results will be the highest in and around the early action planning areas. This modeling domain is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Early Action Modeling Domain of 36 km & 12 km Resolution

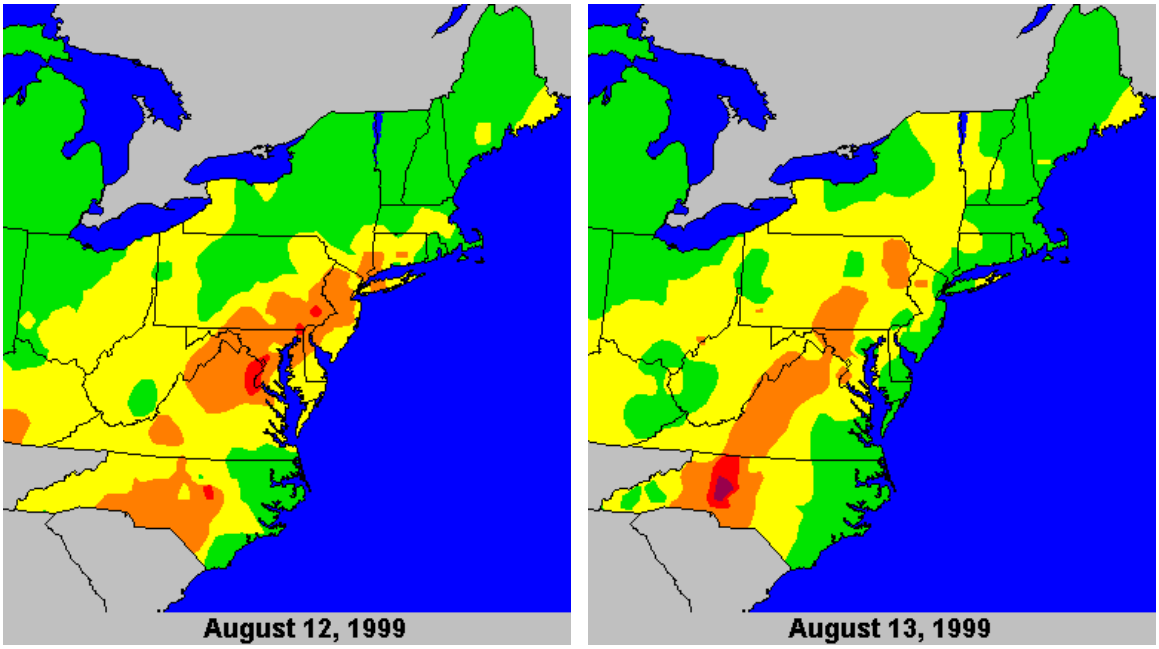


Episode Selection

One of the key aspects of a modeling analysis of a particular area and air pollution problem is to select one or more representative episodes to model. The selection process should reflect one or more of the prevailing meteorological and emissions conditions that produce higher levels of ozone in the subject area. An additional consideration for this project is that EPA guidance requires that the baseline emission inventory and subsequent episode(s) selected for an early action plan are no older than 1999. Finally, since three states are developing plans in the same general area, an episode common to all three was selected.

The result of this process produced an ozone episode that occurred on August 12th and 13th in 1999. This episode was selected mainly because exceedences of the ozone standard were observed at all the area monitors involved in this effort (including Roanoke), during this period. To adequately simulate the events leading up and following this episode, a 10-day period from August 8th to the 18th will be modeled. After the completion of this modeling exercise, an additional episode, probably in 2002, will be selected and modeled to retest and confirm the results of the initial modeling and to begin the analysis of other nonattainment areas in Virginia. The EPA ozone maps of the August 12th & 13th, 1999 episode are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: The Ozone Episode of July 12th & 13th during 1999



Modeling Progress to Date

A 1997 episode was originally selected to support the development of the early action plan since emissions and meteorological data were readily available and quality assured. However, subsequent to this decision, EPA early action plan guidance required that inventories and episodes no older than 1999 be used in this effort. As a result, the episode described above has been selected to support the air quality planning effort. However, this change in the modeling plan and episode has resulted in a change to the modeling project schedule.

As of the date of this document, the DEQ has obtained the necessary meteorological data for the 1999 episode and is working to preprocess this data through the MM5 model. Emissions data for 1999 from all states in the modeling domain has also been obtained from the NEI. This emissions data has been supplemented with state specific data from Virginia and West Virginia. The conversion of this data to SMOKE input files and the preprocessing of this data through the SMOKE emission model will soon be completed. After the conclusion of these data processing tasks, the modeling of the 1999 base case episode will begin. The base case modeling exercise is scheduled to be completed by the end of August.

Attachment A

Northern Shenandoah Valley Air Quality Improvement Task Force
List of Members

Ozone Early Action Plan
Northern Shenandoah Valley

AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT TASK FORCE

Revised 06.05.03

Local Government

- Winchester Common Council
  - Steve Bauserman
- Winchester City Planning
  - Tim Youmans
- Frederick County BOS
  - Linda Tyler
- Frederick County Planning
  - Eric Lawrence
- Winchester-Frederick County Economic Development Commission
  - Patrick Barker
  - Ken Jones
- Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission
  - Steve Kerr

State Government

- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
  - Tom Ballou
  - John Daniel
  - Jim Sydnor
- Virginia Department of Transportation
  - Amy A. Costello

National Government

- US Environmental Protection Agency
  - Eva Ammentorp
  - David Arnold
  - David G. Cole
  - Walter Wilkie

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Business

- New Business Development Committee (EDC)
  - Jim Deskins
- Existing Industry Development Committee (EDC)
  - Dave Kollar, D. K. Industrial Services Corp.
- Existing Industry Cluster Representative
  - Chuck Raymont, Lear Corporation (Winchester)
  - alt (Doug Wehrkamp, Southeastern Container)
- WFC Chamber of Commerce
  - Suellen Knowles

Business (cont)

- Shenandoah Valley Manufacturers Association
  - Jeff Rezin
- Petroleum Council
  - Bob Claytor
- Regional Printing Institute
  - TBA
- National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association
  - Gary Stoneburner

Environmental

- Friends of the Shenandoah
  - TBA
- Potomac Conservancy
  - Jim Lawrence
- Sierra Club - Virginia Chapter
  - Ms. Patricia DeZern, Director
- Southern Environmental Law Center
  - TBA
- Piedmont Environmental Council
  - Mr. Dan Holmes
- National Park Service
  - Ms. Holly Salazar
- Shenandoah National Park
  - Ms. Christi Gordon

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Public Health

- Lord Fairfax Environmental Health District
  - Kelly Vanover
- American Lung Association of Virginia
  - Ms. Dona Reynolds
- At Large Doctor
  - B. Frank Lewis
- Valley Health Systems
  - TBA

Community

- Community Consensus Coalition
  - Barbara Van Osten
- VISION
  - Jim Giraytys

Regional Participants

- Clarke County
  - John Sours, Clarke County Economic Development
  - TBA
- Warren County
  - Stephen A. Heavener, Front Royal-Warren Co. EDA
  - TBA
- Shenandoah County
  - Susie Hill, Economic Development and Tourism
  - TBA

Regional Ozone Early Action Plans

- Roanoke MSA
  - TBA
- Washington County, MD
  - TBA
- Berkeley/Jefferson, WV
  - TBA

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Attachment B

Northern Shenandoah Valley Task Force
Meeting Summaries

Northern Shenandoah Valley
Air Quality Improvement Task Force Meeting
February 4, 2003
Meeting Summary

The Task Force convened on Tuesday, February 4 to continue discussions on development of an Ozone Early Action Plan. The meeting was facilitated by Patrick Barker, Executive Director of Winchester – Frederick County Economic Development Commission.

The first item of business was the distribution of a revised Task Force roster and consideration of a mission statement for the group. Discussions then focused on obtaining professional assistance in developing the EAP.

Status of the Request for Proposals (RFP) was discussed and an RFP Review Committee was selected with representatives from each major group including local government, state government, business, community, public health and environmental interests.

The Virginia DEQ made a presentation entitled "Air Quality Modeling 101" and "Modeling Emissions Inventory 101" to give Task Force members some background and understanding needed for the EAP.

An additional Task Force sub group meeting would be held on February 11 to consider consultant proposals. It was concluded that a professional consultant to assist the group should be brought on board as soon as possible.

The next regularly scheduled Task Force meeting would be on March 4, 2003.

Northern Shenandoah Valley
Air Quality Improvement Task Force Meeting
March 4, 2003
Meeting Summary

The primary focus for the March 4th meeting of the Task Force was selection of a consultant to provide professional assistance in development of the ozone EAP. A discussion took place of those consultants which had submitted proposals and those that would be invited to make an oral presentation the following week at the offices of the Winchester – Frederick County Economic Development Commission.

In addition, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality made another "101" presentation, this time on emissions control strategies. Preliminary discussions of the types and effectiveness of various categories of controls were discussed.

The next meeting was set for April 10, 2003.

Northern Shenandoah
Air Quality Improvement Task Force Meeting
April 10, 2003
Meeting Summary

The Task Force members met at 10 a.m. at the Grafton School in Winchester. The 18 attendees met with representatives of Wilbur Smith Associates, a transportation/air quality consulting firm selected to assist them in development of their Ozone Early Action Plan (EAP).

Tom Ballou of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) kicked off the meeting with a discussion of new guidance from US EPA which provides more detail into the requirements for June 2003 EAP milestones. Mr. Ballou also discussed progress in developing emissions inventories and state strategies for nonattainment areas, which could be extended to Winchester-Frederick County. VDEQ also reported that they are preparing to include the Winchester-Frederick County area for ozone forecasts in the future, conceivably as early as next year.

Task Force members discussed pending US EPA deadlines and actions, which must take place to meet those deadlines.

Amy Costello of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) discussed some of the initiatives that her department is now undertaking or planning to undertake which could have an impact on air quality in the region. VDOT will be putting together a list of these initiatives for the Task Force for possible inclusion in the June 16th submittal to US EPA.

Stephen Kerr, of the Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission (NSVRC), discussed a wide variety of travel demand management (TDM) strategies that have been undertaken in the area. Mr. Kerr will be compiling a list of these initiatives for the Task Force.

Each member of the Task Force described their roles in this process and their initial issues of concern and assumptions regarding air quality improvement in the Winchester area. The group then had a general discussion of the nature of the emissions problem in the area and type and scope of emissions reduction strategies that might be appropriate. The discussion focused on voluntary measures, trucks in the I-81 corridor, transit usage, car pooling, land use issues and community education and involvement.

The consultant team provided a draft master list of control strategies that have been considered in other nonattainment areas as well as a summary of local strategies being considered in 4 locations with similar ozone problems.

Prior to the next meeting, the consultant team will evaluate strategies based on their preliminary suitability for implementation in the Winchester-Frederick County area and provide a list of these strategies to the Task Force.

It was determined that a public meeting designed to educate and inform area citizens of the air pollution problem and the need for action should be held as soon as possible. Tentative dates of May 7 for the next Task Force meeting and May 8 for the Public Meeting were set. EDC staff will be securing locations for these upcoming meetings.

Northern Shenandoah Valley
Air Quality Improvement Task Force Meeting
May 7, 2003
Meeting Summary

The Winchester - Frederick County Air Quality Task Force met at 10 a.m. at the Grafton School in Winchester to continue discussions regarding the Ozone Early Action Plan (EAP). Fifteen Members were in attendance as well as representatives from the Virginia Department of Transportation and National Park Service via teleconference. The meeting was facilitated by Carla Berroyer of Wilbur Smith Associates.

The Task Force discussions focused on a preliminary draft of potential local emissions control strategies that had been prepared by the Consultant based on input from the last meeting and information available from other areas developing plans. The following potential measures were discussed:

Ozone Action Days

- Several Task Force members expressed support for such a program. Tom Ballou representing the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) informed the group that his agency may be in a position to provide forecasts of potential violation days within a year or so. Discussions also included the need for a local sponsor and the possible use of surrogate measures if actual forecasts are not available.

Public Education and Information Program

- The discussion centered around the importance of such a program to the EAP efforts and the need to increase public understanding of the air quality problems the area is experiencing. There was support for beginning public education activities at the earliest possible time.

Ridesharing/Carpooling Programs

- The group discussed the existing rideshare program in the area, Valley Commuter Assistance, and the potential for activities designed to enhance or expand on this service to the public.

Parking Management

- Members discussed a variety of parking control or management measures, expressing interest in the provision of preferential parking for alternative fuel vehicles and car pool vehicles. There was little support for reduction or elimination of parking.

Bicycle/Pedestrian Measures

- Discussions focused on a variety of bicycle related activities now being contemplated in the area as well as other bicycle/pedestrian measures that may be considered in the future. It was generally felt that these were positive measures, despite limited air quality benefits.

Employer Based Programs

- Task Force Members expressed interest in pursuing a variety of employer-based programs, primarily on a voluntary basis. The discussion included rideshare promotion, telecommuting and other employer incentives and disincentives.

Other Potential Measures

- A brief discussion was held regarding other potential measures including area source controls, transit promotion, land use measures, traffic flow improvements, intelligent transportation systems (ITS) projects, "Green Building" initiatives and institutional measures. These potential measures would be more specific and refined for the next discussion.

Other items of discussion included the need to get state approval for most actions, other than voluntary actions, that would be contemplated on the local level. The group also expressed an interest in breaking into subcommittees after deciding the preliminary emissions reduction strategies, so that smaller groups could focus on specific strategies and their implementation issues.

Concern was expressed that the required US EPA schedule meant that the initial list of potential local control strategies must be developed by the next meeting of the Task Force. The Consultant will be preparing a refined list of local control strategies for this meeting. VDEQ will be providing information on their key activities supporting the EAP and VDOT will be providing information on projects planned in the area that may have a positive impact on emissions as well as VDOT policies that have been implemented in non-attainment areas.

An opportunity for public and stakeholder involvement was identified as the Local Government Forum, being held by the Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission (NSVRC) on May 22, 2003. A presentation of Ozone Early Action Plan activities was tentatively planned for that forum.

The next meeting of the Task Force will be held on June 4, 2003 at 10 a.m.

Northern Shenandoah Valley
Air Quality Improvement Task Force Meeting
June 4, 2003
Meeting Summary

The Task Force met at 10 a.m. at the Grafton School in Winchester to continue discussions regarding the Ozone Early Action Plan for the area. 21 members were in attendance. The meeting was facilitated by Tim White of Wilbur Smith Associates.

The primary topic of discussion at this meeting was continued refinement of the listing of potential control strategies for the June 16th milestone submittal to US EPA. The draft list of strategies was modified to include several additional strategies recommended by Tom Ballou of Virginia DEQ.

The group also discussed a proposed public relations campaign and the possibility of obtaining funding for these efforts from the Virginia Department of Transportation. Patrick Barker presented a draft calendar for the proposed campaign.

Discussions also began on forming subcommittees for further refinement of the emissions control strategies. Under consideration is the formation of a Communications/Public Involvement subcommittee and a Technical Review subcommittee. Each subcommittee would have a representative of government, business and the environmental community.

Initial steps are also being taken to establish a website for the Ozone Early Action Plan.

It was decided that the July meeting would be for local government officials and that the regular meeting of the Task Force would be postponed until August.

ATTACHMENT 3

OZONE EARLY ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT TIMEFRAME

Date	Activity
June 19th	EPA Protocol for EACs issued June 19, 2002
June 26th	EDC attended workshop on non-attainment issue by DEQ & VDOT *(Staunton, VA)*
August 23rd	EDC attended workshop on non-attainment issue by DEQ & VDOT *(Winchester, VA)*
September 6th	EDC Commission briefed on issue and supported staff recommendation to further research issue.
September 17th	Non-attainment issue briefing with Rezin Inc.
September 24th	EDC attended briefing on non-attainment issue by DEQ & EPA to Shenandoah Valley Manufacturers Association *(Winchester, VA)*
October 4th	EDC Commission updated on non-attainment & ozone flex plan. Staff created a Task Force to assist in the development of plan.
October 7th	Winchester City, Frederick County, and Clarke County representatives meet with DEQ and EPA officials on the Ozone Early Action Plan. *(Woodbridge, VA)*
October 16th & 21st	EDC submitted a letter on the Ozone Early Action Plan to Frederick County and provided a copy of the letter to the City of Winchester.
October 23rd	Upon the invitation by Frederick County administration, the EDC briefed the BOS on the Ozone Early Action Plan.
November 8th	Air Quality Improvement Task Force invitation sent out
November 14th	EPA issued guidance memo on EACs
November 15th	Air Quality Improvement Task Force 1st Meeting
November 15th	Follow-up Materials provided to Task Force members unable to attend
November 20th	First draft of Early Action Compact distributed to Task Force
November 22nd	Air Quality Improvement Task Force 2nd Meeting
December 2nd	Final draft of Early Action Compact distributed to task force
December 3rd	Early Action Compact submitted to City and County for December 10th and December 11th agenda respectively
December 6th	Early Action Compact distributed to EDC Commission
December 9th	Public Briefing on Early Action Compact
December 10th	Early Action Compact discussed by Winchester City Common Council and referred to special work session on December 16th
December 17th	Early Action Compact discussed/approved by Frederick County BOS
December 31st	Early Action Compact signed by City of Winchester and Frederick County
February 4th	Air Quality Improvement Meeting #3

Date	Activity
February 11th	Air Quality Improvement Meeting #4
March 4th	Air Quality Improvement Meeting #5
March 26th	Selection of Wilbur Smith Associates to assist in developing EAP
April 10th	Air Quality Improvement Meeting #6
May 7th	Air Quality Improvement Meeting #7
May 22nd	Presentation to Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission
June 4th	Air Quality Improvement Task Force Meeting #8
June 4th	Selection of local control strategies under consideration for 6-16 milestone
June 10th	Winchester Common Council approves June 16th submittal
June 11th	Frederick County Board of Supervisors approves June 16th submittal
June 15th	Submission of 6-16 milestone documents to VDEQ