

**MINUTES
STAPPA AND ALAPCO
2002 FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING**

**September 28 – October 2, 2002
The Stoweflake Conference Center
Stowe, Vermont**

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS – Sunday, September 29, 2002

Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA), President of ALAPCO, opened the STAPPA/ALAPCO 2002 Fall Membership Meeting and welcomed the participants. After all of the attendees introduced themselves (an attendees list is attached), Ellen reviewed the agenda (a copy of which is attached) and the activities that would take place during the meeting.

Lloyd Eagan (WI), President of STAPPA, discussed a few special items on the agenda, including the high level of EPA participation in the meeting. She urged the members to focus their discussions with the EPA attendees on the highest priority issues. Lloyd also noted that Ralph Marquez of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and Chairman of the Environmental Council of the States' Air Committee, would participate in the meeting. Finally, Lloyd explained how the small group discussions, scheduled for Monday afternoon, would be conducted.

II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT – Sunday, September 29, 2002

Bill Becker, Executive Director of STAPPA/ALAPCO, welcomed attendees, especially those who had not participated in previous meetings. Bill then reviewed major issues in the 107th Congress on which STAPPA and ALAPCO had engaged, including appropriations legislation for FY 2003, which had not yet been adopted, and a national energy bill. He reported on the status of four major elements of the energy bill, which was then under discussion by the House-Senate Conference Committee: CAFE standards, ethanol, climate change and a renewable portfolio standard. Bill noted that the energy legislation could have significant air quality impacts.

Bill then reviewed some important initiatives that STAPPA and ALAPCO had been involved in over recent months, including ones related to heavy-duty diesel engines and fuels, New Source Review and a multi-pollutant strategy for utilities.

Finally, Bill noted that the STAPPA/ALAPCO committees, especially the Chairs, had been engaged, vigorous and active in many areas. As a result, the associations have been very effective and have taken a leadership role in many important issues.

III. AIR QUALITY PROFILE OF VERMONT – Sunday, September 29, 2002

Dick Valentinetti (VT) provided an overview of the State of Vermont and its air quality issues. Vermont's major businesses are dairy and tourism. It has the largest wind farm (11 megawatts) in the Northeast. Most pollution in Vermont is due to transport from the Midwest. It does not have any areas that violate federal air quality standards, but the ambient air concentrations of several key toxics exceed Vermont's state standards, and it is close to exceeding the federal 8-hour ozone standard. Vermont experienced two unusual air pollution events this year: a haze event in Burlington in August

and high particulate matter (PM) concentrations, poor visibility and an unusual yellow color in the air on July 7, 2002 due to fires in Quebec.

IV. CRITICAL AIR POLLUTION ISSUES – Sunday, September 29, 2002

New Source Review – John Paul (Dayton, OH) and Bill O’Sullivan (NJ), Co-Chairs of the NSR Subcommittee, reviewed the Subcommittee’s activities over the past six months, highlighting a September 25, 2002 meeting with representatives of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on NSR reform; also in attendance at the meeting were representatives of EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality. During the meeting, STAPPA and ALAPCO representatives articulated the associations’ concerns over the lack of any meaningful consultation over the past two years by EPA with state and local air agencies regarding NSR reform, as well as over the scope and magnitude of the reforms, including their mandatory nature, which will preempt state and local ability to deviate from the federal program. John and Bill emphasized that although the associations favor reforms to NSR, the changes recommended by EPA, and now undergoing review by OMB, go too far. They then reviewed for the memberships the key reforms recommended by EPA – related to baseline changes; plant-wide applicability limits; the clean unit exclusion; pollution control exemptions; preemption of state/local authority; routine maintenance, repair and replacement; and debottlenecking and aggregation – comparing each to STAPPA and ALAPCO’s NSR positions. Finally, John apprised members that the associations are considering developing a model NSR rule for use by interested states and localities able to adopt rules more stringent than those of the federal government.

Mobile Sources, Fuels and Transportation – Eric Skelton (Spokane, WA) and Nancy Seidman (MA), Co-Chairs of the STAPPA/ALAPCO Mobile Sources and Fuels Committee, presented members with proposed STAPPA/ALAPCO CMAQ and Transportation Conformity Principles for Reauthorization of TEA-21, noting that the memberships would be asked to consider and vote on the proposal during the Business Meeting on Tuesday, October 1, 2002 (the final proposal had also been distributed to all members in advance of the meeting). Eric explained the Committee’s process for developing the proposed principles, which included broad circulation of both draft and final proposed principles and a series of conference calls, among both Committee members and the full memberships; he also indicated that based on the discussions during these calls, it appeared that there is strong support for the final proposal. He further explained that the principles are intended to be general, to be used during discussions with other stakeholders. Eric and Nancy then reviewed the principles contained in the proposal, explaining the intent of each, as well as issues on which there had been other alternatives considered. Finally, Eric and Nancy urged members to let them know prior to the Business Meeting if they have any concerns or recommended changes to the proposal.

Criteria Pollutants – Co-Chairs Brock Nicholson (NC) and Jim Manning (Jacksonville, FL) reported on important Criteria Pollutant Committee developments. Brock encouraged members to attend STAPPA and ALAPCO’s upcoming workshop on “What State and Local Governments Can Do to Reduce PM_{2.5} Emissions” in Washington, DC on October 15-16, 2002. Jim provided a brief overview of the workshop agenda. Brock provided an update on EPA’s review of the particulate matter standard and the timeline for the development of the agency’s PM_{2.5} implementation rule, noting that OAQPS staff would be speaking later in the day and would provide more detail. Brock and Jim also reported on several other issues. Environmental groups have sued EPA for not moving forward on implementing the 8-hour ozone standard, and it is likely that they will push for designations to occur in the spring of 2004; since EPA was aiming for PM_{2.5} designations in summer or fall of 2004, harmonization of the schedules of the two rules appears unlikely. The Criteria Pollutants Committee is compiling suggestions for how to improve the American Lung Association’s (ALA) State of the Air report; comments are due to ALA by December 4, 2002. Many states are interested in entering into Early Action Compacts, which will allow areas to defer designations as nonattainment for 8-hour

ozone if they meet certain requirements and milestones; the deadline for submitting a compact to EPA is December 31, 2002.

Utility MACT Rule – John Paul (Dayton, OH), Co-Chair of the Utility MACT Working Group under the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee, provided a brief history of the utility MACT development process and listed eight areas of concern that the working group had identified. He noted that the process was drawing to a close and the group would have a final report soon.

Bill O’Sullivan (NJ), who also serves on the working group, provided additional background about several of the most important issues, including subcategorization and non-mercury hazardous air pollutants. He also discussed how the different coalitions (i.e., state/local agencies, environmental groups, and industry) were aligning on each of the issues.

V. THE LATEST HEALTH EFFECTS STUDIES – Monday, September 30, 2002

Dan Greenbaum, President of the Health Effects Institute (HEI), reviewed epidemiological information about particulate matter. He first described short-term research. In 1997, there were 40 studies in the U.S. and Europe that showed fairly consistent results: an increase in mortality of 1-2 percent per 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ -increase in PM_{10} concentrations. HEI funded a study to test this epidemiology: the National Morbidity, Mortality, and Air Pollution Study (NMMAPS), which was a systematic analysis of air pollution, mortality and weather in the 90 largest U.S. cities. The study found an increase in mortality of 0.4 percent per 10- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ -increase in PM_{10} concentrations. However, recently, the NMMAPS investigators found that they had incorrectly used a software package (S-plus software) in obtaining these results – the default parameters tended to underestimate the standard errors in the study and provide lower overall risk estimates. This software was not used much in 1997, but is now widely used in conducting short-term studies. After correcting for this error, the NMMAPS study still shows a statistically significant, though lower, effect from increased PM_{10} – 0.2 percent increase in mortality per 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase. Mr. Greenbaum noted that this software error does *not* affect the results of long-term studies, since the software is not used for long-term studies. In 1997, there were only two long-term studies on PM, so HEI was asked by Congress and EPA to conduct a reanalysis. Overall, the reanalysis assured the quality of the data and replicated the original results, showing increased mortality resulting from increased $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ emissions. However, these studies have also raised many questions. Why are there regional differences (the Northeast and southern California show the greatest effects)? Is there a dose response? Are all particles equal, or does toxicity depend on composition (and if so, which substances are more toxic) or particle size? More research is needed.

VI. FACE THE AIR DIRECTORS WITH JEFF HOLMSTEAD – Monday, September 30, 2002

ALAPCO President Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA) introduced Jeff Holmstead, Assistant Administrator of the EPA Office of Air and Radiation. Jeff explained that all of his office’s actions must undergo interagency review and he must work within the larger Administration. He noted that he is most focused on reducing fine particles, including those from power plants and diesel engines. He also emphasized that he believes the Clear Skies proposal and the nonroad diesel rule are the fastest way to address those air quality problems.

The members then posed questions focusing on one issue at a time. Ron Methier (GA), STAPPA Chair of the Energy Committee, outlined some of the Clear Skies proposal’s shortcomings, including timelines, caps, New Source Review, preemption of state/local programs and other issues, stating that although the associations support the concept of a multi-pollutant approach, they can not support Clear Skies, which fails on every one of STAPPA/ALAPCO’s key principles. Jeff defended

the proposal and disagreed that it is worse than the status quo. Jeff also indicated that EPA's initial proposal had been stronger, but that compromises had been necessary. He offered to consider STAPPA/ALAPCO's issues and stressed that Clear Skies was not intended to preempt any state.

With respect to New Source Review, Bill O'Sullivan (NJ), STAPPA Chair of the NSR Subcommittee, expressed concern about the lack of meaningful consultation on NSR, especially because state and local air agencies must implement it. Jeff stressed that EPA does not plan to preempt any state from having a program that is more stringent and defended the revisions by saying they will provide greater reductions than the current system. He questioned why the current program is so popular, when it does not seem to provide significant benefits. Several members noted that the program has provided important technology-forcing benefits and that the new program would not be superior.

Eric Skelton (Spokane, WA), ALAPCO Chair of the Mobile Sources and Fuels Committee, expressed appreciation for EPA's efforts on the heavy-duty diesel consent decrees and requested a status report on the nonroad diesel rule. Jeff indicated that the nonroad diesel issue is at the top of the agency's list and reviewed the rulemaking schedule, including interagency review of a proposal by the end of 2002. The agency is considering similar fuel sulfur levels and add-on controls for nonroad diesel engines as for onroad, but not on the implementation same schedule. With respect to Mobile Source Air Toxics, in response to concerns raised by Nancy Seidman (MA) STAPPA Chair of the Mobile Sources and Fuels Committee, about the lack of activity on this rule, Jeff indicated that the agency does not have sufficient information to go beyond the status quo. There are studies underway, but they are not complete. Therefore, the rulemaking must be delayed. Additionally, he noted that the health threat from air toxics is not equal to that from particulate matter.

Bob Colby (Chattanooga, TN), ALAPCO Chair of the Air Toxics Committee, expressed concern about the timing of Part 2 applications under the Section 112(j) rule. Jeff noted that the agency had tried but failed to obtain a later deadline. Although establishing the MACT standards is a priority, EPA will not have the standards completed in time to prevent the Section 112(j) hammer. Bob then asked about the exemptions for insignificant risk that EPA is considering for certain source categories. Jeff noted that EPA had not yet made a decision, but that the scheme is not contrary to the statute and has merit.

Bruce Andersen (Kansas City, KS), ALAPCO Chair of the Program Funding Committee, asked if the EPA Office of Air and Radiation would request significant increases in state and local air grants in FY 2004. Jeff agreed that an increase in Section 105 grants is warranted and noted that he fought hard within and beyond the agency for increased funds. However, he is not optimistic about obtaining significant increases in the next year. With respect to funding for training in particular, Brian Jennison (Lane County, OR), ALAPCO Chair of the Training Committee, asked that EPA increase its contribution to training. Jeff agreed that EPA and STAPPA/ALAPCO should work together and he will continue to discuss the issue.

Shelley Kaderly (NE), STAPPA Chair of the Agriculture Committee, raised issues of concern related to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. Jeff indicated that he did not know enough about the issue to respond.

VII. REPORT FROM THE ECOS AIR COMMITTEE – Monday, September 30, 2002

STAPPA President Lloyd Eagan (WI) introduced Ralph Marquez, Commissioner of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and Chair of the Environmental Council of the States' Air Committee, who spoke to the memberships regarding the relationship between ECOS and

STAPPA/ALAPCO and where and why there are differences in the approaches taken by the two organizations. Ralph noted that ECOS does not work at the level of detail that STAPPA and ALAPCO do; ECOS meets twice a year and during that time the Air Committee is typically allotted about two hours to conduct business. Even with the occasional calls the Air Committee holds during the year, there is a big difference in the amount of time and resources ECOS commits to air issues compared to STAPPA and ALAPCO. Ralph described ECOS as the “new kid on the block” and acknowledged that state and local air directors have expertise and continuity in their jobs that commissioners do not have. He further recognized STAPPA and ALAPCO as very well organized, very active and very knowledgeable associations that have built a reputation over the years as premier organizations, and emphasized that there is nothing that ECOS wants to do to weaken the impact of STAPPA and ALAPCO. Ralph also said that ECOS depends on air directors and their input in making decisions and that any thought that ECOS wants to “get in the way” of STAPPA and ALAPCO is misrepresented. Ralph told attendees that in Texas, he consistently tells his staff that what he wants from them is the best information and the best recommendations, based on the best science and the law; he “wants it straight,” with no political biases. He then reserves the right to modify a recommendation in order to balance it with other interests and factors. On the issue of transportation and air quality, Ralph said that several commissioners had met with AASHTO representatives to discuss working together to meet common goals. He said that while most environmental commissioners and most transportation commissioners do not understand transportation conformity, they recognize the need to reach an understanding on cross-cutting issues. In closing, Ralph stated that ECOS and STAPPA/ALAPCO need to use the strengths of both organizations and both should focus on how we can work most effectively together.

VIII. THE NATIONAL MONITORING STRATEGY – Monday, September 30, 2002

Dick Valentinetti (VT) introduced the session on the National Monitoring Strategy. He noted that over the last three years, the National Monitoring Steering Committee (NMSC), which is comprised of representatives of STAPPA/ALAPCO, EPA and the Tribes, has been developing a strategy for managing the nation’s air monitoring networks. The goal of that strategy has been to accommodate changing priorities and needs, both national and local, within a scientifically sound and resource-optimized framework. As part of this effort, the NMSC has conducted a national network assessment and has developed spatial optimization and network design tools. The culmination of all these efforts is a draft strategy document. STAPPA/ALAPCO’s Monitoring and Public Education and Communications Committees are currently reviewing the draft strategy.

The first presentation, which addressed the technical elements of the draft strategy, was made by Rich Scheffe (EPA OAQPS) and Mike Gilroy (Seattle, WA). They noted that over the past 30 years, the nation’s air quality monitoring network has continually evolved and been updated to better address emerging air quality issues and to keep up with changes in the science and technology. We now know that we need to shift our emphasis in monitoring to air pollutants such as fine particles and certain toxic air pollutants that are sources of serious health concerns. This is made possible by significant reductions in monitored levels of other pollutants, such as lead and carbon monoxide. It is anticipated that the revisions to the national ambient air monitoring network will use the latest technology for real-time information, provide greater flexibility for local needs, ensure the best use of monitoring resources and provide a more solid foundation for determining health effects.

Alice Collingwood (Seattle, WA) made the second presentation. She discussed the coordinated efforts of the STAPPA/ALAPCO Public Education and Communications Committee and EPA to develop a communications strategy and outreach materials to accompany the roll out of the new monitoring strategy. Specifically, the materials being developed by EPA include a fact sheet, a quarterly newsletter, a monitoring strategy brochure, a PowerPoint presentation for briefing EPA’s

regional offices, and an overall “communications strategy” document. STAPPA/ALAPCO’s Public Education and Communications Committee has been reviewing and commenting on these draft materials and has developed its own PowerPoint presentation for state and local agencies to use when briefing local public interest groups. All materials will be ready to use, easily understandable and available on EPA’s web site. Alice noted that it is imperative that our outreach efforts involve interested parties early. To this end, members of the NMSC and the STAPPA/ALAPCO Public Education and Communications Committee have already met with the American Lung Association to get that group’s input and feedback on the roll out of the strategy.

IX. FEDERAL AIR QUALITY PLANNING AND STANDARDS UPDATE – Monday, September 30, 2002

Steve Page, Director of EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), introduced himself and noted that he looks forward to working with STAPPA and ALAPCO in his new position. He reviewed some of his work experience and emphasized that he plans to learn more about the issues that concern state and local air agencies.

Steve introduced Lydia Wegman (EPA OAQPS) to provide specific status reports on a number of criteria pollutant issues. Lydia provided information on the schedule for review of the particulate matter standard and noted that July 2004 is the target date for completion of the review. A proposed decision about fine and coarse particles is expected at the end of 2003. The review process for the ozone standard is not as far along, however, with a proposal due in 2005 and a final decision in 2006. The agency is moving forward on implementation of the 8-hour standard, with final attainment dates expected to be from 2007 to 2021. Lydia then provided additional details related to 8-hour designations and schedules and the implementation schedule for the fine particles standards..

X. REDUCING GREENHOUSE GASES AND CRITERIA POLLUTANTS: HARMONIZED STRATEGIES – Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Ralph Torrie, Torrie Smith Associates (TSA), described the software program he designed for STAPPA and ALAPCO that will help states and localities develop strategies to maximize reductions in criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases (GHGs). The software program is a user-friendly, Windows-based software tool based on the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives’ (ICLEI) Cities for Climate Protection software. The software calculates emissions based on energy use, and can also provide cost information – including payback periods – if the user inputs the costs of measures. Beta testing of the software has been completed and TSA is now modifying the software to accommodate suggestions by the beta testers.

Mike Kenny (CA) described California’s initiatives to reduce motor vehicle emissions, including GHGs. California is very concerned about global warming because of its impacts: the Sierra Nevada snowpack, California’s principal reservoir, is projected to decrease; California’s coasts will be inundated by sea level rise; and extreme weather events are increasing, causing billions of dollars in damages. Transportation is California’s largest source of carbon dioxide emissions. For these reasons, the State recently enacted A.B. 1493, which requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt regulations by January 1, 2005, that achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reductions of (GHG) emissions from motor vehicles. The legislation prohibits CARB from imposing fees or taxes, reducing speed limits, banning the sale of any vehicle category (such as SUVs) or requiring vehicle weight reduction, which Mike noted CARB is not authorized to do anyway. There is a variety of technologies to reduce GHG emissions, but the issue is cost. Europe has decreased vehicle carbon dioxide emissions primarily by increasing use of diesel-powered vehicles, but diesel presents problems for California because of the State’s more stringent particulate matter

and nitrogen oxide standards. Mike briefly reviewed California's Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) program, noting that LEV II will be implemented in 2004 to 2010.

Steve Bernow of Tellus Associates described the development of Rhode Island's Greenhouse Gas Action Plan. Tellus Associates is the technical/policy consultant for this initiative. Rhode Island convened a stakeholder steering committee and three working groups with over 60 participants. These groups met between October 2001 and July 2002 to discuss how to reduce GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2020, the goal set out by the New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers Climate Change Action Plan. Stakeholders looked at 52 options for reducing emissions, and reached consensus on all but three options. In addition to looking at GHG reductions, the economic impact of the options and the impact on emissions of other criteria pollutants were also analyzed. If Rhode Island adopted the options for which there was consensus, it would almost meet the 40-percent reduction target; if regional/national or nonconsensus options were added, it could meet or even exceed this target. Phase II of the process has just begun, which involves a more detailed examination of nine of the 52 options.

Nancy Seidman (MA) described the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority's (MBTA) Clean Bus Program. The Clean Bus Program sprung from 3 events: Governor William Weld's pledge in the mid-1990s that MBTA would not purchase any new diesel buses, Central Artery air quality mitigation commitments to purchase 200 additional and 200 replacement clean buses and a consent decree requiring that 200 additional buses use compressed natural gas (CNG) or, if diesel, be retrofitted. MBTA will have 358 CNG buses by early 2003; as of May 2002, all of its diesel buses use ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel, and 400 of its buses are scheduled to be retrofitted with diesel particulate filters between now and 2004. All of the oldest (1989) buses will be retired as of December 31, 2004. As a result of these efforts, by 2004, PM emissions are expected to decrease almost 90 percent from 2000 levels. However, GHG emissions are not expected to decrease because CNG buses are not as fuel efficient as diesel buses – CNG use involves higher vehicle weight and lower fuel efficiency.

XI. CAFOs: THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AND OPTIONS FOR NEXT STEPS – Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Sally Shaver (EPA OAQPS) reviewed the latest developments in federal policymaking on agricultural air issues. The USDA Agricultural Air Quality Task Force is up for renewal. The Task Force advises the Secretary of Agriculture regarding the scientific basis of the impact of agriculture on air quality. The USDA is devoting more money to air quality issues. The final National Academy of Sciences (NAS) study reviewing emission factors from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) is due out the end of October. Sally expects it will identify critical short- and long-term research needs, and EPA has also asked the NAS panel to identify mitigation techniques, evaluate emission factors and characterize emissions. EPA will be making initial policy recommendations in December 2002 or January 2003 and will engage with STAPPA/ALAPCO and ECOS to discuss these.

Rosemarie Kelley (EPA OECA) reported on discussions with the CAFO industry on a safe harbor proposal. OECA was approached by the CAFO industry in December 2001 about entering into an agreement under which the industry would fund a monitoring program in exchange for which participating facilities (and small farms, whether participating or not) would receive a safe harbor from enforcement of any actions under CERCLA and the Clean Air Act, except for substantial and imminent danger claims. OECA asked for a proposal in writing, which it received this summer and shared with STAPPA and ALAPCO at a meeting in June in Indianapolis, Indiana, which was attended by members of the associations' Agriculture and Enforcement Committees. Rosemarie reviewed the basic elements of industry proposal.

Shelley Kaderly (NE), Chair of the STAPPA/ALAPCO Agriculture committee, reviewed the history of the associations' discussions with EPA regarding the industry proposal. At the June meeting, EPA and STAPPA/ALAPCO exchanged ideas on how to address the industry from a regulatory standpoint. EPA said it wanted states' and localities' support and encouraged STAPPA and ALAPCO to develop a counterproposal. Shelley then described the proposal the Agriculture Committee developed on behalf of the associations. It was based on the following principles: a clear environmental benefit, a narrow enforcement waiver, accelerated timelines and no backsliding. Rosemarie said that, after reviewing the STAPPA/ALAPCO proposal, the CAFO industry is now saying that state participation in the agreement is not crucial. The CAFO industry's main concerns with the STAPPA/ALAPCO proposal are the requirement to adopt Best Management Practices, the lack of a categorical exemption for small farms and the narrow waiver of enforcement versus a broader waiver, as desired by industry. Shelley said the next steps are that STAPPA and ALAPCO will participate in negotiations with EPA and the CAFO industry. Along with the principles outlined above, EPA needs to consider the impacts of any such agreement on states and localities that do not sign up and EPA should not obstruct in any way nonparticipating state enforcement action. She said that the associations might consider a categorical waiver for small farms as long as some testing is done and an appropriate size is selected for what constitutes "small." In response to a question, Rosemarie said that yes, EPA would sign an agreement with the CAFO industry even if no states signed up.

XII. AIR DIRECTORS' EXCHANGE: FACILITATED SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSIONS – Monday, September 30, 2002

Members broke into small groups and held informal discussions of the following topics:

- Alternative Sources of Funding for Your Air Agency/Stretching Your Air Agency's Dollars – facilitated by Bruce Andersen (Kansas City, KS)
- Lobbying Your Legislature – facilitated by Rick Sprott (UT)
- Communicating Controversial Issues to the Public – Brian Jennison (Lane County OR)
- Crisis Management – facilitated by Margie Perkins (CO)
- Management/Personnel Issues – facilitated by Jim Joy (SC)
- Training – facilitated by Ursula Kramer (Tucson, AZ)
- Working with Tribes – facilitated by Eddie Terrill (OK)
- Sharing Your Technical Expertise with the International Community – facilitated by Norm Covell (Sacramento, CA)
- Working Successfully with Stakeholder Groups – facilitated by Dennis McLerran (Seattle, WA)

XIII. FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION AND AIR QUALITY UPDATE – Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Noting the strong and collaborative partnership STAPPA and ALAPCO have with EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ), Eric Skelton (Spokane, WA), ALAPCO Chair of the Mobile Sources and Fuels Committee, introduced OTAQ Director Margo Oge, as well as Chet France, Director of OTAQ's Assessment and Standards Division, and Suzanne Rudzinski, Director of OTAQ's Transportation and Regional Programs Division.

Margo highlighted a number of important OTAQ initiatives, including Tier 2 vehicle standards and low-sulfur gasoline, the 2007 onroad heavy-duty diesel (HDD) engine and fuel rule and the HDD consent decrees, noting that these would not have been successful without STAPPA and ALAPCO.

Margo then outlined OTAQ's priorities, including implementation of Tier 2 and the 2007 onroad diesel rule, in-use testing of HDD engines, diesel retrofits, fuel issues (reformulated gasoline, MTBE and ethanol) and a nonroad HDD engine and fuel rule.

Chet France provided members with the latest information on several key programs, including the recently final recreational vehicle and large spark-ignition engine rule, the HDD consent decrees (including the status of manufacturers' compliance with the pull-ahead standards and the recently final nonconformance penalties), the 2007 onroad diesel rule and development of the nonroad diesel rule. In particular, Chet noted the very positive findings included in EPA's recent report assessing industry progress in development of engine and fuel technologies to meet the requirements of the 2007 onroad diesel rule, as well as the outcome of the Clean Diesel Independent Review Panel, which, overall, confirmed EPA's findings. Chet indicated that the agency would be conducting another round of detailed technical reviews and would report the results next year. With respect to nonroad diesel engines and fuels, Chet explained the need for regulatory action and outlined some of the key issues: the timing and level of standards; fuel implementation (whether to get to 15-ppm fuel sulfur in one step or two); adapting after-treatment technology to small engines; worldwide harmonization; averaging, banking and trading; and flexibility for small equipment manufacturers and refiners. Stakeholder discussions on this important issue will continue, as will technical analyses; EPA expects to send a package to the Office of Management and Budget by the end of the year and to propose a nonroad diesel rule in early 2003.

Next, Suzanne Rudzinski, who joined EPA OTAQ just three weeks earlier, briefed members on three key issues: energy legislation being debated in Congress, voluntary programs and reauthorization of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). With respect to energy legislation, Suzanne reported that key motor fuel provisions of the bill that is in conference committee would eliminate the 2-percent oxygenate mandate, maintain the RFG air quality benefits, ban MTBE and establish a renewable fuels mandate to increase the volume of renewables to 5 million gallons. On voluntary programs, Suzanne explained a partnership with industry, states and local governments to promote voluntary actions to reduce greenhouse gases. Three related programs are the Commuter Choice Leadership Initiative, diesel retrofits and the Green Transport Partnership. EPA is currently exploring funding options for such programs. Finally, regarding reauthorization of TEA-21, Suzanne noted that key issues related to the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) program will be new nonattainment areas for 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5} and the reduction in CMAQ funds that accompanies redesignation to maintenance. For transportation conformity, key issues will be the minimum frequency of conformity determinations (which U.S. DOT is seeking to reduce from every three to every five years) and the planning horizon over which conformity determinations are made (which U.S. DOT is seeking to shorten from 20 years to 10). Suzanne noted that EPA has not taken a position on these issues yet.

XIV. FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT UPDATE – Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Curt Marshall (Dayton, OH), ALAPCO Chair of the Enforcement and Compliance Committee, introduced Bruce Buckheit (EPA OECA). Bruce provided a status report on a number of activities related to enforcement. He provided an update on the diesel consent decrees, and indicated that there is another mobile source enforcement case nearing settlement that will provide penalty money, which would be made available on a competitive basis for mobile source-related projects, like the process following the signing of the diesel consent decrees. Bruce also discussed the status of OMB's review of the final NSR package, as well as the proposed rule package. He noted that any changes in NSR would not affect pending enforcement cases and further noted that the agency is also pursuing new NSR enforcement cases. For example, there are ongoing discussions with

representatives of ethanol production companies regarding compliance. He added that EPA is continuing to work on the compliance certification process.

XV. STAPPA/ALAPCO JOINT BUSINESS MEETING – Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Lloyd Eagan (WI), President of STAPPA, and Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA), President of ALAPCO, called the associations' joint business meeting to order.

Approval of Minutes – The memberships approved unanimously the minutes of the STAPPA/ALAPCO 2002 Spring Membership Meeting.

Treasurers' Reports – The treasurers' reports for STAPPA and ALAPCO were distributed to the memberships for their review (copies are attached). Bill Becker, Executive Director of STAPPA/ALAPCO, gave an overview of the reports and noted that meeting expenses were the associations' biggest expenses in FY 2002.

Election of STAPPA Officers – Dick Valentinetti (VT), chair the STAPPA Nominating Committee, presented the proposed slate of officers. Dick noted that the Committee had nominated Lloyd Eagan (WI) to serve another term as President due to Bliss Higgins' (LA) resignation from Louisiana DEQ and, therefore, from the STAPPA Board of Directors and that Bob Warland (NY) was nominated to fill the second year of the two-year Region 2 term as director to which John Elston (NJ) had been previously elected; John retired from New Jersey DEP in 2002. The membership approved the following slate of officers by unanimous vote:

President:	Lloyd Eagan (WI/Region 5)
Vice-President:	Jim Joy (SC/Region 4)
Treasurer (new two-year term):	Mike Kenny (CA/Region 9)
Continuing Director:	John Benedict (WV/Region 3)
Continuing Director:	Andy Ginsburg (OR/Region 10)
New Director:	Terry O'Clair (ND/Region 8)
New Director:	Shelley Kaderly (NE/Region 7)
New Director:	Eddie Terrill (OK/Region 6)
New Director:	Bob Warland (NY/Region 2)
Immediate Past President:	Dick Valentinetti (VT/Region 1)

Consideration of and Vote on Proposed STAPPA/ALAPCO CMAQ and Transportation Conformity Principles for Reauthorization of TEA-21 – Nancy Seidman (MA) and Eric Skelton (Spokane, WA), STAPPA and ALAPCO Chairs of the Mobile Sources and Fuel Committee, respectively, introduced the proposed STAPPA/ALAPCO CMAQ and Transportation Conformity Principles for Reauthorization of TEA-21 to the members. The proposed principles outline the associations' recommendations for enhancing CMAQ and transportation conformity. Nancy indicated that reauthorization of TEA-21 was on the way and that the associations should finalize the principles in order to have their views considered in the process. A draft of the proposed principles had been provided to the memberships more than 30 days in advance of the meeting, but since changes to the draft had been made and these changes had been provided inside of 30 days in advance of the meeting, the Chairs asked for a vote to consider the principles. A motion for consideration of the principles was approved by STAPPA (25 to 1 with 1 abstention) and by ALAPCO (28 to 0).

Eric thanked the members for the comments and suggestions they had provided on the draft version of the principles and reminded them that these were general principles that are intended to be used as a guide; to that effect, the associations should avoid including too much detail in the

principles. He then explained why some suggestions were incorporated and not others and noted that, on the transportation conformity issue, an introduction had been added stating why transportation conformity is important and why the current approach should be retained. A motion to consider the revised version of the principles passed unanimously and Lloyd Eagan opened the floor for discussion. Many suggestions were made regarding the wording of the principles. A very thorough open debate ensued.

For the CMAQ portion of the principles, a suggestion to remove “to the degree to which CMAQ funding is increased” from the 4th bullet of the “Increase in CMAQ Funds and Expansion of Areas Eligible to Receive Funding” section was accepted, as was a suggestion to remove “in the short term” from the 1st bullet of the “Project Funding Beyond Three Years” section. Suggestions to include language on streamlining the development and SIP approval of initial motor vehicle emission budgets and to address differences in transportation conformity trigger dates and SIP due dates for newly designated nonattainment areas were withdrawn after a straw vote indicated members did not support the inclusion of such provisions.

The motion to adopt the revised principles passed: STAPPA 24 to 0 with 3 abstentions and ALAPCO 20 to 0 with 1 abstention.

Other Business – Roger Westman (Pittsburgh, PA), ALAPCO Chair of the Emissions and Modeling Committee, updated the members on the activities of the Emission Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP) workgroup. He informed them that the workgroup had approved new projects, including a program to evaluate PM exhaust emissions from light-duty gasoline vehicles.

Lloyd Eagan reminded the memberships that copies of the Alaska Lawsuit on NSR and a draft ECOS resolution on mercury were available for their information. She then raised the issue of meeting attendance, which has been a problem for some state and local agencies. Bill Becker explained to the memberships that meeting locations are usually selected according to feedback from meeting evaluations and with approval of the Boards of Directors.

XVI. INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES – Wednesday, October 2, 2002

ALAPCO President Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA) introduced four speakers who described innovative projects and initiatives.

Lana Batts of Batts and Associates described her work with truck stop electrification projects. Specifically, Ms. Batts discussed the benefits of installing electrical connections at truck stops to reduce idling. This technology provides electrical hookups so that truckers can use the electronic devices in their trucks – cargo refrigeration, cab heat and air conditioning, televisions and microwaves – without idling their engines. Ms. Batts noted that truck-stop electrification offers substantial benefits. Not only does it reduce air pollution from idling diesel engines, it provides better fuel efficiency, less engine wear on trucks and more power for in-cab devices.

Rick Weston of the Regulatory Assistance Project reported on the development of a model rule to control emissions from distributed resources. Specifically he recognized the role of distributed resources in existing and restructured electricity markets. He noted that the model emissions standards should lead to improved air quality or, at a minimum, not do any additional harm; be technology- and fuel-neutral, to the extent possible; and promote regulatory consistency across states. The model rule should also promote technological improvements in efficiency and emissions output and be easy to administer. Mr. Weston noted that the model emissions draft was already available, and that for the next year or so the Regulatory Assistance Project would be providing

technical assistance to states considering adoption of distributed resource emissions standards and removal of regulatory barriers to distributed resources.

Matt DeLuca of Green Mountain Energy described the innovative approaches his company is taking to reduce air pollution through cleaner electricity generation. Specifically, Green Mountain Energy is making available electricity that is generated using renewable resources. This includes hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, wind and solar facilities. Green Mountain is also providing the opportunity for its customers to choose electricity generated from renewable resources that is then added to the grid for them. Green Mountain is supplying electricity through renewable resources that otherwise would have been met with system power, which may have been generated by dirtier, coal-fired utilities. Green Mountain Energy has customers in seven states across the country.

Brock Nicholson (NC) provided an overview of North Carolina's Clean Smokestacks Law. The law establishes limits on emissions of NO_x and SO₂ from large-scale, coal-fired investor-owned public utilities owned or operated in North Carolina. It also provides a timetable for complying with the emissions reductions, as well as a mechanism by which the two public utilities would amortize their estimated environmental compliance costs over seven years, with a rate freeze for the first five years. The law encourages emissions reductions from other states, and provides for future recommendations for additional reductions in NO_x and SO₂, as well as recommendations for possible reductions in mercury and CO₂ by September 2005. Under the Clean Smokestacks Law, North Carolina expects to realize emissions reductions of 70 percent or more during the phase-in period.

XVII. STATE AND LOCAL AIR TOXICS ACTIVITIES – Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Bob Colby introduced three speakers who described air toxics activities and projects.

Mike Suver of the Ohio Air Quality Development Authority described the Cleveland Air Toxics Project, which is a pilot program in Cleveland, Ohio, intended to reduce air toxics from outdoor, indoor and mobile sources. The focus of the program is on implementation of risk-reduction strategies, rather than assessment of the problem. The program, which is funded by EPA, is centered in two neighborhoods and calls for ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel, a smoke-fee home pledge drive, and a car-pooling and transit campaign, among other things. The project is now self-sustaining and the hope is that it can be replicated in other areas of the city.

Barbara Morin (RI) provided an overview of an air toxics monitoring and data analysis project funded by EPA. The purpose of the program was to gather information that would be helpful in designing a national monitoring strategy and to verify air toxics modeling that has been done. The project centered on Providence, Rhode Island, and included monitoring at five neighborhood sites. The one-year program monitored for at least 17 core pollutants. A report on the effort is expected shortly.

Andy Ginsburg (OR) outlined the state's development of an air toxics program, which is expected to be adopted in December 2002. It is a risk-based program and contains features similar to EPA's Urban Air Toxics Strategy. The benchmarks (but not standards) are risks of cancer of one in one million and a hazard quotient of one. Andy also discussed the Portland Air Toxics Assessment, which will help gather localized information about air toxics in the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area.

The STAPPA/ALAPCO 2002 Fall Membership Meeting was adjourned.

AGENDA

STAPPA AND ALAPCO 2002 FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

September 28 – October 2, 2002
The Stoweflake Conference Center
Stowe, Vermont

Saturday, September 28, 2002

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Registration	
6:00 p.m.	Meeting Preview and Reception	Ski House

Sunday, September 29, 2002

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	Pinnacle Room
8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Registration	Collins Reception
9:00 a.m. – 9:20 a.m.	Welcome and Introductions <i>Lloyd Eagan (Wisconsin)</i> <i>Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA)</i>	Pinnacle Room
9:20 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.	Executive Director's Report <i>Bill Becker (STAPPA/ALAPCO)</i>	Pinnacle Room
9:45 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	Air Quality Profile of Vermont <i>Dick Valentinetti (Vermont)</i>	Pinnacle Room
10:15 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	Break	Collins Reception
10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	Critical Issues <u>Moderators:</u> <i>Lloyd Eagan (Wisconsin) and</i> <i>Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA)</i> <u>Issues:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSR (30 minutes) <i>John Paul (Dayton, OH) and</i> <i>Bill O'Sullivan (New Jersey)</i>• Mobile Sources, Fuels and Transportation (30 minutes) <i>Eric Skelton (Spokane, WA) and</i> <i>Nancy Seidman (Massachusetts)</i>	Pinnacle Room

Sunday, September 29, 2002, continued

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. **Critical Issues (continued)** Pinnacle Room

- Criteria Pollutants (45 minutes)
Jim Manning (Jacksonville, FL) and Brock Nicholson (North Carolina)
- Utility MACT Rule (15 minutes)
John Paul (Dayton, OH)

12:30 p.m. Lunch Stowe Room

Monday, September 30, 2002

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. Continental Breakfast Pinnacle Room

8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m. **The Latest Health Effects Studies** Pinnacle Room

Moderator:
Cory Chadwick (Cincinnati, OH)

Speaker:

- *Daniel Greenbaum (Health Effects Institute)*

9:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. **Face the Air Directors** Pinnacle Room

Moderator:
Lloyd Eagan (Wisconsin) and Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA)

Speaker:

- *Jeff Holmstead (EPA OAR)*

11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. Break Collins Reception

11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. **The National Monitoring Strategy** Pinnacle Room

Moderator:
Dick Valentinetti (Vermont)

Speakers:

- *Rich Scheffe (EPA OAQPS)*
- *Mike Gilroy (Seattle, WA)*
- *Alice Collingwood (Seattle, WA)*

12:15 p.m. – 1:45 p.m. Lunch Stowe Room

- *Scott Johnstone, Secretary Vermont Agency of Natural Resources*

1:45 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. **Report from the ECOS Air Committee** Pinnacle Room

Moderator:
Lloyd Eagan (Wisconsin)

Speaker:

- *Ralph Marquez (Texas), Chair, ECOS Air Committee*

Monday, September 30, 2002, continued

2:15 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.	Federal Air Quality Planning and Standards Update <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Brock Nicholson (North Carolina)</i> <u>Speaker:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Steve Page (EPA OAQPS)</i>	Pinnacle Room
3:15 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Break	Collins Reception
3:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Air Directors' Exchange: Facilitated Small-Group Discussions	Pinnacle Room
5:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.	STAPPA/ALAPCO Tethered-Balloon Rides	Behind the Lodge
7:00 p.m.	STAPPA/ALAPCO Banquet	Stowe Room

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

7:30 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	Pinnacle Room
8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	Reducing Greenhouse Gases and Criteria Pollutants: Harmonized Strategies <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Chris James (Connecticut)</i> <u>Speakers:</u> STAPPA/ALAPCO's Software Tool <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Ralph Torrie (Torrie Smith Associates)</i> California's Initiatives to Reduce Motor Vehicle Emissions• <i>Mike Kenny (California)</i> Rhode Island's GHG Action Plan• <i>Steve Bernow (Tellus Associates)</i> Massachusetts' Public Transit Emissions Reduction Project• <i>Nancy Seidman (Massachusetts)</i>	Pinnacle Room
10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Break	Collins Reception
11:00 a.m. 12:00 noon	CAFOs: The Latest Developments and Options for Next Steps <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Shelley Kaderly (Nebraska)</i> <u>Speakers:</u> EPA Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Sally Shaver (EPA OAQPS)</i>• <i>Rosemarie Kelley (EPA OECA)</i>	Pinnacle Room

Tuesday, October 1, 2002, continued

11:00 a.m. 12:00 noon	CAFOs: The Latest Developments and Options for Next Steps (continued) STAPPA/ALAPCO's CAFO Emissions Monitoring and Environmental Compliance Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Shelley Kaderly (Nebraska)</i> Response from CAFO Industry to STAPPA/ALAPCO's Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Rosemarie Kelley (EPA OECA)</i>	Pinnacle Room
12:00 noon – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	Stowe Room
1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Federal Transportation and Air Quality Update <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Eric Skelton (Spokane, WA)</i> <u>Speaker:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Margo Oge (EPA OTAQ)</i>	Pinnacle Room
2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Federal Enforcement Update <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Curt Marshall (Dayton, OH)</i> <u>Speaker:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bruce Buckheit (EPA OECA)</i>	Pinnacle Room
3:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Break	Collins Reception
4:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	STAPPA/ALAPCO Joint Business Meeting <u>Moderators:</u> <i>Lloyd Eagan (Wisconsin) and Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA)</i> <u>Agenda:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approval of Minutes (STAPPA and ALAPCO)• Treasurers' Reports (STAPPA and ALAPCO)• Election of Officers (STAPPA)• Consideration of and Vote on Proposed STAPPA/ALAPCO CMAQ and Transportation Conformity Principles for Reauthorization of TEA-21• Other Business	Pinnacle Room

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

7:15 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.	STAPPA and ALAPCO Boards of Directors Breakfast Meeting	
7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	Pinnacle Room

Wednesday, October 2, 2002, continued

8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Innovative Initiatives <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA)</i> <u>Speakers:</u> IdleAire <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Lana Batts (Batts and Associates)</i> RAP Distributed Generation Model Rule• <i>Rick Weston (Regulatory Assistance Project)</i> Green Energy• <i>Matt DeLuca (Green Mountain Energy)</i> North Carolina's Clean Smokestack Law• <i>Brock Nicholson (North Carolina)</i>	Pinnacle Room
10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	Break	Collins Reception
10:30 a.m. – 12:00 noon	State and Local Air Toxics Activities <u>Moderator:</u> <i>Bob Colby (Chattanooga, TN)</i> <u>Speakers:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Mike Suver (Ohio)</i>• <i>Barbara Morin (Rhode Island)</i>• <i>Andy Ginsburg (Oregon)</i>	Pinnacle Room
12:00 noon	Adjourn	

MINUTES

STAPPA/ALAPCO Boards of Directors' Meeting Wednesday, October 2, 2002

The Stoweflake Conference Center Stowe South Meeting Room Stowe, Vermont

Lloyd Eagan (WI), President of STAPPA, called the meeting of the STAPPA and ALAPCO Boards of Directors to order at 7:15 a.m. STAPPA Board members in attendance included Margie Perkins (CO), Dick Valentinetti (VT), Andy Ginsburg (OR), Jim Joy (SC) Mike Kenny (CA), John Benedict (WV), Roger Randolph (MO). ALAPCO Board members in attendance included Ellen Garvey (San Francisco, CA), Cory Chadwick (Cincinnati, OH), Dennis McLerran (Seattle, WA), Jim Manning (Jacksonville, FL), Brian Jennison (Lane County, OR) and Gary Young (Des Moines, IA). An agenda is attached.

Introduction of New Board Members

Lloyd Eagan welcomed Eddie Terrill (OK) and Shelley Kaderly (NE) as Directors-elect for STAPPA. Terry O'Clair (ND) and Bob Warland (NY), also new Directors, were not able to attend the meeting.

Reaction to Meeting and Action Items

The Boards discussed the STAPPA/ALAPCO 2002 Fall Membership Meeting and all agreed that the agenda was well structured and included very informative sessions. Board members especially liked the Face the Air Directors session, although they felt that they could have used more time with Jeff Holmstead. They also noted that they would like to find a less formal way of structuring this session to allow for more debate between the air directors and the Assistant Administrator. The Board members also liked the Air Directors' Exchange session, but thought that if conducted in the future, it should be two 45-minute sessions, with a brief reporting out. They also thought the CAFOs and Health Effects panels were very useful. Generally, they thought that the panelists were well prepared and informative. Overall, the consensus was that this was a very good meeting and everyone was pleased with EPA's increased participation.

Date and Location of Future Meetings

Bill Becker informed the Boards that, as previously discussed, the Winter Meeting would take place at the Pointe South Mountain Resort in Phoenix, Arizona on January 31 through February 2, 2003. The 2003 Spring Membership meeting will take place in Baltimore, Maryland on May 3-4, 2003. Bill then explained that the Secretariat was considering hotels in San Francisco, California, for the 2003 Fall Membership Meeting. The Board members supported the Secretariat's choice of the meeting dates, location, and rates.

Review of Financial Information

Bill Becker reviewed the financial statements for STAPPA and ALAPCO (copies attached). The statements included the STAPPA and ALAPCO Treasurers' Reports (which were distributed during the associations' Business Meeting), as well as reports tracking grant spending by the associations.

Other Business

Andy Ginsburg (OR) asked that the Board members consider contacting Representatives of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies regarding approval of EPA's budget for FY 2003. Specifically, Board members should contact their Representatives requesting an increase in EPA's budget over FY 2002 levels, including an increase for state and local air grants under Sections 103 and 105 of the Clean Air Act.

Adjourn

Lloyd Eagan adjourned the STAPPA and ALAPCO Boards of Directors' Meeting at 8:15 a.m.

STAPPA/ALAPCO Boards of Directors' Meeting

**Wednesday, October 2, 2002
7:15 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.**

**The Stoweflake Conference Center
Stowe South Meeting Room
Stowe, Vermont**

AGENDA

1. Introduction of New Board Members
2. Reaction to Meeting and Action Items
3. Update on Date and Location of Winter Meeting of the Boards of Directors and Committee Chairs
4. Review of Financial Information
5. Other Business
6. Adjourn