State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Staff Report

San Joaquin Valley 2013 Plan for the Federal 1-Hour Ozone Standard

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Meeting Date: November 21, 2013

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I. INTRODUCTION

The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (District) adopted the 2013 Plan for the 1-Hour Ozone Standard (2013 Plan) on September 19, 2013. The 2013 Plan demonstrates that the San Joaquin Valley will attain the federal 1-hour ozone standard by 2017. The Air Resources Board (ARB or Board) will consider approval of the 2013 Plan at a public meeting on November 21, 2013, and, if adopted, the 2013 Plan will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) for approval as a revision to California's State Implementation Plan (SIP).

U.S. EPA established the 1-hour ozone standard and originally classified the San Joaquin Valley as a serious nonattainment area. Due to the severity of the air quality problem, U.S. EPA subsequently reclassified the Valley as extreme nonattainment and set 2010 as the deadline for attainment. In 2004, the District prepared the Extreme Ozone Attainment Demonstration Plan (2004 Plan), which identified a comprehensive emission reduction strategy aimed at bringing the Valley into attainment by 2010.

In 2005, U.S. EPA revoked the 1-hour ozone standard due to promulgation of the more health protective 8-hour ozone standard. However, certain planning obligations associated with the 1-hour ozone standard still remain and court action in 2011 led to a finding that the San Joaquin Valley did not attain by the 2010 deadline. U.S. EPA subsequently withdrew approval of the 2004 Plan in 2012. To meet its extreme area SIP obligations, the District has now prepared the 2013 Plan, demonstrating attainment of the 1-hour ozone standard by 2017.

Since development of the 2004 Plan, ARB and the District have adopted comprehensive new control strategies focused on meeting the more stringent 8-hour ozone standard. These strategies will result in significant reductions of ozone forming precursors and establish the basis for bringing the Valley into attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard. Emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are expected to decrease 49 and 20 percent, respectively, between 2007, the base year of the 2013 Plan, and 2017 as a result of ARB and District measures designed to meet the 8-hour ozone standard.

The 2013 Plan addresses all applicable Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements for an extreme nonattainment area:

- Summer season emission inventory;
- Reasonably available control measures (RACM) demonstration for existing sources;
- Attainment demonstration for 2017;
- Rate-of-progress demonstration;
- Contingency measures;
- Provisions for clean fuels/technologies for boilers; and,
- Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) offset demonstration.

II. NATURE OF THE OZONE PROBLEM IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

This chapter provides a brief overview of ozone health impacts, the geography and meteorology which contribute to ozone formation, and a summary of ozone air quality progress.

A. Ozone Health Effects

Ozone is a highly reactive gaseous pollutant formed by the photochemical reaction of VOCs with NOx and other reactive species. Exposure to levels of ozone above the standard can have deleterious effects on human health and typically include symptoms such as coughing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, and the worsening of asthma. U.S. EPA originally established a 1-hour ozone standard in 1979, setting the level at 120 parts per billion (ppb). In 1997, U.S. EPA promulgated a more health protective 8-hour ozone standard, and subsequently revoked the 1-hour ozone standard in 2005.

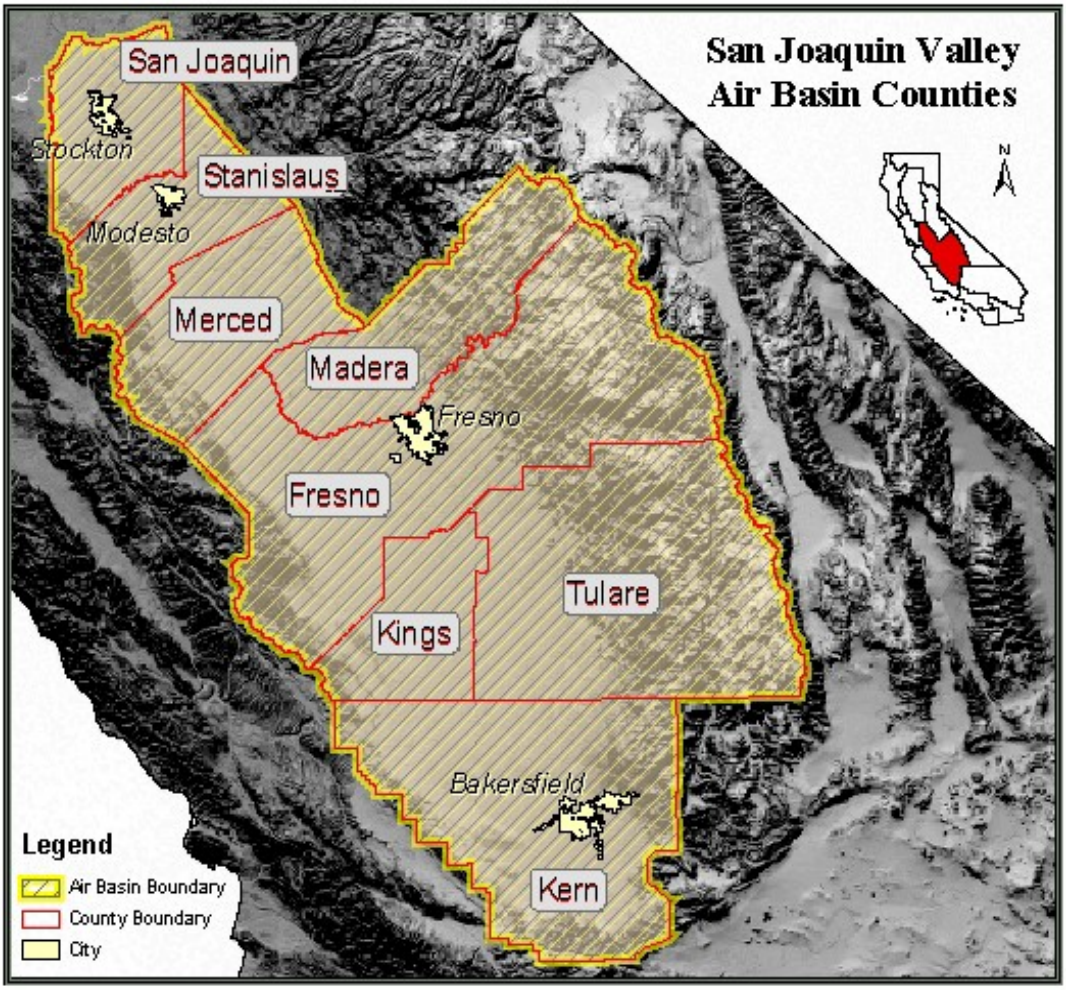
B. Geography and Population

The San Joaquin Valley Air Basin includes San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Western Kern Counties (Figure 1) and is approximately 25,000 square miles or about 16 percent of the area of California. It is a continuous valley approximately 250 miles long and averaging 80 miles wide. Mountains bound the area on the west (Coastal Mountain range), the east (Sierra Nevada range), and the south (Tehachapi Mountains).

The major urban centers in the San Joaquin Valley are Bakersfield, Fresno, Modesto, and Stockton. Emissions associated with large urban areas, coupled with the Valley's geography and meteorology, are conducive to the formation and retention of high levels of ozone. The surrounding mountain ranges and stagnant weather patterns typically prevent the dispersal of air pollutants. During the summer when low winds, lack of precipitation, and high temperatures are prevalent elevated ozone levels are common.

The current population of the San Joaquin Valley is four million. Based on the latest data from the California Department of Finance, the region's population is expected to increase to 4.4 million by 2017. This anticipated increase in Valley residents adds to the complexity of the ozone problem. Population growth leads to an increase in automobile and truck travel as well as an increase in the use of consumer products. Total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for example, is expected to increase about 21 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Figure 1. San Joaquin Valley



C. Air Quality Progress

The San Joaquin Valley has one of the most challenging ozone problems in the nation. In the early 1990s, much of the Valley exceeded the 1-hour ozone standard, and exceedances of the standard occurred somewhere in the Valley 50 days each summer. However, ozone air quality has improved throughout the region, with the basinwide design value declining by 21 percent between 1995 and 2012, and the number of exceedance days declining by more than 90 percent.

Figure 2 illustrates the trend in the basinwide design value, the statistic used to determine compliance with the standard. The annual values represent four different monitoring sites, as the highest design value in the Valley has occurred at different locations from year to year. Over the last 18 years, the high site has alternated between the central Valley (Clovis or Parlier or Fresno-Drummand), and the southern Valley (Edison or Arvin-Bear Mountain).

Exceedances are now limited to a smaller window of time than in the past. In the 1990s, exceedance days typically occurred between April and October. In recent years, the few remaining days over the 1-hour ozone standard occur predominantly during the months of June to September.

Figure 3 also illustrates the progress that has been made in reducing the spatial extent of exceedance days in the Valley. In 1993-1995, portions of the central and southern Valley experienced 15 to 25 exceedance days. As of 2010-2012, only a few areas in the central and southern Valley recorded exceedance days, and only two sites, Fresno-Drummond and Clovis, had design values above the standard. In 2013, no site in the Valley recorded an exceedance of the 1-hour ozone standard. As a result, the Clovis site now meets the standard. With just one exceedance beyond the three allowed under the form of the standard, the Fresno-Drummond site is now the only remaining site violating the standard.

In 2010, the Arvin-Bear Mountain monitoring site was relocated to the nearby Di Giorgio Elementary School as ARB was unable to renew the lease at this location. Concentrations at the Di Giorgio Elementary School during monitoring site comparison work conducted in 2010 were lower than those measured at Arvin-Bear Mountain.

To further evaluate the variability in concentrations in the Arvin region, the District conducted a saturation monitoring study during the summer of 2013. The results of this study will provide the information necessary for ARB, the District, and U.S. EPA to assess approaches for evaluating the near-term attainment status related to the 1-hour ozone standard, as well as determine longer-term needs for the 8-hour ozone standard.

Figure 2. Design Value Trend for the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin

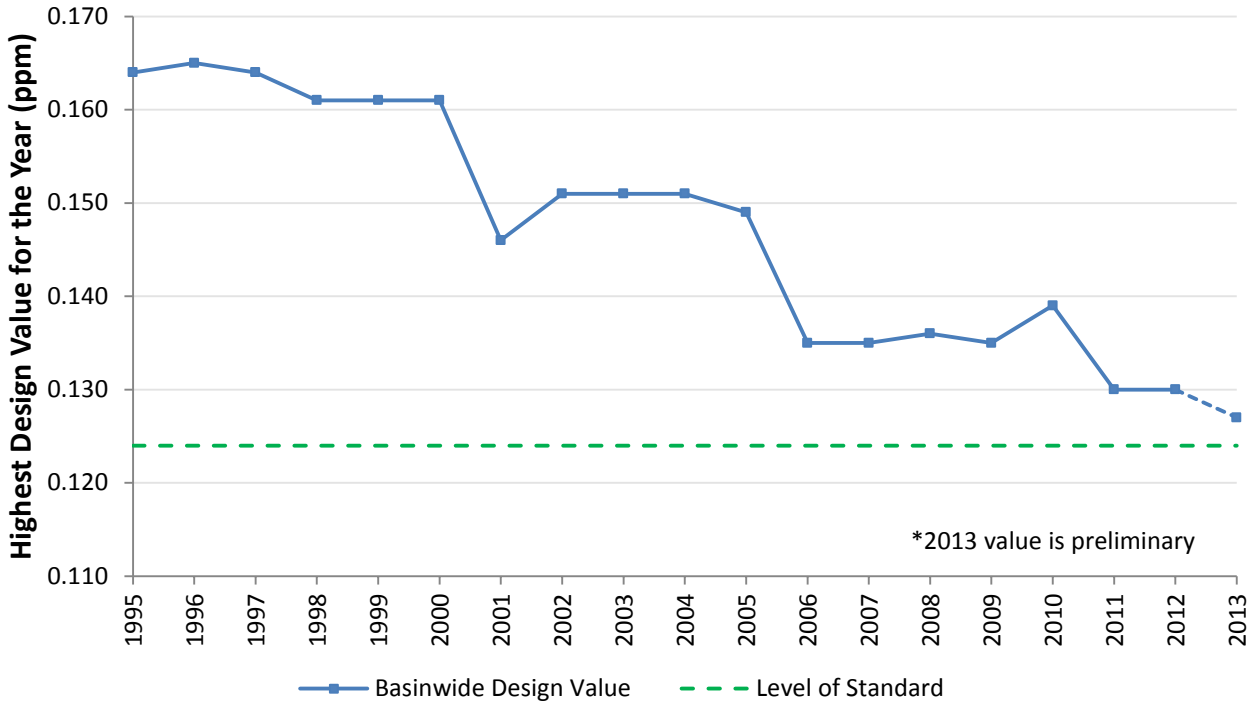
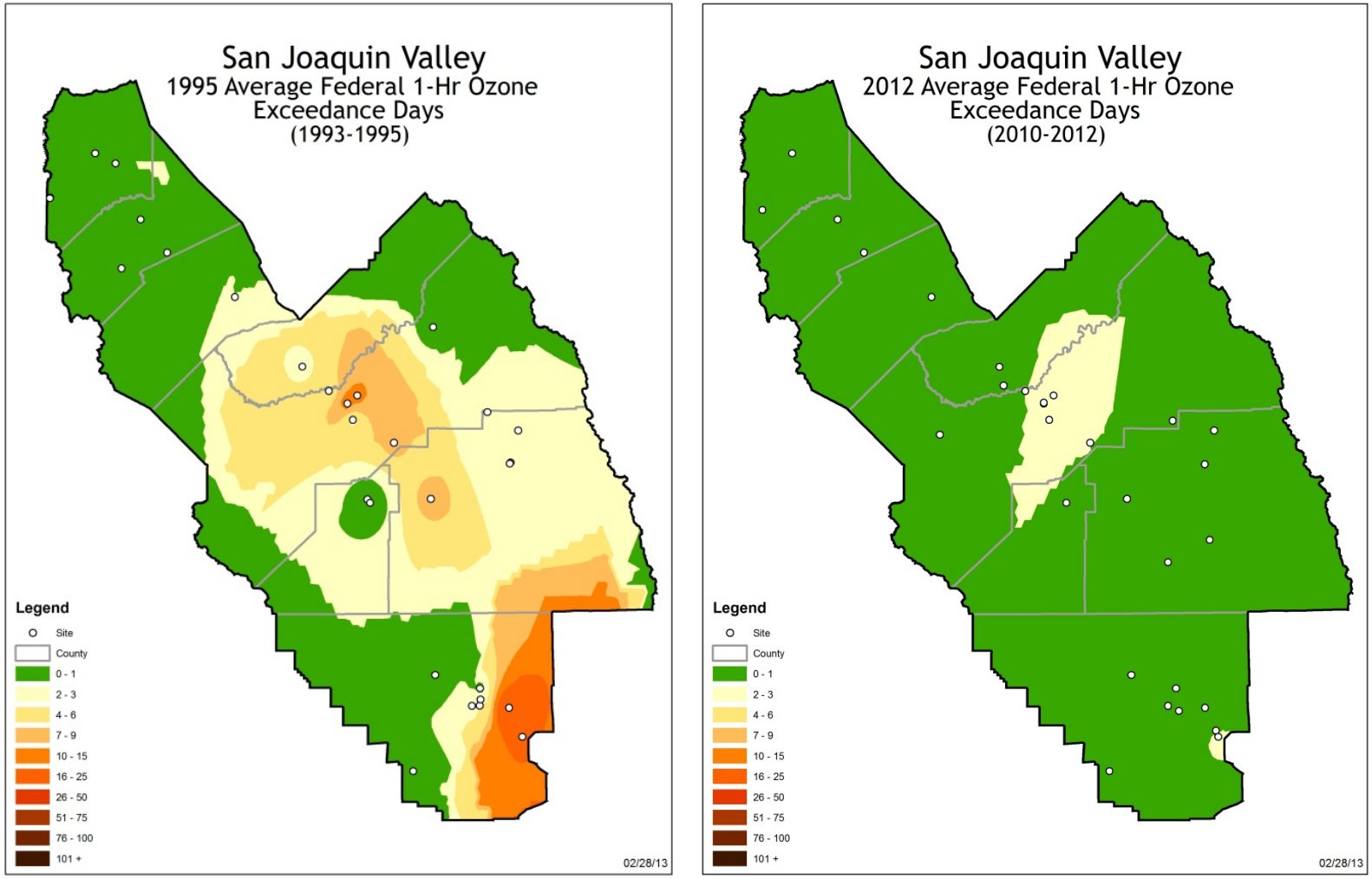


Figure 3. Reductions in Exceedance Days in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (1993-1995 vs. 2010-2012)



III. CLEAN AIR ACT REQUIREMENTS

The CAA requires California to submit the following documentation specific to the San Joaquin Valley to address the 1-hour ozone standard:

- Base year emission inventories and future year forecasts for manmade sources of air pollution in the nonattainment area;
- Reasonably available control measures (RACM) demonstration for existing sources;
- Attainment demonstration;
- Rate-of-progress demonstration;
- Contingency measures;
- Provisions for clean fuels/technologies for boilers; and,
- VMT offset demonstration.

A. Emission Inventory

California's emission inventory is an estimate of the amounts and types of pollutants emitted over a given time period from industrial and commercial facilities, mobile sources, and area-wide sources, including emissions from the application of paint and consumer products. The development and maintenance of California's emission inventory is a multi-agency effort involving ARB, 35 local air pollution control and air quality management districts, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), councils of governments (COGs), and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The emission inventory compiled by ARB staff reflects the best information available about the emission rate and activity for each category of emission sources and includes the projected growth in emissions into the future.

The 2013 Plan uses the latest estimates of VOC and NOx emissions for stationary, area-wide, and on-road/off-road mobile sources. SIPs demonstrating attainment of the 1-hour ozone standard must contain base-year emission inventories and future year forecasts for NOx and VOC. ARB and District staff worked jointly to develop a comprehensive emission inventory for the 2013 Plan.

The Valley's attainment challenges under the 1-hour ozone standard occur in the summer months. For this reason, the 2013 Plan focuses on summer average daily emission inventories, with emissions presented in tons per day (tpd). Based on the most updated forecasting methodology, including the use of category-specific growth profiles, NOx emissions are expected to decrease by 49 percent and VOC emissions by 20 percent between 2007, the base year for the 2013 Plan, and 2017.

B. Reasonably Available Control Measure Analysis and Control Strategy

As specified in the CAA, SIPs shall provide for the implementation of all RACM as expeditiously as practicable.

The District has adopted hundreds of new rules and rule amendments over the last two decades. Many of these rules were adopted since the 2004 Plan and are included in more recent air quality planning to address the 8-hour standard. Consistent with its regulatory authority, the District has adopted rules focused on controlling emissions from stationary and area sources, such as boilers, steam generators, process heaters, flares, open burning, architectural coatings, commercial charbroiling, and confined animal facilities. ARB has adopted stringent regulations to reduce emissions from heavy-duty trucks, off-road equipment, and other mobile sources. Collectively, these control measures adopted by the District and ARB will continue to provide benefits by reducing ozone-forming precursor emissions through 2017 and beyond.

Given the significant emission reductions needed for attainment in California, ARB has adopted the most stringent control measures nationwide for on-road and off-road mobile sources and the fuels that power them. These measures, all of which are considered RACM, provide a significant amount of emission reductions needed for the Valley to attain the 1-hour ozone standard.

The District is also required to implement reasonably available control technology (RACT) for sources that are subject to control techniques guidelines issued by U.S. EPA and for major sources of VOCs and NOx. U.S. EPA has approved District rules contained in the 2009 RACT SIP and has concurred that District rules are at least as stringent as RACT levels. The District has included an updated RACT demonstration for the 2013 Plan.

The District is evaluating potential control measure opportunities to continue ozone air quality progress. Additional information and studies regarding current emission inventories, the effectiveness of the current controls, and future technologies are all efforts the District is pursuing. The District identified commitments for further study measures in the 2012 PM2.5 Plan and continued that commitment in the 2013 Plan. These further study measures include: open burning, prescribed burning, flares, architectural coatings, storage of organic liquids, transfer of organic solids, bakery ovens, lawn care equipment, asphalt and concrete operations and ongoing study and research.

C. Demonstrating Attainment

The CAA requires the use of air quality modeling to relate ozone levels to emissions in a region and simulate future air quality based on changes in emissions. Modeling uses emission inventories, with measurements of meteorology and air quality, to establish this relationship. The performance of the model is assessed by comparing the modeled or predicted ozone value to the monitored or observed ozone level in a base year. This modeling is used to identify the benefits of controlling different ozone precursor pollutants and the most expeditious attainment date.

1. Modeling Approach and Results

Consistent with U.S. EPA guidelines, ARB modeled air quality to predict future 1-hour ozone concentrations at each monitoring site in the Valley. The modeling results meet the performance criteria established by U.S. EPA. The modeling used a base year of 2007, and a future year of 2017. The 2017 attainment year is consistent with the attainment timeframe specified in the CAA, which allows up to five years to attain after a finding of nonattainment.

Following U.S. EPA guidance for the 8-hour ozone standard, ARB used Relative Response Factors (RRFs) to demonstrate attainment of the 1-hour ozone standard. The RRFs are calculated as the ratio of future-year and base-year ozone concentrations for each site. The RRF is then multiplied by a site-specific design value to estimate the future-year design value. The traditional RRF-based approach is to multiply each site's design value by an average RRF to determine the future design value for demonstrating attainment.

However, because higher ozone values (greater than 100 ppb) are more responsive to emission controls than lower values, a modified approach was developed to construct RRF's for bands of concentrations and to apply this information in the determination of future design values. These "band-RRFs" represent the model's response to similar concentrations averaged over different meteorological and emission conditions. The future design values calculated based on the band-RRFs are compared with the 1-hour ozone standard to determine the attainment status for each monitor. The benchmark for attainment is a design value that is equal to or less than 124 ppb.

This modeling shows that all sites in the Valley will attain the 1-hour ozone standard by 2017 based on implementation of the ongoing control program (Table 1) including the Arvin-Bear Mountain site. The highest predicted future site, Edison, is 4.7 ppb below the standard, and other sites are 20.3 to 41.6 ppb below the standard. Therefore, the air quality simulations predict that the entire Valley attains the standard by 2017.

Table 1. Base Year and Future Year 1-Hour Ozone Design Values (ppb)

Monitoring Station	DV (2005 -2007)	DV (2017)
Edison	135	119.3
Fresno-1st	130	103.7
Arvin-Bear Mountain	131	107.4
Clovis	125	104.1
Fresno-Sierra	124	98.8
Parlier	121	97.4
Sequoia- Kings	118	102.4
Modesto	109	95.9
Bakersfield-California	117	98
Fresno-Drummond	110	93
Sequoia Natl Park	113	98.5
Hanford	110	92.6
Oildale	112	95.2
Bakersfield-Golden	108	96.3
Visalia	112	94.5
Turlock	104	91.8
Stockton	101	86.3
Shafter-Walker	105	87.7
Merced	102	85.4
Maricopa	100	83.5
Madera	95	82.4

2. Weight of Evidence

U.S. EPA modeling guidance requires that the modeled attainment demonstration be accompanied by a weight of evidence analysis to provide a set of complementary analyses. Examining an air quality problem in a variety of ways provides a more informed basis for the attainment strategy as well as a better understanding of the overall problem and the level and mix of emissions controls needed for attainment.

Appendix G of the District's 2013 Plan provides the full weight of evidence analysis conducted by ARB staff. Following U.S. EPA guidance, this includes assessment of trends in air quality and emissions, source-receptor models and other diagnostic analyses, additional modeling evaluations, and description of a conceptual model of ozone in the Valley.

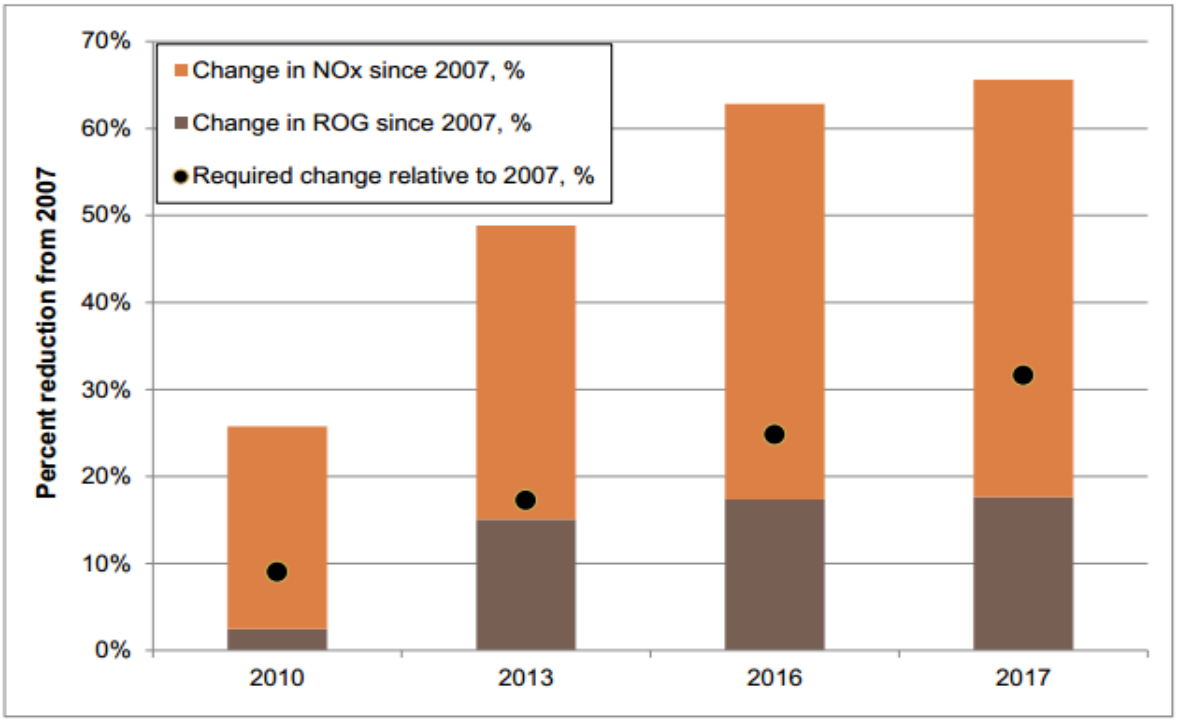
D. Rate of Progress Demonstration

The purpose of the rate-of-progress (ROP) demonstration is to ensure that nonattainment areas make steady progress reducing emissions toward their attainment goals. The 2013 Plan must show an average of three percent annual reductions of VOC

or NOx in milestone years (every three years) after the baseline year until the attainment year. Since the baseline year for this Plan is 2007; the milestone years are 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2017, the attainment year. The ROP demonstration in the District 2013 Plan shows that VOC and NOx emission reductions are more than sufficient to meet the required ROP in all milestone years.

Figure 6 shows the percentage reductions in creditable VOC and NOx along with the required percent reduction targets relative to 2007. The combined VOC and NOx percent reductions far exceed the required ROP percent change targets.

Figure 6. Creditable Emissions Reductions Relative to ROP Targets



E. Contingency Measures

Contingency measures are commitments for extra measures to reduce emissions that go into effect without further regulatory action. In an attainment plan, the measures must be extra in the sense that the reductions are not accounted for in the ROP or in the attainment demonstration. ROP contingency reductions are used if the planned emissions controls fail to reach the emissions targets specified in the attainment plan for ROP. The attainment year contingency reductions are required if a region fails to attain a federal standard by the attainment date and must be implemented automatically.

The 2013 Plan meets the required ROP and attainment contingency requirements due to emission reductions from already adopted regulations and incentive programs. The District adopted Rule 9610 (State Implementation Plan Credit for Emission Reductions Generated through Incentive Programs) to provide the District with a mechanism to

claim credit for SIP-creditable incentive-based emission reductions achieved in the San Joaquin Valley.

The ROP demonstration in the District 2013 Plan shows that the San Joaquin Valley meets the ROP milestone year contingency requirement. The required three percent contingency was secured by the first milestone year (2010) and carried through to the attainment year (2017). Also, based on reductions already available through adopted regulations, and 3.5 tpd of NOx emission reductions from incentive programs, the 2013 Plan satisfies the attainment year contingency requirement.

F. Clean Fuels and Clean Technologies for Boilers

The CAA directs extreme nonattainment areas to require each new, modified, or existing electric utility, industrial, or commercial boiler that emits more than 25 tons per year of NOx to use natural gas, methanol, or ethanol (or comparably low polluting fuel) as its primary fuel; or use advanced control technology, such as catalytic control technology or other comparably effective control methods, for reduction of NOx emissions.

District Rules 4306 and 4352 address NOx emissions limits for the boilers in this category. These boilers generally use natural gas and therefore satisfy the first requirement of this section in the CAA. Liquid-fuel fired boilers are also addressed by these rules and the applicable NOx emission limits satisfy the second requirement of this section in the CAA. Solid-fuel fired boilers are addressed by Rule 4352 and the applicable NOx emissions limit satisfies the second requirement as well. Therefore, the District currently complies with the CAA requirement for clean fuels and technologies for boilers.

G. VMT Offset Demonstration

The CAA requires areas classified as severe or extreme nonattainment of the ozone standard to submit a vehicle miles traveled offset demonstration. The San Joaquin Valley Air Basin is currently designated as extreme and is therefore subject to this requirement. For areas classified as extreme, Section 182(d)(1)(A) of the CAA requires that SIPs include a demonstration that "identifies specific enforceable transportation control strategies and transportation control measures to offset any growth in emissions from growth in such area…."

The 2013 Plan includes a VMT offset demonstration for both the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards with analysis provided by ARB. This demonstration was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the CAA and is consistent with August 2012 U.S. EPA guidance entitled "Implementing Clean Air Act Section 182(d)(1)(A): Transportation Control Measures and Transportation Control Strategies to Offset Growth in Emissions Due to Growth in Vehicle Miles Traveled." The 2013 Plan demonstrates that the VMT offset demonstration is satisfied for the San Joaquin Valley for both the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards, and is described further in Appendix D of the District 2013 Plan.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

To meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the District prepared a Notice of Exemption because the Initial Study showed there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record, that the 2013 Plan may have a significant effect on the environment. The Final Notice of Exemption and approval of the 2013 Plan occurred at a public meeting held on September 19, 2013.

V. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

ARB staff recommends that the Board:

1. Approve the San Joaquin Valley 2013 Plan, including the emission inventory, local control strategy, attainment demonstration, rate of progress demonstration, contingency measures, RACT/RACM demonstration, and VMT offset demonstrations, as revisions to the California SIP.

2. Direct the Executive Officer to submit the San Joaquin Valley 2013 Plan to U.S. EPA for approval.

Appendix A

District Submittal Letter and Governing Board Resolution

San Joaquin Valley
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

HEALTHY AIR LIVING™

September 25, 2013

Mr. Richard Corey
Executive Officer
California Air Resources Board
1001 "I" Street
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95812

Dear Mr. Corey:

Enclosed is the State Implementation Plan (SIP) Package for the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard*. The District Governing Board adopted the *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard* at a public hearing held on September 19, 2013. We request that the California Air Resources Board (ARB) transmit this plan and the appropriate documentation to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a SIP revision.

Included in this SIP Package are the following attachments:
1. ARB SIP Completeness Checklist
2. The *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard* with Appendices
3. Governing Board Resolution Adopting the *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard*
4. Governing Board Memo

If you have any questions regarding this plan, please contact Anna Myers at Anna.Myers@valleyair.org or Jessica Fierro at Jessica.Fierro@valleyair.org or at (559) 230-5800. The District thanks you and your staff for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Samir Sheikh
Director of Strategies and Incentives

Attachments

cc: S. Vanderspek

BEFORE THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

IN THE MATTER OF: ADOPTING THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT *2013 PLAN FOR THE REVOKED 1-HOUR OZONE STANDARD*) RESOLUTION NO. 2013-9-13

WHEREAS, the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) is a duly constituted unified district, as provided in California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC) sections 40150 to 40161; and

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the first ozone standard in 1979, at 0.12 parts per million (ppm) over a 1-hour exposure and 1990 federal Clean Air Act (CAA) amendments established attainment planning requirements and attainment deadlines for the 1979 1-hour ozone standard; and

WHEREAS, the District's Governing Board subsequently adopted the *2004 Extreme Ozone Attainment Demonstration Plan (2004 Plan)*; and

WHEREAS, the EPA revoked the 1-hour standard effective June 15, 2005 to pursue a more health-protective 8-hour standard and adopted anti-backsliding provisions to preserve existing 1-hour ozone control measure and emissions reductions obligations; this delayed EPA action on the District's *2004 Plan* until 2010; and

WHEREAS, subsequent litigation challenged EPA's approval of the *2004 Plan* resulting in the court vacating EPA's approval due to EPA's delayed action, and EPA withdrew its approval of the *2004 Plan* in the Federal Register in November 2012; and

WHEREAS, EPA made a Determination of "Failure to Attain" the revoked 1-hour ozone standard in Volume 76, Number 251 of the *Federal Register* ((pages 82133-82146), effective January 30, 2012) noting in that finding that contingency measures and CAA §185 fees were required when an area fails to attain; and

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WHEREAS, the Valley's businesses and residents are currently subject to approximately $29 million of penalties under Section 185 due to non-attainment of the revoked federal 1-hour ozone standard; and

WHEREAS, EPA withdrew its 2010 approval of the District's *2004 Plan* in Volume 77, Number 227 of the Federal Register ((pages 70376-70380), effective November 26, 2012) and required the District to submit a new plan for the revoked 1-hour standard that includes the following: A Rate Of Progress (ROP) demonstration; contingency measures for ROP and for attainment; an attainment demonstration; demonstration for Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM); a demonstration for clean fuels/clean technologies are in place for boilers; and a Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) offset demonstration; and

WHEREAS, the District and ARB prepared this *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard (*Plan*)* to demonstrate attainment of the revoked 1979 ozone standard (NAAQS) by 2017 and satisfies all federal requirements; and

WHEREAS, the District Governing Board is committed to achieving the revoked 1979 Ozone NAAQS as expeditiously as possible; and

WHEREAS, the District uses extensive research and sound science as the foundation for the Plan; and

WHEREAS, photochemical and receptor modeling conducted by the District and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) show that emission reductions from the plan strategy are sufficient to demonstrate attainment by 2017; and

WHEREAS, the District conducted a comprehensive analysis of the emissions sources in the Valley and potential control measures to reduce emissions as expeditiously as practicable, given the feasibility of control technologies; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will contribute to attainment of all EPA ozone NAAQS; and

WHEREAS, amended regulations to be adopted through implementation of the Plan would be subsequently developed through public processes, which will include due consideration of technological feasibility, cost-effectiveness, socioeconomic impact,

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and environmental impact; and

WHEREAS, individual control measures may be revised from what is proposed in the Plan, and the District is committed to achieving equivalent emission reductions from the overall control strategy in the same time frames as proposed in the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the technical modeling work supporting the Plan could not have been accomplished without the leadership, funding, and work products provided through the San Joaquin Valley-wide Air Pollution Study Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Central California Ozone Study (CCOS) is the most recent major Study Agency field program to study ozone in the Valley and included extensive monitoring throughout the Valley and surrounding regions to provide a robust and spatially dense dataset for a large portion of California, thus providing a better understanding of ozone in the Valley; and

WHEREAS, the District prepared a VMT emissions offset demonstration for the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that shows the Plan and the *2007 Ozone Plan* comply with CAA §182(d)(1)(A): *Transportation Control Measures and Transportation Control Strategies to Offset Growth in Emissions Due to Growth in Vehicle Miles Traveled* (EPA-420-B-12-053); and

WHEREAS, the CH&SC §40911(a) requires air districts that have not attained state ambient air quality standards for ozone to prepare plans to attain these standards by the earliest practicable date. The CH&SC also requires air districts to prepare a report every three years summarizing progress in meeting the schedules for developing, adopting, and implementing the air pollution control measures contained in each district's plan in addition to assessing the progress made in the reporting period, to submit plan revisions to correct for deficiencies in meeting the air quality standard and to incorporate new data; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared a Triennial Progress Report and Plan Update for state ozone standards, included as an appendix to this Plan that satisfy requirements of the CH&SC; and

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WHEREAS, a public hearing for the adoption of the Plan was duly noticed and held on September 19, 2013, in accordance with law; and

WHEREAS, this Board concurs with the recommendations of its staff.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved as follows:

1. The District Governing Board adopts the Proposed *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard*, thereby fulfilling air quality planning requirements under the federal CAA for the revoked 1-Hour ozone standard. Said Plan is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

2. The District Governing Board requests EPA to set 2017 as the attainment date for the revoked 1-hour ozone NAAQS, adopted in 1979.

3. Adoption of said Plan is necessary to comply with the federal CAA.

4. The District Governing Board finds that the VMT offset demonstration satisfies CAA requirements for both 8-hour and 1-hour ozone.

5. The District Governing Board finds that, because said Plan will have no possible significant adverse effect on the environment, the proposed actions are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) under the provisions of Sections 15061 (b)(3) of the State CEQA guidelines.

6. The Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer is directed to file a Notice of Exemption with the County Clerks of each of the counties in the District.

7. The District Governing Board hereby finds, based on the evidence and information presented at the hearing upon which its decision is based, that all notices required to be given by law have been duly given, and that the District Governing Board has allowed public testimony in accordance with law.

8. District staff is directed to work with stakeholders and EPA to ensure that rules developed as a result of adoption of the Plan address technical and economic feasibility issues identified during plan development along with those that arise during the rule development process so that the rules are both fair and approvable by EPA.

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9. The District Governing Board commits to adopt and implement the rules and measures in the Plan by the dates specified in Chapter 3, and to submit these rules and measures to ARB within 30 days of adoption for transmittal to EPA as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

10. The District Governing Board commits to provide adequate resources to carry out the provisions of the Plan.

11. The Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer is hereby directed to forward a copy of this Resolution, the Plan, and appropriate Appendices to the ARB for inclusion in the SIP.

12. The Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer is hereby directed to forward a copy of this Resolution and the appropriate Plan appendix containing the "Triennial Progress Report and Plan Update for State Ozone Standards" to the ARB to satisfy requirements for state ozone standards under the CH&SC.

13. The District Governing Board requests that ARB authorize its Executive Officer to include the District's *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard*, as adopted by the District's Governing Board, in the California SIP for submittal to EPA.

14. The District Governing Board requests that EPA approve the District's *2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard*, including the rulemaking calendar and demonstrations of attainment, ROP; contingency measures for ROP and for attainment; RACM; clean fuels/clean technologies for boilers; and VMT offsets. The District Governing Board requests that EPA grant a conditional approval to any plan elements for which EPA cannot, for whatever reason, grant full approval at this time.

15. District staff is hereby authorized to make any minor typographical and technical changes in the Plan that are necessary to correct minor errors, clarify wording, or to satisfy ARB and EPA technical requirements, provided that there are no changes in the conclusions or control requirements in the Plan.

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THE FOREGOING was passed and adopted by the following vote of the Governing Board of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District this 19th day of September 2013, to wit:

AYES: Baines, Barba, Brazil, Case, Elliott, Hanson, O'Brien, Sherriffs, Walsh, Wheeler, Worthley, Barwick

NOES: None

ABSENT: Bomprezzi, Couch

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

By _____
Skip Barwick
Governing Board

ATTEST:
Deputy Clerk of the Governing Board

By _____
Michelle Franco

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Appendix B

Link to District 2013 1-Hour Ozone Plan

http://www.valleyair.org/Air_Quality_Plans/Ozone_Plans.htm