

U.S. EPA FACT SHEET

Proposed Rule for San Joaquin Valley Attainment Demonstration for the 1-Hour Ozone Standard and 1-Hour and 8-Hour Ozone VMT Offset Demonstrations

December 28, 2015 (tentative)

Summary of Action

- Today, EPA is announcing a series of actions affecting the San Joaquin Valley ozone nonattainment area (SJV) for both the 1-hour and the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“standards”).
 - EPA is proposing to approve California’s new plan for attainment of the 1-hour ozone standard in the SJV in 2017.
 - EPA is also proposing to approve vehicle miles traveled (VMT) emissions offset demonstrations, for the 1-hour and the 1997 8-hour ozone standards, showing that emissions resulting from increased VMT and trips in the SJV have been adequately offset by transportation control strategies and transportation control measures.
- The plan addresses numerous requirements in the Clean Air Act (CAA). Collectively, these requirements will help the area attain the 1-hour standard by its November 26, 2017 deadline. In today’s action, EPA is proposing to approve the following elements of the Plan for the SJV area:
 - Attainment demonstration
 - Emissions inventories
 - Air quality modeling
 - Reasonably available control measures
 - Provisions for transportation control strategies and measures
 - Reasonable further progress (RFP) demonstrations
 - Contingency measures for failure to make RFP

Background

- Although EPA has replaced the 1-hour ozone standard with more health protective 8-hour standards, the CAA requires California to have approved plans in place for attaining the 1-hour standard.

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- In March 2010, the EPA approved the State's previous plan and its amendments for attaining the 1-hour ozone standard in the SJV area, but in December 2011, the EPA found that the SJV area had failed to attain the 1-hour ozone standard by its November 15, 2010 attainment deadline.
- In response to a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Sierra Club et. al v. EPA*, in November 2012, the EPA withdrew its March 2010 approval of the prior plan. As a result, California was required to submit a new plan demonstrating attainment in the SJV of the 1-hr ozone standard.
- Attainment of the 1-hr ozone standard in the SJV area is expected in 2017 as a result of substantial emissions reductions (i.e., 49% for NO_x and 20% for VOCs) occurring since 2007.
- Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and increase respiratory symptoms, aggravating asthma or other respiratory conditions. Ozone exposure also has been associated with increased susceptibility to respiratory infections, medication use by asthmatics, and emergency department visits and hospital admissions for individuals with respiratory disease. Ozone exposure may also contribute to premature death, especially in people with heart and lung disease.
- Ground-level ozone is formed when nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. NO_x and VOCs are called ozone precursors. Motor vehicle exhaust, industrial emissions, and chemical solvents are the major sources of these chemicals. Ozone pollution is a concern especially when the weather conditions needed to form it, lots of sun and hot temperatures, occur.
- Despite today's significant milestone, the State currently does not expect the SJV area to attain the 1997 ozone standard before 2024, and the State will also need to address the more stringent 2008 and 2015 ozone standards at a later date.

Next Steps

Today's action will be published in the Federal Register in approximately two weeks and become effective 30 days after publication.

For More Information:

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/air/actions/ca.html>