

Transcript of **EPA Public Hearing on Aircraft Emissions**

Thursday, February 17, 2022

EPA Hearing

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4	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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7	VIRTUAL PUBLIC HEARING ON AIRCRAFT EMISSIONS
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10	PROPOSED RULE: EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0660
11	Control of Air Pollution From Aircraft Engines:
12	Emissions Standards and Test Procedures
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16	1:00 P.M.
17	February 17, 2022
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1	PARTICIPANTS
2	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:
3	WILLIAM CHARMLEY, Director, Assessment and
4	Standards Division
5	RICH COOK, Health Effects, Benefits and Toxics Ctr
6	ROSEMARY HAMBRIGHT KABAN, Attorney-Adviser, Office
7	of General Counsel
8	BRYAN MANNING, Large Marine and Aviation Center,
9	Assessment and Standards Division
10	JESSIE MROZ, Environmental Protection Specialist,
11	Office of Transportation and Air Quality
12	MIKE SAMULSKI, Director, Large Marine and Aviation
13	Center, Assessment and Standards Division
14	
15	ABT ASSOCIATES:
16	BARBARA BAUER, Program Manager
17	HANNAH DERRICK, Analyst
18	FRANK DIVITA, PH.D., PMP, Principal Associate,
19	Health and Environment
20	MELISSA SPIVEY, Environmental Scientist/Analyst
21	KAYLA THOMPSON, Virtual Event Production
22	Specialist

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1	PARTICIPANTS
2	TESTIFIERS (in order of appearance):
3	WIG ZAMORE, Air Inc. of Boston and STEP of
4	Somerville
5	MARK SUDOL, Environmental Policy Director,
6	Aerospace Industries Association (AIA)
7	SCOTT HOCHBERG, Attorney, Center for Biological
8	Diversity
9	DARBY BECKER, GE Aviation, General Electric
10	Company
11	DEBI WAGNER, Founding Member, Quiet Skies
12	Coalition
13	NEELAKSHI HUDDA, Research Assistant Professor,
14	Tufts University
15	BONNIE SORIANO, Branch Chief, Freight Activity
16	Branch, California Air Resources Board (CARB) (appeared
17	with Angela Csondes)
18	CHRIS BLILEY, Senior Vice President-Regulatory
19	Affairs, Growth Energy
20	SARAH REES, Deputy Executive Officer for Planning,
21	South Coast Air Quality Management District
22	

1	PARTICIPANTS
2	TESTIFIERS (in order of appearance)
3	[continued]:
4	TIM POHLE, Vice President of Environmental
5	Affairs, Airlines for America (A4A)
6	KENT PALOSAARI, Mira's Garden
7	ANNE KROEKER, Resident, Des Moines, Washington
8	CHARLES WILSON, Environmental Assistance and
9	Protection Board, Forsyth County, North Carolina
10	(Planned testimony was forwarded to the EPA at the
11	conclusion of the hearing for inclusion in the docket.)
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	MS. THOMPSON: Good afternoon, everyone, and
3	welcome to the United States Environmental Protection
4	Agency's virtual public hearing for the "Control of Air
5	Pollution from Aircraft Engines: Emission Standards
6	and Test Procedures" proposed rule. My name is Kayla
7	Thompson from Abt Associates, contractor to the USEPA.
8	We are now ready to begin. I'll turn it over to EPA to
9	get us started.
10	MR. CHARMLEY: Good afternoon. On behalf of the
11	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, I'd like to
12	welcome you to today's virtual public hearing. I'm
13	grateful for everyone who is taking the time out of
14	their day to testify and participate in today's
15	hearing. My name is Bill Charmley, and I'm the
16	director of EPA's Assessment and Standards Division in
17	the Office of Transportation and Air Quality, and I'll
18	be presiding I'll be the presiding officer for
19	today's hearing.
20	In addition, I am joined on the panel by my
21	colleagues: Mike Samulski, the director of the Large
22	Marine and Aviation Center in the Assessment and

1	Standards Division; Bryan Manning, also from the Large
2	Marine and Aviation Center; Rich Cook, from the Health
3	Effects, Benefits and Toxics Center; and Rosemary
4	Hambright Kaban from EPA's Office of General Counsel.
5	EPA is also being assisted today by our contractor, Abt
6	Associates, in running today's virtual public hearing.
7	The purpose of this hearing is to receive comments
8	from interested parties on the proposed rulemaking,
9	which is titled: "Control of Air Pollution from
10	Aircraft Engines: Emission Standards and Test
11	Procedures," which was published in the Federal
12	Register on February 3rd of 2022. In this action, the
13	administrator is proposing particulate proposing
14	particulate matter emission standards which would apply
15	to certain classes of engines used by civil subsonic
16	jet airline airplanes, such as commercial passenger
17	and freight aircraft and larger business jets. These
18	proposed standards would match the international
19	aircraft engine standards adopted by the International
20	Civil Aviation Organization in 2017 and in 2020. In
21	addition, the Agency is proposing to migrate,
22	modernize, and streamline the existing regulations into

1	a new part of the Code of Federal Regulations. In
2	addition, this proposed action includes several
3	technical amendments to align with the International
4	Civil Aviation Organization.
5	This hearing provides interested persons the
6	opportunity for oral presentation of views and
7	arguments. Witnesses will be allowed to make oral
8	arguments or sorry oral statements which they may
9	later expand upon in writing for the record. When you
10	are finished with your comments, please remember
11	members of this panel may ask clarifying questions.
12	This hearing is not intended to be a discussion of the
13	proposed rulemaking. While we might ask questions or
14	request additional data or supporting material, we will
15	not be responding to comments in the in this forum.
16	Instead, we'll provide a written response to comments
17	as part of the process of finalizing this proposed
18	rulemaking. Finally, I would like to remind everyone
19	that in addition to today's hearing, there is also the
20	opportunity to send the EPA written comments. The
21	written comment period closes on April 4th of 2022 at
22	11:59 p.m., Eastern Time. Details on where to submit

1 written comments can be find -- can be found in the 2 Federal Register notice that announced this proposal as 3 well as on the EPA website. 4 Now let me go over how we'll be conducting this hearing. 5 6 We are conducting this hearing under Section 7 307(d) of the Clean Air Act to provide interested persons an opportunity for oral presentation, in 8 9 addition to written submissions, on the proposed 10 rulemaking. We are having this hearing recorded, and a 11 written transcript will be available for public 12 inspection and copying in EPA's Air and Radiation 13 Docket using Docket Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0660. The 14 transcript will also be available electronically on 15 EPA's website and the regulations.gov website in the 16 docket. The official record of this hearing will be 17 kept open for 30 days -- 30 days after today to provide 18 opportunity to submit rebuttal and supplementary 19 testimony. You may submit this additional testimony to 20 the same docket for this action by using one of the 21 methods described in the Federal Register notice 22 announcing the proposal.

1	The hearing will be conducted informally, and
2	formal rules of evidence will not apply. I'll be
3	serving as the presiding officer of today's hearing,
4	and, as such, I am authorized to apply reasonable
5	limits on the duration of the statements of any
б	witness. We're asking that each person try to limit
7	their verbal testimony to five minutes, but given the
8	number of testifiers for today, we'll allow you to go a
9	few minutes beyond five if needed.
10	Finally, while the EPA representatives speaking
11	today will attempt to ensure the accuracy of their
12	descriptions and discussion of the proposed rulemaking,
13	the official version of the proposal is that that was
14	published in the Federal Register on February 3rd of
15	2022, and that controls it controls in any cases of
16	conflict between it and what you may hear today.
17	Please refer to the official version in developing your
18	written comments on the proposal. Thank you.
19	And with that, I'm going to turn it back over to
20	Kayla Thompson from Abt Associates to go over some
21	logistics for today's virtual public hearing.
22	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you. Before we begin, we'd

1	like to go over some logistics for today's hearing. As
2	a reminder, all attendees are muted automatically. If
3	you are speaking today, you will receive a notification
4	on your screen that you are being promoted to the role
5	of panelist shortly prior to your speaking time. You
6	must accept that invitation to be able to unmute when
7	you are called to testify. This will also allow you to
8	turn on your camera, which we encourage you to do.
9	Speakers connected by telephone should unmute their
10	phones when called to testify. If you are having
11	technical difficulties, please send an email to
12	public_hearing@abtassoc.com, or call (919) 294-7712.
13	If you are not registered to speak but would like to,
14	please send an email to public_hearing@abtassoc.com, or
15	call (919) 294-7712.

16 Now we will begin our public testimony. The expected speaking order is currently displayed on 17 We ask that each person limit their verbal 18 screen. 19 testimony to five minutes. We encourage you to provide your full written testimony and any additional comments 20 21 of any length to Docket Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0660 on regulations.gov. I will be introducing each speaker in 22

1	turn. Please speak slowly and clearly so our court
2	reporter can record these proceedings accurately.
3	The first speaker will be Wig Zamore. Please
4	state your name and affiliation for the record.
5	MR. ZAMORE: Yes, hi. I'm Wig Zamore from
6	Somerville, Massachusetts. I'm associated with some
7	local grassroots groups and also do research with a
8	collection of research universities in the Boston area,
9	primarily Tufts. I'll proceed to my comments. I
10	appreciate the opportunity to speak today.
11	I just want to kind of go back to the beginning.
12	In Somerville, we have the most highway pollution of
13	any municipality in Massachusetts, and we found out a
14	little over a decade ago we had the most excess lung
15	cancer and heart attack deaths as well. Chelsea was
16	second in both and is a more intense environmental
17	justice community. That led us to ask Doug Brugge and
18	John Durant, then at Tufts, but who did not know each
19	other and had never worked on ultra-fine particles or
20	cardiovascular inflammation, to work with us on those
21	topics, to look at ultra-fine particles from large
22	local transportation sources and cardiovascular

1	inflammation because cardiovasculars were where most of
2	the mortalities are from air pollution. We do use a
3	multi-pollutant framework, of course, and we're
4	migrating to incorporate noise. You know, they've been
5	generous enough to include me on 20 papers and in
6	PubMed, and I've sat for about 35 years on state
7	oversight committees of both transit and Logan Airport.
8	We have found statistically significant
9	relationships between cardiovascular biomarkers of
10	inflammation, including interleukin 6 and C-reactive
11	protein, and ultra-fine particles within multi-
12	pollutant frameworks using mobile apps and stationary.
13	Our research has been done at 500 million times of
14	spatio-temporal granularity of the Harvard six-city
15	study, and that is one of the challenges of doing
16	research in primary transportation pollution of every
17	kind. With regard to your proposal, I certainly
18	encourage this to move ahead, even though I'm aware
19	that non-volatile aviation PM is a very small percent
20	of total aviation PM, and especially of ultra-fine
21	particles. And all of those ultra-fine particles count
22	when it when it comes to health.

1	Logan, which is the airport here, is a moderately
2	large U.S. airport. Not Atlanta, or L.A., or O'Hare
3	size but pretty big otherwise. It burns about 20
4	million gallons on the tarmac and in the first 3,000
5	feet, which are relevant to exposures in the
б	metropolitan area. I know that surface transportation
7	will probably electrify faster, but I would encourage
8	people to look at electrification of aviation,
9	especially with regard to landings, takeoffs, and the
10	first 3,000 feet of flight. And Jet A can be used for
11	backup. I think you can recharge in flight. It should
12	not actually be that hard. I would also encourage you
13	to all think about how to fund more spatio-temporally-
14	dense research of CAFEH's type designed to show
15	significant health effects. You know, you can't do it
16	with Harvard's six-city study area and temporal
17	framing.
18	So I'm going to continue. I've got just about a
19	third left. I hope that's okay.
20	Ultra-fine particles are especially important in
21	colder climates because the semi-volatiles turn to
22	ultra-fine so quickly in un-windy winter conditions,

1	especially in the mornings. I appreciate the reference
2	to the executive orders in your document. And I want
3	to end with a comment on a missing link between
4	transportation pollution, environmental justice
5	populations, and immune biology.
б	So inflammasome biology has evolved largely over
7	the last 20 years, and for 14 years, it has been
8	advanced enough to know that of the 22 human
9	inflammasomes, only one NLRP3 is a generalist.
10	And it integrates all immune reactions in animals, all
11	immune reactions, whether they are driven by pathogens
12	or whether they're driven by sterile-damage-associated
13	molecular particles. And especially, they drive
14	adjuvant biology, they drive mining exposures, and they
15	drive ambient exposures next to large transportation
16	sources. And that science, which is the science of
17	particle size, shape, surface charge pattern, and
18	composition, is completely unintegrated, even though
19	it's driving all health reactions to particles in the
20	air.

So thank you very much for the opportunity tospeak today.

1	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
2	EPA have any questions?
3	(No response.)
4	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Mark
5	Sudol. Mark, you may now unmute, and please state your
б	name and affiliation for the record.
7	MR. SUDOL: Yes, my name is Mark Sudol. I'm the
8	environmental policy director for Aerospace Industries
9	Association, AIA. Can anybody hear me?
10	MS. THOMPSON: Yes. You may begin.
11	MR. SUDOL: All right. Thank you. Aerospace
12	Industries Association would like to thank EPA for
13	providing this forum for public comments on the
14	proposed rule regarding the "Control of Air Pollution
15	from Aircraft Engines: Emissions Standards and Test
16	Procedures." For over 100 years, AIA has served as the
17	premier advocate, resource, and convener for the
18	aerospace and A&D industry with over 300 member
19	companies, including manufacturers and suppliers. AIA
20	works with industry and government leaders to shape
21	policy, share the aviation impact on America, and lay
22	the groundwork for this sector and our country's

1	future. From our first flight through the skies to the
2	dawn of the jet age, AIA advocates for policies that
3	prioritize safety, drive aviation innovation, and
4	transform the way our world moves, connects, and
5	explores.
6	Air transport is the heart of global economic
7	growth. It creates employment, facilitates trade,
8	enables ecotourism, and supports sustainable
9	development all around the world. Every day, 128,000
10	flights take off, pairing 12.5 million passengers and
11	approximately \$18 billion of world trade. The A&D
12	industry continuously invests in new technology and
13	infrastructure to increase aircraft and engine
14	efficiency and reduce carbon emissions. In fact, we've
15	announced a pledge for commercial aviation
16	manufacturers to work with airline customers and
17	governments around the world to achieve net zero carbon
18	emissions by 2050. We welcome and support EPA's
19	continued efforts in rulemaking related to the
20	environment. AIA recently worked with the
21	International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, to set
22	international CO2 standards. The CO2 rule will ensure

1	that all newly-developed aircraft engines incorporate
2	the latest commercially-available, proven technologies.
3	AIA appreciates EPA's aligning of the U.S. non-
4	volatile particulate matter nvPM rules to the ICAO
5	Committee on Aviation and Environmental Protection
6	CAEP requirements cited at both CAEP/10 and CAEP/11
7	meetings. International harmonization of regulations
8	impacting the A&D industry is very important for the
9	U.S. to maintain competitiveness in this global
10	industry. The A&D industry is committed to assisting
11	EPA and FAA with getting this rule completed before the
12	January 1, 2023, deadline.
13	AIA also appreciate EPA's structural changes and
14	streamlining of the existing regulations and addition

of the new nvPM rulemaking with the migration to 40 C.F.R. Part 1031. AIA supports updated supersonic LTO emission standards through the ICAO CAEP process. In

18 the interim, AIA supports the inclusion of the current

¹⁹ U.S. supersonic engine emission standards in the

20 revised rule, including harmonization with the ICAO

²¹ provisions for these engines.

22

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

1	AIA and the A&D community stands by to assist in this
2	rulemaking effort.
3	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
4	EPA have any questions?
5	(No response.)
б	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Scott
7	Hochberg. Scott, you may now unmute, and please state
8	your name and affiliation for the record.
9	MR. HOCHBERG: Hello. My name is Scott Hochberg,
10	and I'm an attorney with the Center for Biological
11	Diversity. The Center is a national nonprofit
12	conservation organization, and its Climate Law
13	Institute works to protect people, wildlife, and
14	ecosystems from climate change and fossil fuel
15	pollution. Thank you for the opportunity to testify
16	today.
17	Since taking office, President Biden has vowed to
18	usher in a clean energy revolution and to put
19	environmental justice concerns front and center. Not
20	only does EPA's proposed PM rule fail to meet those
21	goals. It doesn't even take them seriously. The
22	proposed rule is wholly inadequate on a number of

1	levels, and EPA should withdraw it and replace it with
2	one that actually reduces air pollution.
3	To begin, the rule does nothing at all to improve
4	air quality, even though this is the ultimate purpose
5	of the Clean Air Act and one of the primary missions of
6	EPA. Instead, it simply adopted the standards of the
7	International Civil Aviation Organization, or ICAO,
8	which were written in collaboration with industry
9	groups. ICAO standards intentionally lag behind
10	current pollution control technologies, and they allow
11	emissions to rise as air traffic increases. Technology
12	already exists to cut PM pollution from planes, and not
13	only did EPA not require such technologies to be used.
14	It did not even undertake any analysis of those
15	options.
16	Second, this rule condones further human suffering

¹⁷ in communities already struggling with the burdens of ¹⁸ air pollution. In the nearly 40 years since EPA last ¹⁹ set PM standards, scientists have produced mountains of ²⁰ evidence documenting that fine particle pollution ²¹ generated by fossil fuel combustion is deadly and ²² environmentally destructive. Increased PM from

1	aviation pours salt on the wounds of communities that
2	live near airports, many of which are the same
3	communities of color and low-income communities the
4	President has vowed to prioritize. Concentrations of
5	ultra-fine particles can be four or more times higher
6	in areas surrounding airports, and in some regions,
7	like Los Angeles, airplane traffic has grown to be as
8	significant a contributor to elevated particle
9	pollution as the entire urban freeway network.
10	Studies show that residents living near airports
11	are more likely to be admitted to the hospital for
12	asthma, have higher incidences of cancer and
13	cardiopulmonary disease, and are more likely to die
14	prematurely. One study in 2015 estimated that
15	premature deaths due to fine particle emissions from
16	aviation number nearly 14,000 per year globally.
17	By setting a rule that will govern many years into
18	the future, EPA is essentially throwing in the towel
19	when it comes to improving PM emissions in future
20	years. The rule refuses to reduce particulate
21	emissions from new planes beyond what manufacturers are
22	already doing, and it does not regulate in-service

planes. ICAO also estimates that airplane traffic levels will rebound quickly following the COVID-19 pandemic and more than double in the coming decades. This means emissions are likely to increase even further as time goes on, and this rule makes no effort to counteract that trend.

7 EPA needs to withdraw and reconsider this rule and, instead, adopt one that sets technology-forcing 8 9 standards that apply across the airplane fleet instead 10 of to individual engines. The standards should: 11 number one, cover aircraft in operation, not just new 12 aircraft; number two, reduce emissions through airplane 13 designs and operational improvements in addition to 14 engine technologies; and three, include a ratchet 15 mechanism to reduce total emissions over time. Strong 16 technology-forcing standards will drive needed changes 17 and create good, family-sustaining jobs in the aviation 18 sector.

This is the second do-nothing airplane rule the Biden Administration has supported. EPA must reverse this trend of embracing weak, industry-developed standards and, instead, follow its Clean Air Act

1	obligations to set limits that will reduce harmful
2	pollution from aircraft. The Center calls on EPA to
3	replace the proposed rule with one that will advance
4	environmental justice and demonstrate international
5	leadership on this important issue. Thank you.
6	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
7	EPA have any questions?
8	(No response.)
9	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Darby
10	Becker. Darby, you may now unmute, and please state
11	your name and affiliation for the record.
12	MS. BECKER: Hi. Thank you. I'm Darby Becker
13	with GE Aviation, an operating unit of General Electric
14	Company. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on
15	EPA's proposed particulate matter standards and test
16	procedures for airplane engines. I'm pleased to
17	testify on behalf of GE, which is a leader in the
18	global aviation industry.
19	GE Aviation manufactures jet and turboprop
20	aircraft engines, components, and integrated systems
21	for commercial, military, business, and general
22	aviation aircraft. Nearly 70,000 jet engines from GE

1	Aviation and its partner companies are currently in
2	service worldwide. GE Aviation is building a world
3	that works for the future of flight with industry-
4	leading technology innovation. A significant
5	proportion of our annual aviation research and
6	development budget focuses on technologies that improve
7	fuel efficiency, reduce pollutant emissions, and lower
8	propulsion noise systems. GE continues to lead the
9	effort to bring more efficient technology to gas
10	turbine engines through improvements in engine
11	architecture, aerodynamics, and materials. Many of our
12	technological breakthroughs in engine efficiency have
13	been industry first, such as carbon fiber fan blades,
14	ceramic matrix composites, and additive manufacturing,
15	which significantly reduces the weight of the engine.
16	In response to EPA's proposal, GE offers several
17	comments. First, we commend the Agency for proposing
18	emission standards that follow the standards adopted by
19	ICAO. Consistency with ICAO standards is critical to
20	ensure the preeminence of the U.S. aviation industry.
21	nvPM emission standards were agreed to in 2019 at
$\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}$	CARD /11 masting with both DDA and the DAA instrumented

in their development. By achieving consistency with the ICAO standards, EPA's proposal will assure the worldwide acceptance of U.S.-manufactured aircraft engines and, thereby, protect U.S. jobs and strengthen the American aviation industry, while also reducing its environmental impact.

7 Second, we urge the EPA to finalize ICAOequivalent nvPM emission standards promptly. EPA 8 9 action is required to enable the FAA to perform its own 10 rulemaking which will be necessary to meet the 2023 11 ICAO deadline. From a certification standpoint, 12 rulemaking must be completed from both EPA and FAA to 13 begin the certification process in the U.S. Thus, we 14 urge EPA to move quickly to finalize the standards. 15 Third, ICAO-equivalent standards are consistent 16 with the law. They comply with the statutory 17 requirements of the Clean Air Act and are well within 18 the broad discretion that EPA exercises in developing 19 aircraft emissions standards. They're also consistent 20 with the Agency's past practices in developing aircraft 21 emission standards and supported by a thorough 22 administrative record. The standard does -- the

1	standards as written already demand state-of-the-art
2	technology, and they appropriately reflect the
3	preeminence of safety in airplane emission standards
4	under the Clean Air Act.
5	In short, GE supports the EPA's proposal, which we
6	believe is a win for both competitiveness of the
7	American aviation industry and for the environment.
8	This proposal, if adopted promptly, would enable GE to
9	continue to innovate ways to reduce emissions. Again,
10	on behalf of GE, I thank you for the opportunity to
11	testify today. GE will be submitting comments to the
12	docket in response to the rulemaking with additional
13	detail. Thank you.
14	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
15	EPA have any questions?
16	(No response.)
17	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Debi
18	Wagner. Debi, we do not currently see you on our list
19	of attendees. However, if you have joined using a
20	different name, we would invite you to raise your hand
21	at this time.
22	(Ms. Wagner raised hand virtually.)

1	MS. THOMPSON: Debi, you may now unmute, and
2	please state your name and affiliation for the record.
3	MS. WAGNER: Hello. My name is Debi Wagner, and I
4	am a Quiet Skies Coalition founding member. I'm also
5	an advisory board member of the University of
б	Washington MOV-UP Multi-Year Ultra-Fine Particulate
7	Study, focused on aviation-sourced particulate matter.
8	So in the draft rule, I can you hear me?
9	MS. THOMPSON: We can.
10	MS. WAGNER: Okay. The draft rule makes a
11	statement in Section V.C that, "We do not anticipate an
12	improvement in air quality for those who live near
13	airports where these aircraft operate," so as a result
14	of this rule, there'll be no improvement. We do not
15	know how bad it is right now. We don't know whether or
16	not the particulate emissions from aircraft in our
17	neighborhoods are violating the Federal standards or
18	not, so I'd like to go back a little bit in history.
19	The standard airport emission model that was used
20	for many years EDMS had all particulate emissions
21	for every jet aircraft eliminated by FAA after 1993.
22	And so there were 58 major airport expansions going on

1 during that period of time where the particulate was 2 eliminated out of the model, and so there were no estimates around airports for particulate loads as far 3 4 as the Federal standards go for a long period of time, maybe two decades. I don't know if that applied to 5 6 every airport because the model input was open to the 7 user, and consultants could add particulate if they 8 wanted to.

9 The problem is there was no oversight. There's no 10 controls, no local monitoring, and no source 11 regulation. So when EPA is responsible -- used to be 12 responsible for certifying new aircraft engines for 13 certain emission levels, it never considered the 14 thousands of those engines operating at a single site. 15 There's no monitoring regularly done around airports, 16 many airports that I'm aware of around the country. 17 But the one modeling exercise that was done here around 18 Sea-Tac Airport, before elimination of all the 19 particulate from the model, indicated violations of the 20 -- of the National Ambient Quality Standards in the 21 neighborhoods around the airport. And it was after 22 that time that FAA eliminated all the particulate from

the model with the statement that they found it to be inaccurate.

3 So when Sea-Tac Airport expanded and added another 4 runway and another 100,000 operations per year, there 5 was never any particulate estimated in the existing or 6 future condition. There was no oversight by EPA Region 7 10, and there was no follow through by anybody for modeling exercises, that I'm aware of, that happened in 8 9 the future. The problem with this whole system setup 10 is that without source regulation, without local 11 monitoring, you do not know whether or not airports are 12 in compliance with the Federal standards.

13 Deferring to ICAO on a rule that does nothing to 14 improve air quality where air quality is already 15 degraded is useless. EPA should be working on an 16 ultra-fine particulate standard because that is the 17 emerging science right now. They should be 18 investigating and doing follow through on many of the 19 local investigations going on by the UW, and by Boston, 20 and by L.A. Instead, I noticed South Coast Air Quality 21 Management District is on this call. They have just 22 deferred LAX on NAAQS violations to reductions in other areas. So EPA needs to step in. They need to take a much more active role. We do have health impacts that were discovered in our area that are significantly -statistically relevant to the types of health effects expected to be seen from particulate.

6 And so I just -- I would like to add that I 7 completely concur and agree with Scott on all of the 8 gaps and problems that EPA is allowing in the rules. I 9 think as citizens of this country paying EPA to do the 10 job of protecting the environment, knowing that each 11 person has a right to a healthful environment, they 12 have dropped the ball on the particulate matter issue 13 from aircraft for decades. And it's time to really 14 knuckle down, do a much stronger standard than what 15 ICAO, an industry-driven-only advocacy group that 16 doesn't have any regulatory authority to be able to 17 compel the industry to make changes, and defers for years and was a disaster with CO2. 18

EPA needs to be proactive and take a lead, and develop a much stronger standard than what they have as an international proposal. They need to protect the citizens of this country from these health-debilitating

1	impacts from aircraft particulate, and it doesn't stop
2	there. If you've got 600,000 gallons of Jet A fuel
3	being pumped at local airports, you have a CO2
4	inventory that's similar to a coal-fired power plant.
5	I'm surprised that there isn't hair raising going on at
6	these agencies. We have a 1.4 percent higher death
7	rate around SEA-TAC Airport that compelled a COVID
8	pandemic emergency, but yet EPA is willing to allow
9	this degradation of health and these serious health
10	impacts that are statistically significant around major
11	airports all across the country without any regulatory
12	authority, without any study or research, without any
13	compelling documentation to prove that it's safe to
14	live here, and this is unacceptable.
15	This rule is unacceptable. EPA needs to withdraw
16	it. They need to write a stronger rule on PM 10, PM
17	2.5, and they need to quickly develop a rule for the
18	ultra-fine plume that is hanging over hundreds of
19	thousands of people at every airport major airport
20	across this country. Thank you for your time.
21	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
22	EPA have any questions?

1 (No response.) 2 MS. THOMPSON: As a reminder, if you are speaking 3 today, you will receive a notification on your screen 4 that you are being promoted to the role of panelist 5 shortly prior to your speaking time. You must accept 6 that invitation to be able to unmute when you are 7 called to testify. This will also allow you to turn on 8 your camera, which we encourage you to do. Speakers 9 connected by telephone should unmute their phones when 10 called to testify. If you are having technical 11 difficulties, please send an email to 12 public_hearing@abtassoc.com, or call (919) 294-7712. 13 If you are not registered to speak but would like to, 14 please send an email with your name and phone number to 15 public_hearing@abtassoc.com, or call (919) 294-7712. 16 The next speaker will be Neelakshi Hudda. You may 17 now unmute, and please state your name and affiliation 18 for the record. 19 MS. HUDDA: Greetings. I am Neelakshi Hudda, and 20 I'm a research assistant professor in the Department of 21 Civil and Environmental Engineering at Tufts 22 University. I research air quality impacts and health

1	effects of transportation emissions, and have
2	investigated the impacts of aviation emissions in Los
3	Angeles and Boston, and study the impacts on ambient as
4	well as indoor air quality.
5	With much appreciation for this opportunity to
б	testify, I would like to begin by recognizing that this
7	proposed rule is well written and is based on sound
8	science. The engine test data and new standards are
9	clearly shown, and the testing and certification
10	process is also clearly detailed. Further, the
11	proposal affirms the environmental justice aspects,
12	which is also commendable. However, I would like to
13	make three points that I hope would be addressed in
14	greater detail.
15	First, the expected benefits to air quality are
16	anticipated to occur via business-as-usual aircraft
17	fleet turnover. The methodology for how emissions
18	would be accounted in national emissions inventory are

17 fleet turnover. The methodology for how emissions 18 would be accounted in national emissions inventory are 19 sufficiently detailed in the proposal. However, there 20 is no discussion of whether near-airport communities 21 will see any net improvements in their air quality. 22 That is, what improvements due to cleaner engines outweigh the increased flight activity in the businessas-usual scenario? There's also no discussion of the pace of resulting air quality improvements. When are the near-airport communities likely to see improvements in air quality in the business-as-usual fleet turnover approach?

7 My second comment pertains to the following 8 sentence on page 6337. I quote, "It is appropriate to 9 gain experience from the implementation of these non-10 volatile standards before considering whether to adopt 11 more stringent non-volatile PM mass and/or number 12 standards, or whether another approach to PM regulation 13 would better address the health risks of PM emissions 14 from aircraft engines." I want to focus on the 15 following idea embedded in that sentence: "Experience 16 is required to evaluate the success of this proposed 17 rule." It is a perfectly reasonable stance, but no 18 detail is offered on what metrics would be gathered for 19 evaluation during the experience period nor the 20 duration of the experience period specified. For 21 example, would monitoring air quality in near-airport 22 communities and tracking the changes be an appropriate

1	criteria of success? The last phrase of the sentence
2	mentions health risks. What approach would be taken to
3	quantify changes in risk that would determine if this
4	non-volatile PM standard was successful or if more
5	stringent standards or another approach is required?
6	My third point pertains to the volatile fraction
7	of the particulate matter emissions which are not
8	addressed by this proposed rule. The case made about
9	the complexity of characterizing volatile PM in this
10	proposal is reasonable. Nonetheless, the elevated
11	ultra-fine concentrations that likely are mostly
12	composed of volatile particulate matter in communities
13	downwind of the airports would remain unaddressed by
14	this proposed rule. Evidence is growing for the
15	association of ultra-fine particles with adverse health
16	effects and also for association of specifically
17	aviation-generated ultra-fine particles with adverse
18	health effects. The proposed rule is not expected to
19	reduce ultra-fine concentrations or associated health
20	risks in near-airport communities.

In summary, this proposed rule discusses nonvolatile PM emissions standard clearly. However, it is

1	not clear at all if a business-as-usual fleet turnover
2	approach will lead to a net improvement in air quality
3	in near-airport communities or overall reduced
4	emissions. It is not clear how the success of this
5	standard would be evaluated. And lastly, the proposed
6	rule leaves important volatile particulate matter
7	exposures and health risks unaddressed.
8	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
9	EPA have any questions?
10	(No response.)
11	MS. THOMPSON: The next speakers will be Angela
12	Csondes and Bonnie Soriano. You may now unmute, and
13	please state your name and affiliation for the record.
14	MS. SORIANO: Hello, USEPA Panel and meeting
15	participants. My name is Bonnie Soriano, and I'm a
16	branch chief in the Freight Activity Branch within the
17	California Air Resources Board. We'd like to thank you
18	for the opportunity to comment on the proposed
19	rulemaking for particulate matter emissions standards
20	for aircraft engines. While we appreciate your
21	efforts, we would also like to emphasize the following
22	points:

Trustpoint.One Alderson.

1	Additional reductions in California are needed to
2	meet our air quality, climate, and toxic health
3	exposure requirements. California particularly
4	experiences the burden of aircraft emissions, largely
5	because of the high volume of passenger and cargo air
6	traffic in our state. According to 2019 Federal
7	Aviation Administration data, the state's total
8	commercial passenger trips represented about 13 percent
9	of U.S. commercial passengers, and airports in the
10	state handled about 11 percent of all U.S. cargo.
11	Statewide, many areas in California are currently
12	classified as non-attainment under the National Ambient
13	Air Quality Standards for particulate matter, also
14	called "PM." While these within these areas, there
15	are many low-income and disadvantaged communities that
16	are disproportionately burdened by PM emissions.
17	Aircraft are a major contributor of PM emissions,
18	and these emissions are known to cause immediate and
19	long-term detrimental health effects and severe
20	environmental damage. For the safety of our
21	communities and the environment, PM reductions from
22	aircraft are needed. CARB recognizes that EPA's intent

1	in this rulemaking is to harmonize with International
2	Civil Aviation Organization also called "ICAO"
3	standards to facilitate certification and global-scale
4	sales of U.Smanufactured aircraft. However, under
5	the Chicago Convention, domestic standards must be at
6	least as stringent as ICAO's and not necessarily
7	identical. EPA should stop outsourcing aircraft
8	emissions policies to ICAO.
9	ICAO adopts only technology-following standards
10	that lag behind proven advances and do nothing to
11	reduce PM emissions. For that reason, simply codifying
12	ICAO standards as proposed would not meet EPA's Clean
13	Air Act obligations to protect public health and
14	welfare from these emissions. To achieve the necessary
15	reductions from this sector, which only the Federal
16	Government can do, the proposed standards need to
17	include both technology-forcing standards for new-type
18	design and in-production aircraft, and emission
19	standards for in-service engines. Waiting on the
20	business-as-usual fleet turnover approach will not
21	achieve the magnitude of emissions reductions that we
22	need.

1	We urge EPA to pursue more aggressive emission
2	standards to reduce real-world emissions in our
3	communities and around the country. We ask EPA to
4	require the newest and cleanest aircraft engines and
5	emission-reducing technologies to all in-service, in-
б	production, and new-type design engines. In addition,
7	we recommend exploring the use of sustainable aviation
8	fuel which has the potential to achieve significant
9	reductions in PM and sulfur oxides.
10	We appreciate the opportunity to comment here on
11	the proposed rule and look forward to assisting EPA in
12	any way. This includes technology assessments, health
13	risk studies, emissions inventory, and data analysis.
14	CARB staff is committed to supporting the EPA in
15	efforts to reduce emissions from the aviation sector.
16	California urgently needs meaningful actions by our
17	Federal partners to ensure all areas of our state can
18	breathe clean air. Thank you very much.
19	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
20	EPA have any questions?
21	(No response.)
22	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Chris

1	Bliley. You may now unmute, and please state your name
2	and affiliation for the record.
3	MR. BLILELY: My name is Chris Bliley. I'm the
4	senior vice president of regulatory affairs for Growth
5	Energy. Thank you for the opportunity to appear today.
б	Growth Energy is the largest renewable fuel
7	organization in the world, representing 89 of the most
8	innovative biofuel producers and thousands of biofuel
9	supporters around the country. Our diverse membership
10	is energized by this new aviation frontier to help the
11	U.S. meet aggressive climate and pollution-reduction
12	goals in the hard-to-electrify sector.
13	As the proposal and studies show, there are
14	numerous negative health and environmental impacts from
15	PM emissions from combustion and mobile sources. Low-
16	carbon, plant-based biofuels are among the best and
17	most cost-effective options for reducing both PM and
18	greenhouse gas emissions from the aviation sector.
19	U.Sbased airlines used more than 18 billion gallons
20	of jet fuel in 2019. Accessing the aviation market
21	through ethanol for sustainable aviation fuel provides

1	utilized in more than just light-duty cars and trucks.
2	As we've already seen with higher biofuel blends
3	and light-duty vehicles, the use of sustainable
4	aviation fuel holds tremendous potential for reducing
5	air pollution and improving our air quality. Ethanol
б	to jet fuel as SAF has the potential to replace 50
7	percent of the petroleum used in jet fuel. And while
8	discussion of SAF has largely focused on addressing
9	climate change through reduction of greenhouse gas
10	emissions, at a 50-percent blend, SAF can reduce PM
11	emissions by nearly 70 percent, reduce sulfur by 37
12	percent, and provide an 11-percent decrease in carbon
13	monoxide. These are meaningful reductions that would
14	be a win-win-win for our environment, human health, and
15	for our rural economy.

With the appropriate investment in critical research and development and the right policy environment, our industry can work to remove these harmful emissions from our aviation fleet. However, to achieve the Biden Administration's goal of three billion gallons of SAF production by 2030 and 35 billion gallons by 2050 to achieve net zero greenhouse

1	gas emissions in aviation, we'll need game-changing
2	solutions. To make our emission reduction goals a
3	reality, we first need a healthy and thriving biofuel
4	industry to be able to make the long-term investments
5	in research and development.
6	Specifically, I want to highlight two vital fuel
7	policy considerations alongside this proposal for the
8	Agency to consider. One, a strong and growing
9	renewable fuel standard. To reach the volumes of SAF
10	being discussed, it's critical to have the strong
11	foundation of the RFS. Two, accurate life-cycle
12	emissions modeling. We strongly support the use of the
13	Department of Energy's Argonne National Labs GREET
14	Model, which appropriately accounts for innovations in
15	American agriculture and biofuel production.
16	The biofuel industry stands ready to work with EPA
17	and the Biden Administration to meet our national
18	commitments of aggressive emission reduction goals
19	while supporting economic development, working

20 families, and renewable energy. With forward-leaning

- ²¹ policies that support innovation and access to new
- 22 markets, our industry can provide aviation fuels that

1	will decrease emissions, create more clean energy jobs,
2	and spur economic activity in rural communities today
3	and well into the future. Thank you for your
4	consideration of these important fuel policies.
5	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
6	EPA have any questions?
7	(No response.)
8	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Sarah
9	Rees. Sarah, you may now unmute, and please state your
10	name and affiliation for the record.
11	MS. REES: Good afternoon. I am Sarah Rees,
12	deputy executive officer for planning at South Coast
13	Air Quality Management District. We are the local
14	agency responsible for air quality in the Greater Los
15	Angeles Area. Thank you for the opportunity to testify
16	regarding the proposed rule, "Control of Air Pollution
17	from Aircraft Engines."
18	The 17 million residents in our jurisdiction
19	breathe some of the worse air in the U.S. Mobile-
20	source emissions contribute over 80 percent of the
21	smog-forming emissions in our region. Heavy-duty
22	trucks are currently responsible for the bulk of these

1 emissions, but emissions from aircraft are also 2 significant and growing. While trucks are getting 3 cleaner due to current and future regulation, emissions 4 from aircraft are not keeping pace, and aircraft 5 emissions are the one source category of emissions that 6 are increasing. By 2037, both aircraft and ocean-going 7 vessel emissions will be the top sources of NOx in our Aircraft emissions must, therefore, be addressed 8 area. 9 so that South Coast and other areas of the country can 10 meet Federal clean air standards.

11 We understand that the purpose of this rule is to 12 harmonize and align PM standards for aircraft engine 13 emissions with those established by ICAO. While more 14 stringent standards are welcome news, this proposed 15 rule is technology following and is, therefore, not 16 expected to result in further reductions from these 17 engines. We are, therefore, concerned that there is a 18 missed opportunity for EPA to switch to a technology-19 forcing approach to further reduce emissions, coupled 20 with rigorous testing of new technology, to ensure 21 public safety.

22

We are further concerned that this rule, like

1	others for aircraft engines, targets only one pollutant
2	in isolation without considering inadvertent increases
3	in others. For example, TAPS II LEAP combustor
4	aircraft engines significantly increase fuel efficiency
5	to meet greenhouse gas standards while simultaneously
б	increasing NOx emissions. A Boeing 737 8-MAX engine
7	increases landing and takeoff NOx emissions by about 50
8	percent compared to comparable aircraft. It is,
9	therefore, imperative that EPA consider an integrated,
10	multi-pollutant approach to aircraft engine standards
11	that avoid such inadvertent increases.
12	We note also that the proposed rule includes more-
13	stringent emission standards for new-type design
14	engines compared to in-production engines. However,
15	EPA acknowledges that there are only a few in-
16	production engines that do not currently meet the new-
17	type design standard. Given this, we believe that EPA
18	should hold in-production engines to the same standard
19	as new-type design engines. As a final note, airports
20	are frequently surrounded by disadvantaged communities.

EPA should consider additional policies to reduce

emissions and impact -- minimize impacts to these 22

21

1	overly-burdened communities.
2	In summary, while we appreciate more stringent
3	standards, we urge EPA to adopt a comprehensive, multi-
4	pollutant approach to aircraft and develop rules that
5	address the growing emissions from this area. Thank
6	you.
7	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does
8	EPA have any questions?
9	(No response.)
10	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Kent
11	Palosaari. Kent, we do not currently have you listed
12	among our list of attendees. However, if you have
13	joined using a different name, we would invite you to
14	raise your hand at this time.
15	(No response.)
16	MS. THOMPSON: We will move on to the next
17	speaker. The next speaker will be Charles Wilson.
18	Charles, you may now unmute, and please state your name
19	and affiliation for the record.
20	(No response.)
21	MS. THOMPSON: As a reminder, you should have
22	received a notification on your screen that you are

1	being promoted to the role of panelist. You must					
2	accept that invitation to be able to unmute.					
3	(No response.)					
4	MS. THOMPSON: We will move on to the next					
5	speaker, and, Charles, we'll reach out to you if you					
б	need additional support.					
7	The next speaker will be Tim Pohle. Tim, you may					
8	now unmute, and please state your name and affiliation					
9	for the record.					
10	MR. POHLE: Hello. Good afternoon. Good morning					
11	to some. My name is Tim Pohle, vice president of					
12	environmental affairs at Airlines for America, which					
13	represents the Nation's major commercial passenger and					
14	cargo airlines. Thank you for holding the hearing. We					
15	appreciate this opportunity to testify in strong					
16	support of EPA's proposed adoption of internationally-					
17	agreed particulate matter standards for new aircraft					
18	engines and urge the Agency to finalize its proposal					
19	consistent with the law.					
20	U.S. airlines are a critical engine of prosperity					
21	and progress. We've long recognized that continued					
22	progress depends on acknowledging and embracing our					

1 responsibility to address environmental issues, 2 including local air quality. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, while contributing just two percent of 3 4 domestic greenhouse gas emissions, we drove about five percent of the Nation's GDP, transporting 2.5 million 5 6 passengers and 58,000 tons of cargo per day, helping to 7 drive \$1.7 trillion in annual economic activity and more than 10 million jobs. Our ability to deliver such 8 9 a strong economic punch with such a low emissions 10 profile results from a decades-long commitment to 11 acquire -- acquiring and implementing cutting-edge 12 technologies, improving our operations, and supporting 13 infrastructure advances. This commitment has enabled 14 U.S. airlines to improve our fuel efficiency by over 15 135 percent from 1978 through 2019. 16 As leaders of a global aviation coalition, we have

1	emissions by 2050. A4A carriers also pledged to work
2	with the government and other stakeholders toward a
3	rapid expansion of the production and deployment of
4	commercially-viable, sustainable aviation fuel or
5	SAF to make two billion gallons of SAF available to
6	U.S. operators in 2030.

7 On September 9th, 2021, as a complement to the Federal Government's announcement of the SAF Grand 8 9 Challenge, A4A and its members increased the SAF -- the 10 A4A SAF challenge goal by an additional 50 percent, 11 calling for three billion gallons of cost-competitive 12 SAF to be available to U.S. aircraft operators in 2030. 13 This is particularly important in this context as PM 14 emissions associated with SAF combustion are 15 significantly lower than PM emissions associated with 16 combustion of traditional jet fuel.

These new goals were adopted in the midst of the most severe economic crisis the commercial aviation sector has ever faced, demonstrating the strength of the airline industry's commitment to the environment and depth of our recognition that environmentallyresponsible growth is essential to the vitality of our sector. It is that -- it is in that spirit that we are pleased to strongly support EPA's proposed PM emission standards for aircraft engines. A4A looks forward to commenting on EPA's proposal in full when we submit our written comments in the docket. For purposes of this hearing, though, A4A offers the following preliminary points:

8 First, A4A and our members remain committed to 9 limiting and reducing impacts on local air quality and 10 view the proposed PM aircraft emission standards as an 11 important contributor to those efforts. Second, A4A 12 strongly supports the proposal to adopt the aircraft PM 13 certification standards as agreed by the International 14 Civil Aviation Organization -- ICAO. The ICAO process 15 for setting aircraft standards is rigorous and ensures 16 they are technically sound. Further, the ICAO criteria 17 for adopting such standards align with the criteria 18 under Section 231 of the U.S. Clean Air Act. Even more 19 critically, the standards will ensure that aviation 20 safety is maintained even as environmental progress is 21 ensured.

22

As acknowledged in the proposal, it is critical to

1	the competitiveness of the U.S. aircraft and aircraft					
2	engine manufacturers that the U.S. follow these					
3	international standards which, in turn, improve					
4	airlines' ability to acquire U.Smanufactured aircraft					
5	and help foster competitive market prices. Experts					
6	from the USEPA and Federal Aviation Administration					
7	played leading roles in the ICAO process leading to the					
8	adoption of the PM standard. A4A participated as an					
9	observer. These efforts ensured that ICAO's PM					
10	standard incorporated all of these critical features					
11	and so that it could be adopted into U.S. law.					
12	Third, we're going to have some additional					
13	comments on the proposal and look forward to presenting					
14	these in written form. But in sum, A4A and our members					
15	remain committed to limiting and reducing our					
16						
	emissions, including PM emissions. We strongly support					
17	emissions, including PM emissions. We strongly support the proposed rules as an important part of that					
17 18	emissions, including PM emissions. We strongly support the proposed rules as an important part of that commitment and urge the Agency to finalize its proposal					
17 18 19	emissions, including PM emissions. We strongly support the proposed rules as an important part of that commitment and urge the Agency to finalize its proposal consistent with the law.					
17 18 19 20	emissions, including PM emissions. We strongly support the proposed rules as an important part of that commitment and urge the Agency to finalize its proposal consistent with the law. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this					
17 18 19 20 21	emissions, including PM emissions. We strongly support the proposed rules as an important part of that commitment and urge the Agency to finalize its proposal consistent with the law. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this very important proposal. Thank you very much.					

1 EPA have any questions? 2 (No response.) 3 MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Kent 4 Palosaari. Kent, you may now unmute, and please state 5 your name and affiliation for the record. 6 MR. PALOSAARI: Hello. Can you hear me? 7 MS. THOMPSON: We can. 8 MR. PALOSAARI: Okay. Great. My name is Kent Palosaari. Up until recently, I was a resident next to 9 10 Sea-Tac Airport here in Washington, one of the fastest-11 growing airports in the Nation. 12 I started to notice that there was a lot of health 13 issues both personally and in the neighborhood, so I 14 took it upon myself to work with different 15 organizations to gather PM information around the 16 airport. Typically, we found that if we just used, 17 like, the OSHA amount for PM 2.5., we are typically two 18 to three times higher than what was acceptable for 19 chronic exposure. With COVID, interestingly enough, 20 there was a reduction of flying, and when it got down 21 to about 20 -- 25 percent of what was normal, the PM 22 level was acceptable at that point. When we're talking

1 about regulation, the ability to reduce it to a level 2 that's livable means drastic regulating or reducing 3 compared to what's being proposed currently. 4 I also want to make a comment on SAF. We don't 5 know for sure that it will reduce the ultra-fine 6 particulates that are especially damaging, and you're 7 currently not even close to having it be the majority of any kind of flying fuel. So if we're increasing the 8 9 number of flights and only reducing at a level that's 10 minimal, the net result is an increase of pollution 11 that's particularly harmful to the communities around 12 airports. We need to have community health be the 13 primary mover on all of this. We can never put wealth 14 before health. We need to think in terms of the EPA 15 caring for the living environment that people are 16 living in around the airport.

And one last point is when we reduce -- there are times when the pollution level is not as high in the air, but it is going into the soil to a point where we cannot grow our fruits and vegetables, we cannot play in our backyards because it's a toxic environment. So as we proceed with any kind of regulation, we need to

1 be highly aware that communities need more than just a 2 slight reduction inclusion. We need a radical change in terms of the number of toxins in our environment. 3 4 Thank you very much. 5 MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does 6 EPA have any questions? 7 (No response.) 8 MS. THOMPSON: As a reminder, if you are speaking 9 today, you'll receive a notification on your screen 10 that you are being promoted to the role of panelist 11 shortly prior to your speaking time. You must accept that invitation to be able to unmute when you are 12 13 called to testify. Speakers connected by telephone 14 should unmute their phones when called to testify. Ιf 15 you are having any technical difficulties, please send 16 an email to public_hearing@abtassoc.com, or call (919) 17 294-7712. If you are not registered to speak, but you 18 would like to, please send an email with your name and 19 phone number to public_hearing@abtassoc.com, or call 20 (919) 294-7712.

The next speaker will be Charles Wilson. Charles, you should have the ability to unmute, and when you're

1	ready, please do so and state your name and affiliation
2	for the record.
3	(No response.)
4	MS. THOMPSON: It appears that there may still be
5	some technical difficulties. However, we encourage you
6	to provide your full written testimony and any
7	additional comments of any length to Docket Number EPA-
8	HQ-OAR-2019-0660 on regulations.gov.
9	At this time we have no one else scheduled to
10	speak. If there is anyone who did not register to
11	speak but would like to, please send an email with your
12	name and phone number to public_hearing@abtassoc.com,
13	or call (919) 294-7712. We'll now pause to see if
14	anyone else would like to make a statement.
15	(Pause.)
16	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Anne
17	Kroeker, and you may now unmute, and please state your
18	name and affiliation for the record.
19	MS. KROEKER: (Inaudible.) I don't know what I
20	look like, but I'll start my video, Austin. Whoops.
21	There we go. Are you am I ready to go?
22	MS. THOMPSON: Yes.

1	MS. KROEKER: Thank you very much. Sorry. Hi.					
2	My affiliation is I'm a resident of Des Moines,					
3	Washington. I live under the flight path which has					
4	increased many-fold over the past few years, and I am					
5	also a member of 350 Seattle and have over for over					
6	20 years as a professional co-founder of a private					
7	foundation, Partners With Wildlife and Natural Health					
8	Preservation and Conservation.					
9	I would like to make support very much what					
10	Kent Palosaari has just underlined, that this that					
11	the role of the EPA is not to follow the economic					
12	dollars of private industry but to cover which it					
13	doesn't talk about the loss of local businesses to					
14	development of aircraft operations, and certainly					
15	doesn't cover the health costs which could easily run					
16	in billions, but no one has actually taken account of					
17	that. That would be something that EPA could do. But					
18	they need to do the hard job of holding the development					
19	to be responsible to the health of the communities and,					
20	in fact, the health of the planet because we're not					
21	talking haven't been talking yet about the carbon					
22	emissions, although that is certainly a factor, of 2.5					

¹ particle emissions because they also are related to the ² carbon emissions.

3 The sustaining -- so-called sustainable aviation 4 fuels or biofuels are not also addressing carbon 5 emissions because the burn at the tailpipe is still the 6 And the global carbon accounting still covers same. 7 what comes out of the tailpipe, not production pathways. So it is a bit of a red herring when we go 8 9 down this -- what will save us will be alternate 10 biofuels because it doesn't take care of the growth 11 that has been talked about when you have multiple 12 aircraft operations. And even recently I saw that 13 ethanol production pathways could perhaps be producing 14 more greenhouse gas emissions than the gasoline or jet 15 fuel, either one of those standard oil-based 16 productions.

Two-point-five particle emissions is really
nothing. It's almost not worth spending time on
because, besides not addressing the whole problem, it
doesn't get to the ultra-fines. And even our HEPA
filters, if you want to know that, we have them
everywhere, and that's already accepted. Going with

1	the standard low-level international standard for					
2	engines in the future really doesn't address the issues					
3	that also Debi Wagner underscored and many of the					
4	others have that we already have.					
5	Thank you very much for letting me speak at this,					
б	especially at the last minute not being on the list.					
7	So I appreciate your time and work on these issues.					
8	MS. THOMPSON: Thank you for your comment. Does					
9	EPA have any questions?					
10	(No response.)					
11	MS. THOMPSON: The next speaker will be Charles					
12	Wilson. Charles, you may unmute, and please state your					
13	name and affiliation for the record.					
14	(No response.)					
15	MS. THOMPSON: And, Charles, it appears that you					
16	are unmuted or you were briefly unmuted, so you should					
17	be able to select the unmute button on your screen to					
18	provide your testimony.					
19	(No response.)					
20	MS. THOMPSON: It looks like we may still be					
21	encountering some difficulties, but as a reminder, we					
22	encourage you to provide your full written testimony					

1	and any additional comments of any length to Docket
2	Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0660 on regulations.gov.
3	At this time, we have no one else scheduled to
4	speak. If there is anyone who did not register to
5	speak but would like to, please send an email with your
6	name and phone number to public_hearing@abtassoc.com,
7	or call or call (919) 294-7712. We'll now pause to see
8	if anyone else would like to make a statement.
9	(Pause.)
10	MS. THOMPSON: We are now at the end of our
11	session. EPA, are you ready to adjourn the virtual
12	hearing?
13	MR. CHARMLEY: Yes. I wanted to thank everyone
14	for certainly everyone who participated by speaking
15	today and sharing your views with EPA, and thank you
16	
	for all the members of the public who participated by
17	for all the members of the public who participated by listening to today's public hearing. And, again, just
17 18	for all the members of the public who participated by listening to today's public hearing. And, again, just a reminder that the people have the opportunity to
17 18 19	for all the members of the public who participated by listening to today's public hearing. And, again, just a reminder that the people have the opportunity to continue to provide public comments until the close of
17 18 19 20	for all the members of the public who participated by listening to today's public hearing. And, again, just a reminder that the people have the opportunity to continue to provide public comments until the close of the public comment period, and I want to thank everyone
17 18 19 20 21	for all the members of the public who participated by listening to today's public hearing. And, again, just a reminder that the people have the opportunity to continue to provide public comments until the close of the public comment period, and I want to thank everyone from Abt for helping us and for my colleagues on the

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1
     today's hearing, so thank you.
 2
           (Whereupon, at 2:16 p.m., the hearing was
    adjourned.)
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