

A publication of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

October 2000

\$25 Million Emergency Clean Air Program for the San Joaquin Valley



Dennis Cardoza is a native of the 26th Assembly District who has spent his career working in private business, serving in local government and participating in community service.

Thanks to the efforts of Assemblyman Dennis Cardoza (D-Merced), the San Joaquin Valley now has additional funding that will help the area meet critical ozone attainment deadlines. Assemblyman Cardoza co-authored Assembly Bill 2511 (Steinberg) that implements the San Joaquin Valley Emergency Clean Air Attainment Program. The bill was passed by the state legislature on August 30th.

AB2511 establishes disbursement criteria for a \$25 million allocation within the Governor's transportation budget. The money will be used to fortify the District's successful Heavy-Duty Engine Program.

Though the funds are limited to heavy-duty engine and off-road equipment projects, alternative fuel infrastructure will also be eligible. District staff expects the money to be available by April 2001 and more details of the program will be provided when they are available.

As the bill's co-author, Assemblyman Cardoza ensured that the bill suited the Valley's needs. He worked tirelessly to create an effective program and to shepherd the bill through the legislative process. Assemblyman Cardoza and his staff are to be commended for their contribution to clean air.

Title V Requirements

The Clean Air Act (CAA), enacted in 1970, is a comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from area, stationary and mobile sources. The law authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment.

In 1990, amendments to the CAA including Title V were intended to meet unaddressed or insufficiently addressed problems such as acid rain, ground-level ozone, stratospheric ozone depletion and air toxics. Title V creates an operating permits program that is implemented by the states, and in the San Joaquin Valley, adopted and enforced by the Valley Air District.

Title V sources are reminded that they are required to submit three types of reports in addition to any already required by the Valley Air District: Deviation Report, Report of Required Monitoring and Compliance Certification.

All Title V facilities are required to report any deviations from permit requirements to the District with a *Deviation Report*. Reports are to be submitted to a local Compliance Division office within 10 days of discovery and must include a description of the permit requirement deviation, the probable cause and any corrective action or preventive measures taken.

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GOVERNING **BOARD REVIEW**

The Governing Board took the following action during the September 21st **Governing Board Meeting:**

- Adopted the proposed amendments to Rule 4603 (Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products).
- Received a verbal report on a legislative update from Dale Wagerman, Wagerman Associates, Inc.
- Received a verbal report on Children's Health Study from Diane Mitchell, California Air Resources Board (ARB) staff.
- Received a verbal report regarding ARB Board Meeting from Peggy Taricco, ARB staff.
- Approved resolution increasing budget to allow pass through of Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) grant funds for the Heavy-Duty Motor Engine Program: Incentives for Cleaner Engines for FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-2001.

The next **Governing Board** meeting will be held on Thursday, October 12, at 9:00 AM in the District's Central office in Fresno, and via video-teleconference in the Modesto and Bakersfield offices.

There is no meeting in December.

Heavy-Duty Engine Program



he Heavy-Duty Engine Program has allocated all available Moyer funds and DMV fees for the current phase. Only applications for projects eligible for Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) funds will be accepted at this time.

A new round of funding will begin once the District receives its next allocation of Moyer funds sometime in the second guarter of 2001. The District will be developing new program guidelines and new applications consistent with the ARB's revised Moyer Guidelines about January 2001.

History of Air Pollution Regulation • 1970 - Congress passes the Clean Air Act and establishes Environmental



- Protection Agency (EPA).
- 1971 EPA issues national health standards for five pollutants.
- 1977 Congress approves major amendments to the Clean Air Act.
- 1979 EPA relaxes the smog standard because of scientific uncertainties.
- 1990 Congress approves sweeping changes to the Clean Air Act.
- 1997 EPA issues stricter standards for smog and soot. Industry groups file suit to block the new standards.
- 1999 U.S. Court of Appeals panel says EPA overstepped its authority in setting the new standards, but can make public health its sole criteria.
- 2000 U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear appeals by both the EPA and industry to the appeal court decision. Arguments set for November 7. A decision is expected sometime next year.

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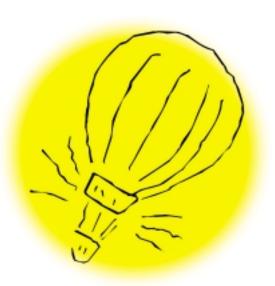
Additionally, every six months a *Report of Required Monitoring* is required. Title V facilities must clearly define all instances of deviations from permit monitoring requirements. The initial permit issuance date is designated as the beginning of the reporting period, unless other arrangements are made with the District.

Finally, a Compliance Certification must be submitted annually by Title V facilities. This certifies compliance with the terms and standards contained in Title V permits including emission limits, standards and work practices. The certification identifies each federally enforceable permit condition and its compliance status. It also reports whether compliance was continuous or intermittent, the methods used for determining the compliance status, and any other facts required by the District to determine the compliance status of the source. The initial permit issuance date is designated as the beginning of the reporting period unless other arrangements are made with the District. A copy is also to be submitted to EPA.

Any questions regarding Title V reporting should be directed to Sylvia Alamano, Air Quality Assistant, at (559) 230-5970. Additional information may be found on the Valley Air District's web site @ www.valleyair.org.

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Welcome to Blue Sky, Brown Sky...



...the San Joaquin Valley's first air quality curriculum designed to teach students about air pollution and the effects it has on Valley residents.

The goal of this program is to help educators in the San Joaquin Valley to become more aware of the sources of air pollution and to help students understand and develop behavioral choices that will improve air quality now and for future generations.

Many of the habits that promote a cleaner environment and healthier choices are easiest to establish in childhood. That's why *Blue Sky, Brown Sky...* addresses specific air quality issues common to the Valley in a format that is fun and easy for students to understand and learn.

Teachers will find everything they need to integrate air pollution information into existing curriculum and classroom activites.

Students will learn:

- the causes of air pollution
- the sources and major pollutants
- · how it affects our health
- · what they and their families can do to reduce air pollution
- · historical information about the Valley Air District
- · fast air quality facts and historical air quality laws

Each kit contains:

Teacher Manual:

- · Lesson Focus
- Air Quality Vocabulary Words
- Check it Out! Investigations
- Student Activity

Teacher Answer Guide:

- K-3
- · 4-6

Student Activity Book:

- K-3
- 4-6



For more information, contact:

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