San Joaquin Valley
Clean Air Act Implementation Issues

2016 HOT Air Topics
AWMA Gulf Coast Chapter
February 11, 2016

Tom Jordan, Senior Policy Advisor
San Joaquin Valley APCD
The San Joaquin Valley

- 4.2 million people with high growth rate
  - 4.7 million by 2020
- 27,000 farms, 7 of 10 highest ag-producing counties in nation
- 80% of CA oil production
- State’s 2 major trade corridors
- Non-Attainment Status
  - Ozone - Extreme
  - PM2.5 - Serious
District Has Left No Stone Unturned

✓ Toughest air regulations on stationary sources
✓ Toughest air regulations on farms and dairies
✓ $40 billion spent by businesses on clean air
✓ Over $1 billion dollars of public/private investment on incentive-based reductions
✓ Toughest regulations on cars and trucks
✓ Toughest regulations on consumer products
✓ Reduced emissions by over 80% - but need another 90% reduction to meet new standards

✓ WILL CONTINUE TO LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED
Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards

- New federal standards approach background pollution concentrations
- Technology does not exist to get all the emission reductions needed
- Meeting the standards requires ban on fossil fuel combustion or emissions
- Meeting the standards requires transformative changes
  - Cost prohibitive?
  - Require more time than allowed under the Clean Air Act
- Need to modernize antiquated federal Clean Air Act
San Joaquin Valley NOx Emissions Inventory and Targets for Attainment of Federal Air Quality Standards

Projected Attainment Target

Emissions Inventory Trend

Attainment of New PM2.5 and 8-hour Ozone Standards

Attainment – 8-hour Ozone Standard (1997)
Meeting Federal Air Quality Standards

Stationary & Area Sources

Other Mobile Sources Including Trains

Off-Road Equipment

Farm Equipment

Passenger Vehicles

Heavy Duty Trucks

Mobile Sources

Attainment – 8-hour Ozone Standard (1997)


Devastating Sanctions

- Valley’s disadvantaged communities will suffer costly sanctions if the federal mandates are not met
- De facto ban on new and expanding businesses (2:1 offset requirement)
- Loss of federal highway funds ($2.5 billion in the San Joaquin Valley)
- Federal takeover and loss of local control
- Expensive federal nonattainment penalties
Clean Air Act Modernization Proposal

• Retain core elements in the Act that serve to protect public health
• Streamline the administrative requirements in the Act
• Ensure expeditious attainment of the national air quality standards while considering technological and economic feasibility
Clean Air Act Modernization Proposal

• Eliminate duplicative requirements, confusion, and costly bureaucratic red tape by synchronizing progress milestones when a new standard is published by EPA.

• In establishing deadlines and milestones, require control measures that lead to the most expeditious attainment while considering technological achievability and economic feasibility.

• Allow states to focus efforts on meeting new standards in the most expeditious fashion through deployment of scarce resources in a manner that provides the utmost benefit to public health (e.g. greater weight for NOx reductions).
Clean Air Act Modernization Proposal

• Eliminate the requirement for contingency measures in areas classified as “extreme” non-attainment.

• Allow states to take credit for all transportation control measures and strategies and not punish areas that have implemented transportation control measures and strategies that have achieved early reductions in emissions.