

San Joaquin Valley 2024 State Implementation Plan for the 2012 12 µg/m³ Annual PM_{2.5} Standard, Amendments to the Agricultural Equipment Incentive Measure and the 1997 15 µg/m³ State Implementation Plan Revision, and Implementation Update on the 2018 PM_{2.5} Plan

Resolution 24-10

July 25, 2024

Agenda Item No.: 24-4-2

Whereas, sections 39600 and 39601 of the Health and Safety Code authorize the California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) to adopt standards, rules and regulations and to do such acts as may be necessary for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon the Board by law;

Whereas, the Legislature in Health and Safety Code section 39602 has designated CARB as the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law;

Whereas, CARB is responsible for preparing the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or standards) as required by the federal Clean Air Act (the Act) (42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.), and to this end is directed by Health and Safety Code section 39602 to coordinate the activities of all local and regional air pollution control and air quality management districts (districts) necessary to comply with the Act;

Whereas, section 39602 of the Health and Safety Code also provides that the SIP shall include only those provisions necessary to meet the requirements of the Act;

Whereas, section 41650 of the Health and Safety Code requires CARB to approve the nonattainment plan adopted by a district as part of the SIP unless the Board finds, after a public hearing, that the plan does not meet the requirements of the Act;

Whereas, sections 39515 and 39516 of the Health and Safety Code provide that any power, duty, purpose, function or jurisdiction of the Board may be delegated to the CARB Executive Officer as the Board deems appropriate;

Whereas, the districts have primary responsibility for controlling air pollution from non-vehicular sources and for adopting control measures, rules, and regulations to attain the standards within their boundaries, under sections 39002, 40000, 40001, 40701, 40702, and 41650 of the Health and Safety Code;

Whereas, CARB has responsibility for ensuring that the districts meet their responsibilities under the Act, under sections 39002, 39500, 39602, and 41650 of the Health and Safety Code;

Whereas, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (San Joaquin Valley) includes Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, and western Kern Counties;

Whereas, the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (District) was established under section 40002 of the Health and Safety Code as the air pollution control district responsible for carrying out these responsibilities in the San Joaquin Valley;

Whereas, in 1997, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated an annual NAAQS for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) at a level of 15 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³);

Whereas, on January 5, 2005, U.S. EPA designated the San Joaquin Valley as nonattainment for the 15 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard;

Whereas, in 2012, U.S. EPA strengthened the annual PM_{2.5} standard from 15 µg/m³ to a more health-protective level of 12 µg/m³;

Whereas, on January 15, 2015, U.S. EPA designated the San Joaquin Valley as moderate nonattainment for the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard;

Whereas, in August 2016, U.S. EPA finalized the PM_{2.5} SIP implementation rule (Rule) which established the framework and requirements that states must meet in developing PM_{2.5} SIPs based on provisions of Subpart 4 of the Act;

Whereas, CARB and the District developed the *2016 Moderate Area Plan for the 2012 PM_{2.5} Standard* (2016 Moderate Area Plan) to address the moderate area requirements for the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard, and included a demonstration that attainment by the moderate area deadline was impracticable;

Whereas, CARB and the District later developed the comprehensive *2018 Plan for the 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM_{2.5} Standards* (2018 PM_{2.5} Plan) which addressed serious area requirements and included a request for reclassification to serious for the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard;

Whereas, the 2016 Moderate Area Plan and 2018 PM_{2.5} Plan were submitted together to U.S. EPA in May 2019;

Whereas, effective December 2021, U.S. EPA finalized approval of the 2016 Moderate Area Plan except contingency measures and reclassified the San Joaquin Valley as serious nonattainment for the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard with an attainment deadline of 2025¹;

Whereas, effective December 2021, U.S. EPA proposed to approve the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard serious area elements in the 2018 PM_{2.5} Plan for all serious PM_{2.5} area requirements except contingency measures²; however, U.S. EPA subsequently re-proposed a disapproval in October 2022³;

¹ [86 Fed. Reg. 67,343](#) (November 26, 2021)

² [86 Fed. Reg. 74,310](#) (December 29, 2021)

³ [87 Fed. Reg. 60,494](#) (October 5, 2022)

Whereas, CARB withdrew the serious area plan for the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard contained in the 2018 PM_{2.5} Plan with District concurrence;

Whereas, CARB and the District developed the *2024 Plan for the 2012 PM_{2.5} Standard* (2024 PM_{2.5} Plan) to meet the serious area planning requirements for the San Joaquin Valley, consistent with the Act and the Rule;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan addresses requirements of the Act for the 12 µg/m³ PM_{2.5} annual standard for a serious area requesting an attainment date extension including emission inventories, attainment demonstration, reasonable further progress demonstrations, quantitative milestones, most stringent measures demonstration, and motor vehicle emissions budgets;

Whereas, through separate submittals, the remaining required SIP elements applicable under the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard have already been submitted: base year emissions inventories, the precursor demonstration, and Best Available Control Measure (BACM) were adopted in the *Initial SIP Requirements for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} Standard* by the District Governing Board on October 19, 2023, and subsequently submitted to U.S. EPA through CARB on November 21, 2023, and amendments to District Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review) to satisfy the New Source Review (NSR) requirement were submitted to U.S. EPA on October 17, 2023;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan also updates the base year inventories, except for those for ammonia, and the BACM demonstration;

Whereas, contingency measures for the 12 µg/m³ standard were also provided in separate submittals collectively referred to as the San Joaquin Valley Contingency Measures package;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan modeling demonstrates that attainment of the 12 µg/m³ annual standard by the serious deadline of December 31, 2025, is impracticable;

Whereas, in accordance with the Act, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan includes the District request for an attainment date extension to December 31, 2030;

Whereas, based on air quality modeling, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan demonstrates that the San Joaquin Valley will attain the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard as expeditiously as practicable by the 2030 attainment deadline as a result of emissions reductions from implementing CARB and District control measures;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan control strategy builds on current CARB and District controls on mobile, stationary, and area sources, and the control programs developed for previous PM_{2.5} and ozone SIPs provide the bulk of the reductions needed for attainment in 2030;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan also relies on commitments from CARB and the District to strengthen or add new measures that provide additional emissions reductions needed to demonstrate attainment, and commitments are in the form of both regulatory and incentive-based measures;

Whereas, in March 2017, the Board adopted the *2016 State Strategy for the State Implementation Plan* (2016 State SIP Strategy), which commits to the measures and aggregate emission reductions needed to attain federal ozone and PM_{2.5} ambient air quality standards across California;

Whereas, in September 2022, the Board adopted the *2022 State Strategy for the State Implementation Plan* (2022 State SIP Strategy), which builds on existing programs and the

previous 2016 State SIP Strategy and sets forth a commitment to pursue the proposed SIP measures or otherwise address each measure as described in the 2022 State SIP Strategy;

Whereas, the 2022 State SIP Strategy describes the control measures for State-regulated sources that CARB will pursue to reduce emissions to the levels needed for attainment of the air quality standards across California;

Whereas, the measures in the 2022 State SIP Strategy will reduce emissions in the many low-income and underserved communities that continue to experience disproportionately high levels of air pollution and support other CARB planning efforts;

Whereas, when the Board adopted the 2022 State SIP Strategy, the Board directed the Executive Officer to calculate and commit to appropriate emission reductions from implementation of the 2022 State SIP Strategy in specific nonattainment areas, as attainment plan SIP revisions are developed or revised for these areas;

Whereas, CARB reviewed the 2024 PM2.5 Plan and developed a Staff Report for the 2024 PM2.5 Plan (Staff Report);

Whereas, CARB is committing in the Staff Report to aggregate emissions reductions from measures in the 2016 State SIP Strategy and the 2022 State SIP Strategy of 7.3 tons per day (tpd) oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and 0.2 tpd PM2.5 in 2030;

Whereas, the proposed commitment for emissions reductions is for total aggregate emissions reductions that may be achieved through the measures identified in the 2016 State SIP Strategy, 2022 State SIP Strategy, alternative measures, incentive programs, and actual emission decreases;

Whereas, the CARB aggregate emissions reductions commitment of 7.3 tpd NOx includes 3.0 tpd NOx from the Accelerated Turnover of Agricultural Equipment incentive measure;

Whereas, as described in the 2024 PM2.5 Plan and Staff Report, CARB will bring a SIP-creditable incentive measure to the Board in 2030, in which staff will fully quantify the emissions reductions benefits and document the relevant and previously completed projects from the Accelerated Turnover of Agricultural Equipment measure that are creditable through the 2030 attainment year;

Whereas, the District is committing in the 2024 PM2.5 Plan to aggregate emissions reductions of 0.02 tpd PM2.5 in 2030;

Whereas, taken together, CARB and District measures implemented for the 2024 PM2.5 Plan will provide significant air quality benefits for the San Joaquin Valley and provide for attainment of the 12.0 µg/m³ annual PM2.5 standard;

Whereas, consistent with the Act and the Rule, the 2024 PM2.5 Plan includes a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of emissions data for directly emitted PM2.5 and its precursors: NOx, reactive organic gases (ROG), sulfur oxides (SOx), and ammonia for all sources of the relevant pollutants in the area;

Whereas, the 2024 PM2.5 Plan includes a Best Available Control Measure/Best Available Control Technology (BACM/BACT) demonstration for all significant stationary, area, and mobile sources as required under the Act;

Whereas, the 2024 PM2.5 Plan addresses Act requirements for a Most Stringent Measure (MSM) demonstration that is needed to get an attainment date extension to 2030;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan includes a comprehensive precursor analysis to determine the significant precursors to be addressed in meeting the Act's requirements, including for BACM, MSM, Reasonable Further Progress, (RFP) and contingency measures;

Whereas, based on the comprehensive precursor analysis, consistent with the PM_{2.5} Precursor Demonstration Guidance, the 2024 PM_{2.5} plan demonstrates that only NO_x and directly emitted PM_{2.5} have a significant contribution to the formation of PM_{2.5} in the San Joaquin Valley, and thus control measures for these are included in the attainment strategy;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan identifies emissions levels that demonstrate generally linear progress in emissions reductions between 2017 and 2030 meeting the RFP requirements of the Act;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan provides quantitative milestones as required under the Act; and commits to provide U.S. EPA a report on the quantitative milestones within 90 days of these milestone dates;

Whereas, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan identifies contingency measures for attainment and RFP;

Whereas, consistent with the Act, the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan meets the requirement for conformity budgets which were developed in consultation with the District, transportation agencies, and U.S. EPA, that conform to the RFP emission levels in each milestone year and the attainment year;

Whereas, the CARB Staff Report, among other things, quantifies emissions reductions in the San Joaquin Valley from the CARB measures committed to in the 2016 State SIP Strategy and the 2022 State SIP Strategy;

Whereas, as detailed in the Staff Report, CARB staff reviewed the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan and has concluded that, along with the CARB Staff Report, it meets the requirements of the Act for the 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard;

Whereas, CARB adopted the *State Implementation Plan Revision for the 15 µg/m³ Annual PM_{2.5} Standard* (15 µg/m³ SIP Revision) on September 23, 2021;

Whereas, as part of the 15 µg/m³ SIP Revision, CARB committed to 2023 aggregate emission reductions of 3.0 tpd of NO_x and 0.04 tpd of PM_{2.5} from CARB's Heavy-Duty Inspection and Maintenance Program;

Whereas, on December 14, 2023, U.S. EPA approved the 15 µg/m³ SIP Revision along with CARB's aggregate commitment of 3.0 tpd of NO_x and 0.04 tpd of PM_{2.5} emission reductions;

Whereas, the U.S. EPA approval also recognized that the *2019 San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Equipment Incentive Measure* (Valley Incentive Measure) adopted by the Board on December 12, 2019, and approved by U.S. EPA on December 27, 2021, for Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program (Carl Moyer) and Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reductions Program (FARMER) agricultural equipment projects provided extra emission reductions in the 2023 timeframe;

Whereas, CARB's *San Joaquin Valley Supplement to the 2016 State Strategy for the State Implementation Plan* (Valley State SIP Strategy) contains the State's emission reduction commitment for the San Joaquin Valley attainment demonstration for the 35 µg/m³ 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard in 2024 and 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standard in 2025, including a commitment to adopt an agricultural equipment incentive measure;

Whereas, CARB staff collaborated with District staff to identify agricultural equipment that are captive in the San Joaquin Valley and which are funded by CARB's Carl Moyer and FARMER programs, and by U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) to achieve the emissions reductions by incentivizing the turnover of older agricultural equipment;

Whereas, on December 12, 2019, CARB adopted the Valley Incentive Measure to fulfill the commitment for Board consideration by 2020 and demonstrate how an increment of emissions reductions from incentive programs will be quantified towards the State's aggregate commitment in the California SIP;

Whereas, according to U.S. EPA guidelines, emissions reductions achieved from the implementation of an incentive program can be credited towards the state's aggregate commitment if they meet the following integrity elements: enforceable, quantifiable, surplus, and permanent;

Whereas, the Valley Incentive Measure also documented that these reductions met U.S. EPA's integrity elements for SIP-credible emission reductions, enforceable, quantifiable, surplus, and permanent;

Whereas, CARB submitted the Valley Incentive Measure to U.S. EPA to be included in the California SIP, and U.S. EPA proposed to approve the Valley Incentive Measure on March 23, 2020, and finalized approval of a majority of the projects in the Valley Incentive Measure on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73106)⁴;

Whereas, in the approval, U.S. EPA determined that the Carl Moyer and FARMER Program projects met the integrity elements, enforceable, quantifiable, surplus, and permanent, and CARB staff anticipates that U.S. EPA will finalize approval of the remaining NRCS EQIP projects in the future;

Whereas, these reductions were credited against CARB's 2024 and 2025 aggregate emission reduction commitment for the 35 µg/m³ 24-hour PM_{2.5} and 12 µg/m³ annual PM_{2.5} standards in the San Joaquin Valley;

Whereas, since the Valley Incentive Measure included projects to achieve SIP credit in 2024, the projects through December 31, 2022, also are SIP credible in 2023 and meet the U.S. EPA integrity elements, enforceable, quantifiable, surplus, and permanent;

Whereas, as part of the U.S. EPA-approved Valley Incentive Measure enforceable commitment, CARB must submit annual demonstration reports and post them on the CARB website;

Whereas, the *2022 Annual Demonstration Report San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Equipment Incentive Measure Covering Projects Completed Through 12/31/2022* (2022 Annual Demonstration Report)⁵ includes the reporting of any changes to 2011 Moyer, 2017 Moyer, and FARMER Program Guidelines and their related impacts on program integrity, description of CARB's and District's actions in ensuring Moyer and FARMER Program integrity,

⁴ Federal Register, U.S. EPA final rulemaking on Agricultural Incentive Measure (web link: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/12/27/2021-27798/air-plan-approval-california-san-joaquin-valley-unified-air-pollution-control-district>)

⁵ CARB. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/CARB-2022-Annual-Demonstration-Report-SJV-Ag-Incentive-Measure.pdf>

respectively, and identification of projects implemented in the prior year for each program and their corresponding details, as listed in CARB Resolution 19-26 and Valley Incentive Measure Technical Clarifications dated November 23, 2020;

Whereas, the 2022 Annual Demonstration Report is appropriate to use to document the agricultural equipment projects that provide credit for in 2023 since it includes all projects in place as of December 31, 2022, and the 2022 Annual Demonstration Report is included as Appendix B to the 2024 PM2.5 Plan CARB Staff Report;

Whereas, as documented in the 2022 Annual Demonstration Report, the agricultural equipment projects completed by December 31, 2022, achieved emissions reductions of 5.0 tpd of NOx and 0.27 tpd PM2.5 emission reductions, well in excess of the 3.0 tpd of NOx and 0.04 tpd aggregate commitment contained in the 15 µg/m3 SIP Revision;

Whereas, CARB is proposing to amend the Valley Incentive Measure to include a quantification of emission reductions for 2023 from existing Carl Moyer and FARMER agriculture equipment projects, and to amend the 15 µg/m3 SIP Revision to document that these reductions are being used as a substitute measure to meet the 2023 aggregate emission reduction commitment in the 15 µg/m3 SIP Revision;

Whereas, federal law set forth in section 110(l) of the Act and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), section 51.102, requires that one or more public hearings, preceded by at least 30 days of notice and opportunity for public review, must be conducted before adopting and submitting any SIP revision to U.S. EPA;

Whereas, the District prepared the 2024 PM2.5 Plan and released it to the public on May 21, 2024, for a 30-day public review prior to the District Governing Board hearing;

Whereas, the District Governing Board adopted the 2024 PM2.5 Plan on June 20, 2024, following a public process, including public notice and a comment period meeting the requirements of the Act;

Whereas, CARB staff prepared the CARB Staff Report containing the aggregate emission reduction commitment for the 2024 PM2.5 Plan for 2030, the SIP revision to the Valley Incentive Measure, and the SIP revision to the 15 µg/m3 SIP Revision to allow the use of the Valley Incentive Measure reductions as a substitute measure to meet the 2023 aggregate emission reduction commitment and released it to the public on June 14, 2024, for a 30-day public review prior to the Board hearing;

Whereas, Title VI of the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) provides that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;

Whereas, other relevant federal laws including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 prohibit discrimination in the use of federal funds based on disability, sex, and age;

Whereas, as a recipient of federal funds, CARB must ensure it complies with Title VI and U.S. EPA's Title VI implementation regulations in its relevant programs and policies;

Whereas, state law⁶ requires CARB in its programs and activities to not discriminate or cause disparate impacts based on protected characteristics, which include race, color, national origin, sex, and age, among others;

Whereas, in developing the 2024 PM2.5 Plan, staff engaged in a thorough public process to address the requirements of Title VI and other relevant laws;

Whereas, this public process included five public workshops held both in person and via Zoom, provision of workshop presentation documents in English and Spanish, and provision of English and Spanish translation services at the workshops;

Whereas, this public process sought to facilitate discussion of the 2024 PM2.5 Plan in a public setting and provide additional opportunity for public feedback, input, and ideas;

Whereas, in developing the 2024 PM2.5 Plan, CARB staff evaluated the health benefits associated with reductions in PM2.5 from the 2024 PM2.5 Plan measures using U.S. EPA's Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) - Community Edition v1.5.8.29 software;

Whereas, this analysis found avoided health impacts in 2030 relative to the baseline or business-as-usual case expected to be seen in the San Joaquin Valley, with the attainment control strategy in the 2024 PM2.5 Plan leading to an estimated 111 avoided deaths and with children in particular expected to benefit from the reduced cases of asthma onset and asthma symptoms due to implementation of the 2024 PM2.5 Plan;

Whereas, in February 2024, U.S. EPA promulgated a more health-protective 9.0 µg/m³ annual PM2.5 standard that will require SIPs to be submitted in 2027;

Whereas, the 9.0 µg/m³ annual PM2.5 standard will be a challenge to meet in the San Joaquin Valley and other areas of the State;

Whereas, understanding the sources causing elevated PM2.5 levels will be critical to providing healthy air to residents of the San Joaquin Valley as quickly as possible;

Whereas, working with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and U.S. EPA will be essential in identifying the most cost-effective approaches to meeting the 9.0 µg/m³ standard in the San Joaquin Valley;

Whereas, CARB will work with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and U.S. EPA on supporting the ongoing development process for strategies aimed at reducing nut harvesting dust emissions that can be incorporated into the future San Joaquin Valley Plan for the 2024 Annual PM2.5 Standard;

Whereas, to meet its obligations under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the District prepared a Notice of Exemption (NOE) for the 2024 PM2.5 Plan, which included quantifying reductions from previously adopted control measures in the 2018 PM2.5 Plan, and determined the 2024 PM2.5 Plan is exempt from CEQA according to Section 15061 (b)(3) and Section 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines;

Whereas, CARB's regulatory program that involves the adoption, approval, amendment, or repeal of standards, rules, regulations, or plans has been certified by the Secretary for Natural

⁶ Gov. Code §§ 11135 et seq.

Resources under Public Resources Code section 21080.5 (CEQA); see also the CEQA Guidelines found in California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15251(d)), and CARB conducts its CEQA review according to this certified program (California Code of Regulations, title 17, sections 60000-60007);

Whereas, CARB prepared an environmental analysis for the 2016 State SIP Strategy under its certified regulatory program to comply with the requirements of CEQA, which concluded that the potential adverse environmental impacts of the 2016 State SIP Strategy are outweighed by the substantial air quality benefits that will result from its adoption and implementation;

Whereas, CARB prepared an environmental analysis for the 2022 State SIP Strategy under its certified regulatory program to comply with the requirements of CEQA, which concluded that the potential adverse environmental impacts of the 2022 State SIP Strategy are outweighed by the substantial air quality benefits that will result from its adoption and implementation;

Whereas, CARB staff determined that CARB can rely on the environmental analysis prepared under its certified regulatory program for the 2016 State SIP Strategy and 2022 State SIP Strategy, and no additional environmental review is required because the record evidence shows that CARB's aggregate commitment will not result in new significant adverse environmental impacts or a substantial increase in severity of previously identified significant adverse impacts, as described in the Staff Report; and

Whereas, the Board finds that:

1. The 2024 PM2.5 Plan and 2030 aggregate emission reduction commitment in the Staff Report meet the requirements of the Act for the San Joaquin Valley as a serious PM2.5 nonattainment area for the 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual PM2.5 standard;
2. The 2024 PM2.5 Plan and Staff Report together include the required emission inventories, attainment demonstration, RFP demonstration, quantitative milestones, contingency measures, Best Available Control Measure/Best Available Control Technology demonstration, Most Stringent Measure demonstration, and motor vehicle emissions budgets;
3. Implementation of the 2024 PM2.5 Plan provides the emission reductions needed in the San Joaquin Valley for meeting the 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual PM2.5 standard by the attainment deadline of December 31, 2030;
4. The 2024 PM2.5 Plan was developed in an open public process, in consultation with affected parties, through numerous public workshops, individual meetings, and other outreach efforts, and these efforts are expected to continue;
5. The 2024 PM2.5 Plan meets CARB's applicable obligations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
6. The 2024 PM2.5 Plan and Staff Report are consistent with CARB's environmental justice policies and do not disproportionately impact people of any race, culture, income, or national origin;
7. The proposed amendments to the Valley Incentive Measure and 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ SIP Revision contained in the Staff Report meet the requirements of the Act for the San Joaquin Valley as a serious PM2.5 nonattainment area for the 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual PM2.5 standard; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Board hereby adopts the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan and aggregate commitment to obtain emissions reductions of 7.3 tpd NO_x and 0.2 tpd PM_{2.5} in the San Joaquin Valley by 2030.

Be it further resolved that the Board hereby adopts the amendments to the Valley Incentive Measure to include quantification of agricultural equipment projects in 2023 and to the 15 µg/m³ SIP Revision to include 5.0 tpd NO_x and 0.27 tpd PM_{2.5} emission reductions from existing projects in 2023 from the Valley Incentive Measure and that these reductions are being used as a substitute measure to meet the 2023 aggregate emission reduction commitment.

Be it further resolved that the Board hereby directs the Executive Officer to submit the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan and Staff Report and the amendments to the Valley Incentive Measure and 15 µg/m³ SIP Revision contained in the Staff Report to U.S. EPA for inclusion in the California SIP, to be effective, for purposes of federal law, upon approval by U.S. EPA.

Be it further resolved that the Board directs the Executive Officer to work with the District and U.S. EPA to take appropriate action to resolve any completeness or approvability issues that may arise regarding the SIP submission, including to meet applicable requirements for contingency measures.

Be it further resolved that the Board authorizes the Executive Officer to include in the SIP submittal any technical corrections, clarifications, or additions that may be necessary to secure U.S. EPA approval.

Be it further resolved that CARB commits to collaborating with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and U.S. EPA in pursuing the most cost-effective and technologically feasible controls that can be implemented as soon as possible and that are needed to show attainment of the 9 µg/m³ standard, including additional needed reductions in emissions from federal mobile sources.

Be it further resolved that the Board hereby certifies that the 2024 PM_{2.5} Plan and Staff Report and the amendments to the Valley Incentive Measure and 15 µg/m³ SIP Revision contained in the Staff Report were adopted after notice and public hearing as required by section 110(l) of the Act and 40 CFR, section 51.102.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Resolution 24-10 as adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Board Clerk