

A topographic map of California, showing the state's outline with internal terrain features. The map uses a color gradient where green represents lower elevations and brown/tan represents higher elevations. The map is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the title text.

Preview of Upcoming State Implementation Plans

January 21, 2016

California Environmental Protection Agency

 **Air Resources Board**

Overview

- Preview State Implementation Plans coming to Board over the next year
- Highlight diverse air quality challenges SIPs must address
- Describe approaches for attainment

Ensure Public Health Protection

- Clean Air Act sets out requirements for meeting health protective air quality standards
- Standards tightened as science demonstrates impacts at lower levels
- SIP process has been important driver for air quality progress and public health protection
- New SIPs build on this success, but bring new challenges

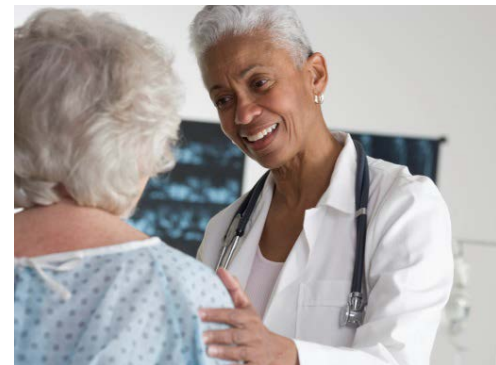
Driver for Emission Reductions

- Cars are now 99% cleaner
- Diesel PM emissions from trucks now 98% lower
- Nearly all trucks will meet 2010 NOx emission standards by 2023
- Increasing number of ZEVs on the road
- Cleaner fuels, better in-use performance, and myriad other programs



Resulting Air Quality Progress

- Areas progressively coming into attainment
- Today about 20 million Californians breathing healthy air
- Provides significant health benefits
 - Fewer premature deaths, hospital admissions, emergency room visits



Upcoming SIPs

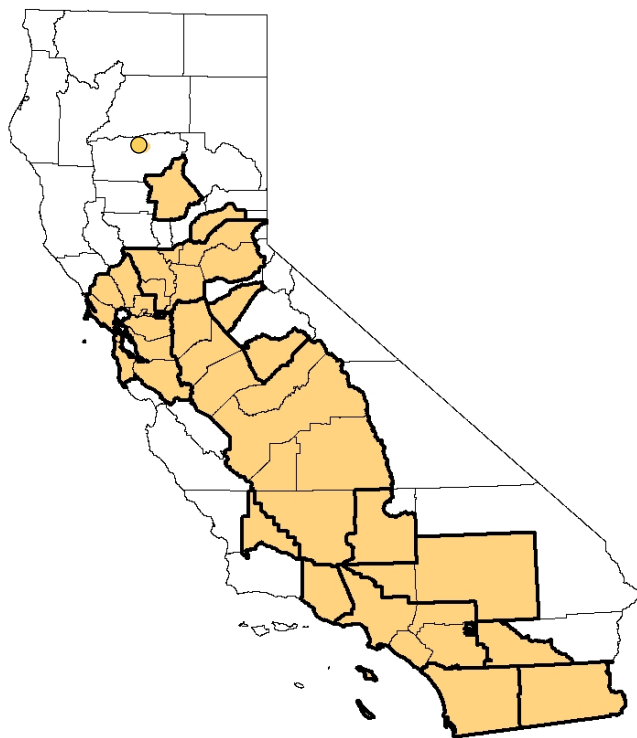
- Address recent more health protective standards
 - 8-Hour ozone standard of 75 ppb
 - Annual PM_{2.5} standard of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Represent diverse array of air quality challenges
- Nature and severity of air quality in each region frames needed control strategy

ARB SIP Role

- Research and integration of science
- Responsible for mobile source control strategy
- Lead air quality agency for SIPs
 - Assess conformance with State law and Clean Air Act requirements
 - Submit to U.S. EPA upon Board approval


Nonattainment Area Designations

**8-Hour Ozone Standard
75 ppb**



**Annual PM2.5 Standard
12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**



 Nonattainment

Key Science Challenges

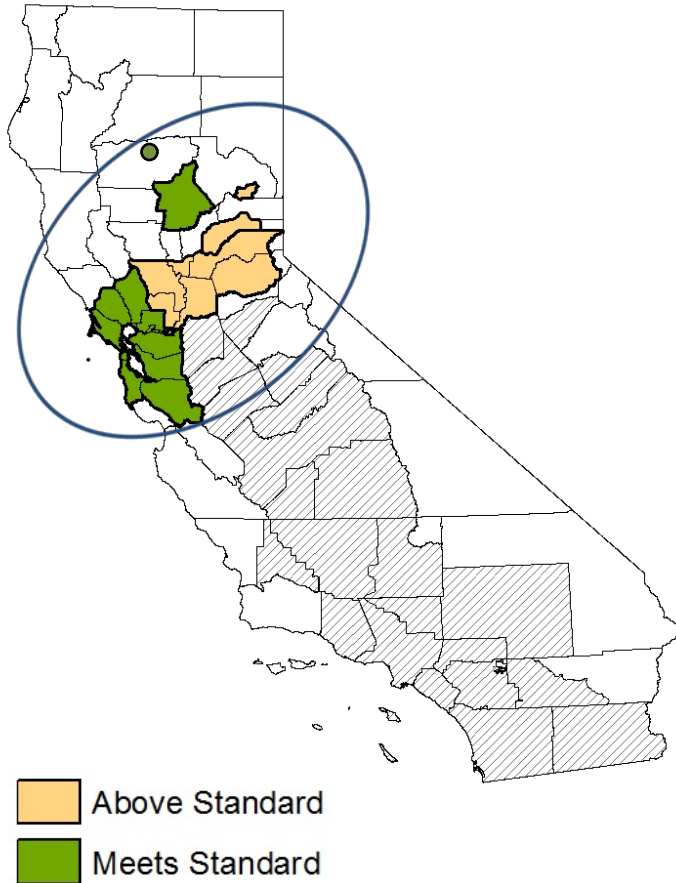
- Areas with unique local sources and impacts
- Drought makes attainment more difficult
- Wildfires cause significant impacts
- Stringent standards require consideration of:
 - Pollution from other areas
 - Background levels



New Planning Opportunities

- Integrating planning efforts to support both air quality and climate goals
- Facilitating comprehensive transformation of mobile and energy sectors
- Pace of reductions driven by attainment deadlines specified in Clean Air Act

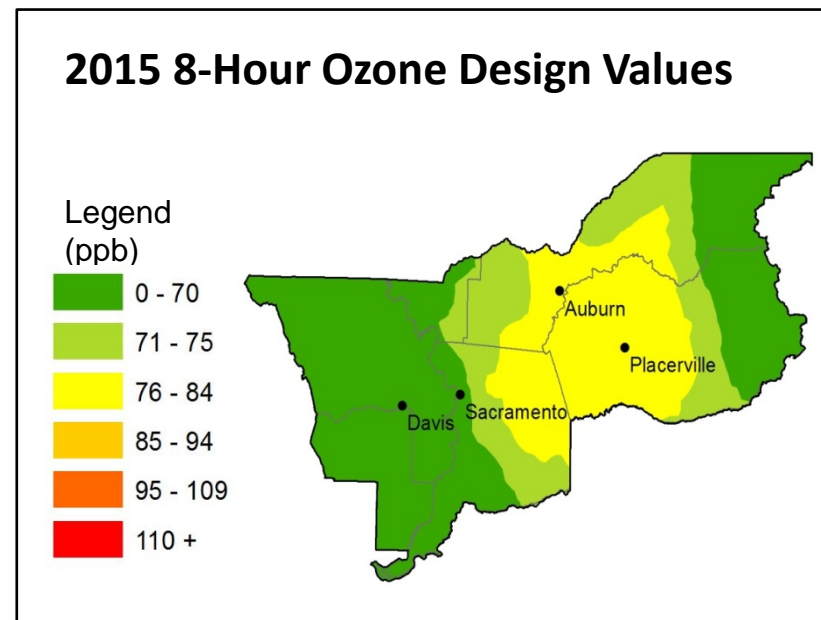
Northern California Nonattainment Areas



- Most areas now meet the ozone standard
- Remaining focus of ozone SIPs is Sacramento region and western Nevada
- Portola only area requiring PM_{2.5} SIP

Sacramento Region Ozone

- Transport of urban emissions leads to highest levels in foothill region
- Mobile sources account for 90% of NO_x emissions
- Ongoing mobile source reductions provide for attainment
- Attainment required by 2026



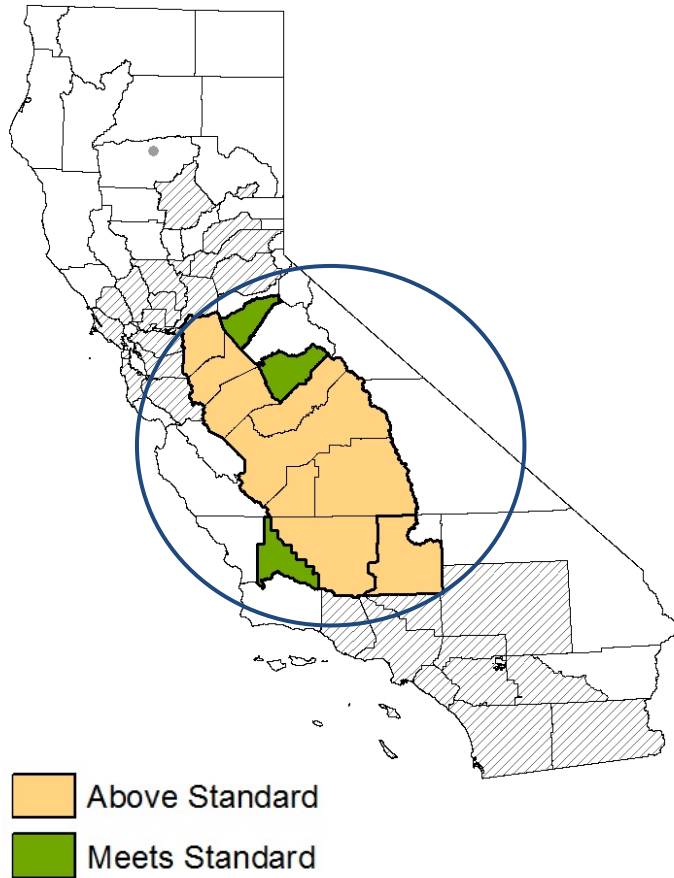
Based on preliminary 2015 data

Portola PM2.5

- Small isolated valley in Plumas County
- Residents rely on woodstoves for home heating
- Attainment strategy focused on woodstoves change out
- Approximately \$3 million in federal funding available



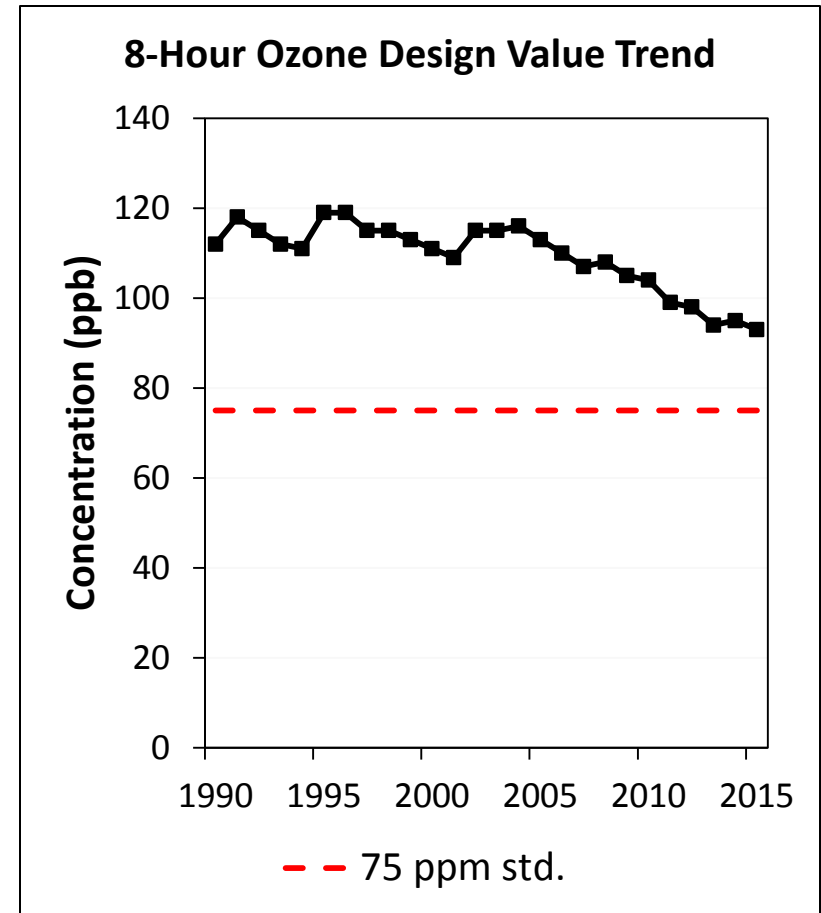
Central California Nonattainment Areas



- Most rural areas now meet ozone standard
- Focus is San Joaquin Valley ozone and PM_{2.5}
- Valley emission reductions will provide for attainment in eastern Kern

San Joaquin Valley Ozone Progress

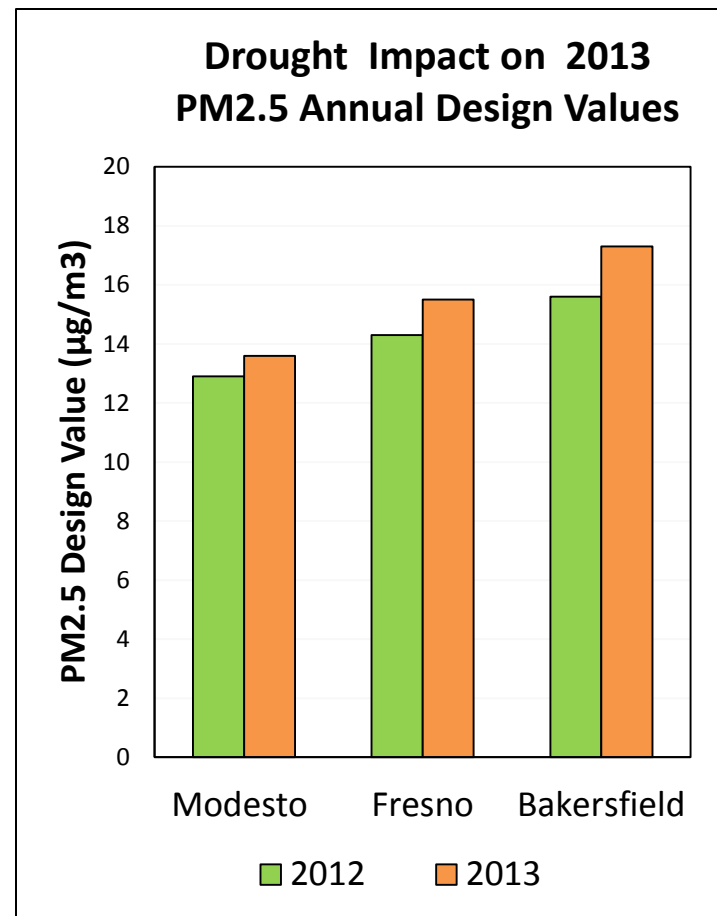
- Majority of ozone locally generated
- Ozone responding to accelerated NO_x reductions
- Current programs will provide a further 50% NO_x reduction for attainment by 2031
- New mobile source strategy will accelerate progress



San Joaquin Valley

Defining the PM2.5 Challenge

- Severity of PM2.5 drives control strategy
- Drought makes PM2.5 attainment more difficult
- Valley topography and weather conducive to PM2.5 formation and accumulation



San Joaquin Valley PM2.5 Planning Process

- Clean Air Act sets step-wise process for PM2.5 SIPs
 - Initial assessment on feasibility of 2021 attainment
 - Subsequent SIP for 2025 attainment demonstration
- Planning for reductions necessary under drought conditions
- Main contributors to PM2.5 include mobile sources, wood burning, cooking, and dust producing activities

San Joaquin Valley Framework for PM_{2.5} Attainment

- Need to accelerate NO_x reductions to address earlier PM_{2.5} attainment dates
- Requires strategic use of incentives
- Additional local district controls:
 - Wood burning
 - Commercial cooking
 - Dust producing activities

Southern California Nonattainment Areas



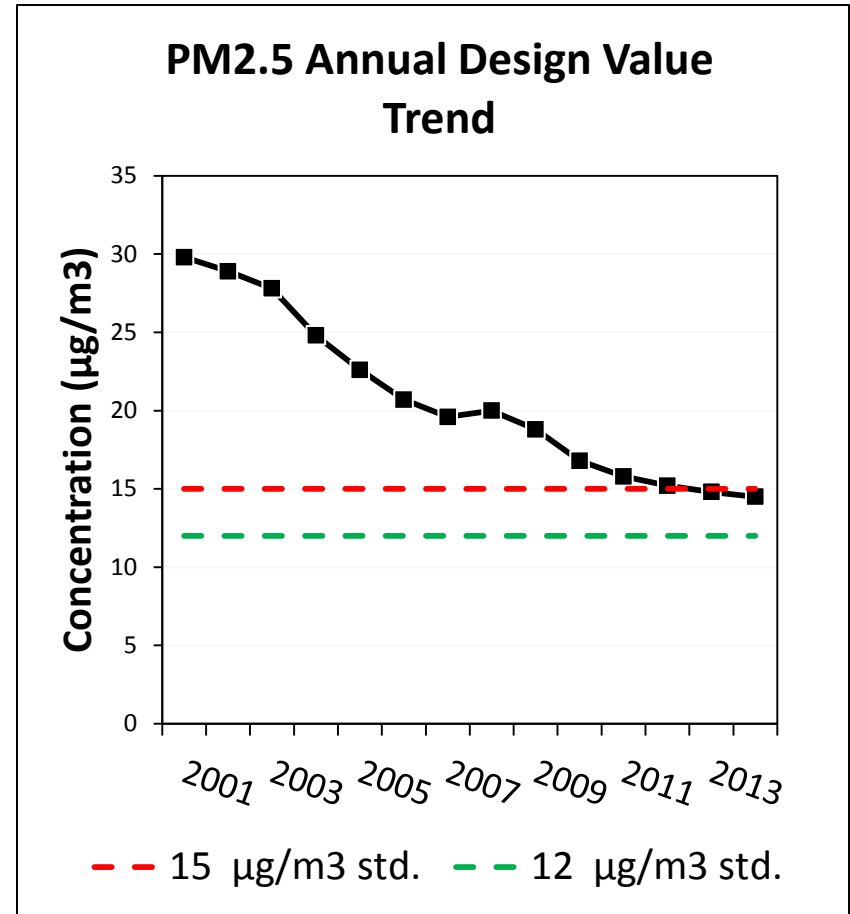
- Focus is South Coast ozone and PM_{2.5}
- San Diego County nearing attainment
- South Coast reductions provide for ozone attainment in remaining downwind areas
- Unique issues in Imperial County:
 - Cross-border pollutant transport
 - Salton Sea

South Coast Air Basin Ozone Challenge

- Coastal region already below standard
- Modeling indicates 80% reduction in NO_x needed to meet standard in remaining areas by 2031
- New mobile source strategy designed to provide reductions needed from mobile sector
- Similar scale of reductions needed from industrial sources

South Coast Air Basin PM2.5 Progress

- PM2.5 levels decreasing steadily
- Drought has slowed progress
- Attainment strategy will rely on mobile source strategy plus targeted local controls



San Diego County Ozone

- Coastal region meets standard
- Transport of urban emissions leads to highest levels in rural eastern County
- Mobile sources account for over 90% of NO_x emissions
- Ongoing mobile source controls provide for attainment
- Attainment required by 2017



Imperial County

- Ozone impacted by transport from multiple upwind areas
- PM_{2.5} impacted by cross-border international transport
- PM₁₀ issues include:
 - Windblown dust
 - Addressing Salton Sea



Air Quality Concerns in Salton Sea Region

- Water drawdown in 2018 will expose lakebed playa
- Actions needed to prevent windblown dust impacts
- Salton Sea Task Force established
- ARB role:
 - Guidance on air quality monitoring network
 - Technical expertise on dust mitigation

Salton Sea Monitoring Network



Next Steps

- Consider fifteen SIPs over next year
- Finalize commitment for mobile source strategy
- Area designation recommendations for recently revised ozone standard
- Strategies will provide foundation for meeting recently revised ozone standard