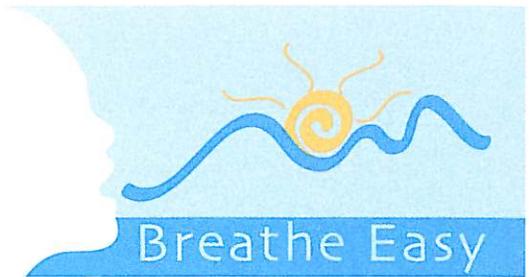


June 26, 2007



Ms. Judith M. Katz, Director
Air Protection Division
(Mail Code 3AP00)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia PA 19103-2029

Dear Ms. Katz,

I am pleased to submit the June 2007 Semi-Annual Progress Report for the Ozone Early Action Plan (EAP) for the Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Task Force, the City of Martinsburg and the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson in West Virginia. The EAP has been adopted by these three participating local governments. With the support and cooperation of these local governments, local businesses and local citizens, we are able to take the necessary steps to implement this region's emission reduction plan.

Please contact me at 304-263-1743 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael J. Ball". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue background.

Michael J. Ball
Air Quality Program Manager
Region 9 Planning and Development Council

Attachments:

Semi-annual Progress Report for the Eastern Panhandle, WV Ozone Early Action
Compact Area, June 30, 2007
EAC June 2007 Progress Summary Table
Electronic copy of progress report and summary table

cc:

Mr. Robert Crawford, Director – Berkeley County Development Authority
Mr. William Stubblefield, Commissioner – Berkeley County
Ms. Jane Peters, Director – Jefferson County Development Authority
Mr. Greg Corlis, Commissioner – Jefferson County
Mr. Mark Baldwin, Manager – The City of Martinsburg
Mr. William F. Durham, Environmental Resources Program Manager – WV DEP
File

SEMI-ANNUAL
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
EASTERN PANHANDLE,
WV
OZONE EARLY ACTION
COMPACT AREA

June 30, 2007

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

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Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Executive Summary

This report represents the eighth submittal to the EPA for the Eastern Panhandle Early Action Compact (EAC). Work continues on six of the original seven control measures of the EAC. The seventh control measure to retrofit school buses in the Eastern Panhandle with diesel oxidation catalysts was completed in December 2004.

The success and awareness for the program generated during the 2006 ozone season carried over to the 2007 ozone season. The number of presentations made during the 2007 will increase more than 80% over the number of presentations made during the 2006 season. New outlets for educating the general public on ozone related matters include local talk radio, a regional business magazine and cable network advertising.

In addition to the work being performed by the EAC, many task force members, local businesses and individuals within the region have their own projects that improve the way they do business and promote cleaner air. These participants represent a cross section of the region, including non-profit organizations, manufacturing, transportation, alternative fuels and freight hauling. These important contributions showcase the involvement and commitment individuals and businesses have towards improving the air and the quality of life in the Eastern Panhandle. Details for the contributions these members are making towards improving the quality of the air in the Eastern Panhandle are included in the Regional Air Quality Initiatives section of this report. This new section of the report was added with the report submitted on December 31, 2006. It is included to show the work that is being performed in all sections of the region that contribute to cleaner air and improved health.

The Air Quality Program manager has joined two new regional groups focusing on air quality issues. These groups are the Local Government Committee for the Shenandoah Valley Air Quality Initiative (SHENAIR) and the Route 81 Corridor Coalition. Both groups take a regional approach to the issue of air quality.

SHENAIR's focus is the air quality in the Shenandoah Valley, including nine counties and municipalities in Virginia and West Virginia. SHENAIR is looking for regional solutions to a regional problem. The Route 81 Coalition is bringing together all six states that comprise the Interstate 81 corridor. While Interstate 81 is a benefit for many regional economies, it is also a primary source of air pollution. The first meeting for this group is scheduled for September 2007.

The Air Quality Program manager continues to work with the Valley AIRNow program in Winchester, VA. This group is performing the same ozone/air pollution function as the Eastern Panhandle EAC. By attending this meeting, additional contacts were made within the Shenandoah Valley regarding air pollution issues. The EAC has worked closely with Valley AIRNow in Winchester VA since the inception of the EAC. This continuing work between the two organizations has been beneficial to each organization and to the air quality in the northern Shenandoah Valley.

The Air Quality Program Manager attended the 2007 EPA National Air Quality Conference. This conference provided continuing education for the program and a source of valuable information regarding national air quality issues.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Task Force

Previously Reported

- A Task Force meeting was held on July 12, 2006. The following issues were discussed at this meeting: (1) the completion and submission of the June 30, 2006 semi-annual report, (2) participation in the Shepherdstown Street Fest, (3) the monthly ground level ozone columns in the Shepherdstown Chronicle and (4) the creation and distribution of Workplace Connection posters.
- A Task Force meeting was held on September 13, 2006. The following topics were discussed at this meeting: (1) attendees were provided with a packet summarizing anti-idling information, (2) attendance at the Martinsburg Balloon Festival, (3) the columns submitted to the Shepherdstown Chronicle for publication.

Recent Progress

- The first Task Force meeting for the 2007 ozone season was held on March 28, 2007. Topics for this meeting included: (1) Submittal of the December 30, 2006 semi-annual report, (2) the annual EPA Air Quality conference, (3) public outreach for the program and (4) redesigning the program's website. Minutes for this meeting are included as Attachment No. 1.
- A Task Force meeting was held on May 9, 2007. The following topics were presented at this meeting: (1) The affect the American Lung Association report had on the program, (2) participation in the SHENAIR air quality program for local governments and (3) the inclusion of the AQI information in a local company's newsletter. Minutes for this meeting are included in this report as Attachment No. 2.
- A Task Force meeting was held on June 13, 2007. Topics included: (1) The new Park and Ride parking lot, (2) The State Implementation Plan is being developed by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and (3) recent air quality presentations. Minutes for this meeting are included in this report as Attachment No. 3.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Control Measures

Public Awareness Program

Implementation Date: July 1, 2004

Status: Implemented and Ongoing

General Public Portion

Previously Reported

A number of steps were taken by the Program Manager and various task force members to increase the awareness of this program to the general public and business committee. This increased awareness was through presentations, the distribution of brochures, interviews in the local daily newspapers and phone calls.

- Monthly columns were written for the Shepherdstown Chronicle, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of approximately 2,000 issues. These columns were entitled:
 - July 2006 – **Walking and Biking to Reduce Ozone Pollution**. This column introduced the Eastern Panhandle Walking and Biking Alliance.
 - August 2006 – **Idling: It Gets You Nowhere**. This column covered the need to reduce or eliminate unnecessary idling of vehicles.
 - September 2006 – **A Toast to Your Health**. This column stressed the affect ground level ozone can have on health issues and steps individuals can take to reduce their exposure to ground level ozone.
- A presentation was made to the Chamber of Commerce of Martinsburg and Berkeley County on July 14, 2006. Approximately 30 local business leaders and business owners attended this presentation. This was a PowerPoint presentation on the cause and affects of ground level ozone pollution and steps individuals can take to reduce pollutants they may generate.
- A booth was set up at the Martinsburg Balloon Festival on August 4, 2006. Brochures were made available to festival attendees related to ground level ozone pollution. Surveys were completed by 16 festival attendees. This was the same survey used in June 2006 at the Shepherdstown Street Festival. The results on the survey were very similar: (1) there is often confusion between ground level ozone and the reported hole in the upper level ozone layers, (2) there is a general understanding to the health related issued of ground level ozone and (3) there is very little specific knowledge regarding ground level ozone issues.

One result of this public event was the determination that many individuals with a need to know about ozone related health issues do not have access to the Internet. Based on this finding, the Air Quality Program is setting up a hotline for the 2007 ozone season. This hotline will contain the same information that is distributed

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

daily to the Internet subscribers. Information regarding access to this hotline will be made available to the general public through public service announcements, the Clean Air Connection website and newspaper inserts. In the event of an ozone alert, public service announcements made over local radio stations will include this hotline number. The general public may call the number to receive the latest ozone forecast and ozone alert information.

A decision was made to not proceed with the telephone hotline. The usage and benefits to be derived from the service were exceeded by the cost and effort to initiate and maintain the service. Individuals in need of the forecasting information may contact the Air Quality office at the published street address, email address or office phone number.

- A presentation was made to the Jefferson County Rotary Club on August 29, 2006. Approximately 60 members were in attendance.
- An Announcement was created to be distributed to local print and radio media in the event of a code orange alert. This supplements the standard email announcement that would be made in the event of a code orange alert. It contains additional information the media can use as a public service announcement.

Recent Progress

- The Shepherdstown Chronicle continues to provide support for the Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Program by publishing a monthly air quality column. The Chronicle is a weekly newspaper with a circulation of approximately 2,000 issues. Columns appear on the third Friday of each month. The Air Quality Program Manager continues to receive comments from readers of the Chronicle. The feedback is always positive, either relating to the importance of the issue of ground level ozone pollution or how informative the columns were. These columns are entitled:
 - April 2007 – **It's April ... Ozone Season Is Right Around the Corner.** This column introduced readers to the upcoming ozone season. A copy of the column is included as Attachment No. 4.
 - May 2007 – **Awareness: Where It All Starts.** This column focused on the role of the EAC to make people aware of the problem and steps they can take to increase their involvement. A copy of the column is included as Attachment No. 5.
 - June 2007 – **Greenscaping: Another Approach To Green Air.** This column provided readers with an alternative approach to cleaner air through landscaping. A copy of the column is included as Attachment No. 6.
- Presentations were made to the following organizations within the Eastern Panhandle.
 1. March 14, 2007 –National Association of Federal Retired Employees of Jefferson County. Ten members attend this presentation. Attendees were provided with brochures on Air Quality Action Days and anti-idling information. One member of this

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

organization signed up to receive air quality alert emails for a list serve he manages. This list serve has 800 members who will receive an email in the event of an air quality alert day.

2. March 27, 2007 - Martinsburg Lions Club. Fifteen members of this organization attended the presentation. One member of this organization is also the Assistant Director for the AARP driver safety program. He expressed interest in including anti-idling information in his driver safety program. Additional information regarding this project is included in the Regional Air Quality Initiatives section of this report.
 3. April 4, 2007 – Tomahawk Ruritan Club. Twenty-two members attended this presentation. This presentation was the source of two new venues for making air quality presentations. Three members of this club signed up to receive air quality alert emails.
 4. April 10, 2007 – Commercial instruction. Eighteen students attended this class. A presentation on ozone pollution was made to a class of individuals in the construction trade. The presentation was in conjunction with a class entitled, “The Commercial Energy Code and Beyond”. The focus of the class was building more energy efficient buildings.
 5. April 12, 2007 – Jefferson County AARP. Thirty members of this organization attended the presentation.
 6. May 14, 2007 – Tuscarora Ruritan Club. Twenty-two members of the organization attended the presentation. One individual signed up to receive air quality alert emails.
 7. May 19, 2007 – Ranson Festival. A booth was set up for this local festival. Approximately 40 people stopped by the booth to receive information and pamphlets on air quality. Four new people signed up to receive emails in the event of an air quality alert.
 8. June 21, 2007 – Marlowe Ruritan Club. Approximately 34 members and guests attended this presentation. One person registered to receive air quality alert emails.
- A message was placed on the local cable network weather channel for a two week period from May 21, 2007 through June 3, 2007. The message was displayed 112 times during the two week period. The cable system has approximately 20,000 subscribers. The text of the message was:
The ozone pollution season has started in the Eastern Panhandle. Ozone pollution can be a serious health problem for many of our citizens. To learn more about ozone pollution and your health, log onto www.cleanairconnection.org , or call 267-5076.
 - On May, 10, 2007, the Air Quality Program Manager was interviewed on radio station WEPM AM, Martinsburg. The program has a weekly audience of between 7,000 and 10,000 listeners.
 - For the 2007 ozone season, there have been ten new subscribers to the air quality alert email service. Of these new subscribers, one is for a list serve with 800 members.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

School-Based Portion

Previously Reported

- The Air Quality Program Manager provided an overview of the causes of ground level ozone, information and resource materials to Ms. Veronica Ray, a student at Shepherd University, Shepherdstown, WV. As part of her course of study, Ms. Ray was preparing material for a class on air pollution for 5th and 6th grade students in Jefferson County, WV. This presentation was given to approximately 60 students. These students received instruction on the cause of ground level ozone and what can be done to reduce the pollutants that cause ground level ozone.

The students were provided with an interactive CD-ROM entitled "Save Planet Polluto". To play the game, students needed to use information presented by Ms. Ray. The interactive game teaches students to unravel the mystery of Planet Polluto's unhealthy air quality and teach the Pollutoniumians what they need to do to abandon their polluting ways. This game was an effective tool for teaching the students. Ms. Ray left the CD-ROM with the school to be used by other classes

- The school buses for the Jefferson County school system are currently running with a 20% mix of bio-diesel fuel. This renewable fuel is also the 15 parts per million ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel. There are 120 vehicles in this program. The school system is working with the engine manufacturers to ensure that fuel usage meets or exceeds all warranty requirements. Maintenance results for the vehicles in this program are demonstrating a significant reduction in the amount of sediment in the fuel lines and the fuel filters. This effort supports the control measure to retrofit Jefferson County school buses with a diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC) to continue reducing pollutants generated by the bus fleet.
- Driver's education students in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties received a letter and fact sheets regarding air pollution, ground level ozone, the health affects of ground level ozone and unnecessary idling. The focus of the letter and fact sheets was to help develop good idling habits in these new drivers. Approximately 200 students received this information.

Recent Progress

- A presentation was made at the North Jefferson Elementary School to a class of 4th grade students. Approximately 35 students attended this presentation. The subject matter generated many comments and questions from the students.
- Driver Education students at the Jefferson County High School received an ozone pollution presentation on March 23, 2007. The focus of the presentation was the amount of unnecessary pollution that is created from unnecessary idling of vehicles. The topic of ozone pollution and the impact of unnecessary idling generated a number of questions throughout the presentation. A total of 120 students from six classes received this information. A copy of the hand-outs provided to the students is included in this report as Attachment No. 7.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

- Driver Education students for Berkeley County received a memorandum and fact sheet on the topic of ozone pollution and how to eliminate unnecessary idling. A total of 250 students received this information. A copy of the memorandum sent to these students is included in this report as Attachment No.8.
- The school buses for the Jefferson County school system are continuing to run with a 20% mix of bio-diesel fuel. This renewable fuel is also the 15 parts per million ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel. There are 120 vehicles in this program. The school system is working with the engine manufacturers to ensure that fuel usage meets or exceeds all warranty requirements. Maintenance results for the vehicles in this program are demonstrating a significant reduction in the amount of sediment in the fuel lines and the fuel filters. This effort supports the control measure to retrofit Jefferson County school buses with a diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC) to continue reducing pollutants generated by the bus fleet.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Air Quality Action Days

Implementation Date: July 1, 2004

Status: Implemented and Ongoing

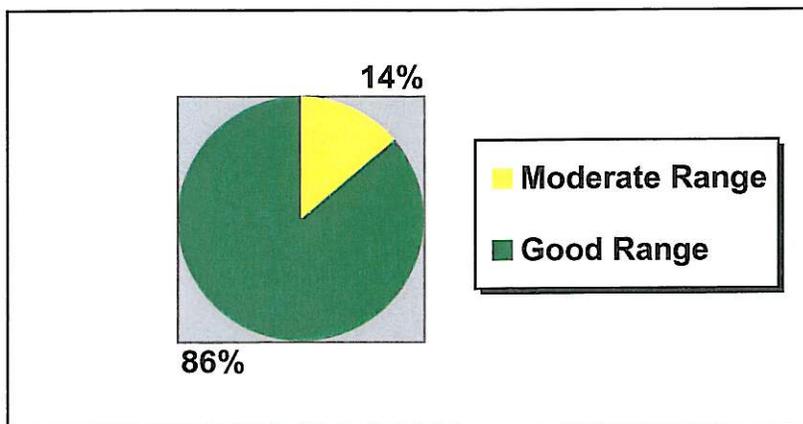
General Public Portion

Previously Reported

- No air quality alerts were issued for the Eastern Panhandle from July 1, 2006 through the end of the 2006 ozone season, September 30, 2006. In late July 2006, temperatures ranged from the high 90's to 100 degrees. These conditions continued for a period of almost two weeks. During this period, the air quality index remained in the good to moderate range.
- Daily measurements from the Air Quality Division of the Department of Environmental Protection were reported for the Eastern Panhandle on 8-Hour Max ppm, the Day's Index and the Day's Descriptor from April 1, 2006 through October 31, 2006. During this 177 day period, there was only one ozone alert: May 30, 2006.
- For the period covered by this report, July 1, 2006 through September 30, 2006 no ozone alerts were issued. During this 92 day period, there were 79 days with a 'Good' description and 13 days with a 'Moderate' description. For this period:

14% of the days were in the Moderate range

86% of the days were in the Good range

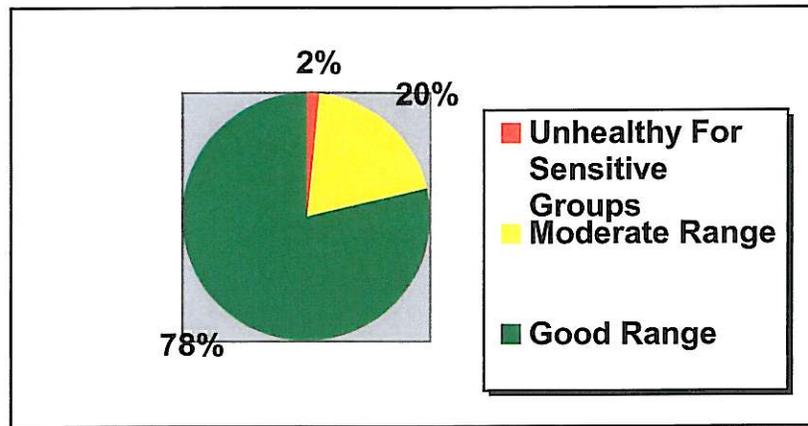


Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Recent Progress

- One air quality alert was issued for the region on May 30, 2007. This day had been forecasted to be in the moderate (yellow) range.
- From May 1, 2007 through June 25, 2007, there have been 44 'Green' days, 11 'Yellow' days and one 'Unhealthy' day in the Eastern Panhandle. This is shown graphically below.

78% of the days were in the Good range
20% of the days were in the Moderate range
2% of the days were in the Unhealthy For Sensitive Groups range



Additional information is included in the tables and graphs on pages 12 and 13. This information was provided by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Eastern Panhandle AQI – May 1, 2007 Through June 25, 2007

Date	ppm	Index	Descriptor
1-May-07	.065	51	MODERATE
2-May-07	.059	46	GOOD
3-May-07	.042	33	GOOD
4-May-07	.052	41	GOOD
5-May-07	.044	34	GOOD
6-May-07	.048	38	GOOD
7-May-07	.052	41	GOOD
8-May-07	.049	38	GOOD
9-May-07	.041	32	GOOD
10-May-07	.042	33	GOOD
11-May-07	.066	54	MODERATE
12-May-07	.058	45	GOOD
13-May-07	.048	38	GOOD
14-May-07	.053	41	GOOD
15-May-07	.063	49	GOOD
16-May-07	.046	36	GOOD
17-May-07	.045	35	GOOD
18-May-07	.023	18	GOOD
19-May-07	.059	46	GOOD
20-May-07	.061	48	GOOD
21-May-07	.048	38	GOOD
22-May-07	.070	64	MODERATE
23-May-07	.065	51	MODERATE
24-May-07	.062	48	GOOD
25-May-07	.072	69	MODERATE
26-May-07	.066	54	MODERATE
27-May-07	.063	49	GOOD
28-May-07	.048	38	GOOD
29-May-07	.068	59	MODERATE
30-May-07	.088	109	UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS
31-May-07	.072	69	MODERATE
1-Jun-07	.070	64	MODERATE
2-Jun-07	.066	54	MODERATE
3-Jun-07	.035	27	GOOD
4-Jun-07	.050	39	GOOD
5-Jun-07	.048	38	GOOD
6-Jun-07	.021	16	GOOD
7-Jun-07	*	*	*
8-Jun-07	.046	36	GOOD
9-Jun-07	.054	42	GOOD
10-Jun-07	.049	38	GOOD
11-Jun-07	.054	42	GOOD
12-Jun-07	.046	36	GOOD
13-Jun-07	.046	36	GOOD
14-Jun-07	.023	18	GOOD
15-Jun-07	.044	34	GOOD
16-Jun-07	.042	33	GOOD
17-Jun-07	.060	47	GOOD
18-Jun-07	.074	74	MODERATE
19-Jun-07	.063	49	GOOD
20-Jun-07	.052	41	GOOD
21-Jun-07	.062	48	GOOD
22-Jun-07	.045	35	GOOD
23-Jun-07	.048	38	GOOD
24-Jun-07	.054	42	GOOD
25-Jun-07	.064	50	GOOD

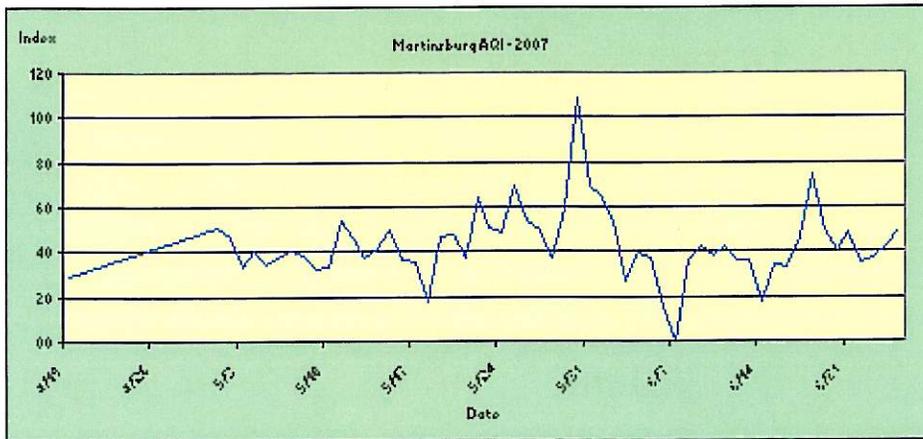
* No data is available for June 7, 2007. The monitor was undergoing maintenance

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

April 1, 2007 - June 25, 2007

Descriptor	# Days
GOOD	44
MODERATE	11
UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS	1
UNHEALTHY	0
 MAX AQI VALUE	 109
MAX 8-HOUR VALUE	.088

AQI VALUES BASED ON THE 8-HOUR OZONE DAILY MAX



Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Employer-Based Portion

Previously Reported

- The Workplace Connection brochure is distributed to businesses and the general public at presentations and other public events.
- Daily ozone forecasts continued to be sent to all subscribing businesses. These forecasts were sent via email. Based on feedback received at public events, a telephone hotline will be set up for the 2007 ozone season. Many individuals with a need to receive ozone alert information do not have access to the Internet. This hotline will contain forecast and alert information.

A decision was made to not proceed with the telephone hotline. The usage and benefits to be derived from the service were exceeded by the cost and effort to initiate and maintain the service. Individuals in need of the forecasting information may contact the Air Quality office by the published street address, email address or office phone number.

Recent Progress

- The following brochures are distributed at all presentations: Workplace Connection, Air Quality Action Days, Open Burning and an Anti-Idling facts sheet.
- Daily ozone forecasts are sent to all daily subscribers. All subscribers receive an email in the event of an actual air quality alert.
- Air quality brochures and information was provided to over 25 vendors at the annual Martinsburg Home Show. All of the vendors for this show are connected to the home building, financing or home renovation trades. A number of companies took additional brochures to give to their employees and customers.
- An article regarding ozone pollution and the air quality program were included in the June edition of B2B Outlook, a monthly business magazine for the Eastern Panhandle. This periodical has a circulation of 4,200 issues per month. A copy of this article is included in this report as Attachment No. 9.
- An email was distributed on May, 1, 2007 to all members of the Berkeley County Chamber of Commerce announcing the beginning of the 2007 ozone season. This email went out to over 800 chamber members. Refer to Attachment No. 10 for the contents of this email.
- A brief message was included in the June issue of the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce newsletter announcing the beginning of the 2007 ozone season. This newsletter is sent to approximately 700 Chamber members.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

- 750 copies of the Workplace Connection were sent to the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce to be inserted in their July 2007 newsletter.
- Attachment No. 11 is the newsletter for Ecolab, Inc. Ecolab is a global leader in cleaning, sanitizing and food safety products and services. An employee of Ecolab is a member of the Air Quality Task Force and has included air quality program information in a recent company newsletter.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Increased Compliance with Open Burning Restrictions

Implementation Date: July 1, 2004

Status: Implemented and Ongoing

Previously Reported

- Open burning information continues to be made available to the general public through brochures during ozone pollution presentations, at public events and through mailings to developers and contractors.
- The most recent work in this area has been within the public awareness program. Brochures were provided to two construction sites involved in clearing land for new highway construction.

Recent Progress

- Construction has begun at the Tabler Station Business Park, located approximately five miles south of Martinsburg, WV. This will become a 300 acre commercial facility when complete. The initial phase of the project is to construct infrastructure for the business park: roads, sewer lines, storm water control areas and initial utilities. During the pre-construction meeting, the engineers and contractors were presented with options for disposing of vegetative waste besides burning.
- An open air burning brochure is available at all events and presentations.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Reduced Engine Idling

Implementation Date: July 1, 2005

Status: In Progress

Previously Reported

- An insert was placed in December 13, 2006 issue of The Journal newspaper. This insert provided information on the importance of trip chaining. The timing of the insert was to get readers to think about trip chaining as they were spending additional time in their cars during the holiday season. The insert includes a reminder for drivers to eliminate unnecessary idling. The back of the insert included a check list to help readers organize their driving to get more done on individuals trips. The Journal's average daily circulation within Berkeley and Jefferson Counties is 20,000 readers. This was the first of a series of inserts planned for 2007.
- A memorandum and information sheet sent to all driver education students in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties. This memorandum and the attached information were sent to help the students start their driving career with good habits beneficial to the environment, specifically reducing or eliminating unnecessary idling.
- A copy of a new brochure was created for distribution to the general public. The brochure contains a summary of anti-idling information and five specific steps people can take to reduce their unnecessary idling.
- The August 2006 column for the Shepherdstown Chronicle was entitled: **Idling, It Gets You Nowhere**. The column described the problems caused by idling vehicles and actions individuals could take to reduce or eliminate their unnecessary idling.

Recent Progress

- Driver Education students at the Jefferson County High School received an ozone pollution presentation on March 23, 2007. The focus of the presentation was the amount of unnecessary pollution that is created from unnecessary idling of vehicles. The topic of ozone pollution and the impact of unnecessary idling generated a number of questions throughout the presentations. A total of 120 students from six classes received this information. A copy of the hand-outs provided to the students is included in this report as Attachment No. 7.
- Driver Education students for Berkeley County received a memorandum and facts sheet on the topic of ozone pollution and unnecessary idling. A total of 250 students received this information. A copy of the memorandum sent to these students is included in this report as Attachment No.8
- The City of Martinsburg adopted a formal Anti-Idling policy in 2006 in support of this control measure.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Ground Freight Partnership

Implementation Date: July 1, 2005

Status: In Progress

Previously Reported

- Local area trucking companies, as well as larger national and regional companies like New Century and Swift, continue to use good business practices and existing equipment that can improve the air quality. This includes proper vehicle maintenance and anti-idling devices.
- Swift Transportation began using the new ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel in June 2006, a month before they were required to use it. This ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel is used in all vehicles, not just the newer vehicles that require this fuel. This proactive work is representative of Swift's commitment to good business and cleaner air.

Recent Progress

- A letter was sent to approximately 40 local trucking and excavating companies describing the Eastern Panhandle Air Quality program. The focus of the letter was to inform these companies on the benefits of adopting a formal anti-idling policy within their company. The letter is included with this report as Attachment No. 12.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Bicycle and Pedestrian Measures

Implementation Date: September 1, 2005

Status: In Progress

Previously Reported

- A presentation was made in Berkeley County on August 3, 2006 entitled "Safe Routes to School". This is a state and federal grant program that provides resources for communities to create or improve safe routes to schools. These routes are for walking and biking students. With the proper infrastructure: sidewalks, paths and rights-of-way, many students would be able to walk or ride their bikes to school. Along with the health and safety benefits, there is a benefit to the air quality with the reduction of the number of buses on the road and a reduction in the number of parents driving their children to school.

The first step towards completing the grant process for this initiative is to complete a Letter of Intent. Letters of Intent have been submitted by 14 schools. As of December 14, 2006, 13 of the 14 Letters of Intent have been accepted and the grant process is moving onto the next phase.

- The West Virginia Division of Highways has widened the shoulder of Route 115 through Ranson WV and re-striped the road to identify this wider shoulder. This has improved the safety of the route to be used for walking or biking purposes.
- The Eastern Panhandle Walking and Biking Alliance met on August 3, 2006, eight members attended the meeting. The topic of discussion was connecting urban trails between Charles Town and Ranson.

Recent Progress

- A new partnership between Leadership Jefferson, a program of the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce, and University Health Associates has created a program called Jefferson Moves. The design of the project is to motivate individuals and families to participate in a more active life style improving their health. A goal of the program is to get more people walking and biking and fewer people driving. The program documents area trails and holds events to encourage the use of these walking and biking trails. Jefferson Moves hosted a special event on June 2, 2007 called Hike Harpers Ferry. Three hikes were scheduled that included interpretive presentations from rangers from the National Park Service.
- The City of Ranson, WV has completed a streetscape improvement project. This project includes the installation of new sidewalks within the city, improved traffic flow at traffic circles to reduce unnecessary idling, a bus stop kiosk to promote the use of mass transit and additional sidewalks near elementary schools.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

- The “Safe Routes To Schools” grant program has provided grants totaling \$237,050.00 for projects at five schools within the Eastern Panhandle. North Middle School and Opequen School received funds in Berkeley County. Ranson Elementary, Shepherdstown Elementary and Shepherdstown Middle School received funds in Jefferson County. Attachment No. 13 is the press release issued by the Governor of West Virginia for these grants as distributed throughout the state.
- One public school has submitted paperwork for the 2007 “Safe Routes To Schools” grant program. A second “Safe Routes To Schools” presentation is scheduled for August 2007. These grants offer funding that will provide a safe environment for students to walk or bike to school. Refer to Attachment No. 14 for the information on this presentation.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

School-Bus Engine Retrofit

Implementation Date: July 1, 2004

Status: Complete as of December 2004

Previously Reported

The school bus diesel engine retrofit project was undertaken, in part, to demonstrate to EPA that the EAC involved the community in making efforts to obtain emissions reductions. The reduction of diesel particulate not only reduces exposure of children and bus drivers to this carcinogen, but also to fine Particulate Matter (PM) as well. By the final implementation of school bus diesel engine retrofit measures in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, three main objectives will be met:

- air quality in WV's Eastern Panhandle region will be improved;
- the school bus engine fleets will be cleaner without having to replace existing buses;
- school children will be exposed to reduced amounts of diesel engine exhaust, a likely human carcinogen.

A reduction of diesel exhaust emissions has been achieved by the completion of the eligible school bus retrofits with Diesel Oxidation Catalysts (DOCs). A 50% reduction of hydrocarbons (HC), including volatile organic compounds or VOCs, a ground level ozone precursor, has been achieved by implementing diesel engine retrofit measures on school buses in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties. The reduction of diesel particulate not only reduces exposure of children and bus drivers to this carcinogen, but reduces exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) by 40% and PM fines by 20% as well (approximate specific pollutant emission reduction figures obtained from information provided by US EPA).

Diesel engines are very reliable and it is not uncommon for them to be in use for 20-30 years. Thus, retrofitting school bus fleets with DOCs has resulted in emissions reductions sooner than would otherwise occur through fleet turnover. DOCs were chosen as the method of diesel engine retrofit for Jefferson and Berkeley Counties due to ease of installation, relatively low cost, and ability to reduce not only diesel exhaust emissions, but VOCs and CO as well. Logistically, the fact that DOCs do not require Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel makes them an attractive choice because fuel options are limited in the surrounding geographic area. Economically, since DOCs are less expensive than diesel PM filter traps (as well as requiring less maintenance than PM filter traps), more school buses were retrofitted, thereby decreasing diesel PM, HC and CO emissions over a larger area.

For the purposes of this project, retrofit candidates chosen were buses in active service with 1997 or newer engines. These buses are currently 6 years old and are expected to have at least another 6 years in active service, followed by possible continued use as spares. The DOCs were solicited via a competitive bid process using only vendors on EPA's list of Verified Retrofit Technologies. The Donaldson Company submitted the lowest bid and was therefore awarded the contract to supply DOCs and associated hardware for both counties.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Both school systems have completed all of the proposed retrofits. Annual record-keeping of buses retrofitted with DOCs must be submitted for the next 5 years on July 1st of each year. This annual report is to include the vehicle miles traveled by each retrofitted bus (annual odometer readings), and annual fuel usage data by vehicle. This report must also certify that all retrofitted buses remaining in the fleet have been maintained in general service and that the DOCs have been in good working order.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Regional Air Quality Initiatives

This new section of the semi-annual report was added with the December 31, 2006 report. It contains information about ongoing initiatives throughout the region. While the initiatives fall outside of the EAC, they directly support the seven control measures of the EAP and ultimately help to improve the quality of the air in the Eastern Panhandle. Each of these initiatives support and contribute to the success of the EAP's control measures. Each of these initiatives has a very specific goal or focus. As each initiative achieves its goal, it will help improve the air quality of the Eastern Panhandle by reducing emissions, reducing the number of vehicles using the roads and ensure healthy green spaces within the region.

Eastern Panhandle Transit Authority – Pan Tran

Pan Tran provides bus service throughout Jefferson and Berkeley Counties. This service includes regularly scheduled routes as well as an on demand service. Pan Tran completed a \$50,000.00 study of the transit system in mid 2005. Changes recommended by this study have contributed to an increase in ridership for this service. Pan Tran is currently working on a ride share service and a non-emergency medical program to improve their service to the region and increase ridership.

Pan Tran ridership continues to increase ridership. Listed below are the figures for the last two years.

July 2005 through June 2006 - there were 96,506 riders
July 2006 through June 2007 - there were 116, 705 riders

This is an increase of 20,199 riders, a 20.9% increase.

Pan Tran continues to use innovative programs for increasing ridership and for improving the air quality of the region. During Air Quality Awareness Week, April 30th through May 6th, Pan Tran provided free rides to all users. A total of 3,269 trips were taken during the program.

SmartWay Transport Partnership

The Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia has a number of businesses that are part of the EPA SmartWay Transport Partnership. This includes truck carriers, freight shippers, shipper carriers and rail carriers. At least three of these companies are charter members of the SmartWay partnership.

Swift Transportation is both a SmartWay member and an EAC task force member. They are a charter member of the SmartWay Transport Partnership. As a corporation, they make use of new and innovative ways to run their business which ultimately improve the quality of the air. They use very efficient tires to improve their gas mileage, have reduced the distance from the cab to the trailer, better insulation in the cabs of their vehicles, have a strict idle reduction policy in place and use new equipment to reduce idling time on their vehicles.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

Biodiesel Sales within the Eastern Panhandle

The Inwood Farmers Market in Inwood, WV, continues selling bio-diesel fuel. Their customers for this alternative fuel include farmers and individuals purchasing the fuel for personal use in trucks and cars. Marketing efforts for the product are made in the Journal newspaper, pamphlets and banners.

AARP – Driver Safety Program

The AARP conducts a national driver safety program. The Assistant Director of the local AARP Safe Driving program attended a recent ozone presentation. The Assistant Director, Mr. William Clark, requested anti-idling information to be distributed to his classes. He currently teaches about 300 students per year in his program.

In addition to this information, Mr. Clark requested the Air Quality Program Manager provide him with an anti-idling course outline for the AARP safe driving class. This course outline was sent to Mr. Clark on April 20, 2007 and a copy is included in this report as Attachment No. 15. Mr. Clark has submitted this course outline to his regional management of the driver safety program to become part of the official class. He will also submit it for consideration to be included in the AARP's national safe driving program.

Green Infrastructure

The Jefferson County Government has commissioned The Conservation Fund/Fresh Water Institute to study the infrastructure of Jefferson County. This study is to provide the County with an inventory of the infrastructure of the County. This infrastructure includes: roads, developed areas, agriculture land, forests, rivers, streams, watersheds, hiking trails, biking paths, historic areas and protected lands.

This inventory will provide the County government with the information it needs to promote growth in the most logical areas while retaining many of the natural areas that add to the quality of life in Jefferson County.

The air quality within the region will benefit from this plan. With the proper concentrations of housing and shopping areas, unnecessary driving can be reduced. Additional hiking trails and biking paths will promote the use of non-motorized transportation. Mass transit will be more feasible in this predominantly rural area due to the population being concentrated in fewer areas as opposed to being spread out all over the county. There have been three public meetings held for this project. There were between 20 and 40 members of the general public at each meeting.

Attachment No. 16, Assessment of Green Infrastructure in Jefferson County WV, documents existing and proposed hiking and biking trails throughout Jefferson County. A number of these connect to trails within Berkeley County.

Ozone Early Action Plan Eastern Panhandle Region, WV

This study has been concluded and the results are being reviewed by the Jefferson County Commission. The benefits to be derived by incorporating the recommendations of the study will benefit overall quality of life in Jefferson County.

The Jefferson Moves Project

In Jefferson County, members of Leadership Jefferson and the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce have launched the Jefferson Moves Project. The focus of the project is health related; to get people moving by hiking, biking, dancing and yoga. The project provides information on places to perform these activities. Through a website, maps and brochures, people can learn where to hike and bike. While they are improving their health, the activities can help reduce polluting emissions from vehicles.

This program has received local media coverage and is promoted through the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce.

Interstate 81 Corridor Coalition

The Air Quality Program staff has joined this coalition to address the issue of air pollution along the I-81 corridor. Interstate 81 passes through Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. The economic benefits of the highway come with a very high price tag that can affect everyone's health related to air quality issues. The first meeting will be held in Carlisle, PA in September 2007. Due to the regional nature of the problem, the coalition is seeking regional solutions.

Hagerstown Eastern Panhandle Metropolitan Operating Plan

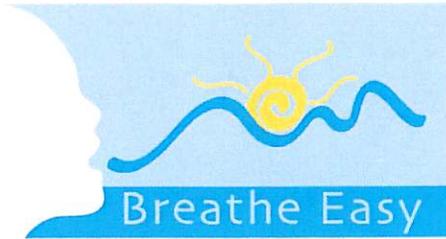
The Air Quality Program Manager is a participating member of this organization. This organization focuses on transportation issues as related to Washington County, Maryland and Jefferson and Berkeley Counties in West Virginia. By participating in this organization, the Air Quality Program Manager remains current on transportation matters that affect the air quality and to provide input for matters related to bicycling and pedestrian facilities. One goal of the organization is to document and connect walking and biking paths within the region.

Attachment No. 1

Air Quality Task Force

Meeting Minutes

March 28, 2007



**Air Quality Task Force Meeting
Region 9 Office
Martinsburg WV
March 28, 2007
2:00 p.m.**

In Attendance:

- John Hemmen – EcoLab
- Whitney Burch – Jefferson County Development Authority
- Bob Crawford – Berkeley County Development Authority
- Mark Baldwin – City of Martinsburg
- Bill Stubblefield – Berkeley County Commission
- John Poland – WV Air National Guard
- Neal Carpenter – Jefferson County
- Tom Christoffel – SHENAIR, Shenandoah Valley Air Quality Initiative
- Mike Ball – Region 9

Call to Order

Mr. Ball called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. and the attendees were welcomed.

Mr. Ball provided the following information regarding the air quality program:

- **Semi-annual EPA report submittal**
 - > The report was submitted to the EPA on 12/22/06
 - > Based on the report contents and monitor readings for the 2006 ozone season, the EPA has granted the region a temporary deferral from being designated a non-attainment area.
 - > For the last two years, the monitored readings for the eastern panhandle were below the EPA standard. It needs to be below the standard for three consecutive years to get the permanent deferral.
 - > 2007 is an important year for the program. It is the last year for granting temporary deferrals. A final decision will be made by the EPA after received the December 31, 2007 air quality report.

- **EPA Annual Air Quality Conference**
 - > Mr. Ball attended the 2007 EPA air Quality conference

- **EPA standards changes in 2007**
 - > The proposed changes to the current ozone standards will be made by the EPA in June or July of 2007
 - > Adoption of the proposed changes could occur in early to mid 2008
 - > The standard will drop somewhere below the current 84 ppm measurement.
 - > These changes will not affect the current Early Action Plan

- **Public Outreach – 2007**

As of 03/28/07, presentations had been made to the following groups and organizations:

 - > North Jefferson Elementary School
 - > Jefferson County chapter of the National Association of Federal Retired Employees
 - > Jefferson County High School driver education students
 - > Martinsburg Lions Club. The meeting with the Lions Club may lead to a contact within the AARP for the distribution of air quality related information.
 - > Martinsburg home Show

- **Website redesign**
 - > The website is undergoing a redesign. Contact has been made with a web site developer. Estimates are being developed for the changes.

- **Plans for 2007**
 - > Monthly column in the Shepherdstown Chronicle
 - > Presentations at various social organizations: Civitan, Ruritan, Audubon Society, American Legion
 - > Part of the HEPMPO Air Quality Advisory Committee meeting – first conference call is 03/29/07

- Mr. Stubblefield raised the question about defending any mitigating circumstances that may arise and cause the area not to receive a permanent designation as an attainment area. Mr. Ball will contact Fred Durham of the WV DEP to investigate this topic.
- Mr. Baldwin inquired to the status of the 7 control measures of the EAP. Mr. Ball stated that the school bus retro-fit project was the only control measure that is completed. All other control measures are on-going by their nature. Work is being performed on each of the control measure within the program.
- Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hemmen took air quality brochures to be distributed at their places of business.

Upcoming Events

The next meeting of the Air Quality Task Force is Wednesday, May 9, 2007, time and location to be determined.

SHENAIR Presentation

Tom Christoffel of SHENAIR made a presentation for the Shenandoah Valley Air Quality Initiative, Local Government Committee. This committee includes representative from Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Frederick and Clarke counties in Virginia and the city of Winchester. Per Mr. Christoffel, the committee has room for representatives from Jefferson and Berkeley Counties too. The mission of the committee is to obtain timely, accurate and scientific data relative to the air quality throughout the Shenandoah Valley. This data will be used collectively to make economic development and other policy decisions for the identified region.

Mr. Stubblefield recommended Mr. Ball represent Jefferson and Berkeley Counties. Mr. Stubblefield stated he would confer with the Commissions from Berkeley and Jefferson Counties about this representation.

Attachment No. 2

Air Quality Task Force

Meeting Minutes

May 9, 2007



**Air Quality Task Force Meeting
Martinsburg, WV
May 9, 2007**

In Attendance:

- Mark Baldwin – City of Martinsburg
- Bill Stubblefield – Berkeley County Commission
- John Hemmen – Ecolab, Inc.
- Greg Corlis – Jefferson County commission
- Neal Carpenter – Jefferson County
- Mike Ball – Region 9

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 2:00.

Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes

A motion was made to approve the minutes from the March 28, 2007 meeting. The motion was seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Ball provided the following information regarding the air quality program

- The Clean air Connection website is being redesigned to improve the look and navigation of the website.
- A recent article in The Journal newspaper reporting on an American Lung Association report generated much awareness and interest in the air quality program. This interest led to an appearance on WEPM radio to discuss the program.
- Presentations were given to four local service organizations regarding ozone pollution and the air quality program.
- Mr. Ball was appointed by the commissions of Jefferson County and Berkeley County to be the representative for the Local Government Committee of SHENAIR.

Task Force member participation

John Hemmen of EcoLab, Inc. provided Mr. Ball with a copy of an air quality article that has appeared in the EcoLab, Inc. employee newsletter. This article will be included in the semi-annual report of June 30, 2007.

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Upcoming Events

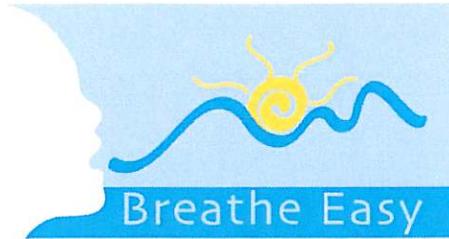
The next meeting of the Air Quality Task Force is Wednesday, June 13, 2007

Attachment No. 3

Air Quality Task Force

Meeting Minutes

June 13, 2007



**Air Quality Task Force Meeting
Martinsburg, WV
June 13, 2007**

In Attendance:

- Mark Baldwin – City of Martinsburg
- Martin Weller – Halltown Paperboard
- John Hemmen – Ecolab, Inc.
- Neal Carpenter – Jefferson County
- Mike Ball – Region 9

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 2:00.

Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes

Attendees reviewed the minutes from May 9, 2007. A motion was made to approve the minutes from the March 28, 2007 meeting. The motion was seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

The following information regarding the air quality program was presented

- Recent air quality presentations for local service organizations
- The new Park and Ride parking lot at Tabler Station and I-81. The lot has been built; DOH is awaiting the installation of guard rails and painting of stripes. Estimated to open within 90 days.
- Participation with SHENAIR in Virginia. SHENAIR is looking at the issue of air pollution throughout the length of the Shenandoah Valley.
- The EPA will make new ozone standard recommendations around June 22, 2007. These recommendations will not affect the current EAP.
- The Air Quality Division of the WV DEP is currently writing a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to address the non-attainment status of various West Virginia Counties for PM 2.5. Berkeley County is the

only county in the Eastern Panhandle considered a non-attainment area. The SIP is due to the EPA by March 2008.

General Discussion

- A question was raised about the affect relative humidity has on the creation of ozone. Mr. Ball is researching the answer to that question.

Feedback from Fred Durham of the Air Quality Division of the WV DEP stated that there is no direct correlation between high humidity and a high ozone reading. The primary meteorological component of high levels of ozone is the heat from the sun.

- Home Depot was sited as an example of a location where unnecessary idling frequently occurs. Mr. Ball will contact Home Depot and Lowes to see if they would consider installing signs requesting people turn off their vehicles engines while loading their purchases.
- John Hemmen of Ecolab, Inc. requested a copy of the semi-annual report for use by his company. Ecolab was mentioned in the June 30, 2007 report because of the company included information about ozone pollution and air quality alerts in their company newsletter. Ecolab will use this in their annual report as an example of their work within the community to create a sustainable workplace and environment.

Upcoming Events

The next meeting of the Air Quality Task Force is Wednesday, July 11, 2007. The time will be announced.

Attachment No. 4

Shepherdstown Chronicle

April 2007 Column

**“It’s April ... Ozone Season Is Right
Around The Corner”**

Its April...Ozone Season Is Right Around The Corner

Mike Ball

May 1, 2007 marks the beginning of the ozone season in the Eastern Panhandle; the season runs through September 30, 2007. Ground level ozone pollution is created by a combination of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and heat from the sun. The right combination of all three components causes excessive amounts of ozone to be generated which in turn trigger air quality alerts from the EPA. The alerts are generated because of the effect excessive levels of ozone can have on our health.

The goal of the EPA and the air quality program is to improve everyone's health and the environment. The EPA has identified ground level ozone as a major pollutant that affects everyone's health. Individuals with existing respiratory problems, such as asthma and bronchitis, are directly affected by an increase in ground level ozone pollution. Individuals without existing respiratory problems may develop them with continued exposure to high levels of ground level ozone. In 2002, the EPA designated the Eastern Panhandle as a non-attainment area due to the poor air quality. The quality of the air in the Eastern Panhandle had failed. Since 2004, the Air Quality Program has worked to make the air better. Since then, the air quality for ground level ozone pollution has improved, but there is still much work to be done.

The giant steps towards cleaner air are often made at the federal and state levels. Federal and state laws directed at major polluters make great strides towards cleaning the air. At the local level and down to the individual, baby steps are the norm. Fortunately, with the populations of both Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, we have enough individuals who can collectively make some giant steps of their own. With enough individual interest and participation, we can be part of the solution for clearing the air in the Eastern Panhandle.

The Air Quality Program focuses on seven control measures. Of these seven control measures, three are very relevant for the individual: walking and biking, open burning and anti-idling. Of these three control measures, anti-idling is where most individuals contribute to the problem of ground level ozone pollution and it is also the one area where those same individuals can contribute to the solution. The primary source of NO_x and VOC's are cars, trucks and petroleum products.

What is anti-idling? A better phrase might be the elimination of unnecessary idling. Since the primary source of the components that create ozone comes from cars, eliminating any unnecessary pollutants will help the air quality. We all need to get from one place to another; we all need to mow our lawns – the engines need to run during these activities. If we can eliminate running the engines unnecessarily when we are not actively engaged in the activity – we will be contributing to better health and better air quality.

Consider this. A car that idles unnecessarily for five minutes every day, will have idled for just over 30 hours over the course of a year. There are approximately 100,000 licensed drivers in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties. If every driver idled their car for those same five minutes every day, in a year that would equal 3,041,666 hours of idling. Estimates vary regarding the amount of fuel a car consumes in an hour while idling from one quart to one gallon per hour.

For this example, if a car uses one-half gallon per hour while idling, 1,520,833 gallons of fuel are wasted every year in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties while idling unnecessarily. At \$2.70 per gallon, that amounts to \$4,106,249 spent on fuel and not one inch of highway was driven. In the simplest of terms, idling gets you nowhere!

Is there such a thing as necessary idling? Yes there is. When you are stopped at a traffic light you are idling, but you are still engaged in the activity of driving. Shutting your engines off while stopped at a traffic light is not recommended.

There are many myths and much misinformation regarding idling an automobile. With newer cars and today's lubricants, no car needs more than 30 seconds of warm-up time, even on the coldest days. The best way to warm up a car is to drive it. Drive-thru windows are prime spots where unnecessary idling occurs. Park your car, turn off the engine and go into the store or restaurant.

In future columns I will provide more information on this and other control measures of the air quality program. Information will be presented on the effect ozone pollution has on our health and steps each one of us can take to improve our health and improve the air in the Eastern Panhandle.

We are all in this together and each one of us can contribute to cleaning our air. By working together, we can clear the air in the Eastern Panhandle.

More information on this and other ozone related topics may be found at our website www.cleanairconnection.com.

Mike Ball is the Air Quality Program Manager for the Eastern Panhandle Planning and Development Council. He can be reached at 263-1743 x3602 and at mball@region9wv.org

Attachment No. 5

Shepherdstown Chronicle

May 2007 Column

“Awareness: Where It All Starts”

Awareness: Where It All Starts

Mike Ball

Recent articles in The Journal and my April column in the Shepherdstown Chronicle have generated a number of comments and emails from residents throughout the region about the quality of our air. On May 10th, I was on local radio station WEPM talking about air quality as a result of the newspaper article. The primary benefit of this media coverage for the region's air quality program is the increased awareness of air quality issues among the residents.

The focus of the air quality program is ground level ozone pollution. Ozone is a colorless, odorless gas. For those two reasons, it is very easy to overlook the fact that it exists and that it is harmful. In my contacts with residents of the Eastern Panhandle, I try to inform and educate about the dangers of ozone pollution and what each of us can do to address the problem. If the one thing people learn from my presentations or the information I distribute is an awareness of the problem, I have been successful. By simply being aware of the problem, individuals have taken the first step in changing their habits and behavior in a way that can improve the air and their health.

The air quality program operates at the individual level. While 50 people may attend a presentation, it is at the individual level that people decide whether or not to make some small changes that can improve their health, improve the air quality and probably save them money at the same time. It all starts by being aware of the problem.

What is the next step after someone is aware of the problem? What habits or behaviors can they start to change? Can one person even make a difference?

To answer the last question first, yes – one person can make a difference. Each small reduction in pollution helps. The cumulative effect of many individual efforts will result in cleaner air for our region.

The single largest source for our local pollution comes from cars and trucks. This is also the one place where individuals can make the biggest contribution to cleaning the air. How? Here are a few options:

- A properly tuned and maintained vehicle gets better gas mileage and creates less pollution
- Properly inflated tires contribute to improved mileage
- Trip chaining: plan your trips ahead of time. Combine many separate trips into one longer trip: save time, gas and money
- Eliminate all unnecessary idling

The last item on the list is where every driver can make a real contribution. For the average driver, unnecessary idling is most likely to occur while using a drive-thru window at a restaurant, bank or pharmacy, while warming up a vehicle or while waiting to pick up a passenger. To eliminate these instances of unnecessary idling, people will have to change their behaviors. Old habits are hard to break and change is hard, but the benefits are substantial and immediate.

Instead of using the drive-thru, park your car and go into the establishment. You won't be in line breathing everyone else's exhaust.

Most of today's vehicles only need 30 seconds of warm up time, even in winter. After 30 seconds, drive at a moderate speed. The best way to warm up a car is to drive it.

Idling while waiting to pick up a passenger affects a lot of people, especially children. Children are often in an environment where many idling cars are parked. The effect of this pollution on children is greater than it is on adults. Pound for pound, children breathe more air than adults. Their lungs are still in formative stages. They are lower to the ground where a higher concentration of exhaust pollution occurs. Exposure to this exhaust has a greater effect on their health. If you are outside of a school or at a bus stop, waiting to pick up a child: consider turning off your engine. The benefits you derive are immediate: you are surrounded by cleaner air, your child will be exposed to cleaner air and you have saved money.

Please contact me if you know of any organization that would like to have an air quality program presentation.

For more information on this and other ozone related topics may be found at our website www.cleanairconnection.org.

Mike Ball is the Air Quality Program Manager for the Eastern Panhandle Planning and Development Council. He can be reached at 263-1743 x3602 and at mball@region9wv.org

Attachment No. 6

Shepherdstown Chronicle

June 2007 Column

**“Greenscaping: Another Approach
To Green Air”**

Greenscaping: Another Approach To Cleaner Air

Mike Ball

A major source of air pollution comes from lawnmowers. While lawnmowers have smaller engines compared to cars, they are not equipped with pollution control devices, such as catalytic converters. Because of this lack of pollution control, running your lawnmower for one hour can put more pollutants into the atmosphere than running your car for eight hours. The EPA estimates that 5% of air pollution comes from lawn mowers during the summer months. Are there alternatives to using your lawnmower? Yes.

The focus of this month's column takes a different approach to cleaning the air. If you had less lawn to mow, you would not need to run your lawnmower as much. How can you accomplish this? Greenscaping. What is Greenscaping? Think of it as landscaping with a bigger plan.

To start greenscaping your property, you need to develop that plan. To form your plan, ask the following types of questions: Are there parts of the lawn that are unused? Are there parts of the lawn that are unsafe to mow? Do you want to provide shade for your house? Do you want to provide a habitat for birds and animals? Do you want to buffer winter winds? Do you want to add privacy to your property?

Some people may decide to greenscape a small part of their lawn, others may decide to greenscape the entire lawn. Regardless of the size of the project, breaking it down into small pieces sets the project up to succeed. Remember, greenscaping is not just "green": it can be rock gardens or small ponds.

This column is to just get you thinking about greenscaping. There are many sources of information to help you with this project. Internet links and contact information for some of these sources are listed at the end of the column.

Part of your plan will obviously be what to plant. One consideration would be making use of native grasses, plants and trees. They are native for a reason; they do well in a specific area. They thrive in the local environment with the local weather patterns. Non-native plants can often become invasive at the expense of the natives species of plants.

What are the advantages of greenscaping? There are many. You do not have to mow it weekly and it takes less fertilizer and herbicides to keep it going. A healthy variety of grasses, shrubs and trees helps filter the ground water as it enters local streams and reduces pollution to local waterways. Plants use carbon dioxide and expel oxygen. Plants are a great way to control erosion.

Some of the greenscaping can be done for esthetic values and some may have a more utilitarian purpose. A steep slope that is hard to mow may be an ideal location for planting ground cover. A remote corner of the yard that is unused may be better suited for native grasses or shrubs. A low area on your property may be suited for a small pond.

If greenscaping is not an option for you or for your remaining lawn, there are a number of ways to maintain a chemical free lawn. This is good for the air and the environment as a whole. The EPA and National Wildlife links have information on this topic.

By having a plan and taking it one step at a time, any large project can be completed. Greenscaping is something that can easily be accomplished over a number of growing seasons; it does not have to be done all at once.

Good luck with your greenscaping, another approach to cleaner air.

EPA www.epa.gov/greenschapes/
Jefferson County Extension Service
(304) 728-7413

www.ext.wvu.edu/jefferson/
Berkeley County Extension Service
304-264-1936
www.berkeleyextension.com/

National Wildlife Federation
www.nwf.org
www.nwf.org/nationalwildlife/article.cfm?issueID=18&articleID=149

Please visit our website for more information on this and other ozone related topics: www.cleanairconnection.org .

Mike Ball is the Air Quality Program Manager for the Eastern Panhandle Planning and Development Council. He can be reached at 263-1743 x3602 and at mball@region9wv.org

Attachment No. 7

Driver Education

Anti-Idling Fact Sheets

Idling Reduction Fact Sheet

DID YOU KNOW....?

- **Idling consumes up to one gallon of fuel per hour and wastes more fuel than turning off and on your vehicle engine.**
 - It is more efficient to turn off most warmed-up vehicles than to idle for more than 30 seconds.
 - An idling engine delivers zero miles to the gallon!
 - Excessive idling can actually damage your engine's components, including cylinders, spark plugs and the exhaust system.
- **A single vehicle dropping off and picking up kids at one school puts three pounds of pollution into the air per month.**
 - An idling engine is twice as polluting as an engine in motion.
 - Idling your vehicle with the air conditioner on to keep the interior cool can increase emissions by 13 percent.
 - Exposure to vehicle exhaust increases the risk of death from heart and lung disease and lung cancer.
- **Diesel exhaust has been identified as a probable human carcinogen.**
 - Diesel exhaust contains microscopic soot—particles that are about 200 times smaller than the period at the end of this sentence.
 - Diesel exhaust contains both very small particles and 40 chemicals that are classified as “hazardous air pollutants” under the Clean Air Act.
- **Children are more susceptible to air pollution than healthy adults.**
 - Children breathe 50 percent more air per pound than adults. Also, children's lungs are still developing and they have narrower airways.
 - The average American breathes 3,400 gallons of air a day.
 - Each of us takes 20,000 breaths every day.
- **Children's asthma and allergy symptoms increase as a result of car exhaust.**
 - Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization among children under the age of 15.
 - Asthma is the most common chronic illness in children and the cause of most school absences.
 - On Code Yellow days of the Air Quality Index, children with asthma or other respiratory problems should limit the amount of time spent outdoors.

Idling Reduction Fact Sheet

WHAT CAN I DO....?

What can one person do? Plenty!

- Reduce warm-up idling: start driving after no more than 30 seconds of idling.
- Do not rely on your defroster to clear your windows of ice, use a scraper.
- Minimize the use of remote control starters. They only encourage you to start your engine before you are ready to leave. Consider using a block heater during the winter to keep your engine and the oil within the engine warmer.
- Don't use the drive-thru at a fast food restaurant or a bank. Park your car, turn your engine off and go in.
- Don't idle your vehicle while waiting to pick someone up or drop them off.
- Wait until everyone is in the vehicle before starting the engine.
- Turn you engine off if you are going to be stopped for more than 30 seconds, except in traffic.
- You should never turn off your engine while actively engaged in traffic. Turning your engine off while at a traffic light is an unsafe practice. If an emergency vehicle were to approach, the time needed to restart your engine could cause a problem. There are two exceptions where turning off your engine may be appropriate. If you are stopped at a railroad crossing or stuck in traffic due to an accident or construction, turning your engine off may be appropriate. Always consider your safety and the safety of others first, then decide.

IF I DO THIS, WHAT WILL IT DO FOR ME....?

What is the pay-off for me?

- You will save money by making a few minor changes in your driving habits. A car that idles for 10 minutes per day will use over 25 gallons of gasoline in a year. That same car will have over 40 hours of additional use on the engine. You will save money and cause less wear and tear on your vehicle.
- You will contribute to a cleaner environment. The car that idles for 10 minutes per day will emit over 500 lbs. of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, plus nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter. All of which are pollutants and can effect your health and the environment.
- You will be exposed to fewer pollutants that can affect your health.
- You will be contributing to improving the overall quality of the air in our community and also contribute to the good health of our community.

Attachment No. 8

Berkeley County

Driver Education Memorandum

MEMORANDUM

To: Berkeley County Student Drivers
From: Mike Ball, Air Quality Program Manager
Date: May 10, 2007
Subject: Driving - Air Pollution - Idling - Ozone



In a few weeks you will complete your driver's education classes and obtain your West Virginia driver's license. There are many responsibilities that come with a driver's license. One responsibility that you may not have thought of is the effect your driving can have on the environment. By exercising good driving habits, you can contribute to improving the air quality in the Eastern Panhandle.

We all need a vehicle to get around. We drive to school, to work and for recreational pursuits. While any form of internal combustion engine contributes to air pollution, by practicing good driving habits, you can reduce the amount of pollutants you create. Any reduction you can make in the pollutants you generate will contribute to improving our air quality. When your vehicle is running and you are not moving – you are idling. When you idle unnecessarily – you contribute to air pollution. This is where you can have a big impact on the air quality in the Eastern Panhandle. You can help improve the air quality and you can save yourself some money!

While it may seem that unnecessary idling from an individual vehicle is a very small problem, consider this. There are over 78,000 licensed drivers in Berkeley County. If each of these drivers idles unnecessarily for five minutes on a single day, that equals 390,000 minutes of unnecessary idling time in one day. If these drivers idle for five minutes per day for five days per week for a year - that comes to 1,690,000 hours of unnecessary idling in a year. If a car consumes one-half gallon of gasoline per hour while idling, at a cost of \$2.90 per gallon, that would equal \$2,450,500 spent on wasted fuel over the course of a year. And remember, that is only for the Berkeley County. Consider the amount of wasted fuel nationwide! That figure does not include the cost of additional maintenance needed caused by the added wear and tear on the vehicles due to the unnecessary idling.

A fact sheet is attached to this memorandum. It will describe the effect unnecessary idling can have on the environment and your health. It provides you with the information you need to start your driving career with good idling habits. Be sure to share this information with all of the other drivers in your household. For additional information on air pollution in the Eastern Panhandle, go to www.cleanairconnection.org. The website contains information on ground level ozone pollution in the Eastern Panhandle and what we can all do to improve the quality of our air.

We can all make a difference as we work to improve the quality our air. I hope you will do your part and help keep our air as clean as possible – and save yourself some money in the process.

If you have any questions about air quality, unnecessary idling or ground level ozone, you may email me at mball@region9wv.org.

Remember: Idling, it gets you nowhere

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E A S T E R N P A N H A N D L E C L E A N A I R C O N N E C T I O N

Attachment No. 9

B2B Outlook

Article

Your Business, the Regional Economy and Air Quality In the Eastern Panhandle

What do these three things have in common? Actually, quite a bit. All three are components that are woven into the fabric of the Eastern Panhandle. Each one can have a direct effect on the other. A change in any one component can affect the other components.

The Air Quality Program has been operating since 2004 to help clear the air in the Eastern Panhandle. This program was created after the EPA determined that Jefferson and Berkeley Counties had failed the agency's criteria for high levels of ground ozone pollution; in the government's terms, the two counties were a 'non-attainment area'. A high concentration of ground level ozone pollution has a direct effect on the health of the people who live in the region. Children and the elderly can be severely affected by the pollution.

The EPA could have taken punitive actions on the region at the time of this designation. These actions would have been based on the authority given the EPA in the Clean Air Act. These actions could have included: the withholding of transportation funding, mandating emissions testing for vehicles in the region and fines. All of these could result in decreased economic growth, loss of jobs as businesses choose to relocate their facilities and a negative image of the region.

To keep the EPA from imposing any punitive actions, the leadership of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, the City of Martinsburg and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection worked together and created an Early Action Plan to address the issue of ground level ozone pollution. This plan is the basis for the Air Quality Program. Since the inception of the plan in 2004, the levels of ozone pollution have improved, but there is still much work to be done. With these improved results, the EPA has granted the Eastern Panhandle a series of deferrals from being designated as a non-attainment area. This is the last year for these temporary deferrals.

The major steps towards cleaner air are made at the federal and state levels with laws and regulations. By becoming an active participant, much work can be accomplished at the level of local businesses and at the individual level.

What can a local business do to improve the air quality in the region? Actually, quite a bit. The first step you can take is to become a partner of the air quality program. As a partner, you will receive email alerts in the event of an Air Quality Alert Day (AQAD) forecasted for the region. You will receive information on actions to take to reduce the harmful effects of high levels of ozone on your health and information on how to reduce the amount of ozone pollutants you may generate on an AQAD. In the event of an alert, your business would disseminate this information to employees and customers. Your company will be listed as a partner on the Air Quality Program website, www.cleanairconnection.org. Your company will be recognized as a leader in the community working to create a cleaner environment and improve the quality of life in the eastern Panhandle. If you would like, a staff member from the Air Quality Program can make a presentation to your business with additional details of the program and what individuals can do to ensure their health is not affected by ozone pollution.

Many of the steps your business and individuals can take to help clear the air will also save you money. Gasoline powered engines are the major source of pollution in the region. This would include cars, trucks, ATVs, boats and lawn mowers. They all add pollutants to the air, some of which can form ozone pollution. As a partner to the Air Quality Program, you will receive information about how to use these devices in an environmentally friendly way. The bottom line of most of these techniques is that they will save you money on fuel and maintenance costs.

If you decide to implement your own air quality program, help is available from the program staff to get you started on this project.

The Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia enjoys a very good quality of life. To ensure this quality of life continues, we all need to work together to keep the air as clean as possible. The immediate benefits we will derive relate to the economy, the environment and your health. Consider becoming a partner in the Air Quality Program. Visit www.cleanairconnection.org today!

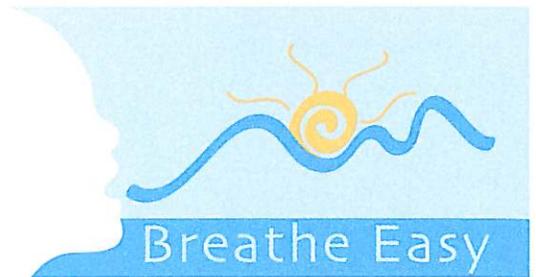
Mike Ball is the manager of the Air Quality Program. He can be reached at 304-267-5076 or at mball@region9wv.org

Attachment No. 10

**Memorandum To
Jefferson County Chamber of
Commerce Members**

May 1, 2007

Dear Chamber Member,



The Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Program has been working since 2004 to improve the quality of the air in the Eastern Panhandle. The primary focus of the program is ground level ozone pollution. Today marks the beginning of the 2007 ozone season. Progress has been made at all levels of the program, but there is still much work to be done.

Each year, the population of the Eastern Panhandle grows. This stresses many of the existing services of the community, including the environment. Education and public outreach are ongoing tasks of the clean air program for new and existing residents. By talking to members of the community at schools, businesses, community events and social events; this education and public outreach continues. Clearly, as a Chamber member and businessperson in the Eastern Panhandle you understand the need of improving the quality of our air. We hope you will become a partner and join the air quality program by signing up with the Workplace Connection.

What is the Air Quality Program?

- The Air Quality Program is comprised of seven control measures that address various sources of ozone pollution and solutions for reducing this pollution in the Eastern Panhandle
- Detailed information on the program and the seven control measures may be found on our website at www.cleanairconnection.org

What is involved in becoming a partner in the Air Quality Program?

- Air Quality Program partners agree to receive Air Quality Action Day (AQAD) alerts by email and to distribute this information to their employees and customers. These alerts are provided if the next day is forecasted be an air quality action day. Each alert will provide tips on what you can do to reduce your health risks and actions you can take reduce the round level ozone pollution.
- The Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Program can help your company develop its own air quality program. An Air Quality Program representative can come to your business to assist you in your air quality program.
- You may sign up to be a partner by accessing our website at www.cleanairconnection.org , click on the **Take Action** link, click on the **Workplace Connection** link and then register

Why should your company become a partner of the Air Quality Program?

- To be recognized as a community leader in the effort to improve the health, environment and economy of the region
- To become active in the community in reducing ozone pollution in the Eastern Panhandle
- By helping to clean the air, you will make it possible for the region to avoid long term federal regulatory influence on air quality and transportation issues
- By helping to clean the air, you will help reduce the possibility of losing Federal and state funds for transportation projects

What are some of the ways partners of the Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Program are recognized?

- Partners can be listed on the program website, www.cleanairconnection.org
- Links to partner websites can be provided

The Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia enjoys a high quality of life. To ensure this quality of life continues, we all need to work together to keep our air as clean as possible. The benefits we will derive relate to our health, our environment and our economy.

Contact the Air Quality Program at 304-267-5076 or at mball@region9wv.org if you have any questions about the program or the Workplace Connection.

Thank you for your help. By working together, we can make a difference.

Mike Ball
Manager, Eastern Panhandle Air Quality Program

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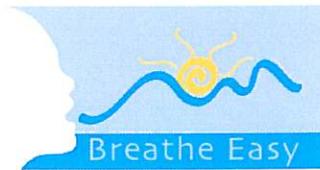
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E A S T E R N P A N H A N D L E C L E A N A I R C O N N E C T I O N

Attachment No. 11

Ecolab, Inc.

Newsletter



Air Quality Action Days are Here

Summer sun brings fun, but it also brings ground-level ozone which is an odorless gas and the main ingredient of urban and regional smog. It forms as a result of a chemical reaction between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of the sun's ultraviolet rays and heat. Common sources of VOCs are gasoline, aerosol hairspray, barbecue lighter fluid and oil-based paint. Common sources of NOx come from operating truck, car and lawnmower engines as well as many industrial refineries and boilers. The resulting smog can have significant health consequences. Short term exposure can cause asthma attacks, coughing, headaches, eye and throat irritation, fatigue, and breathing difficulties. Long-term exposure can permanently scar lung tissue, lower resistance to respiratory diseases, and reduce lung function up to twenty percent.

AIR QUALITY INDEX		
AIR QUALITY INDEX VALUES AND LEVELS OF CONCERN	ACTION GUIDE	
GREEN GOOD 0-50	None	
YELLOW MODERATE 51-100	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.	
ORANGE UNHEALTHY FOR SENSITIVE GROUPS 101-150	Active children and adults, and people with lung disease, such as asthma, should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.	
RED UNHEALTHY 151-200	Active children and adults, and people with lung disease, such as asthma, should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors. Everyone else, especially children, should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.	
PURPLE VERY UNHEALTHY 201-300	Active children and adults, and people with lung disease, such as asthma, should avoid all outdoor exertion. Everyone else, especially children, should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.	

The Eastern Panhandle Clean Air Connection in conjunction with the US Environmental Protection Agency forecasts the daily air quality for our area using an Air Quality Index (AQI). There are 5 levels ranging from Good to Very Unhealthy (see left). Each action level has suggested actions to protect health which range from reducing outdoor activities to staying indoors.

The AQI is found at <http://www.region9wv.org/airquality/quality.html>. The Ozone season typically runs from May 1 thru September 30.

Air Quality Action Days are declared whenever the AQI falls below Good. On

those days, there are actions that you can take to help reduce the ozone problem:

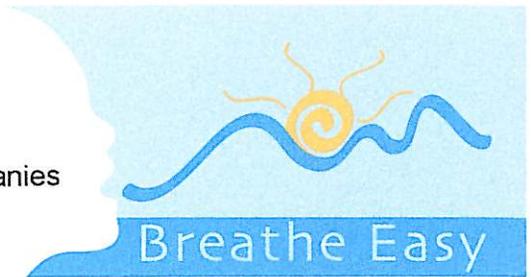
- Ride a bike to work
- Carpool
- Refuel cars/trucks at night or in the early morning
- Turn off idling engines whenever possible
- Postpone mowing the lawn
- Postpone painting outdoors
- Postpone using charcoal lighter fluid

For more information, see the safety bulletin board or log on to the Eastern Panhandle Clean Air Connection website.

Attachment No. 12

Letter To Eastern Panhandle Trucking and Excavation Companies

To: Eastern Panhandle Trucking and Excavating Companies
From: Mike Ball, Air Quality Program Manager
Date: June 1, 2007
Subject: Air Quality and the Trucking Industry



The Eastern Panhandle's Air Quality Program was created in 2004 in response to the EPA designating the Eastern Panhandle a non-attainment area. Basically, the quality of the air in the Eastern Panhandle received a failing grade for ground level ozone pollution. The primary goal of the program is to improve the air we breathe and in turn improve the health of all of the residents of the region. The program was created to achieve the goal of reducing ground level ozone pollution. Ground level ozone is a colorless, odorless gas. Too much of it can cause respiratory health problems. It is especially a problem for children, the elderly and individuals with existing respiratory health problems.

The air quality program is strictly a volunteer program. There are no regulations to comply with, no laws to be enforced. The program simply educates individuals and businesses within the region about air quality issues and provides information and options to improve the air and our health. While helping to clean the air, you can also save money. Please read on.

One of the initiatives of the program involves the local trucking industry and excavating companies. The trucking industry and individual drivers are the biggest source of pollutants for ground level ozone in the region. The program does not suggest that businesses or individuals stop using their vehicles or heavy equipment. The program stresses the need for everyone to use their vehicles and equipment responsibly. By using their vehicles or equipment responsibly, everyone can reduce the amount of pollutants that are generated. This in turn, improves the quality of our air and can add dollars to your bottom line.

At today's fuel prices, everyone wants to get the most mileage or hours of operation from their vehicles and equipment. Unnecessary idling is the prime source of unnecessary pollution and wasted fuel. I have attached a fact sheet that contains information about unnecessary idling and ways to reduce or even eliminate that source of pollution. Many local trucking companies have informal anti-idling policies in place. I would ask you to consider making a formal anti-idling policy for your company. Besides cleaning the air, you know you will save money. Contact me if you need assistance creating this policy or if you would like me to make a presentation to your company on air quality.

The program's website (www.cleanairconnection.org) contains additional information on ozone pollution for health issues, actions to take to reduce pollution and actions to take in the event of an air quality alert. I would ask you to consider becoming a partner of the program. The requirements for becoming a partner are very simple:

- 1) You agree to receive ozone alert email notices in the event of an air quality alert
- 2) You distribute this alert information to your employees or customers whenever possible

You can register online to become a partner or by contacting me.

All air quality program partners will be listed on the website. Where possible, a link will be provided from the air quality website to your company's website.

What benefits will your company receive by becoming a partner? Your company will be recognized as a leader in the community regarding air pollution. You will help clear the air in the region. You will save money by not using as much fuel. What will it cost your company to become a partner? Just a little time.

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The program has been in effect since 2004 when the EPA designated the region to be a non-attainment area. Because of the progress made by the program, the EPA has granted the region temporary deferrals every year since 2004. This is the final year for the temporary deferrals. The EPA will make a final decision at the end of 2007 on whether or not to grant the area an attainment status. We all need to work together in 2007 to clear the air.

The trucking industry is well aware of its impact on the quality of our air. Listed below are trucking industry links that may be a useful source of information for your company.

<http://www.ttnews.com/>

<http://www.truckline.com/index>

Progress has been made in reducing the ozone pollution in the Eastern Panhandle. There is still much work to do; it is an on-going process. I hope the information I have provided is helpful. I am available to make a presentation to your company regarding ozone pollution or help your company set up its own air quality program. Every company and every individual can make a contribution; it all starts with one step.

Please contact me if you have any questions about the program or about becoming a partner to the program. I hope you will consider partnering with us to clear the air.

Contact information:

Phone: 304-267-5076

Email: mball@region9wv.org

Website: www.cleanairconnection.org

Attachment No. 13

“Safe Routes To School”

Press Release

News Release

May 31, 2007

GOVERNOR PRESENTS ABOUT \$1 MILLION IN SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL PROGRAM GRANTS

Contact: Sara Payne Scarbro, 304-558-3830
Rebecca Davison, 304-558-9600

CHARLESTON, W.Va. – Gov. Joe Manchin today joined representatives from the West Virginia Division of Highways and the Federal Highway Administration’s West Virginia Division Office to award about \$1 million in Safe Routes to School program grants to 11 projects across West Virginia.

“Sidewalks around schools need to be well-maintained and safe for our children,” the governor said. “The Safe Routes to School program will help communities build, update and maintain a safe route for pedestrians. Not only will we encourage children to walk or bicycle to school, we will also improve safety and may even reduce traffic around schools. Put simply, this is a win-win for everyone involved – for teachers, school personnel, children and parents.”

The West Virginia Safe Routes to School grant program is part of a national program conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This program is a Federal-Aid program of the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Federal Highway Administration. West Virginia receives a minimum of \$1 million each year for a total of at least \$5 million dollars.

Projects awarded in the designated counties include:

BERKELEY COUNTY \$84,950
Berkeley County Safe Routes to School
North Middle /Opequon Schools Phase A and E

GREENBRIER COUNTY \$78,750
Alderson Elementary Walk to School Program

JACKSON COUNTY \$82,500
Ripley Elementary Sidewalk Project

JEFFERSON COUNTY \$71,600
City of Ranson Safe Routes to School
Grant Project: Phase 1, Ranson Elementary

JEFFERSON COUNTY \$80,500
Shepherdstown Elementary and Middle Schools
Safe Routes to Schools

LEWIS COUNTY \$73,750
Lewis County Schools Walk or
Bike to School Program, Robert L. Bland Middle School

MARION COUNTY \$75,000
Pleasant Valley Elementary Safe
Routes to School

MERCER COUNTY \$75,000
Get Athens Children on
the Move, Athens School

MORGAN COUNTY \$76,000
Sidewalk and Crossing Guard Program
for Paw Paw Elementary School

UPSHUR COUNTY \$57,185
Buckhannon Safe Ways to School and
Bicycle & Pedestrian Safety for
Elementary Children, K-5, Academy Primary and
Buckhannon-Upshur Intermediate Schools

WEBSTER COUNTY \$79,990
Bring Bicycles Back to School,
Glade Springs Elementary and Middle Schools

For additional information about the Safe Routes to School grant program, please visit
www.wvdot.com.

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Pat
Patricia E. McMillan
Community Development Director
City of Martinsburg
232 North Queen Street
Martinsburg, WV 25401
Tel. (304) 264-2131, ext. 278
Fax (304) 264-2137

Attachment No. 14

“Safe Routes To School”

2007 Grants Presentation

Mark Your Calendar

WHAT: Safe Routes To School Grant Program Information Briefing

WHERE: WVU Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Building
2500 Foundation Way
Martinsburg, WV

WHEN: August 9, 2007
12:30 PM
A light lunch will be provided

WHY: Safe Routes To School is a grant program sponsored by the WVDOH to encourage and enable children to walk and bicycle to school, benefiting both the environment and health of our children.

To date, schools in Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson Counties in the Eastern Panhandle have been awarded over \$300,000 in funds from this program in its first year.

WHO: Local elected officials, school officials and principals should attend this important briefing.

If you have questions please contact:

Region 9 PDC
Virginia L. Kneisly
vkneisly@region9wv.org
304-263-1743

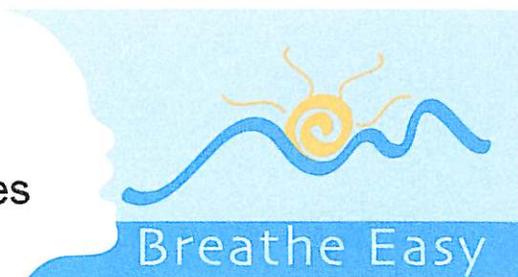


Attachment No. 15

AARP Safe Driving Program Course Outline

Course outline for AARP Safe Driving Classes

Driving Related Ozone Pollution



1. EPA and the Clean Air Act
 - Goals of the EPA
 - Goals of the Clean Air Act

2. Ground Level Ozone
 - How it is created
 - VOC's
 - NOx
 - Sunlight/heat
 - Daily disbursement after dark – volatility of ozone
 - Clarify deference between ground level ozone and stratospheric ozone

3. Health Effects of Ozone
 - General public
 - Cumulative effect on people
 - People w/ respiratory problems
 - Effect on plants

4. Air Quality Index (AQI)
 - What it represents
 - Brief description of each level
 - Have a sample of the AQI in the handouts (in color)
 - Availability
 - Website links

5. Industrial creation of pollutants
 - Briefly mention these sources: factories, utilities, trains, trucking

6. Ozone pollutants produced by driving
 - How it is created
 - Percent of pollutants from driving compared to factories and power plants

7. Ozone pollutants produced by non-driving (boats, ATV, lawn mowers, leaf blowers)
 - Non-driving sources produce proportionately more pollution due to lack of pollution devices (catalytic converters)
 - Solvents (VOC's) – what can be done to reduce these

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8. How we can contribute to cleaner air: driving contributions

- Car-pooling
- Use mass transit
- Trip Chaining
- Eliminate unnecessary idling
- Refueling after dark

9. Vehicle Idling

- Define necessary idling
- Define unnecessary idling
- This is one area where individuals can make a real contribution
- Safety issues
- Give an example of fuel used by one vehicle idling 5 minutes per day for a year.
- Give examples of saving money on fuel and maintenance

10. Tips for eliminating unnecessary idling

- Warm your car up for no more than 30 seconds before driving
- Don't use drive through windows at restaurants. Turn your engine off and go into the establishment
- Turn your engine off while waiting to pick up a passenger at a school or store or train station.
- Don't use remote starters
- Turn your engine off at railroad crossings if you are going to be stopped for more than 30 seconds
- Don't use your defroster to clear your windshield in the winter. Use an ice scraper.

11. How we can contribute to cleaner air: non-driving contributions

- Refer to the links below for additional ways to clean up the air that are not related to driving a vehicle.

12. Links – for more information on air pollution in general and ground level ozone pollution

- EPA
www.epa.gov
- It All Adds Up To Clean Air
www.italladdsup.gov
- AIRNOW
www.airnow.gov

Attachment No. 16

**Assessment Of
Green Infrastructure
In Jefferson County, WV**

Assessment of Green Infrastructure in Jefferson County, West Virginia

Vision for a Green Infrastructure Framework in Jefferson County

Outcomes of a Green Infrastructure Framework

- Sustained Quantity and Quality of Ground and Surface Waters
- Vital Agricultural Community and Working Landscapes
- Preserved Cultural Legacy
- Protected Habitat

Goals of a Green Infrastructure Framework

- Maintain integrity of the processes that sustain the quantity and quality of all waters of Jefferson County (such that the outcomes of land use patterns are tied to the condition of these critical resources)
- Maintain integrity of the Working Landscapes and Cultural Legacy of Jefferson County (to sustain traditional social and economic networks and preserve the unique visual and cultural character of Jefferson County)
- Employ both conservation and strategic restoration of Forests and Stream Corridors (to serve as a framework for protection of groundwater, surface water, habitat, and landscape connectivity)

Measuring Success

- Identify, inventory, and monitor key indicators of performance
- Base successful protection on outcomes measured through these indicators
- Use monitoring to determine the response to implementation and whether actions taken have been successful

Project Summary

The purpose of the Jefferson County Green Infrastructure Assessment was to define the areas of the county most valuable in terms of maintaining natural resource based environmental, social, and economic sustainability. The outcome of this assessment serves as a blueprint to minimize the impacts of growth while maximizing resource protection and community benefits. The insertion of a green infrastructure framework into the County planning process will provide predictability and certainty by identifying those resources most vital to community sustainability thus, allowing Jefferson County to grow while maintaining its sense of place and unique character.

The assessment process involved creating an inventory of green infrastructure elements in the County, the design of an ecological network, and the identification of environmental, social, and economic suitability for green

infrastructure. The inventory process involved the identification of the elements of green infrastructure in the county, identification of data sources, acquiring this data and assessing its quality and accuracy, and processing this data for input into the succeeding processes. The ecological network was designed by first identifying core forests of highest ecological value that also contained auxiliary high values; delineating hub areas surrounding these core areas that serve to create larger conglomerations of core forest areas; delineating core aquatic areas which included riparian corridors, riparian wetlands, and floodplains; and then connecting all of these elements with corridors to form a coherent network.

Green infrastructure suitability maps were created using the environmental, social, and economic elements of green infrastructure that were ranked in regards to relative importance at a meeting of invited stakeholders. These maps were then used to identify priority areas of highest composite value that should serve as focus areas for sustaining groundwater resources, working landscapes, cultural legacy, forest habitat, and stream corridors.

Throughout the project, opportunities were provided for community education and engagement in recognizing the natural, economic, and social features of Jefferson County's natural resources. Stakeholders were invited to comment on the elements of green infrastructure, assist in the prioritization of these elements, comment on the design of the ecological network and suitability maps, and finally to provide input on recommendations for the implementation of a green infrastructure framework in Jefferson County. In particular, community input resulted in the inclusion of all streams in Jefferson County as components of the ecological network, rather than those streams selected initially as core aquatic areas. Cooperative efforts with the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission were instrumental in the delineation of historic districts as well.

There were numerous outcomes to the project, both expected and unexpected. The concurrent efforts of the green infrastructure assessment and the County ordinance rewrite helped to elevate land use planning issues in community discussions, served as a timely platform to incorporate green infrastructure principles into the new ordinances, and raise awareness of the land use planning and resource protection issues facing the County.

During the project the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission identified hundreds of new historic sites as well as identified potential new historic districts while the Jefferson County Agricultural Task Force used project data to delineate potential new zoning districts.

New collaborative efforts also arose out of the project as staff from The Conservation Fund collaborated with the Virginia Division of Natural Heritage to develop a model to predict occurrences of the federally listed Madison Cave Isopod that may be used in Jefferson County in partnership with federal agencies, and will be cooperating with the West Virginia Division of Natural

Resources to develop conservation priority models using the Jefferson County Green Infrastructure Assessment as a template.

Project Deliverables

The primary deliverable of this project is a geographic information system containing data layers representing:

- Components of the Green Infrastructure Network
 - Forest Cores
 - Forest Hubs
 - Terrestrial Corridors
 - Aquatic Cores
 - Aquatic Corridors
- Green Infrastructure Suitability Surfaces
 - Environmental Suitability
 - Social Suitability
 - Economic Suitability
 - Combined Suitability
 - Component Data Layers
- Base layers such as roads and waterways along with other data used in the assessment of the County's green infrastructure
- Green Infrastructure Maps

A complete list of data provided is listed in the appendix.

Overview of Green Infrastructure Framework

Creating a Green Infrastructure Framework for Jefferson County will require the identification and integration of opportunities for resource management and land use planning at multiple scales. The areas of highest resource value recognized by the green infrastructure assessment are: Groundwater Resources; Working Landscapes; Cultural Legacy; Forest Habitat; and Stream Corridors. It is important to recognize that these resources often overlap spatially, representing areas of particularly high value.

Groundwater Resources

Both groundwater quantity and quality need to be managed to protect groundwater resources. This will require protection and management of significant recharge areas as well as those areas of high vulnerability. Groundwater recharge is maximized where runoff is minimized i.e. where the soil is most permeable and in areas far from surface water. Groundwater in Jefferson County is most vulnerable in areas far from streams, in areas of high septic system density, and within source water protection areas. Our groundwater resources can best be served by managing stormwater comprehensively using performance-based standards; maintaining natural land cover; managing septic systems and minimizing their density; and minimizing land disturbance.

Working Landscapes

The working landscapes of Jefferson County – agriculture, forests, and rivers, require management if they are to remain a vital part of the community. Agriculture is a community affair and farmers need farmers in their community thus, it is important to maintain the integrity of these social networks and preserve contiguous farmland. Along with historic landscapes, agricultural landscapes help create the unique visual and cultural character of Jefferson County.

Cultural Legacy

The cultural legacy of Jefferson County is entwined with the unique character of its landscape. As a consequence of the early history of Jefferson County being the story of living in balance with the resources at hand, we see that the areas of concentrated cultural value in the rural landscape are also some of the areas of highest value both agriculturally and ecologically. The historic districts identified by the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission were designed to recognize these early settlement patterns.

Forest Habitat

Because it provides so many services, forest forms the core of green infrastructure. The greatest threat to our forests is fragmentation, as large patches of intact forest are essential for their unique ecology. These core forests should be preserved at all costs and bolstered where possible through reforestation. Groundwater and stream management goals should also be taken under consideration when planning for reforestation or forest mitigation. Trees in the landscape are so important no matter how big the patch is, that the county should strive to maintain at least 45% forest cover on a watershed basis at minimum, and 51% in watersheds of exceptional value.

Stream Corridors

Jefferson County's streams deserve special attention because surface water features are so scarce in karst topography. Consequently, special consideration needs to be given to the interrelationship between ground and surface waters and how actions on the surface affect our springs and streams. Maintaining a cap on impervious surfaces, preserving forested riparian buffers, and managing nutrients are all essential for keeping our streams healthy and clean. Caps on impervious surfaces should be implemented on a watershed basis. Watersheds with more than 10% impervious cover should be managed intensively to prevent further degradation, and watersheds with trout streams should be maintained at less than 4% impervious cover. The majority of the riparian corridors in Jefferson County are currently in poor condition and it is recommended that this condition be improved. A good target would be to create riparian corridors that are at least 71% forested with trout streams being forested at 77%. Nutrients can be managed effectively and economically by placing a cap on all water pollution in the county and encouraging nutrient trading and other performance-based management practices.

Recommendations for Implementation

Adequate protection of the resources that comprise green infrastructure can be ensured through integrating the green infrastructure framework into ordinances, comprehensive planning and land use management, and recognizing the impact of regional issues. Performance indicators should be identified and used to monitor the success of these efforts.

Ensure Compatibility of New Ordinances

Incorporate green infrastructure into the zoning process at both the site and county level. A countywide context will ensure that individual development projects incrementally advance the land use planning goals of the county.

Site Level

- Resource Protection Standards
- Residential Site Capacity Calculations

County Level

- Overlay Zones
 - Groundwater Resources Overlay Zone
 - Agricultural District Overlay Zone
 - Historic District Overlay Zone
 - Green Infrastructure Network Overlay Zone
- Open Space Regulations

Integration of Green Infrastructure Principles

- Incorporate green infrastructure principles into the next revision of Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan.
- Develop a plan for regular updates and revisions to components of the green infrastructure network.
- Use green infrastructure framework to identify opportunities for conservation, restoration, and environmental management.
- Ensure consistency of green infrastructure goals with the goals of other county activities.

Regional Context

Considering the regional context there are a number of national, regional, and statewide efforts that may impact Jefferson County, offering both opportunities and challenges:

- WV Watershed Management Framework
- Chesapeake Bay Restoration
- National and State Conservation Efforts
- Tourism
- Air Quality
- Quality of Life
- Climate Change
- Transportation Planning
- Regional Utility Planning

Performance Indicators

Set targets and measure progress for critical indicators of community sustainability. Measuring progress is a vital component of any land management process, providing both transparency and opportunities for evaluation and improvement of strategies. This will also enable the County to obtain a more refined picture of the state of land use in the county, protect critical resources, and monitor progress of both the green infrastructure framework and zoning. Monitoring may require acquisition of more current and accurate geospatial data in addition to regular updates of existing geospatial data. We recommend that the following resources be monitored and evaluated for progress in implementing the goals of green infrastructure:

- Groundwater
- Forest Cover
- Land Use
- Impervious Surface Areas
- Stormwater Management
- Floodplains
- Riparian Corridor Condition
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Wildlife Populations and Habitat
- Air Quality

Appendix

Green Infrastructure Assessment Data Layers- Geographic Information System

Green Infrastructure Network

- Forest Cores
- Forest Hubs
- Terrestrial Corridors
- Aquatic Cores
- Aquatic Corridors

Green Infrastructure Suitability

Environmental Suitability

- Groundwater Recharge
- Groundwater Vulnerability
- Watershed Health
- Air Quality
- Septic System Suitability
- Sensitive Karst Features
- Ecological Quality

Social Suitability

- Working Landscapes
- Natural Capital
- Ecotourism
- Cultural Tourism

Economic Suitability

- Historic and Cultural Resources
- Agricultural Landscapes
- Viewsheds
- Archaeological Resources
- Trails
- Parks and Recreational Areas

Combined Suitability

Land Use - Land Cover

- Imperviousness
- Topographic Map Mosaic
- Aerial Photo Mosaic

Streams

- Rivers

Watersheds

- Bedrock Geology

- Faults

- Folds

- Fracture Traces

- Hobba Groundwater Hydrology Map

- S. Howell Brown 1852 County Map

- Springs

- Wetlands

- Floodplains

- Sinkholes

- Wastewater Service Areas

- Septic Systems

- Conservation Easements

- Institutional Open Space

- Educational Facilities

- Parks

- Parks-National

- Federal Lands - Appalachian Trail

- Trails

- Washington Heritage Trail Byway

- Wildlife Management Areas

- Public River Access Sites

- Forest Stewardship Lands

- Agricultural Lands

- Towns

- County Boundary

- Roads

- Railroads

- Transmission Powerlines

- Identified Historic Districts

- National Historic Register

- Cemeteries

- Census Block Centroids_1990

- Census Block Centroids_2000

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
36 Eastern Panhandle, WV (Effective date of non-attainment designation deferred)							
Ozone action day program	A two-pronged program aimed at reducing emissions on days when ozone levels are likely to be high. Program would be geared toward both the general public and employers.	<p>** Individuals and companies are enrolled in the email notification/alert system to receive ozone level forecasts. Ten new subscribers were added in 2007 to the air quality alert notification system.</p> <p>** Air Quality Action Day brochures are distributed at all presentation and public events.</p> <p>** Martinsburg radio station WRNR has been contacted and has agreed to make public service announcements during ozone alerts. The radio station was provided sample scripts to make these announcements.</p> <p>** The Air Quality Program manager was interviewed on radio station WEPM AM, Martinsburg. Topics discussed include: ozone action days, anti-idling, health problems due to ozone pollution</p> <p>** A member of the Air Quality Task Force is an employee of Ecolab, a global leader in cleaning, sanitizing and food safety products and services. An insert was included in their company newsletter describing the AQI and air quality alert days.</p> <p>** Between May 1, 2007 and June 27, 2007, there was one air quality alert day. The alert occurred on May 30, 2007.</p> <p>** Daily forecasts and alerts continue to be sent to all subscribers for this service.</p>	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing May 10, 2007 June 2007 Ongoing	.32 TPD	.09 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
Public awareness program	Another two-pronged program focusing on increasing the public's understanding of air quality issues in the region and increasing support for actions to improve the air quality.	<p>** The Workplace Connection brochure design was completed and brochures to the general public</p> <p>** Pan Tran, the local mass transit company, has increased their ridership by over 20% from last year's ridership.</p> <p>** The Air Quality Program manager attended Martinsburg Home Show. Distributed the Workplace Connection brochure, Air Quality action Brochure and business cards to 25+ vendors. Gave 15 extra of each brochure to a mortgage closing company.</p> <p>** A presentation on ground level ozone pollution was made to the National Association of Federal Retired Employees of Jefferson County, ten members attended this presentation.</p> <p>** A presentation on ground level ozone pollution was made to the Martinsburg Lions Club, 15 members attended this presentation. One member is the Assistant Director for the AARP safe driving program. Additional anti-idling information was presented to the AARP for their local driver safe classes.</p> <p>** Air Quality Task Force Meeting</p> <p>** A presentation on ground level ozone pollution was made to the Tomahawk Ruritan Club. Twenty-two members attended the session. This presentation lead to two other presentations and three members signed up for air quality alert notices.</p> <p>** An ozone pollution presentation was given to local construction companies as part of their "Commercial Energy Code and Beyond" class. The Air Quality Program was a sponsor for this class.</p>	<p>Presentations/Meetings and Public Events</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2, 2007</p> <p>March 14, 2007</p> <p>March 27, 2007</p> <p>March 28, 2007</p> <p>April 4, 2007</p> <p>April 10, 2007</p>	.72 TPD	.88 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
		<p>** A presentation on ground level ozone pollution was made to the Jefferson County AARP chapter. Thirty AARP members attended this presentation.</p> <p>** Distributed an email to 800 members of the Berkeley County Chamber of Commerce announcing the 2007 ozone season.</p> <p>** Air Quality Task Force meeting</p> <p>** A presentation on ground level ozone pollution was made to the Tuscarora Ruritan Club. Twenty-two members attended the session. One member signed up for air quality alert notices.</p> <p>** A booth was set up at the City of Ranson Festival. Approximately 40 individuals stopped by the booth to receive pamphlets and information regarding ozone pollution. Four new people signed up to receive air quality alert emails.</p> <p>** Published an article in the monthly business magazine, B2B Outlook.</p> <p>** Air Quality Task Force meeting</p> <p>** A presentation on ground level ozone pollution was made to the Marlowe Ruritan Club. Thirty-four members and guests attended the presentation. One member signed up for air quality alert notices.</p>	<p>April 12, 2007</p> <p>May 1, 2007</p> <p>May 9, 2007</p> <p>May 14, 2007</p> <p>May 9, 2007</p> <p>June 2007 edition</p> <p>June 13, 2007</p> <p>June 21, 2007</p>				

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
		<p>** The Air Quality Program Manager published a monthly column in the Shepherdstown Chronicle, a weekly newspaper in Jefferson County. The paper reaches approximately 2000 readers per week. The columns were entitled: "It's April... Ozone Season Is Right Around The Corner", "Awareness: Where It All Starts", "Greenscaping" Another Approach To Green Air".</p> <p>** A message was placed on the local cable network weather channel for a two week period from May 21, 2007 through June 3, 2007. The message was displayed 112 times during the two week period. The cable system has approximately 20,000 subscribers. The text of the message was: The ozone pollution season has started in the Eastern Panhandle. Ozone pollution can be a serious health problem for many of our citizens. To learn more about ozone pollution and your health, log onto www.cleanairconnection.org, or call 267-5076.</p> <p>** The Air Quality Program Manager appeared on radio station WEPM AM, Martinsburg to present and discuss the air quality program and the dangers of ozone pollution. This station has a weekly audience between 7,000 and 10,000 listeners.</p> <p>** Ten new subscribers have been added to the ozone alert email list serve for 2007.</p>	<p>April 2007 May 2007 June 2007</p> <p>May 21, 2007 through June 3, 2007</p> <p>May 10, 2007</p>				

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
Bicycle/pedestrian measures	A series of measures designed to promote bicycling and walking including both promotional activities and enhancing the environment for these activities.	<p>** An air pollution/ozone presentation was made to approximately 35 fourth-grade students at the North Jefferson Elementary School.</p> <p>** Five schools in the Eastern Panhandle received a total of \$237,500.00 in grants through the "Safe Routes To Schools" program. These grants can be used to improve the access to schools for pedestrians and bicyclists</p> <p>** A second "Safe Routes To Schools" presentation is scheduled for August 2007. The benefits of this grant program are threefold (1) safer routes to schools for students (2) health benefits exercise for the students (3) fewer vehicles will be required if these students are walking and biking to school.</p> <p>** In Jefferson County, members of Leadership Jefferson and the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce have launched the Jefferson Moves Project. The focus of the project is health related; to get people moving by hiking, biking, dancing and yoga. Through a website, maps and brochures, people can learn where to hike and bike. While they are improving their health, the activities can help reduce polluting emissions from vehicles. This program has received local media coverage and is promoted through the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>March 2, 2007</p> <p>May 31, 2007</p> <p>August 9, 2007 – Safe Routes To School presentation</p> <p>May 2007</p>	.2 TPD	.12 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
Reduce engine idling	Voluntary program to restrict heavy duty diesel engine idling times for both truck and school buses.	<p>** The scope of this control measure has been increased. A campaign is being developed to address this issue within Region 9 and Winchester/Frederick County VA. This will be a collaborative effort to educate and inform on the matter of anti-idling.</p> <p>** EAC task force member, Swift Transportation, has their vehicles equipped with a variety of anti-idling devices, including: ICON, Optimize-Idle and Webasto parking heaters</p> <p>** Student drivers in Jefferson County received a presentation on ozone pollution and fact sheets related to driving, air pollution and excessive idling. The information presented methods to reduce or eliminate unnecessary idling of vehicles. 120 students attended these presentations.</p> <p>** Student drivers in Berkeley County received a memorandum and fact sheets related to driving, air pollution and excessive idling. The information presented methods to reduce or eliminate unnecessary idling of vehicles. 250 students received this information.</p> <p>** The City of Martinsburg's anti-idling policy continues in effect.</p> <p>** A two page brochure was developed to be distributed to the general public with very specific actions people can take to reduce unnecessary idling.</p> <p>** The anti-idling theme is featured at all presentations made to the general public. This is the one area that most attendees can contribute to cleaner air.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 23, 2007</p> <p>May 2007</p> <p>June 15, 2006 - The City of Martinsburg adopted an anti-idling policy</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	.01 TPD	.17 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
School bus engine retrofit	Have existing school bus engines retrofitted to lower emissions.	<p>** Complete as of December 2004.</p> <p>** In addition to the benefits derived by installing the DOCs in the bus fleet, the conversion to low sulfur diesel fuel has contributed to cleaner fuel lines and reduced maintenance for the buses.</p>	July 1, 2004	.001 TPD	.02 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1 st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.
Open burning-increase compliance	Increase public awareness of the existing open burning restrictions and work with communities to increase compliance.	<p>** Open burning information is made available at all presentations and public events.</p> <p>** Construction has begun at the Tabler Station Business Park, located approximately five miles south of Martinsburg, WV. The initial phase of the project is to construct infrastructure for the business park: roads, sewer lines, storm water control areas and initial utilities. During the pre-construction meeting, the engineers and contractors were presented with options for disposing of vegetative waste besides burning.</p>	Ongoing April 2007	.0054 TPD	.0005 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.

A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, \$\$)	H. Additional Information
Voluntary -ground freight industry	A voluntary program using incentives to encourage the ground freight industry to reduce emissions.	** A letter was sent to approximately 40 local trucking and excavating companies describing the Eastern Panhandle Air Quality program. The focus of the letter was to inform these companies on the benefits of adopting a formal anti-idling policy within their company.	June 2007	.07 TPD	.84 TPD	Sufficient funding*	* \$220,000 provided by participants initially. Local governments committed to provide \$70,000 in program funds 1st year and increased the annual commitment to \$83,450 2nd year.

Comments: