



# Town of Truckee

## 2003 Annual Report Particulate Matter Air Quality

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## *Preface*

Within two years of the adoption of this plan and every year thereafter, the Planning Division will submit to the Town Council a report that analyzes air quality monitoring data for particulate matter including emission levels and concentrations and compliance with National and State ambient air quality standards. The Town Council will review the report to determine the success of the plan's control strategies in achieving the attainment goal of the plan, and if necessary take the appropriate steps to ensure consistency with the plan's goal and objectives.

For a plan to be effective, its strategies must be implemented and achieve their purposes as planned. It is critical to gauge the effectiveness of the control strategies to ensure the goal and objectives of the plan are being met. The Town must continue to monitor particulate matter air quality and associate any changes to particulate matter emission levels and concentrations to the control strategies and to factors that are beyond the Town's control. If emissions and concentrations increase, remain as they are, or do not decrease to the levels anticipated, this may signal that the control strategies are not succeeding and a change in the Town's efforts may be needed. This objective provides the mechanism for the Town Council to review the effectiveness of the control strategies on an annual basis and determine if they are succeeding. It is presumed that if the control strategies are not succeeding that the Town Council will take appropriate action based on the findings of the report.

***Objective 9, Truckee Particulate Matter Air Quality Management Plan***

# 2003 Annual Report for Particulate Matter Air Quality

## INTRODUCTION

In July 1999 the Truckee Town Council adopted an air quality management plan for particulate matter pollution. An air quality management plan by itself is not extraordinary, but the Town's deeds in adopting such a plan are unique. The Truckee community, whose desires are expressed in the General Plan, believe that the health of its citizens and visitors and its quality of life are vital to the well-being of the community. Further, the community believes that poor air quality is a danger to the community's well-being, health, and life quality. Although the community complied with Federal air quality standards for particulate matter and there were no legal consequences for exceeding State air quality standards, the community on its own put together a plan of action to address particulate matter pollution. This plan of action is to a level of detail usually not found in other community plans unless the city or county is under the Federal "gun" for non-attainment with the National ambient air quality standards.

There was also a practical aspect to the community's decision to adopt a particulate matter air quality management plan: to reduce particulate matter emissions and avoid exceedances of the Federal particulate matter standards. It is important to the community to prevent Federal and State intervention, which will occur if we exceed the Federal standards. To keep an eye on the quality of air in Truckee and compliance with Federal and State standards, the Town Council in the air quality management plan established an annual monitoring and reporting program. This program places Town staff, in cooperation with the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, in the role of watchdog on our air quality.

This report is the third annual report and summarizes the quality of air for particulate matter pollution in 2002. The report attempts to explain the factors for our air quality and any changes that may have occurred in this last year and also discusses the status of the implementation of the plan's control strategies. Further, as part of this report the Community Development Department are requesting Council confirmation on the priority of implementing control strategies.

## AIR QUALITY

Particulate matter air quality has been monitored in Truckee since 1988. The Air Quality Management Plan analyzed this monitoring data for PM<sub>10</sub> to determine the severity of the pollution problem and compliance with State and National air quality standards. The Air Quality Management Plan concluded the following:

- PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations decreased approximately 22% from 1993 to 1998. Expected exceedances of the State and National 24-hour concentration

standards also decreased during this time period. However, there was no concrete monitoring data or other information to correlate this reduction to human activities, traffic patterns, and/or weather events, or to identify a trend in decreasing emission levels.

- Truckee air quality complied with the National PM<sub>10</sub> annual and 24-hour concentration standards.
- Truckee air quality complied with the State PM<sub>10</sub> annual concentration standards although exceeded this standard in past years.
- Truckee air quality routinely exceeded the State PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hour concentration standards.
- It could not be determined if Truckee air quality would comply with the new National PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual and 24-hour concentration standards.

Since 1998 the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District has made several changes to air quality monitoring operations in Truckee. The Hi-Vol PM<sub>10</sub> monitors at the Glenshire and Downtown fire stations were removed in early 2000, and PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring data is now provided solely by the TEOM (24-hour, daily sampling) monitor at the Downtown fire station. With the adoption of the new National PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards, the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District installed a Hi-Vol PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor at the Downtown fire station in 1999. This monitor samples PM<sub>2.5</sub> air quality for a 24-hour period once every three days.

In last year's annual report, the Community Development Department identified inconsistencies in the PM<sub>10</sub> TEOM data that indicated the monitoring station was not given true readings. These findings were relayed to the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, and in response the District installed a Hi-Vol monitor at the Downtown fire station to compare and verify the TEOM readings. This comparison of the 2002 PM<sub>10</sub> Hi-Vol data and the TEOM data verifies our previous conclusions: ***the TEOM monitor is giving lower-than-actual readings of PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations.*** The TEOM data shows PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations approximately 30% lower by average of concentrations calculated by the Hi-Vol monitor. And this occurred on a regular basis. Over 90% of the time, the TEOM concentrations were lower than those indicated by the Hi-Vol monitor.

It is staff's opinion that ***it cannot be verified with any certainty the TEOM monitoring data for 2000, 2001, and 2002 is accurate and the TEOM data should not be relied upon in determining particulate matter air quality in Truckee since 1999.*** Staff's recommendation on how to address this issue is discussed in "Control Strategies: Air Quality Monitoring".

What can be determined with certainty is that ***emissions from our second largest source of PM<sub>10</sub>, residential wood combustion, were lower in 2002 from previous years.*** This conclusion is supported by comparing PM<sub>2.5</sub> Hi-Vol monitoring data from the California Air Resources Board for the past three years.

### Truckee PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations

	2000	2001	2002	NAAQS
Average Concentration (Jan-Oct)	7.9 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	8.9 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	7.3 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	15.00 ug/m <sup>3</sup>
Average Concentration (Jan-Mar)	10.2 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	8.7 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	7.8 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	
Highest 24-Hour Concentration	22 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	120 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	18 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	65.00 ug/m <sup>3</sup>

NOTE: The highest 24-hour concentration in 2001 was due to the Martis Peak Fire in late August. The highest 24-hour concentration for a non-fire event was 22 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

The cause or causes for this continuing decrease is difficult to define because there is limited data and weather is such an integral factor in Truckee's air quality. Nonetheless, it can be concluded that lower PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in 2002 are partially a result of reduced residential wood combustion emissions. The Community Development Department believes residential wood combustion emissions from existing development have decreased noticeably with the extension of a natural gas pipeline to Truckee and the availability of natural gas service. The extension of natural gas had reduced reliance on woodstoves as a home heating source, and many homeowners took advantage of natural gas to remove non-certified woodstoves or replace them with gas-service stoves. The reduction of residential wood combustion emissions from the extension of natural gas has slowed as natural gas has been extended to all except a few portions of the community. However, residential wood combustion emissions continue to decrease with the implementation of the Town ordinance requiring the removal of non-certified woodstoves and fireplace inserts prior to the sale or transfer of a home.

The removal of these non-certified stoves and inserts and their replacement with certified stoves or greater reliance on other heating sources results in a reduction of particulate matter emissions. This reduction offsets the increases in PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from newly constructed homes that use woodstoves as a secondary heat source or as an amenity. The Community Development Department estimates that ***emission reductions from the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts are greater than the increases from new development thereby resulting in an overall reduction in PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from residential wood combustion.*** And that is the key to the woodstove removal program: By the Town requiring the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts, both current and new homeowners will be able to enjoy a certified woodstove in their home while at the same time our air quality continues to improve. If our air quality becomes worse and we approach the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, the Town may need to consider more stringent measures including a ban on the installation of new certified woodstoves and fireplace inserts and the removal of all woodstoves and inserts.

Because the TEOM monitoring data cannot be used, we cannot determine if emissions from re-entrained road dust have increased or decreased from previous years. The Truckee air basin experienced favorable weather patterns in 2002 that would reduce PM<sub>10</sub> emissions, yet on the other hand, increased traffic volumes on State highways

increased re-entrained road dust emissions. The Community Development Department has yet to identify any human-influenced actions undertaken by the Town or CalTrans that would account for any substantial reductions in re-entrained road dust. It is our opinion that the Truckee air basin is still susceptible to poor air quality days (> 100 ug/m<sup>3</sup> PM<sub>10</sub>) from re-entrained road dust.

## NATIONAL AND STATE AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted new standards for particulate matter pollution that became effective in September 1997. The method in determining compliance with PM<sub>10</sub> ambient air quality standards was modified and ambient air quality standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub> were added to address fine particulate matter pollution. These new standards were challenged in Federal court by business groups, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and several states, and this legal challenge has been going through the Federal court appeals process for the past several years.

The United States Supreme Court in February 2001 made a decision on the legal challenge and unanimously upheld the constitutionality of the Clean Air Act as the Environmental Protection Agency had interpreted it in setting the 1997 health-protective ambient air quality standards for particulate matter. The Supreme Court stated that the Clean Air Act requires the EPA to set air quality standards based solely on public health considerations without consideration to costs. (The EPA and States may consider costs in determining how those standards will be implemented.) Consequently, the new particulate matter standards are in effect, and the Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board will begin implementing the new standards. It will take approximately two to three years to determine initial compliance with the new standards, however Truckee has a head start since PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring data has been collected since January 1999.

In the last three years there have been no changes to the Truckee air basin's compliance with the National and State ambient air quality standards for PM<sub>10</sub>.

Although the data from the PM<sub>10</sub> TEOM monitor cannot be relied upon, the Community Development Department believes that air quality in Truckee for the past three years continues to comply with the annual (50 ug/m<sup>3</sup>) and 24-hour (150 ug/m<sup>3</sup>) National ambient air quality standards for PM<sub>10</sub>. It cannot be determined whether the Truckee air basin complies with the annual State standard for PM<sub>10</sub> (30 ug/m<sup>3</sup>) since we do not have accurate data. There were several exceedances of the 24-hour State standard (50 ug/m<sup>3</sup>) in 2002. It is the opinion of the Community Development

NAAQS Annual PM <sub>10</sub>	Yes
NAAQS 24-Hour PM <sub>10</sub>	Yes
NAAQS Annual PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Yes
NAAQS 24-Hour PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Yes
SAAQS Annual PM <sub>10</sub>	??
SAAQS 24-Hour PM <sub>10</sub>	No

Department that PM<sub>10</sub> air quality in Truckee and compliance with National and State standards has not worsened in the last two years and may have improved although to

what extent it cannot be determined. Also, it must be noted that favorable weather patterns are partially responsible for this improvement.

When the Air Quality Management Plan was adopted in July 1999 it was not known whether Truckee would comply with the new PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards. With three years of monitoring data under our belt, ***Truckee comfortably complies with the NAAQS PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual and 24-hour standards.*** Both the annual and 24-hour concentrations are approximately 30% below the National standards. (Poor air quality periods caused by catastrophic events such as wildfires are not included in calculations determining compliance with NAAQS.) Caution should be taken though since we have only three years of monitoring data and weather patterns have been favorable to good air quality during those years.

## **CONTROL STRATEGIES**

Upon adoption of the Air Quality Management Plan, the Community Development Department identified four control strategies for implementation within a short timeframe. These control strategies are:

- An interim rebate program for the removal of non-certified woodstoves;
- A long-term financial assistance program for the removal of non-certified woodstoves;
- Ordinances requiring the removal of non-certified woodstoves at time of home sale and also within specified timeframes (5 to 10 years);
- Street sanding guidelines for Town and CalTrans operations.

The following information summarizes the work that has been done on each control strategy and their current status. With the identified problem with the TEOM monitor, the Community Development Department recommends that the "Air Quality Monitoring" control strategy also be placed on the short-term implementation list. Other control strategies identified in the Air Quality Management Plan will not be implemented until substantial progress has been made on the above strategies or they are implemented on an individual project basis. These other control strategies are not discussed in this report.

### ***Interim Rebate Program***

The interim rebate program was implemented in October 1999 shortly after the Air Quality Management Plan's adoption. The program offers cash rebates for non-certified woodstoves that are removed and replaced by an EPA certified woodstove or a gas-service stove. The rebate is currently \$176 for the removal of a non-certified woodstove or fireplace insert and \$276 for replacement with a gas-service stove. Southwest Gas is also participating in the Town's rebate program and offers an additional \$200 rebate if the non-certified woodstove is replaced with a gas-service stove and the property owner is a customer of Southwest Gas.

The program is administered by the Town Planner and requires approximately two hours per week of staff time. In 2002 Town rebates were involved the removal of 115 non-certified woodstoves. It is estimated that the removal of these non-certified woodstoves has reduced emissions in the Truckee air basin annually by approximately five to six tons. This is a nearly 20% increase from 2001 in which rebates were issued for the removal of 97 woodstoves. Another interesting difference between 2001 and 2002 is the proportion of gas-service and pellet stoves installed as part of the rebate program. In 2001 over 80% of the rebates involved the replacement of a non-certified woodstove with a gas-service stove or pellet stove. In 2002 this percentage dropped to 50%. The increase in rebates and the decrease in the percentage of replacement gas-service and pellet stoves are directly related to the woodstove removal program.

The Town costs for this program for the past 3 1/2 years have been approximately \$94,000 in air quality mitigation funds. The program has been funded by interest paid to the air quality mitigation fund and air quality mitigation fees paid by development projects. There is still approximately \$300,000 in the air quality mitigation fund, the same amount when the air quality mitigation fund was established in 1997, which will allow continued funding for this program and the long-term financial assistance program. The interim financial assistance program will continue until the long-term joint financial assistance program is adopted. Southwest Gas has committed for another year to continue participating in the program and offering a \$200 rebate.

### ***Woodstove Removal Ordinances***

The most contentious part of the Air Quality Management Plan was the control strategy requiring the removal of non-certified woodstoves and inserts upon the sale of a home. This control strategy was adopted to accelerate the removal of non-certified woodstoves, thereby reducing emissions from residential wood combustion (the second largest source of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in the Truckee air basin). The Town Council adopted the ordinance in September 2001, and the ordinance became effective on January 1, 2002. The ordinance has required the removal of all non-certified woodstoves and fireplace inserts in a home if the property has been transferred or sold after that date.

The ordinance has been in effect now for 15 months, and the implementation of the program has been successful. After working out a few bugs in the beginning, the program is operating as envisioned, resulting in the removal of non-certified woodstoves and inserts but limiting the impacts on homeowners in complying with the ordinance. The inspection program is working well with the Town-licensed inspectors providing efficient and prompt service. At this time, no changes are recommended to the ordinance. It is estimated that it takes approximately 12 staff hours per week to administer the program.

In 2002 there were over 530 property transfers in the Town of Truckee. Town-licensed inspectors conducted 310 inspections to verify that a home complied with the ordinance with the remaining property transfers qualifying for an exemption from the inspection requirement. Since most seller and buyers were aware of the woodstove removal program requirements beforehand, they removed non-certified woodstoves and

fireplace inserts before an inspection was conducted so they would pass the inspection or qualify for an inspection exemption. Consequently, it is not possible to tally the number of non-certified stoves and inserts that were removed as a result of the program. However, the Community Development Department, based on estimates included in the AQMP and events since 1998, believes there are over 1,500 non-certified woodstoves and fireplace inserts still remaining in the Town of Truckee and approximately 15% to 20% of all homes built before 1998 have a non-certified stove or insert.

An informal enforcement audit of the program shows that all except a few property transfers are complying with the ordinance. There have been some instances where the seller refuses to comply, however, in these instances the buyer has taken action to retroactively comply with the ordinance.

No work has yet been done on the ordinance requiring the removal of non-certified woodstoves within a specified time period. With the impending deadline which could be as early as 2006, the Community Development Department recommends that the ordinance establishing the deadline(s) for the removal of all non-certified woodstoves be considered by the Town Council later this year. The draft ordinance would establish the deadline or deadlines, identify whether the program would apply to all parts of the Town at once or if it would be phased, include provisions for extensions, and set enforcement penalties. The logistics of implementing and enforcing the ordinance would be worked out after the ordinance is adopted at least a year before the ordinance comes into effect. The Community Development Department recommends that the deadline be established this year for the following reasons:

- With the adoption of the program requiring the removal of non-certified woodstoves prior to sale or transfer, the Council stated they would proceed with implementing the second part of the control strategy, i.e., requiring the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts by a specific deadline. The recommended ordinance will demonstrate the Council's commitment to implementing that requirement in a timely manner.
- Establishing the deadline this year will give Town staff sufficient time to budget and plan for implementation and enforcement of the ordinance. The deadline will also give sufficient notice to the community of the impending requirement, thereby allowing homeowners greater flexibility on how they may comply with the ordinance.
- A key component of the joint financial assistance program will be a sliding scale on the amount and types of assistance to be provided for the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts. The purpose of the sliding scale will be to encourage homeowners to remove woodstoves and fireplace inserts earlier rather than later by offering greater incentives at the beginning of the assistance program. A deadline for the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts is necessary to establish an ending point on when assistance and incentives will be provided for the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts.

### ***Long-Term Financial Assistance Program***

The Air Quality Management Plan recognized that public assistance was as important as regulatory measures in addressing the problem of particulate matter pollution. A key control strategy of the plan is to provide financial assistance for the conversion and removal of non-certified woodstoves. This assistance program will be a comprehensive one and will include several assistance methods to encourage the removal of woodstoves in the community. The Town and Placer County have the funds to operate the program, and so all that needs to be done is to put the program together and allocate the necessary resources to administer the program.

Discussions have already taken place between the Town and the Placer County Air Pollution Control District to develop and operate a joint financial assistance program in Truckee and the Martis Valley. The initial objectives of the financial assistance program will be:

- Application and stove inspection requirements will be the same for the Town and Placer County/Martis Valley home owners;
- The Town and Placer County will share staff resources in implementing the program to best serve the community;
- The amount of the rebates will be re-evaluated to ensure the rebate is sufficient to act as a catalyst in the removal of non-certified woodstoves, and the rebates will be the same for the Town and Placer County/Martis Valley home owners;
- The replacement of a stove will no longer be required to qualify for the rebate. A home owner will be able to qualify by just removing a woodstove and agreeing to restrictions on the future installation of woodstoves;
- A reduced rebate will be offered for the removal of EPA certified woodstoves.
- The needs of low-income households to remove non-certified woodstoves will be identified, and appropriate financial assistance programs to serve low-income households will be developed.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District has taken the lead on preparing the financial assistance program. The Town Council, on behalf of the District, approved a contract for the consulting firm of Jones & Stokes to assist District staff in preparing the program. Unfortunately, there have been some delays in executing the contract because of personnel changes at Jones & Stokes. We anticipate that the contract will be executed and work will begin in late April or early May. This delay could postpone adoption of the program to late 2003. The interim rebate program will continue until the joint financial assistance program is adopted.

Alongside with this financial assistance program, it is recommended that a mitigation fee program be developed that would charge an air quality mitigation fee if a homeowner wishes to install a woodstove or fireplace insert. The fee could also be used to mitigate other PM<sub>10</sub> emissions generated by large development projects such as PC3 and McIver Hill and would provide additional funds for the financial assistance program and other Town air quality improvement programs to reduce emissions from existing

sources. This mitigation fee is a control strategy identified in the Air Quality Management Plan and should be developed concurrently with the financial assistance program. The mitigation fee and financial assistance program address the same issue ? what kind of funding is necessary to reduce emissions from existing sources ? and developing these two programs together will reduce Town costs and staff time in implementing the programs.

### ***Street Sanding Guidelines***

The primary purpose of the street sanding guidelines is to provide support in the Town's request to CalTrans to modify their sanding operations and reduce re-entrained road dust emissions. The Town Public Works Department has made substantial strides in equipment and operations in the past few years to improve our sanding and sweeping operations, and the Community Development Department believes it is not urgent at this time to adopt street sanding guidelines in order to address Town operations. The Town Council has designated this control strategy as a "B" priority, and work on the street sanding guidelines is scheduled to begin in mid-2004.

### ***Air Quality Monitoring***

Objective 8 of the Air Quality Management Plan states, "***Air quality monitoring efforts will be maintained to ensure adequate monitoring of PM levels and will be coordinated with the monitoring of meteorological data.***" As discussed previously, the Community Development Department believes that the only PM<sub>10</sub> monitor in the Truckee air basin is not giving accurate readings of PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations and the data provided by the TEOM monitor cannot be relied upon to gauge Truckee particulate matter air quality for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002. Without accurate monitoring data for PM<sub>10</sub>, the Town cannot determine with any quantitative certainty that our PM<sub>10</sub> air quality is improving and we are achieving the goal and objectives of the AQMP.

This is an immediate problem that needs to be corrected as soon as possible. In partnership with the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, the Community Development Department recommends the following to address this problem:

- The Town Planner will contact the District Air Pollution Control Officer to request that the District install a new PM<sub>10</sub> monitor in the Town of Truckee prior to November 1, 2003.
- The Town Planner will provide technical and staffing assistance to the District to effectuate the installation of the new monitor.
- The Town will provide financial assistance to the District to purchase and install the new monitor, the assistance not to exceed 50% of the costs of the monitor or \$10,000 whichever is less. (These funds will be paid from air quality mitigation fees collected from development projects.)
- The Town Planner and NSAQMD Air Pollution Control Officer will contact the Placer County Air Pollution Control Officer and request that Placer County participate in funding for the new monitor.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the Air Quality Management Plan is two-fold:

- Achieve and maintain compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards; and
- Strive to achieve to achieve compliance with State Ambient Air Quality Standards and make reasonable progress towards achieving these standards.

It is the conclusion of this report that the Town is meeting this important goal. By returning to the preface and answering the questions raised by Objective 9, this conclusion is supported by the following.

### ***What is the success of the control strategies in achieving the attainment goal of the Air Quality Management Plan?***

Air quality in Truckee is improving! It is too early to determine to what extent our air quality has improved from the dark days of the early 1990's, but progress is being made. Further, we cannot ascertain with any quantitative confidence of the quality of air today and the extent of any improvement in air quality since 1999. PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring data for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002 is not reliable and cannot be used to analyze air quality or to compare with air quality data from previous years. PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring data has only been collected for the past three-and-a-half years and cannot be compared to preceding years. However, steady improvement in particulate matter air quality over the last three years is quantified by the PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring data.

Our initial improvement in air quality was not a result of the implementation of control strategies but rather the extension of natural gas to the Truckee area. Nonetheless, the Community Development Department believes that the most recent strides in improved air quality, especially for particulate matter less than 2.5ug, are in large part a result of the implementation of the AQMP control strategies for the removal of non-certified stoves and inserts. It remains important to continue the control strategies of the AQMP any improvement in air quality that we have enjoyed in the last several years will be eroded or reversed by PM<sub>10</sub> emissions generated by new development and increased traffic unless there are concurrent reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from existing sources.

Consequently, it is vital for the Town to continue to aggressively pursue the removal of non-certified woodstoves and fireplace inserts from the Truckee air basin and to encourage the use of natural gas and non-polluting heat sources (e.g., geothermal heat pumps). These efforts are necessary to counterbalance particulate matter emissions from new development. If emissions from existing sources are not reduced substantially, the alternative to ensure that our air quality is not degraded will be to prohibit the installation of woodstoves and inserts.

***What steps need to be taken to ensure consistency with the goal and objectives of the Air Quality Management Plan?***

The steps that need to be taken are set forth in the Air Quality Management Plan ? the control strategies. These control strategies are the appropriate steps that the Town needs to take to ensure continued consistency with the plan's goal and objectives. The Council has previously discussed implementation of the "high priority" control strategies, and the Community Development Department has been given direction on how to proceed with implementing these control strategies. This report identifies a new "high priority": the installation of a new PM<sub>10</sub> monitor in Truckee. With the recent failure of the TEOM monitor, it is imperative that an accurate PM<sub>10</sub> monitor be installed in Truckee as quickly as possible, and it is recommended that this be identified as an immediate priority.

The recommended schedule for implementation of these control strategies is:

1. New PM<sub>10</sub> monitor To be installed by late 2003
2. Joint financial assistance program with Placer County To be completed by late 2003
3. Mitigation fee program To be completed in early 2004
4. Ordinance requiring removal of all non-certified woodstoves and inserts To be completed in late 2003
5. Street sanding guidelines To be initiated in 2004

The Town has set a high level of commitment to air quality, and this commitment requires substantial resources of the Planning Division. These resources are diverted from planning projects and development application processing in order to implement and administer the air quality control strategies. It is estimated that air quality issues currently take up approximately 8% of the Planning Division's staffing resources or around one-half of a full-time planner. These resources will continue to be allocated to air quality as needed to implement and administer the control strategies described above. However, staff resources and time allocated to air quality may need to be redirected as needed to higher priority or customer service-oriented planning tasks (e.g., General Plan Update, increased development application activity) which may dictate delays in the implementation of the above control strategies.