



ANNUAL REPORT to the **COMMUNITY** 2020–2021



San Joaquin Valley
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Contents

- 1 Message from APCO
- 2 Governing Board
- 3 About the District
- 4 Core Values
- 5 Air Quality Improves While Challenges Remain
- 6 Improving Public Health
- 6 Working with the Valley
- 7 Challenging Ozone Season
- 9 Valley PM2.5 Air Quality
- 11 Historic Wildfire Season
- 14 Air Monitoring
- 15 Valley Communities a Focus
- 19 Planning Efforts to Meet Clean Air Standards
- 20 Improving Air Quality through Regulatory Action
- 21 \$250 Million in Clean Air Investments
- 22 Reduce Wood Smoke in Neighborhoods
- 23 Drive Clean in the San Joaquin
- 24 Volkswagen Mitigation Brings Funds to Valley
- 25 Partnering with Valley Ag to Clean Technology
- 26 Phasing Out Ag Burning
- 27 Valley Advocacy at the State and Federal Level
- 28 Sources of Emissions
- 29 Providing Essential Public Services During Pandemic
- 30 District STAR Work Culture
- 31 Inside District Operations
- 33 Permits
- 35 Compliance
- 37 Outreach & Communications



pg. 7
Challenging Ozone Season



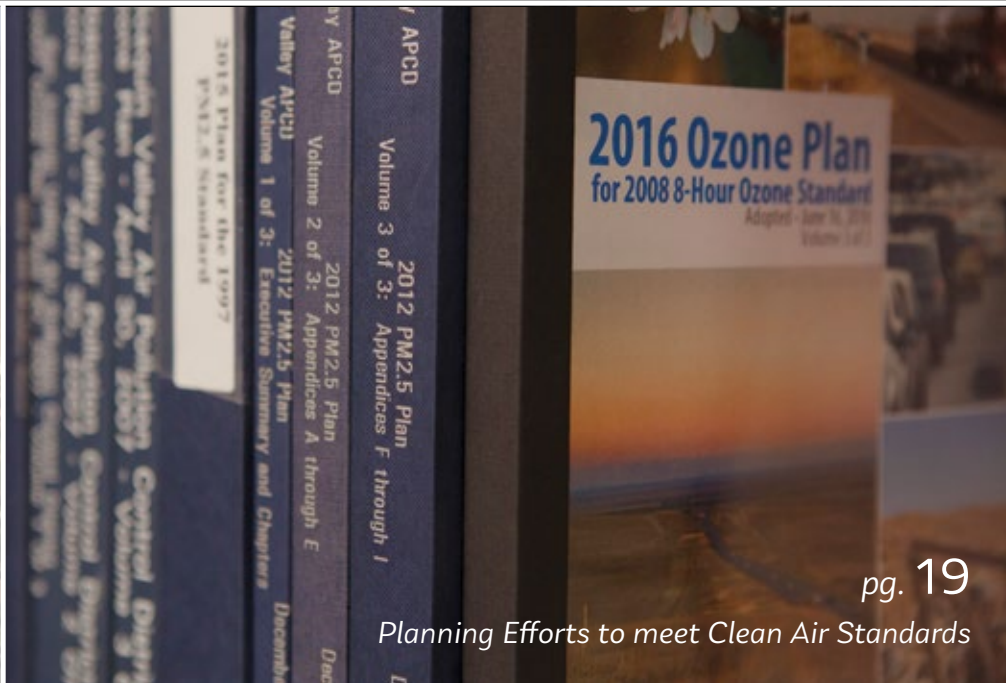
pg. 9
Valley PM2.5 Air Quality



pg. 11
Historic Wildfire Season



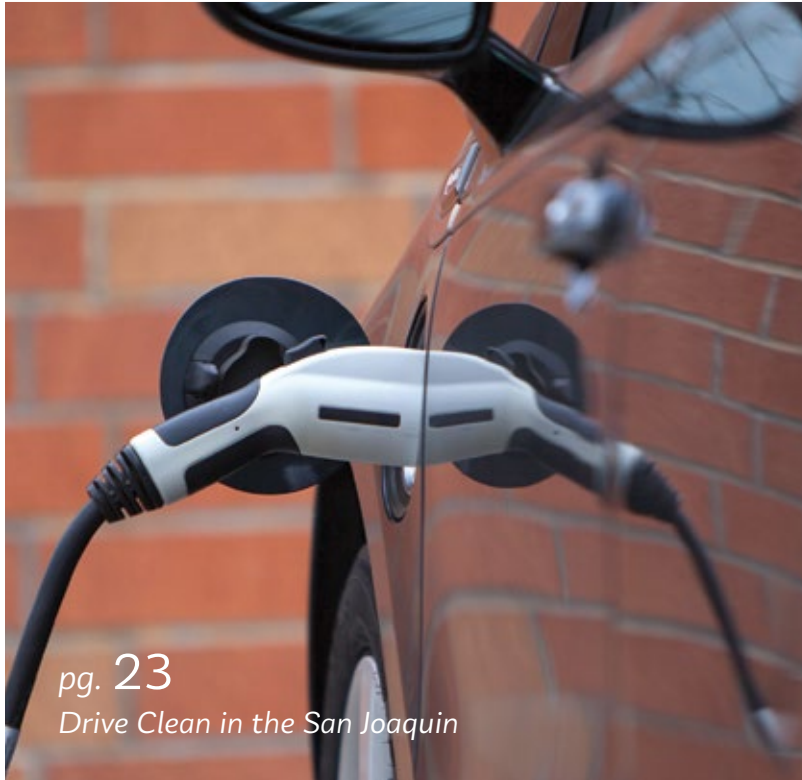
pg. 15
Valley Communities a Focus



pg. 19
Planning Efforts to meet Clean Air Standards



pg. 21
\$250 Million in Clean Air Investments



pg. 23
Drive Clean in the San Joaquin



pg. 26
Phasing Out Agricultural Burning



A message from the Air Pollution Control Officer

On behalf of the District's Governing Board, it is my pleasure to present to all San Joaquin Valley residents this year's Report to the Community. Our goal is to provide you with a useful resource through which you can get to know us a little better, understand the current air quality reality in the Valley, and hold us accountable for our actions. We welcome suggestions for improvement and look for new ideas that help us better fulfill our public health mission.

Looking back, it comes as no surprise that the unprecedented global COVID-19 pandemic presented new challenges for everyone. If nothing else, it reinforced our belief that clean air and public health are vitally important. Despite the challenges, the District continued to monitor and communicate air quality information to the public, responded to complaints, worked with businesses to fulfill their air quality obligations and needs, kept our clean air grant partners funded, and maintained all of our essential services to continue protecting the public's health and quality of life over this unique year. As we emerge from the pandemic, it will be imperative that the District carefully monitor the recovery, and continue to safely provide air quality public services to residents, businesses, and others served by the District.

Through significant investments in clean air technologies, the Valley's air quality has improved considerably over the years, and Valley residents are now breathing cleaner air than ever. However, as so many of you are aware, the Valley's geography, topography, and meteorological conditions trap air pollutants in our Valley, and uniquely challenge this region with respect to air quality. Additionally, the Valley is home to many communities disproportionately impacted by socioeconomic and environmental factors. Given these challenges, much work remains in achieving clean air and improving public health, and we continue to work with local stationary sources to identify additional opportunities for reducing air pollution. Additionally, this past year, we worked hard to secure and make available new clean air funding to support investments by Valley residents, public agencies, businesses and other partners. We are proud to report that in 2020, the District awarded \$235 million in funding for Valley clean air projects ranging from agricultural equipment to diesel trucks, and from cleaner burning wood stoves to electric lawn mowers.

In addition to our local clean air measures, we also continue to collaborate with our state and federal partners on promoting the transformational changes needed across various mobile sources under their jurisdiction to address air quality and climate change goals. These efforts include supporting the adoption of electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles by families throughout the Valley, electric school and transit buses, electric/hybrid and alternative-fueled heavy-duty trucks, latest generation locomotives, and much more.

As a major challenge to our air quality progress and public health, air pollution generated from wildfires can be enormous and can well exceed total industrial and mobile source emissions in the San Joaquin Valley. Air pollution generated from the historic 2020 wildfire season was unprecedented and directly affected the Valley's air quality and health of Valley residents. During these severe wildfire events, the District works to coordinate with land use and public health agencies to ensure the public has the most up-to-date information to protect their health. Additionally, the District works proactively with local, state, and federal partners to proactively implement solutions for managing our forests to prevent catastrophic wildfires.

In closing, this last year was historically challenging, but as always, I want to acknowledge the many Valley residents and businesses for their hard work and investment in improving our air. We still have a big challenge before us to meet our goals, but I am heartened by the interest, innovation and enthusiasm so many of you show as we work towards cleaner air.

Samir Sheikh
Executive Director, Air Pollution Control Officer

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About the District

The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District is a regional public health agency responsible for air quality management in the eight counties of the San Joaquin Valley air basin: San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and the Valley air basin portion of Kern.

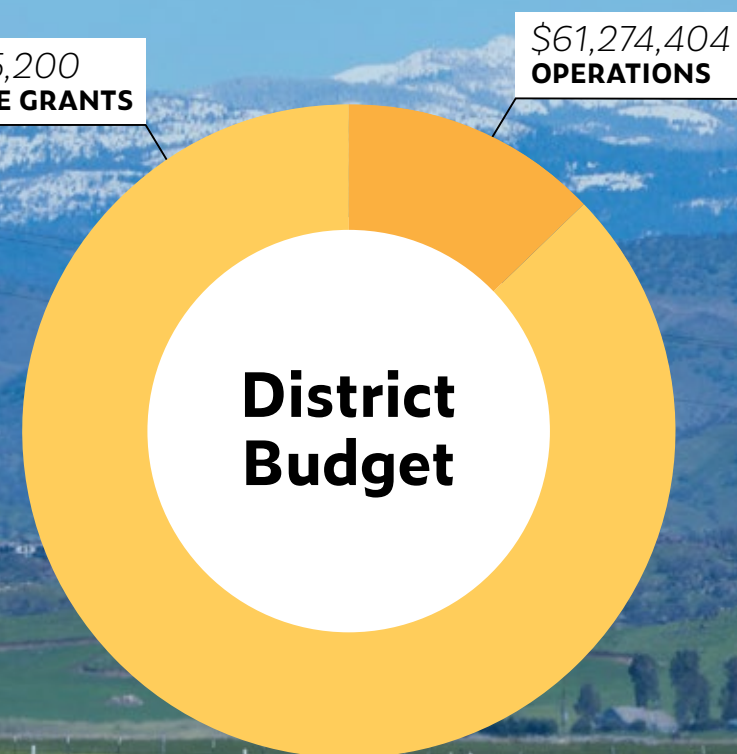
The District works with local, state and federal government agencies, the business community, community-based organizations and the residents of the Valley to reduce emissions that create harmful air quality conditions.

THE DISTRICT'S MISSION

The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District is a public health agency whose mission is to improve the health and quality of life for all Valley residents through efficient, effective and entrepreneurial air quality management strategies. Our Core Values have been designed to ensure that our mission is accomplished through commonsense, feasible measures that are based on sound science.

THE DISTRICT'S VISION

The District's vision is healthful air that meets or exceeds air quality standards for all Valley residents. The District is a leader in air pollution control. Valley residents take pride in our collective efforts to continuously improve air quality.



Nearly 90% of the District's overall 2020-21 budget is comprised of funds specifically for voluntary grants and incentives. The District wants to express our gratitude to our many partners that helped secure a record amount of state and federal funding for voluntary clean air projects in the Valley.

Core Values

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The District shall continue to strive to protect the health of Valley residents through efforts to meet health-based state and federal ambient air-quality standards, based on science and prioritized where possible using health-risk reduction strategies.

ACTIVE AND EFFECTIVE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORTS WHILE SEEKING TO IMPROVE THE VALLEY'S ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND GROW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL VALLEY RESIDENTS

District staff shall work diligently to adopt and fully implement cost-effective air pollution-control measures, provide meaningful incentives for reducing emissions, and develop creative alternatives for achieving emissions reductions.

OUTSTANDING CUSTOMER SERVICE

District staff shall work to provide excellent customer service for stakeholders in activities including: rule and plan development; permitting and emissions inventory functions; compliance activities; financial and grant-funding transactions; and responses to public complaints and inquiries.

INGENUITY AND INNOVATION

The District values innovation and ingenuity in meeting the challenges we face. Examples of this spirit of innovation include developing programs that provide new incentives for emissions reductions, and providing alternate compliance strategies that supplement traditional regulatory efforts and generate more emissions reductions than could otherwise be reasonably obtained.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE PUBLIC

The District serves, and is ultimately accountable to, the people of the Valley for the wise and appropriate use of public resources, and for accomplishing the District's mission with integrity and honesty.

OPEN AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC PROCESSES

The District shall continue to provide meaningful opportunities for public input and be responsive to all public inquiries.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNIQUENESS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

The Valley's meteorology, topography and economy differ significantly from those in other jurisdictions. Although it is valuable to review and evaluate efforts of other agencies, we must consistently look for solutions that fully consider the Valley's unique needs.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The District works to continually improve its internal operations and processes, and strives to streamline District operations through optimally utilizing information technology and human resources.

EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

The District shall continually strive to efficiently use all resources and to minimize costs associated with District functions.

RESPECT FOR THE OPINIONS AND INTERESTS OF ALL VALLEY RESIDENTS

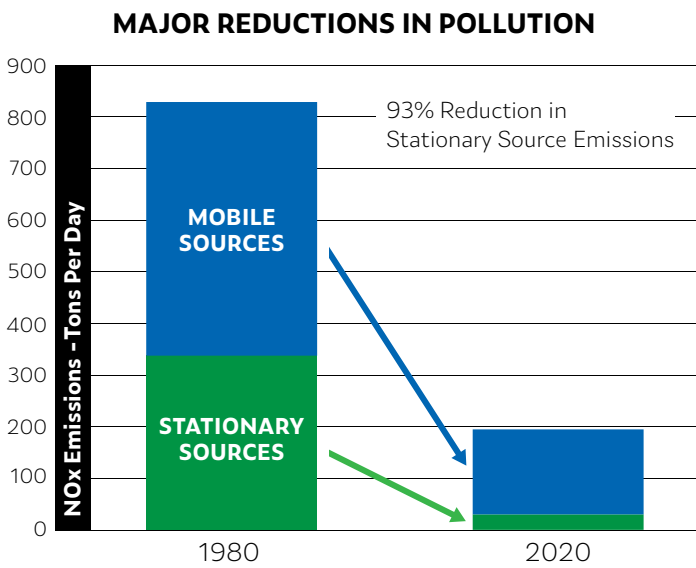
The District shall respect the interests and opinions of all Valley residents and fully consider these opinions, seeking collaboration with federal, state, and local agencies, agriculture, businesses, community groups and residents in carrying out the District's mission.

ROBUST PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION ON VALLEY AIR QUALITY PROGRESS AND CONTINUING AIR QUALITY EFFORTS

As we move forward in achieving our mission, the District shall continue its ongoing efforts to educate the public about air quality, and the significant clean air investments and air quality progress that have been made in the Valley.

Air Quality Improves While Challenges Remain

Since 1980, when air programs in the Valley began taking shape, NOx emissions from stationary sources have been reduced by over 90%, and total NOx emissions have been reduced by nearly 75%.

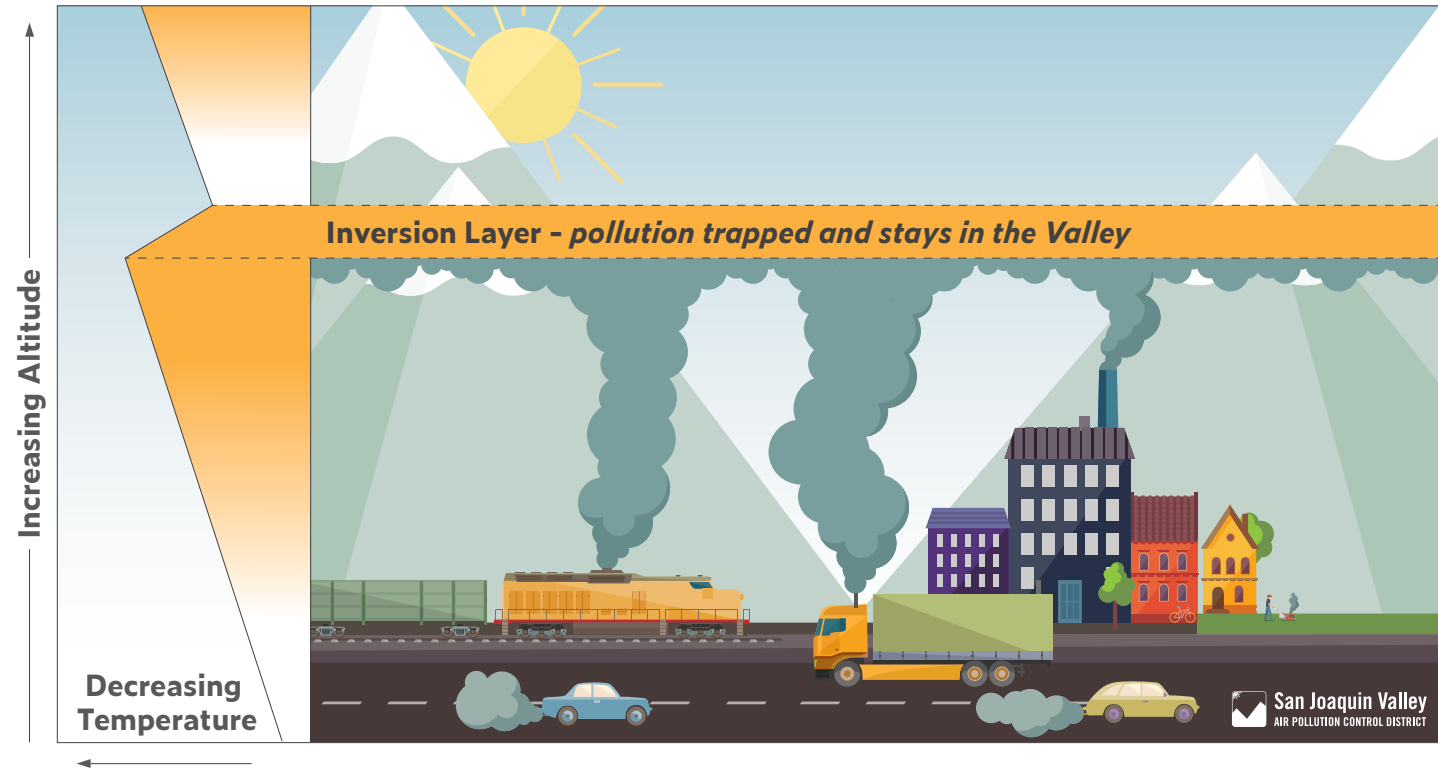


These enormous reductions in emissions have come about as the result of significant investment and sacrifice by Valley residents and businesses. The Valley investment in clean air has been significant over the past two decades with nearly \$3.5 billion spent on clean air technology and operations as diverse as new electric lawn mowers for Valley residents or electric train

switchers in Valley railyards. The number of days and the magnitude by which the Valley exceeds the health-based standards have been reduced dramatically.

Despite this significant progress, the San Joaquin Valley (Valley) continues to be impacted by adverse air quality, and more must be done before we have healthy air for all Valley residents. As many Valley residents know, the region’s topography and meteorology provide ideal conditions for trapping air pollution for long periods of time, producing harmful pollutants such as ozone and particulate matter. The region also houses the state’s major arteries for goods and people movement, thereby attracting a large volume of vehicular traffic. Another compounding factor is the large growth in population as in recent years the population rate of growth in the Valley has consistently been above the state’s average. All of these factors contribute to the Valley’s unique air quality challenge, and often disproportionately impact the Valley’s many disadvantaged communities.

The Valley still exceeds both the current federal 8-hour ozone and particulate matter 2.5 microns and smaller (PM2.5) standards. Unhealthy air quality days during the summer due to ozone formation, often tied to traffic increases, and high PM2.5 levels during the winter, and when wildfire smoke douses the Valley, can have health impacts on every Valley resident.



Improving Air Quality Means Improving Public Health

Air quality continues to be an important public health concern for residents of the Valley, and exposure to air pollution can affect everyone’s health. When we breathe, pollution enters our lungs and can enter our bloodstream. Air pollution can contribute to small annoyances like coughing or itchy eyes. It can also cause or worsen many diseases involving the lungs and breathing, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cardio-vascular disease. Unhealthy levels of air pollution can lead to lost school or work days, hospitalization, or even premature death.

No matter where you live, you can be exposed to air pollution. The type and amount of exposure varies depending on your location, the time of day, and the weather. Exposure to air

pollution is higher near pollution sources like busy roadways, and many of our daily activities expose us to higher levels of air pollution. Idling cars, gas-fueled yard equipment, consumer products, industrial sources, smoke from residential woodburning fireplaces or wildfires, and many other sources all contribute to overall air pollution and expose us to harmful air pollutants.

Residents in lower-income communities and communities of color tend to be disproportionately affected by air pollution. The District in partnership with local, state and federal agencies is working to improve air quality for all Valley residents, including efforts to further reduce air pollution and exposure in Valley disadvantaged communities.

Working with the Valley to Clean the Air

Given the enormity of the Valley’s air quality challenges, achieving cleaner air requires continued focus on all sources of emissions and participation by all government sectors, business entities, community organizations and individuals throughout the Valley. The District continues to prioritize public engagement to ensure robust and meaningful participation by residents and businesses in developing often-complex clean air plans and strategies. Building upon existing strategies, new measures to further reduce air pollution from industrial sources such as boilers, steam generators, internal combustion engines, glass manufacturing facilities, agricultural conservation management practices, and

other sources have recently been adopted or are currently going through a public engagement process. In addition to meeting regulatory commitments in the District’s Ozone and PM2.5 Plans, significant clean air funding to support voluntary incentive-based measures is needed to transform vehicle and equipment fleets into the cleanest available technologies across a wide variety of sectors, particularly from mobile sources that contribute the vast majority of Valley ozone and particulate-forming NOx and toxic diesel particulate emissions. In the most recent PM2.5 Plan, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has also committed to achieve additional emission reductions from mobile sources.

2020 EMISSION REDUCTIONS			
	PLAN COMMITMENTS	REDUCTIONS ACHIEVED	PERFORMANCE
NOX	9.48 tons per day	18.70 tons per day	99% above target
VOC	40.46 tons per day	47.32 tons per day	17% above target
SOX	0.83 tons per day	4.85 tons per day	484% above target
PM2.5	7.60 tons per day	15.55 tons per day of PM equivalent	Exceeding reductions by 99.4% through PM precursors



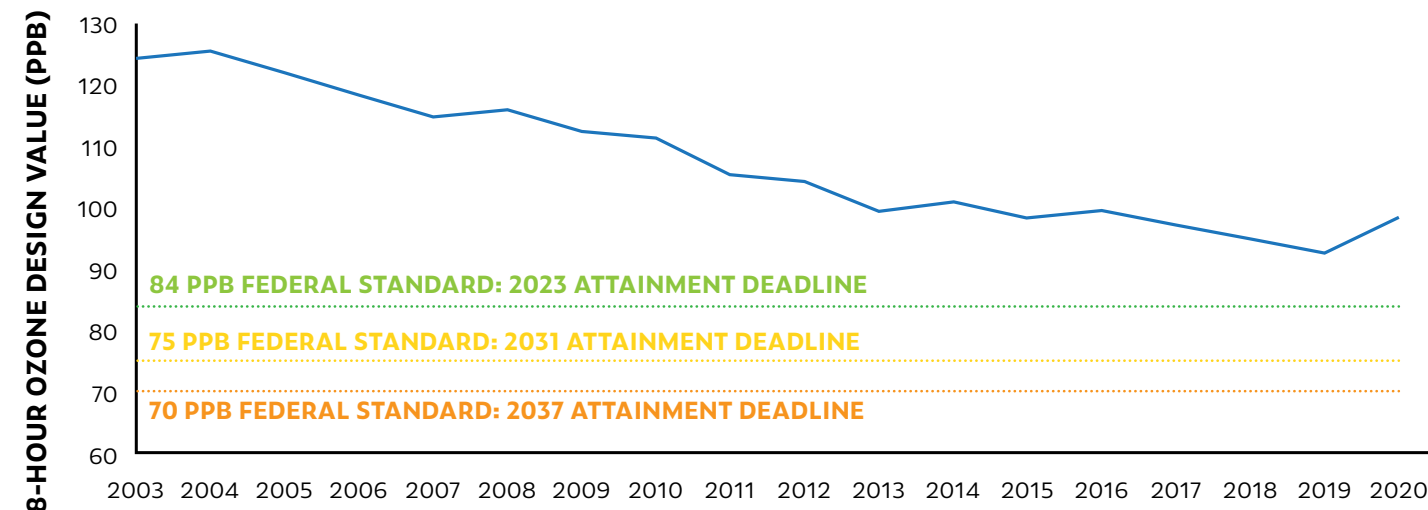
Challenging Ozone Season

The record-breaking and unprecedented 2020 wildfire season directly affected the San Joaquin Valley's ozone values during the summer/fall seasons. As wildfires emissions include NOx and VOCs, which are both precursors to the formation of ozone, the excessive wildfire emissions in the Valley in 2020 triggered the formation of much higher ozone concentrations than normally experienced across the region. However, outside of these exceptionally high wildfire influenced ozone levels, the Valley continues to record improvements across several key 8-hour ozone metrics through 2020, compared to what ozone levels once were in the Valley, including a decrease in the number of days exceeding the 84 ppb, 75 ppb, and 70 ppb federal standards, and the Valley's lowest federal "design value" (official metric used to determine whether an area is in attainment of federal standards). The Valley's progress in lowering ozone pollution concentrations has been achieved despite being influenced from many challenging factors, including long strings of high summertime temperatures and extended periods of atmospheric stability where

pollution easily builds in the bowl-shaped Valley. These improvements would not be possible without the success of the District's control strategy through its various attainment planning efforts, robust incentive programs, strong public education efforts, commitment and significant investment from Valley businesses and residents, the agricultural community, and other stakeholders in doing their part to reduce emissions.

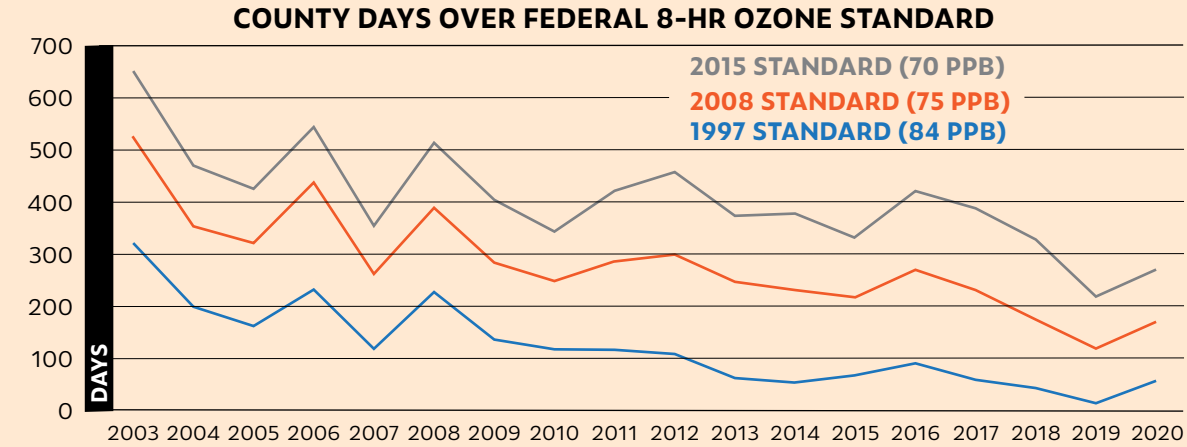
Outside of wildfire impacts, in 2020, the Valley continued to demonstrate ongoing ozone progress by achieving a new record low design value of 87 ppb, which is now only 3 ppb away from attaining the 84 ppb standard. The 2020 design value represents 91% progress towards meeting the 84 ppb standard, and compared to years in the past, the Valley has experienced:

- Over 90% reduction in days over 84 ppb standard
- Over 70% reduction in days over 75 ppb standard
- Over 35% reduction in days over 70 ppb standard

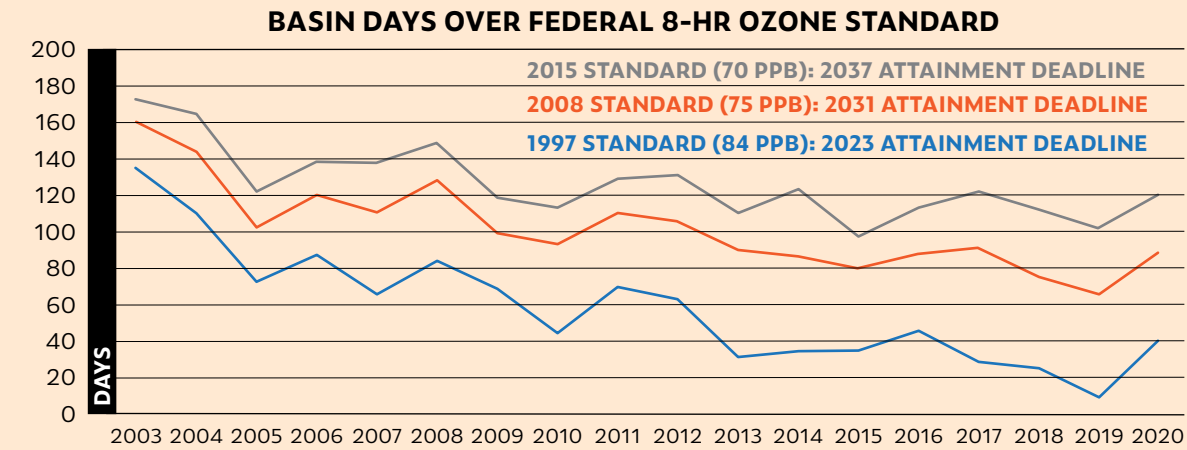


^ Significant wildfire smoke impacts occurred in 2020, leading to much higher ozone concentrations across the Valley than normally experienced in a year.

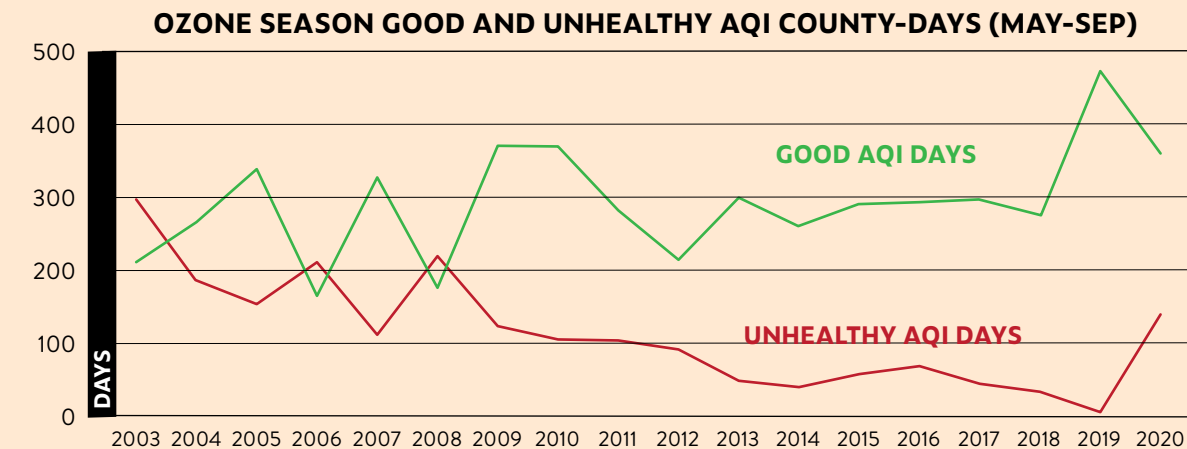
Ozone Trends



^ The figure above displays the decreasing trend in the number of county days where Valley residents experience concentrations above the federal 8-hour ozone standard. It reflects the number of days per year, since 2003, that ozone levels across Valley counties have exceeded the 8-hour ozone standards of 84 ppb, 75 ppb, and 70 ppb. Although significant progress has been made in reducing the number of days exceeding the federal ozone standards, 2020 experienced an increase due to the severe impacts from the historic wildfire season.



^ In addition to the trend of days when the counties across the Valley have exceeded the federal 8-hour ozone standards (above), another perspective is to focus on the number of days each year when any county in the Valley exceeded a standard. This more stringent metric shows how the Valley has progressed towards attaining the federal ozone standards as a region. Although significant progress has been made in reducing the number of days exceeding the federal ozone standards, 2020 experienced an increase due to the severe impacts from the historic wildfire season.



^ Since 2003, the number of "good" air quality index (AQI) days in each county has steadily improved, while the number of "unhealthy" days has decreased. After 2008, "good" days always outpaced "unhealthy" days, despite stagnant drought conditions and severe wildfires in the past decade. In 2019, "good" county days reach the highest point in recorded air quality history, while "unhealthy" days reached its lowest point on record. The year 2020 experienced a decrease in "good" AQI days and an increase in "unhealthy" AQI days due to the severe impacts from the historic wildfire season.

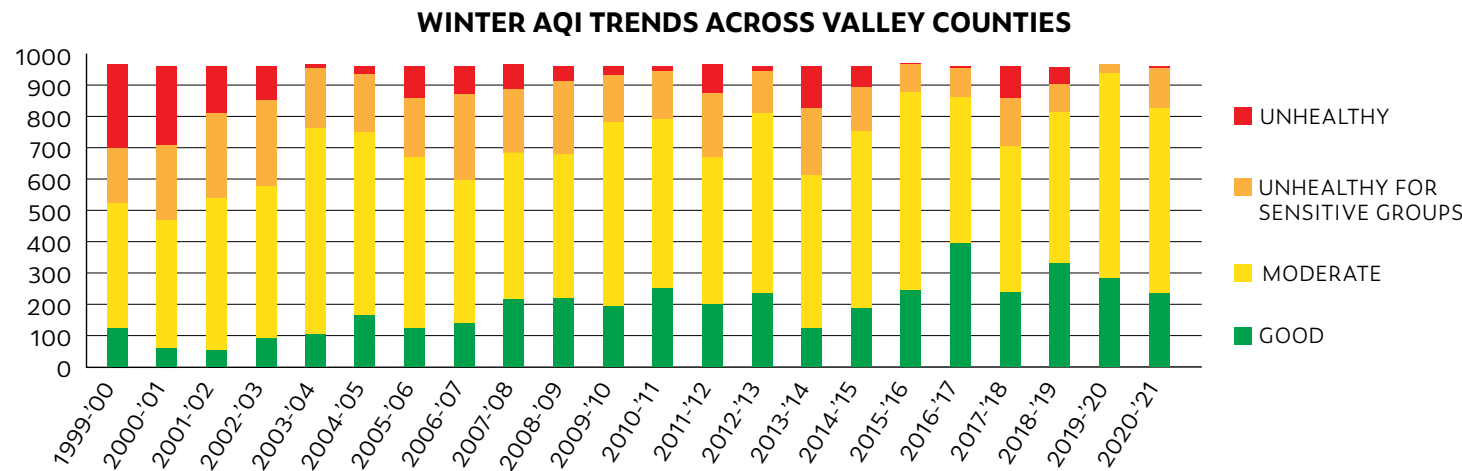


Valley PM2.5 Air Quality Severely Impacted by 2020 Wildfires

Due to the significant air quality impacts from the historic 2020 wildfire season, PM2.5 concentrations across the Valley were elevated much higher than normally experienced during the August through November period. Due to this prolonged period of severe wildfire smoke impacts and extremely poor air quality, the average PM2.5 concentrations and number of days the Valley exceeded the federal PM2.5 standards for the year 2020 across the Valley were much higher than normally experienced, as depicted in the air quality trends of this report.

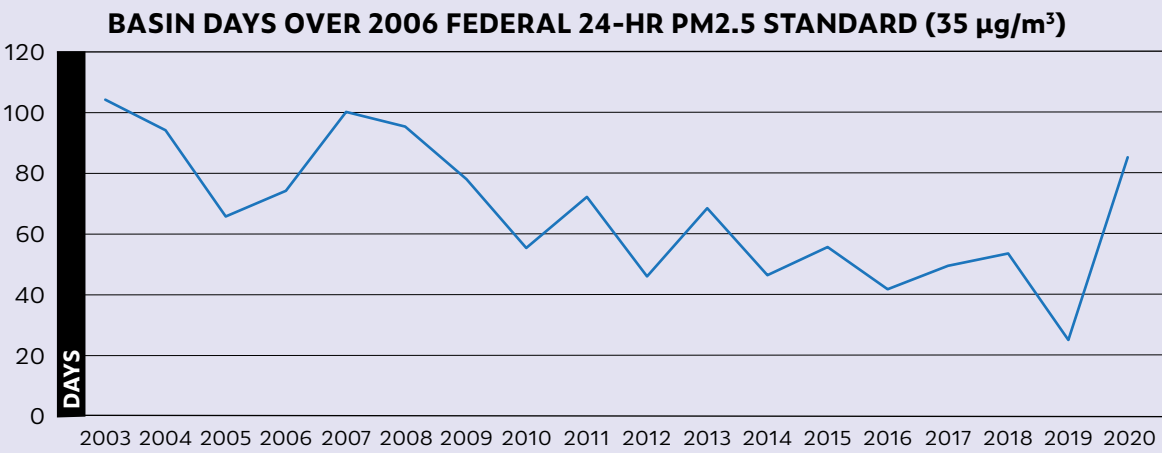
However, outside of the historic wildfire impact period of 2020, during the 2020-2021 winter season (November through February), the Valley continued its progress towards attaining the federal PM2.5 standards, and now meets the 24-hour average PM2.5 standard of 65 µg/m³. Despite being one of the most meteorologically challenging winter seasons on record, air quality improvements in the Valley are continuing. These continued improvements in air quality would not have been possible without the emissions reductions achieved under the District's control strategy,

- as well as the commitment from the Valley's residents and businesses to reduce emissions in their daily activities. Winter air quality improvements include:
- Maintained significant progress in reducing average PM2.5 concentrations across all counties despite the third strongest average atmospheric stability during the winter season
 - Maintained significant progress in reducing number of unhealthy days and increasing number of "Good" and "Moderate" AQI days across all of the counties in the District
 - Recorded zero exceedances of the 65 µg/m³ federal 24-hour PM2.5 standard for a second consecutive year, and only the third time since the 2003-2004 winter season
 - Maintained significant reduction in overall population exposure to higher concentrations of PM2.5, including 70% reduction in the number of county-days over the federal PM2.5 standard of 35 µg/m³

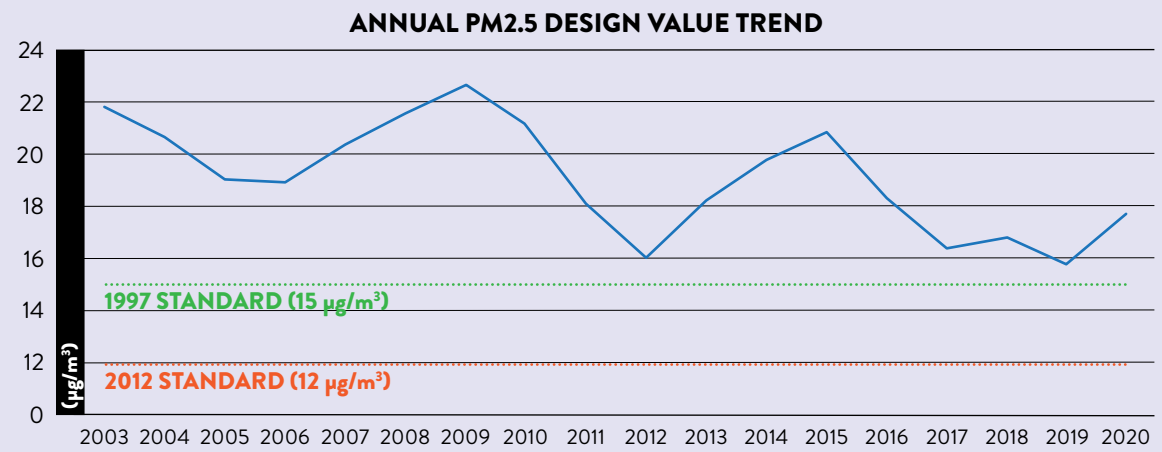


Due to wildfire impacts in early November 2020, and periods of prolonged poor dispersion conditions, air quality during the 2020-21 winter season was not as good as some recent winter seasons, but still markedly better than seasons in the past with similar conditions. It's notable that even with these challenging conditions during the 2020-21 winter season, the Valley recorded only 2 county days with Unhealthy AQI due to PM2.5, being the second lowest number of Unhealthy AQI days during the winter season in Valley history.

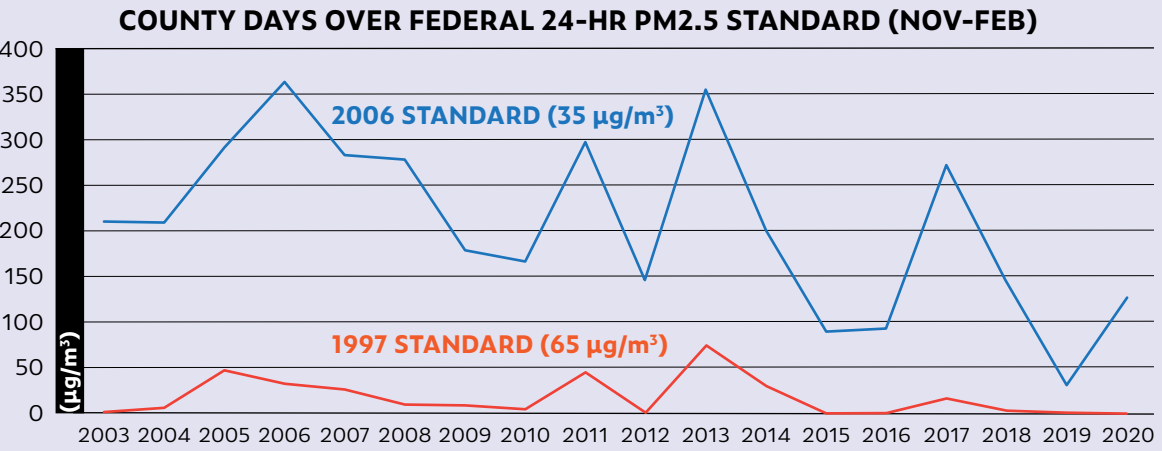
PM Trends



Decreasing trend in number of days that anywhere in the Valley experienced an exceedance of the most stringent federal PM2.5 standard. From 2003 through 2019, the number of days over 35 µg/m³ has declined from 104 basin-days to 25 basin-days, a 75% decrease. The 2020 days over the federal 24-hour PM2.5 standards show an overall downward trend. Although significant progress has been made in reducing the number of days exceeding this federal PM2.5 standard, the year 2020 experienced an increase due to the severe air quality impacts from the historic 2020 wildfire season.



The annual 3-year design value is the official metric used by the EPA to determine whether a region meets the federal standards. As demonstrated here, the Annual PM2.5 design values for the Valley have trended downward since 2003, with significant setbacks in 2008, 2015, 2018, and 2020 due to wildfires and extreme drought conditions, both which contribute to elevated PM2.5 values and significantly affect public health.



The number of county days that exceed the federal 24-hour PM2.5 standards during the high-PM2.5 winter months of November-February have generally trended downward since 2003. Wildfire impacts in November 2020 and long periods stagnation during the 2020-2021 winter season increased the number of exceedances of the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 standard of 35 µg/m³, yet the number of exceedances of the 1997 24-hour PM2.5 standard of 65 µg/m³ remained at zero for a second consecutive year.



Historic Wildfire Season a Challenge for Air Quality

Air pollution generated from wildfires is enormous and can well exceed total industrial and mobile source emissions in the San Joaquin Valley, overwhelming all control measures and resulting in periods of excessively high particulate matter and ozone concentrations. In addition to excessive fuel build-up in the state's wildlands due to decades of fire-suppression, widespread drought-driven tree mortality, higher temperatures and drier conditions in recent years have contributed to extended and more intense wildfire seasons in the western United States.

The District's Board has long supported efforts to reduce the intensity and frequency of wildfires through prescribed burning, mechanical treatment, and other measures to reduce fuel buildup in the forests. Pollutant emissions from wildfires are enormous and greatly exceed all mobile and stationary source emissions in the Valley, easily overwhelming all control measures. As a consequence of historic drought conditions and forest mismanagement, California and the Western United States have seen an increase in the frequency of large wildfires over the past 10 years.

In 2020, more than 9,900 wildfires were recorded in California, with nearly 4.3 million acres burned across the state, more than doubling the previous statewide record of approximately 2 million acres burned in 2018. In addition, six of the "Top 20" largest wildfires in California history all occurred during the 2020 season, highlighting the severity of this past season. A new record for the largest wildfire in state history also occurred in 2020, with the August Complex in northern California alone burning over 1 million acres. These points underscore how extreme and extensive the 2020 wildfire season was for California.

Leading to the most severe period of the 2020 wildfire season, dry conditions and hot summer temperatures continued to scorch and desiccate the California landscape during July and August 2020. On August 15, 2020, a dry lightning storm, later named the August 2020 Lightning Siege, passed through California, resulting in over 14,000 lightning strikes to the ground level across the region,

causing hundreds of new fires to erupt across the state simultaneously. Major fires that adversely impacted air quality in the Valley during the August-September 2020 period included the following fires:

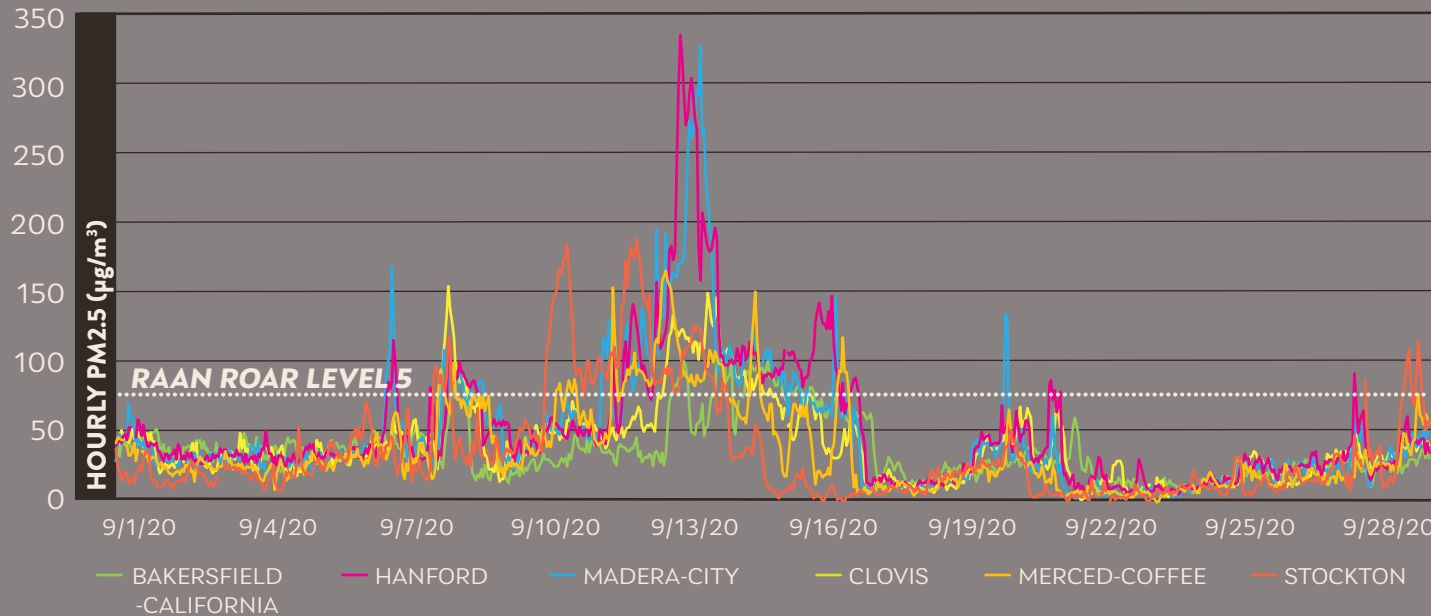
FIRE	LOCATION	ACRES
Hills Fire	Fresno County	2,121
CZU August Lightning Complex	San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties	86,509
SQF Complex	Tulare County	174,178
Creek Fire	Fresno/Madera Counties	379,895
SCU Lightning Complex	Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties	396,624

The Tulare County SQF Complex Fire eventually burned nearly 175,000 acres becoming the 18th largest fire in California history. The Creek Fire spanning Fresno and Madera Counties ignited on September 4, 2020, and was active for 165 days, devastating nearly 380,000 acres and becoming the largest single non-complex fire in California history.

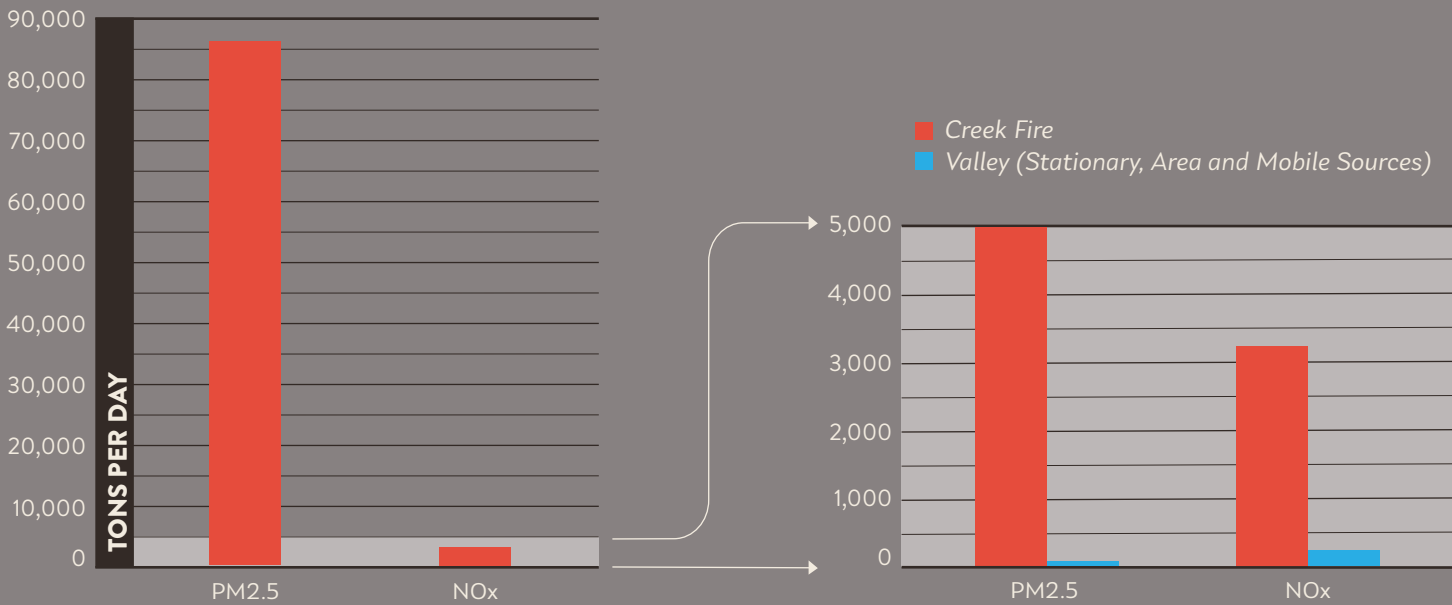
The enormous amount of wildfire smoke from these fires significant impacted the Valley's air quality over a nearly 3 month period, leading to some of the worst air quality in recent Valley history and unhealthy conditions across the entire region for prolonged periods of time. As a result of the wildfires impacting the Valley, PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations that are typically low during the summer months increased dramatically across the Valley. Specifically, following the August 2020 Lightning Siege and Creek Fire ignitions, the most significant particulate matter smoke impacts occurred in September 2020, where peak 24-hour average PM10 concentrations of 510 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 24-hour average PM2.5 concentrations of 280 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ were recorded during the period.

(Continue on page 13)

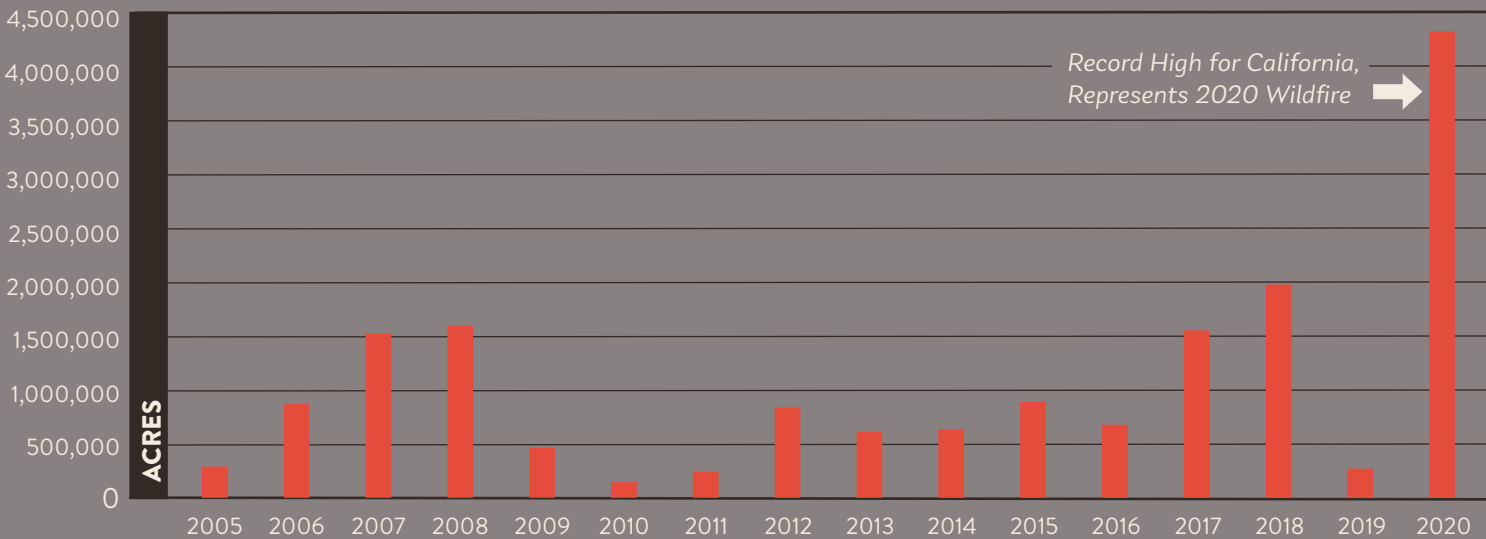
WILDFIRE INFLUENCE ON VALLEY PM2.5 CONCENTRATIONS (SEP 2020)



COMPARISON OF EMISSIONS FROM CREEK FIRE TO ENTIRE VALLEY EMISSIONS INVENTORY (SINGLE DAY)



WILDFIRE ACRES BURNED



Historic Wildfire Season (continued)

In addition to particulate matter, wildfire emissions include high concentrations of ozone precursors, which can often lead to increased ozone concentrations at the Valley floor beyond what is normally experienced. During the 2020 summer ozone season, the unprecedented wildfire activity across California directly impacted the Valley's ozone concentrations. The highest ozone concentrations in the Valley for 2020 were recorded in August 2020 when excessive smoke from wildfires surrounding the Valley were impacting the region's air quality.

As always, the District will work with CARB and EPA to demonstrate that any exceedances of the PM2.5 and ozone standards throughout this period were outside the District's reasonable control, should be deemed "Exceptional Events," and therefore should not count against the otherwise improving air quality record in an effort to demonstrate attainment of the federal PM2.5 and ozone standards.

When wildfire smoke impacts Valley air quality, the District's top priority is to provide accurate and timely health-protective air quality information to the public. Significant District resources are dedicated to public notification of air quality conditions and steps the public can take to protect their health. The District works collaboratively with the public, media, land managers, schools and school districts, county public health officers, and other stakeholders to alert the public of poor air quality and increase the understanding of the devastating public health impacts of wildfires as well as the need for improved management of forested lands. In addition, during the 2020 wildfire season the District was able to deploy a number of temporary monitors to measure PM2.5 in various impacted communities near the fires, providing critical local air quality data to assist residents in making personal health decisions. The District continues to pursue enhanced forest management efforts at the state and federal level to address the extraordinary build-up of fuels in our surrounding forests and minimize wildfire impacts in the future.

IMPACTS OF WILDFIRE SMOKE



PARTICULATE MATTER (PM)
A complex mixture of extremely small particles made up of a number of components, including wildfire smoke, metals, dust and soot

How small?
HUMAN HAIR = 50-70 μm
(μm = microns in diameter)
PM2.5 (<2.5μm)
PM10 (<10μm)



UNHEALTHY LEVELS OF PM
The Valley's topography and stagnant, dry winters traps pollution under the inversion layer

What clears PM pollution?
WIND + RAIN

CALIFORNIA IS AT RISK for severe and intense wildfires

PM HARMS OUR HEALTH
It can trigger or worsen health conditions

- Lung Infections COPD
- Asthma Attacks Stroke
- Heart Attacks Acute Bronchitis
- COVID-19 Dementia

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOURSELF & OTHERS?

STAY INDOORS
If you see or smell smoke

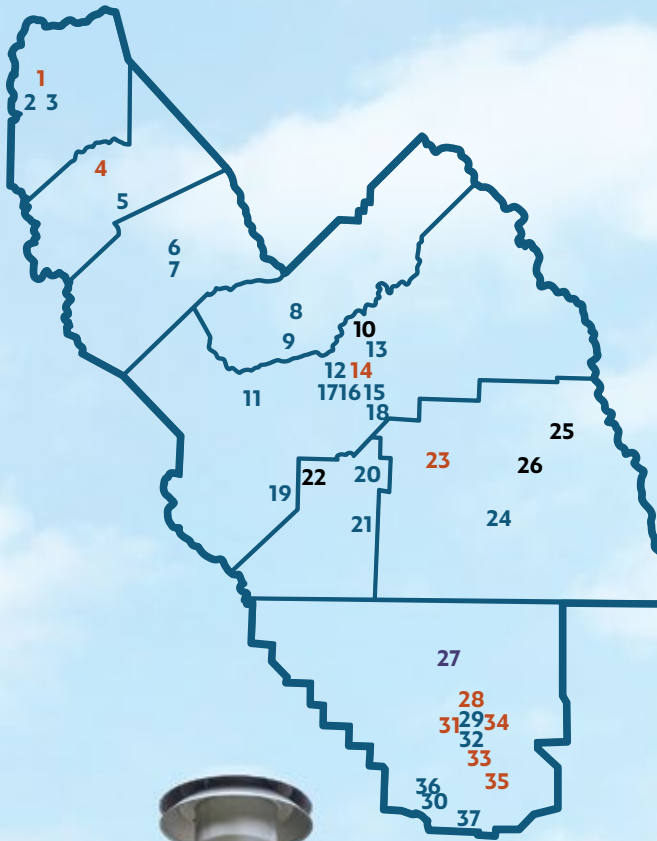
REPLACE AIR FILTERS
More frequently than usual

FACE MASKS
Some masks more effective than others, check with your health care provider

CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR
If you are experiencing health impacts due to poor air quality

Monitoring Data and Science Guide Air Quality Strategies

The District operates an extensive network of air quality monitors to support its mission of improving air quality and protecting public health under the federal Clean Air Act. Using air quality readings from its real-time monitors, the District generates a daily Air Quality Index (AQI) forecast for each Valley county and hourly Real-time Air Advisory Network (RAAN) notices for schools and Valley residents. The District also rigorously analyzes collected air quality data to help chart the future path to ozone and PM2.5 attainment.



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	KINGS COUNTY
1 Stockton-Hazleton: G,M,P,F,T	20 Hanford: G, F,M,P
2 Tracy-Airport: G,M,P,F	21 Corcoran: F,M,P
3 Manteca: P,F,M	Other ¹ : Tachi Yokut Tribe
STANISLAUS COUNTY	22 Santa Rosa Rancheria: G,M,P
4 Modesto-14th St: G,M,P,F	TULARE COUNTY
5 Turlock: G,M,P,F	23 Visalia-Church St: G,F,M,P
MERCED COUNTY	24 Porterville: G,F,M
6 Merced-M St: P,F	Other ²
7 Merced-Coffee: G,F,M	25 Lower Kaweah: A,G,M
MADERA COUNTY	26 Ash Mountain: A,G,M,F
8 Madera City: G,P,F,M	KERN COUNTY
9 Madera-Pump Yard: G,M	27 Shafter: G,M
FRESNO COUNTY	28 Oildale: G,M,P
Other ¹ : Monache Tribe/Foothill Yokut Indians	29 Bakersf-Golden/M St: F,P
10 Table Mountain: G,F,P,M	30 Bakersf-Westwind: G, M
11 Tranquility: G,F,M	31 Bakersf-Calif Ave: A,G,M,P,F,T
12 Fresno-Sky Park: G,M	32 Bakersf-Muni: G,M
13 Clovis: G,M,P,F	33 Bakersfield-Airport (Planz): F
14 Fresno-Garland: G,M,P,F,T,N,L	34 Edison: G,M
15 Fresno-Pacific: F	35 Arvin-Di-Giorgio: G,M
16 Fresno-Drummond: G,P,M	36 Maricopa: G,M
17 Fresno-Foundry Park Ave: G,M	37 Lebec: F,M
18 Parlier: G, M	
19 Huron: F, M	

- MONITORING DESIGNATIONS**
- A Acid Deposition
 - F Fine Particulate (PM2.5)
 - G Gaseous
 - M Meteorological
 - P Particulate (PM10)
 - N National Core
 - T Toxins
 - L Lead
- MONITORING OPERATION**
- Sites operated by the District
 - Sites operated by the District & CARB
 - Sites operated by CARB
 - Sites operated by other agencies: 1-Tribal, 2-National Park Service



Valley Communities A Focus Under Assembly Bill 617

In September 2017, the State Legislature and Governor agreed to extend Cap and Trade as part of a legislative package that included the appropriation of \$1.5 billion in Cap and Trade funding. The Cap and Trade package also included the passage of AB 617, the Community Air Protection Program, that requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and air districts to develop and implement additional plans and measures in an effort to reduce air pollution and exposure to air pollution in impacted disadvantaged communities.

Since 2018, CARB has selected fifteen (15) communities under AB 617 for the development and implementation of Community Emissions Reduction Plans (CERPs) and Community Air Monitoring Programs (CAMPs). These include the San Joaquin Valley communities of South Central Fresno, Shafter, Stockton, and most recently Arvin/Lamont. As required under AB 617, the District's Governing Board adopted the South Central Fresno and Shafter CERPs in September 2019, and CARB subsequently approved the CERPs in February 2020. In March 2021, the District's Governing Board adopted the Stockton CERP.

Each of the adopted CERPs for Valley communities were developed through an extensive, community-driven process working with the Community Steering Committees (CSCs). The process began with the CSC members sharing the community's air pollution concerns and challenges and developing clean air strategies to address them. Since adoption of the CERPs for South Central Fresno and Shafter, the District has been working closely with the CSCs and local partners to implement CERP measures designed to reduce air pollution and exposure in the communities. The AB 617 community of Stockton began transitioning to the implementation phase after the CERP was adopted by the District Governing Board in March 2021. In addition to the CERP implementation work, the District has been working diligently, in consultation with the CSCs, to deploy air monitoring equipment in each of the three communities as part of their Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMPs) and have been providing weekly updates and more comprehensive quarterly reports explaining the findings from the data collected. All information pertaining to the CERPs and CAMPs is shared with the public on the District's community-specific AB 617 webpages.

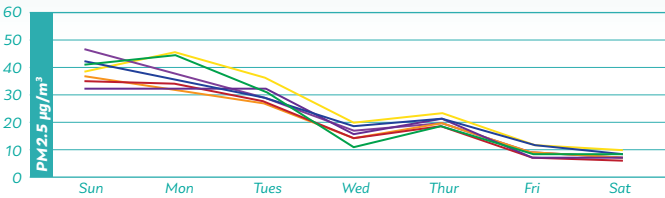
SOUTH CENTRAL FRESNO	SHAFTER	STOCKTON	ARVIN/LAMONT
<i>Selected in 2018</i>	<i>Selected in 2018</i>	<i>Selected in 2019</i>	<i>Selected in 2021</i>
<i>46 adopted measures</i>	<i>51 adopted measures</i>	<i>31 adopted measures</i>	<i>Measures under development</i>
COMMUNITY EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS			
<i>1,662 tons of NOx</i>	<i>1,718 tons of NOx</i>	<i>698 tons of NOx</i>	<i>Pending</i>
<i>278 tons of PM2.5</i>	<i>265 tons of PM2.5</i>	<i>66 tons of PM2.5</i>	<i>Pending</i>

In response to the Governor's COVID-19 shelter-in-place order in March 2020, the District was the first region in the state to transition to virtual CSC meetings beginning in April 2020. These virtual meetings have been well attended by committee members as well as other community stakeholders, with a wide range of agenda topics covered and extensive participation by meeting attendees. Understanding that some CSC members were limited in their ability to participate in the virtual meetings, and in coordination with community-based organizations, developed a program to lend laptop computers and internet access to members of the CSC to allow full participation.

On February 25, 2021, CARB selected the community of Arvin/Lamont as the fourth community in the San Joaquin Valley under the AB 617 program. The addition of Arvin/Lamont will continue to add to the District's ongoing work in implementing the AB 617 program. Working collaboratively with Arvin/Lamont community stakeholders, the District's early work in this community has been to establish a CSC, finalize the community boundary, and establish the Community Steering Committee charter. Throughout the rest of the year, the District will work in consultation with the Arvin/Lamont CSC to develop a CERP and air monitoring plan to help address the needs of the community and meet the goals of AB 617 while moving forward with CERP and air monitoring implementation in the three other AB 617 communities.

AB 617 Communities Weekly Air Monitoring Updates

- Status of Community Air Monitors
- Air Monitoring Van Activities
- Implementation Notes & Updates
- PM2.5 Monitoring Weekly Charts



Community Air Monitoring

In order to meet the defined objectives, the community air monitoring network for each community was designed to measure the local impacts of a number of pollutants of concern through high-grade air monitoring technology. Through a number of consensus-building exercises, the District worked with each community to develop community monitoring networks that are scalable, portable, provide real-time data, capture sources that may be impacting the community within the geographic boundary, and rapidly react to unanticipated pollution impacts.

EQUIPMENT IS COLLECTIVELY MONITORING:

PM2.5, Ozone, Black Carbon, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Volatile Organic Compounds, Sulfur Dioxide, Toxics & Meteorology

FIXED STAND-ALONE MONITORS

SEMI-MOBILE COMPACT MULTI-POLLUTANT SYSTEMS

MOBILE AIR MONITORING

SEMI-MOBILE TRAILERS



Community Emission Reduction Programs

Types of emission reduction strategies in the District's AB 617 Communities



TRUCKS & TRAINS

- Reduce idling of trucks by providing charging infrastructure
- Truck rerouting
- Replace trucks with zero and near zero emission trucks
- Replace old diesel train equipment with cleaner equipment
- Replace old school buses with zero and near zero emission buses
- More enforcement of anti-idling
- Have electric cars for dial-a-ride service



OLDER & HIGH POLLUTING CARS

- Host events to repair old high polluting car
- Replace old cars with electric or hybrid electric cars
- Car sharing program
- More electric vehicle charging locations
- Train electrical vehicle mechanics
- Reduce cars idling through education



AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

- Replace nut harvesting equipment with cleaner equipment
- Reduce exposure to pesticides
- Promote practices that reduce dust and emissions from fields and dairies
- Replace ag equipment with cleaner equipment
- Replace open burning with clean alternatives



OIL & GAS OPERATIONS

- Encourage set-backs
- Self-inspections at gas stations
- Encourage new technology
- Reduce flaring
- Reduce emissions from operations
- Increase inspections



DUST & ROADS

- Increase street sweeping
- Fund road and sidewalk improvements



RESIDENTIAL BURNING

- Replace old fireplaces & wood burning devices with cleaner devices
- Reduce trash burning through enforcement
- Reduce trash burning through education
- Educate the public about wood burning
- More enforcement of "No Burn" days



TREES & LAWNS

- Replace old dirty residential lawn care equipment
- Replace old dirty commercial lawn care equipment
- Install vegetative barriers
- Plant more trees



LAND-USE/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Reduce high-speed rail construction emissions
- Fund bike paths
- Encourage things that reduce the need for cars
- Work with the city, county and community on land use issues



SOLAR ENERGY

- Install more solar



SCHOOLS

- Improve air filtration in schools
- Increase school participation in "Healthy Air Living Schools" program



INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

- Reduce emissions from industries through regulations
- Reduce emissions from industries through new incentives



RESTAURANTS

- Reduce emissions from restaurant cooking



OUTREACH

- Educate the public about how they can protect themselves from poor air quality
- Work with the community to bring more air quality funds to the community
- Educate the public about air quality

Planning Efforts Chart Path to Meeting Clean Air Standards

Given the need to achieve significant new emissions reductions to meet federal air quality standards, the District is implementing the strategies detailed in the recent 2018 PM2.5 Plan. The District has initiated a public engagement process to ensure robust and meaningful participation by residents and businesses in developing these clean air strategies. Building upon existing strategies, the 2018 PM2.5 Plan calls for new measures to further reduce air pollution from industrial sources such as boilers, steam generators, internal combustion engines, glass manufacturing facilities, agricultural conservation management practices, and other sources. Additionally, as mobile sources comprise the majority of particulate-forming NOx emissions in the Valley, the 2018 PM2.5 Plan also includes a suite of mobile source measures that CARB will implement over the coming years, focusing on emissions reductions from passenger vehicles, heavy duty trucks, locomotives, and other mobile sources. In June 2020, EPA approved the portions of the 2018 PM2.5 Plan related to the 2006 PM2.5 standard, and is continuing its review of the portions in the Plan related to the 1997 and 2012 PM2.5 standards.

The Governing Board approved a number of recommended actions in 2019 and 2020 to fulfill its 2018 PM2.5 Plan commitments. The District continues to make progress in evaluating additional control measures, and anticipates bringing a number of recommended actions to the Governing Board for consideration by the end of 2021 to fulfill its 2018 PM2.5 Plan commitments. In addition, the District is also continuing to develop its incentive-based measures within the 2018 PM2.5 Plan, including preparing the documentation needed to gain credit for emissions reductions achieved through the change out of old high polluting wood burning devices with cleaner alternatives through the District's Burn Cleaner incentive program, and through replacing existing agricultural pumps with cleaner alternatives.

Additionally, working with the District, CARB adopted the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Incentive Measure in December 2019, demonstrating that turnover of agricultural equipment in the Valley through

the District and USDA-NRCS incentive programs in the 2015 through 2019 funding timeframe will achieve more than half of the targeted reductions for this measure. CARB has also adopted a number of mobile source regulations from the 2018 PM2.5 Plan, including: Lower Opacity Limits for Heavy-Duty Vehicles (May 2018), Amended Warranty Requirements for Heavy-Duty Vehicles (June 2018), Innovative Clean Transit (December 2018), Zero-Emission Airport Shuttle Buses (June 2019), Advanced Clean Trucks (June 2020), Heavy-Duty Truck Omnibus (August 2020), and is progressing in developing measures related to Advanced Clean Fleets, Locomotives, and the Heavy-Duty Inspection and Maintenance program.

In addition to implementing the 2018 PM2.5 Plan, the District is mandated under the California Clean Air Act requirements to develop and submit to EPA a new attainment plan for the recently revised federal 8-hour ozone standard by August 2022 (the 2022 Ozone Plan). District staff have initiated development of the new 2022 Ozone Plan, and have taken action to address some of the initial federal requirements, including approval of the 2020 Reasonably Available Control Technology Demonstration and the Emissions Statement Program Certification in June 2020.

In 2021 and 2022, the District will work with CARB and U.S. EPA to address the remaining elements of the 2022 Ozone Plan. Strategies for attainment will be developed through a public process, building on decades of effective control strategies. Consistent with public engagement processes used to assist in the development of recent attainment plans, the District will establish stakeholder engagement opportunities to discuss key topics of interest; and solicit input from affected sources, community-based organizations, residents, and other Valley stakeholders. Additionally, District staff will present regular updates regarding the development of the plan at public meetings and workshops, including upcoming meetings of the District Governing Board, Citizens Advisory Committee, and the Environmental Justice Advisory Group.

Improving Air Quality Through Regulatory Action

The District has demonstrated leadership in developing and implementing groundbreaking regulatory strategies to reduce emissions. For nearly 30 years, the District has implemented several generations of emissions control measures for the stationary and area sources under its regulatory jurisdiction. These control measures represent the nation's toughest air pollution regulations and have greatly contributed to reducing ozone and particulate matter concentrations in the Valley.

Tough and innovative rules, such as those for development projects, residential wood burning, glass manufacturing, and agricultural burning, have set benchmarks for California and the nation. Despite the significant progress under these regulations, greatly aided by the efforts and financial investments of Valley businesses and residents, the District continues to adopt and modify rules to achieve ongoing emissions reductions and advance the Valley's progress toward clean air.

In 2019 and 2020, the District made progress in evaluating and adopting regulatory measures per the commitments in the 2018 PM2.5 Plan for the following sources of emissions:

FLARES (RULE 4311)

The Governing Board approved amendments to Rule 4311 to further reduce emissions of VOCs, NOx and SOx from the operation of flares in the Valley. The amended rule removes exemptions for non-major source facilities and landfill facilities, and establishes requirements for the installation of ultra-low NOx control systems for flares used in oil and gas operations, at landfills, and at wastewater treatment facilities. Operators are required to reduce flaring below applicable thresholds, or to install ultra-low NOx flare technology by 2024.

BOILERS, STEAM GENERATORS, AND PROCESS HEATERS GREATER THAN 5.0 MMBTU/HR (RULES 4306 AND 4320)

Commercial boilers, steam generators, and process heaters emit NOx as a byproduct of the combustion process, and these types of equipment are currently subject to stringent controls that have reduced emissions by 96% from uncontrolled levels. These units are used in a variety of different Valley industries including electrical utilities, oil and gas production, food and agricultural processing, and service and commercial facilities. The Governing Board approved amendments to Rule 4306 and Rule 4320 to further lower NOx emissions limits for a variety of unit classes and categories, as well as establishing dates for the submission of required emission control plans, authority to construct applications and final compliance deadlines.

COMMERCIAL CHARBROILING (RULE 4692)

The Governing Board adopted a multi-pronged strategy to reduce emissions from commercial underfired charbroilers. The strategy includes the following elements:

- Enhancing the Restaurant Charbroiler Technology Partnership incentive program,
- Developing guidance for interested cities/counties to reduce emissions from commercial underfired charbroilers and associated health impacts,
- Assisting CARB in the development of a new statewide Suggested Control Measure for controlling emissions,
- Working with CARB and EPA to update the commercial cooking emissions inventory, and
- Forming a new restaurant working group to collaboratively explore opportunities for underfired charbroiling control technologies and to better understand the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on the industry.

These efforts will support the evaluation of the feasibility of additional regulations for commercial cooking in the coming years.

UPCOMING RULE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In addition to the above rule amendments, in 2020, the District began the public process for several major regulatory development projects. Moving forward, District staff will continue technical evaluations and public engagement efforts for proposed actions on District rules pertaining to internal combustion engines (Rule 4702), glass melting furnaces (Rule 4354), solid fuel-fired boilers, steam generators, and process heaters (Rule 4352), in addition to the analysis and potential amendment of several rules for oil and gas facilities (Rule 4401, 4409, 4455, 4623, and 4624) which are subject to the District's expedited review of Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT), as required by AB 617 legislation.

The District invites the public to be involved with these rulemaking projects by signing up for notifications on the District's website.

OVER \$285 MILLION IN CLEAN AIR GRANTS INVESTED

Matched with \$340 Million in Funding from Applicants

\$11,448,000
AG BURN
ALTERNATIVES
448 PROJECTS



\$140,200,000
AG EQUIPMENT
REPLACEMENTS
2,423 UNITS

\$7,872,680
ELECTRIC DAIRY
FEED MIXERS
7 OPERATIONS



\$2,252,980
ELECTRIC YARD TRUCKS
16 TRUCKS

\$6,349,272
ZERO EMISSION
AG-UTVS
474 UTVs



\$9,986,500
CLEANER RESIDENTIAL
WOOD BURNING DEVICES
4,020 DEVICES

\$4,748,000
CHARGE UP!
EV INFRASTRUCTURE
153 CHARGERS



\$17,400,000
DRIVE CLEAN IN
THE SAN JOAQUIN
4,005 VEHICLES

\$614,500
ZERO EMISSION
LAWN EQUIPMENT
1801 PIECES



\$10,922,353
PUBLIC BENEFIT
PROJECTS
440 FLEET VEHICLES

\$16,072,449
HEAVY DUTY
& AG TRUCKS
273 TRUCKS



\$10,194,442
LOCOMOTIVE
ENGINES
5 TRAINS

\$4,685,700
SCHOOL BUSES
12 BUSES



\$31,700,000
VW MITIGATION TRUST
TRANSIT, SHUTTLE &
SCHOOL BUS FUND
87 BUSES

EMISSION REDUCTIONS

FINE PARTICULATE MATTER
↓ 4,161 TONS

NITROGEN OXIDES
↓ 15,143 TONS

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
↓ 3,085 TONS

Grant Program Helps to Reduce Wood Smoke in Neighborhoods

The District's Burn Cleaner Program continues to be an important resource to help Valley residents make positive changes in reducing residential wood burning emissions during the winter season. Through Burn Cleaner, the District offers financial incentives for the change-out of old, high-polluting open-hearth fireplaces or uncertified devices with new cleaner, certified units. The program has provided the resources necessary for thousands of Valley residents to make positive changes in their residential wood-burning practices and is a significant part of the District's overall strategy to reduce the impacts of residential wood burning.

As a complementary strategy to the recent regulatory amendments, the District's Burn Cleaner incentive-based strategy is an important component of the District's 2018 PM2.5 Plan. Along with amendments approved to the Residential Woodsmoke Reduction Strategy in June 2019, the District's Burn Cleaner Program was amended to support the implementation of enhanced curtailment thresholds in the Hot Spot Counties of Madera, Fresno and the Valley portion of Kern. These changes provide residents of Hot Spot counties with increased incentive amounts while also limiting incentive options to natural gas devices or electric heat pumps. Given the potential high cost to

replace older, high-polluting units, the Burn Cleaner Program also offers higher incentives for low-income households (up to \$3,000) to provide additional assistance towards the purchase of a new, cleaner unit more economically feasible.

For the 2020-2021 winter season, the District issued nearly 2,500 vouchers between November 2020 and February 2021 alone for a total funding amount over \$6.1 million. Of this total, 95% of the funding was provided for natural gas devices, with the remaining funds provided for EPA-certified wood and pellet devices and electric heat pumps. In addition, 81% of approved vouchers were issued to residents in Hot Spot counties.

Since 2009, the District has issued over 23,000 vouchers with more than \$40.6 million in program funding allocated to date. District staff expects strong demand for the program to continue throughout the year. With the adoption of Community Emission Reduction Programs in multiple AB 617 communities throughout the District that included dedicated funding for the Burn Cleaner Program, the District is conducting targeted outreach and dedicating resources in these communities to ensure residents have access to this important program.



Drive Clean in the San Joaquin

Under the umbrella of the Drive Clean in the San Joaquin Program, the District offers a suite of incentives that help Valley residents repair existing vehicles that have emission-related issues, replace older high-polluting vehicles with newer and cleaner alternatives, and receive rebates to reduce the cost of purchasing or leasing new zero- and near-zero emission vehicles. In June 2020, the District Governing Board responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by transitioning the Repair program from an event-based model to a phone-based model. This transition connected customers directly to smog shops and allow for vouchers to be electronically processed without the need for the public to attend events.

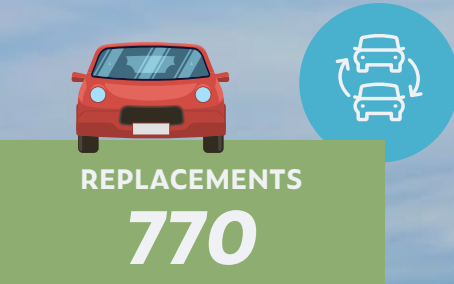
REPAIR PROGRAM

The vehicle repair program is operated through Tune In Tune Up in partnership with Valley Clean Air Now.



REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Through the vehicle replacement program, older high-emitting vehicles are replaced with newer, cleaner and more fuel-efficient models. Depending on income levels and residential status in a disadvantaged community, incentives for these programs range from \$2,500 - \$9,500 depending on the type of vehicle purchased. The higher incentives available through this program are provided for low-income residents of disadvantaged communities who purchase plug-in hybrid or battery electric vehicles. In 2020, over 770 high polluting vehicles were replaced with newer, cleaner, and more fuel-efficient models.



REBATE PROGRAM

The District's Drive Clean in the San Joaquin rebate program provides Valley residents up to \$3,000 toward the cost of purchasing or leasing plug-in electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles and other alternative fuel vehicles. The District's rebates, coupled with various other state, federal, and utility rebates and tax incentives, provide Valley residents with the most beneficial suite of incentives for clean passenger vehicles in the entire state. This program has continued to be extremely well received by the public in 2020 with more than 2,095 rebates issued in the Valley.



UCLA LUSKIN CENTER REPORT

In June 2020, the UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation released a case study report praising the District's response to the COVID-19 pandemic titled "Lessons from San Joaquin Valley's Smog Repair Program: Adapting Outreach Methods to Ensure Household Transportation Benefits". The report applauded the District's "time sensitive and strategic decision to expand the reach of the program", and concluded that the "program continues to reduce vehicle emissions and improve air quality in the San Joaquin Valley."



Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Trust Brings Significant Funds to Valley and State

The Volkswagen (VW) Environmental Mitigation Trust (Trust) provides approximately \$423 million for California to mitigate the excess nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions caused by VW's use of illegal emissions testing defeat devices in certain VW diesel vehicles. California developed a Beneficiary Mitigation Plan (Plan) through an extensive public process that describes the eligible mitigation actions that will be funded from the state's allocation of the Trust. The Trust provides state-wide funding opportunities for specified eligible actions that are focused mostly on "scrap and replace" projects for the heavy-duty sector, including zero-emission on-road freight trucks, zero-emission transit, school, and shuttle buses, combustion freight and marine projects, and zero-emission vehicle infrastructure.

Based on the District's reputation for administering effective and efficient voluntary incentive programs, CARB sought the District's assistance to administer \$130,000,000 in funding from the Trust for the replacement of older, higher polluting transit, school and shuttle buses with new battery-electric or fuel-cell buses. Replacing an older bus with a zero-emission bus eliminates particulate matter and other pollutants that impact children and residents riding the buses, as well as residents throughout California communities. At least 50 percent of the total funding is expected to benefit low-income or disadvantaged communities. This project mitigates excess NOx emissions, reduces pollution in disadvantaged and low-income communities, supports advanced technology vehicle and equipment deployment and accelerates the zero emission transformation of the heavy-duty fleet.

During the project's 10-year period, approximately 425 vehicles will be replaced with an incentive amount of up to \$400,000 per vehicle.

PROJECT FUNDS	\$130,000,000 (two installments of \$65,000,000 each). The first installment of funding is currently underway
PROGRAM TYPE	First Come, First Served
VEHICLES TO BE FUNDED	425 (estimate)
REGION	Statewide
DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY BENEFIT	50% (target)

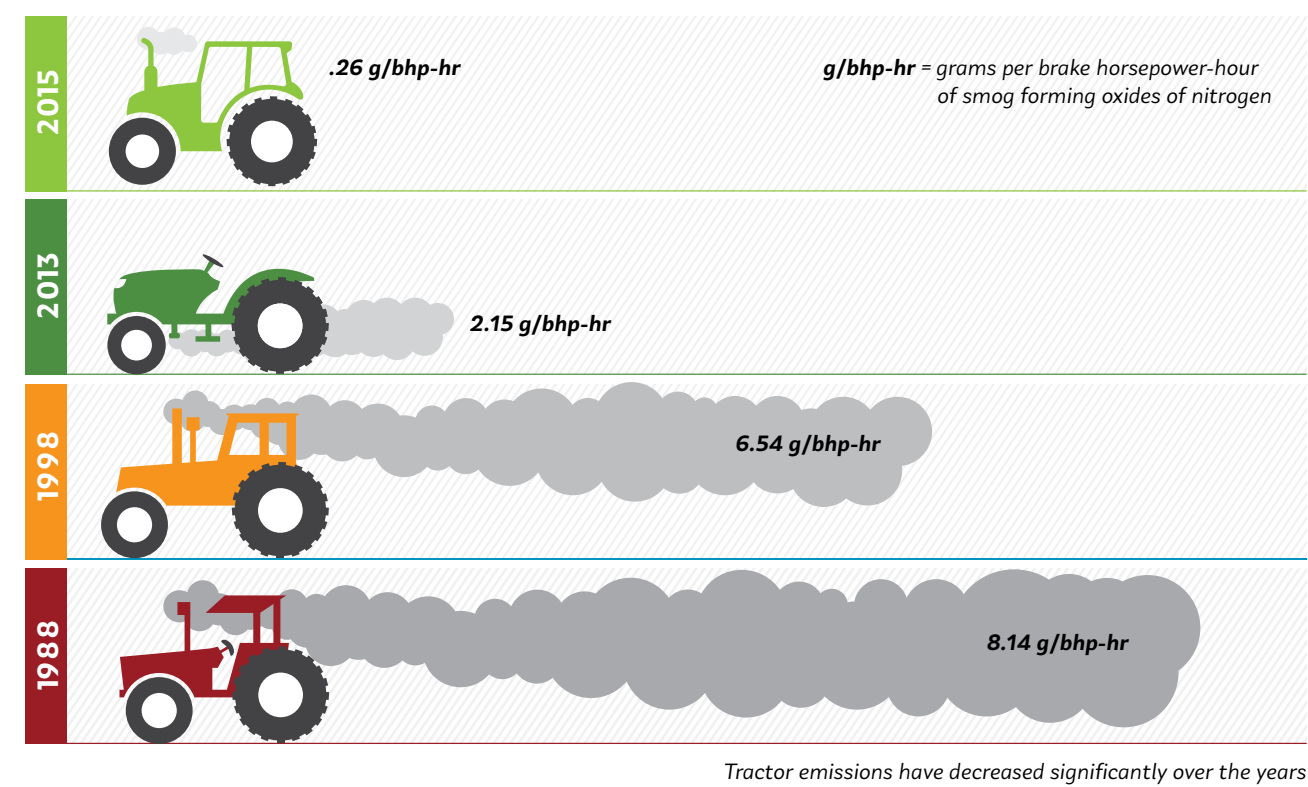
- As the project administrator, the District does the following:
- Work with CARB, other air districts, and other public agencies to conduct statewide outreach
 - Develop, in collaboration with the other implementing air districts, a statewide reporting database to centralize program implementation results and benefits
 - Develop and make available a streamlined online application process
 - Develop guidance documents, template agreements, and other program materials
 - Review applications for completeness and eligibility
 - Complete required inspections of new buses funded under the program
 - Document and confirm scrapping of old buses
 - Approve and enter into contractual agreements with eligible applicants to purchase replacement buses
 - Track and report on program funding and financial transactions
 - Collect and analyze annual report information from program participants
 - Ensure robust Valley participation in the program

Partnering with Valley Agriculture to Upgrade to Clean Technology

As a direct result of the joint advocacy efforts by Valley stakeholders, the District was able to secure significant new federal and state funding for agricultural programs that will greatly assist in achieving the emissions reductions from this important sector. In partnership with the agricultural community, the District developed and administered a variety of innovative voluntary incentive programs targeted at reducing emissions from agricultural equipment and operations throughout the Valley. This includes funding for cleaner agricultural tractors, irrigation pump engines, zero-emission electric yard trucks and Utility Terrain Vehicles (UTVs), low-dust nut harvesters, electrification of dairy feed mixing operations, and funding for alternatives to agricultural open burning.

In 2020, Senate Bill 74 appropriated \$65 million statewide to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector through the Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reductions (FARMER) program. The Valley, as the top agricultural producing region in the state, received 80% of the total funding. This state funding has allowed the District to expand the already highly successful agricultural tractor replacement program as well as funding for electric UTVs for agricultural use. In addition to the FARMER Program funding, the District was successful at the federal level in bringing additional funding to the Valley. The District was successful in competing for and securing more than \$37 million in federal funding through the highly competitive EPA Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) Program and the Targeted Air Shed Grant Program. In 2020, the District received \$3.6 million in funding through the DERA Program for the replacement of diesel-powered yard trucks used in agricultural operations and other sectors with new, zero-emission vehicles and \$3.2 million to replace old, high-polluting agricultural tractors with new, cleaner tractors. Through the Targeted Air Shed program, the District received \$20 million in funding to replace agricultural tractors and \$10.4 million to replace traditional nut-harvesting equipment with new, low-dust harvesters. These grants, coupled with the commitment and funding from the agricultural industry, are helping to quickly clean-up the Valley's on-field farming equipment.

Ag Tractor Replacement Program



Continued Effort to Phase-Out Agricultural Open Burning

Under State law, remaining agricultural open burning in the Valley will continue to be phased-out over the next several years, with a near-complete phase-out of all burning becoming effective on January 1, 2025. The District has a long history of working to reduce open burning in the Valley, beginning with prohibitions on open burning of the majority of agricultural materials that commenced in 2005, per the requirements of Senate Bill 705 and the District's Rule 4103 (Open Burning). The District has significantly reduced emissions from agricultural burning to date by prohibiting the open burning of a variety of field crops, prunings, weeds, orchards, vineyards, surface harvested prunings, and other materials. In the coming years, vineyard and orchard removals will no longer be allowed to be burned in the Valley, and further prohibitions against burning prunings and raisin trays will also take effect. The District will be working closely with other agencies and the agricultural sector to develop and promote clean-air alternatives to open burning, such as chipping and soil incorporation of the wood material.

To help support the continuing transition away from agricultural open burning, the District has developed the Alternatives to Open Agricultural Burning Incentive Program. This program provides financial incentives to growers to dispose of their agricultural materials with alternative measures, such as using chipped material as mulch or soil incorporation. The incentive amounts range from \$300 to \$600 per acre of agricultural material removed, up to a maximum of \$60,000 per recipient per year. The growers chip or shred their material, then either incorporate the material back into their soil or spread the mulch over the top. To date, the District has received strong response and has allocated over \$22 million in funding to support soil incorporation projects on nearly 44,000 acres in the Valley, representing 1.2 million tons of agricultural material from a wide range of crop types, including nectarines, olives, almonds, plums, citrus, grapes, walnuts and peaches.

New State Mandates Further Ban Open Burning of Ag Materials

Upcoming Requirements for San Joaquin Valley Raisin, Table, and Wine Grape Growers



Examples of Alternatives to Open Burning

- >Soil Incorporation
- >Chipping/Shredding and land application
- >Pyrolysis for Energy/Biochar Production
- >Air Curtain Burners (Burn Boxes)

Incentive Funding is NOW AVAILABLE

Valley farmers can implement alternatives to open burning with:
Up to \$600/acre for chipping and soil incorporation
- OR - Up to \$300/acre for chipping and land application



Ensuring the Valley Receives its Fair Share of State and Federal Resources

The District's recent legislative activities have continued to be extremely productive. At the state level, the District advocated for continued funding for a number of programs that are key to improving air quality in the Valley, meeting obligations in our federal clean air plans, and improving public health in disadvantaged communities. The District was successful in having a number of our priorities included in the Governor's Proposed 2020-21 Budget. However, much of this funding was not included in the budget due to the impacts of the pandemic, and resulting uncertainty around Cap and Trade auction revenues. Despite these uncertainties, the District was successful in securing significant new state funding, including over \$130 million in new state Community Air Protection and FARMER funds. The District's advocacy work has laid the foundation for substantial funding for air quality programs in this year's proposed state budget.

At the federal level, the District built upon our past success in securing funding through nationwide competitive programs, resulting in the largest amount of federal funding ever awarded to the District, including

\$6.9 MILLION Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) program for the replacement of diesel-powered yard trucks and old, high-polluting agricultural tractors with new, cleaner tractors

\$33.3 MILLION Targeted Air Shed program to replace old agricultural tractors and traditional nut-harvesting equipment

This past year, the District also strengthened relationships with key policymakers at federal agencies to pursue administrative solutions and policies to assist in addressing the Valley's air quality challenges. The District worked closely with EPA to develop administrative solutions related to Clean Air Act implementation as well as the U.S. Forest Service to help move forward new initiatives with respect to enhanced forest management.

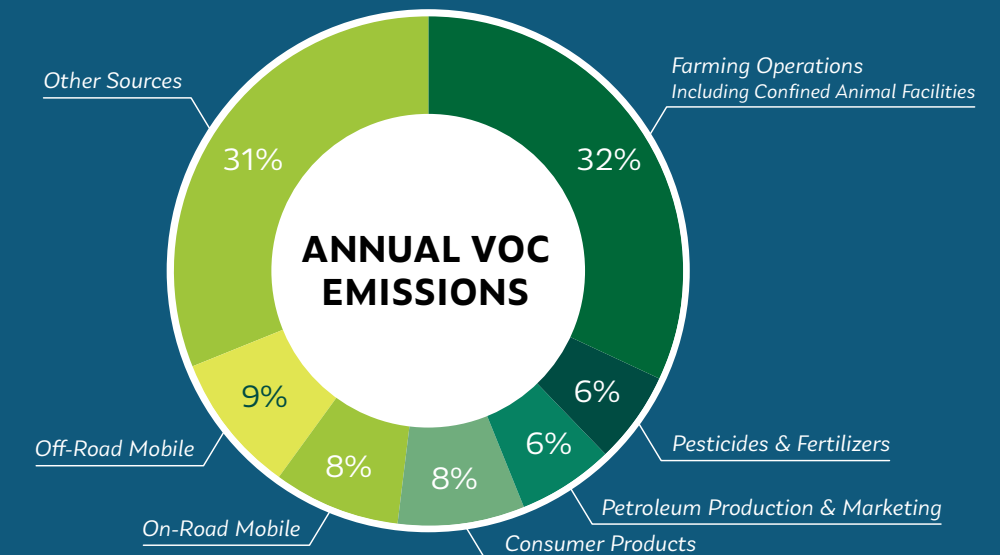
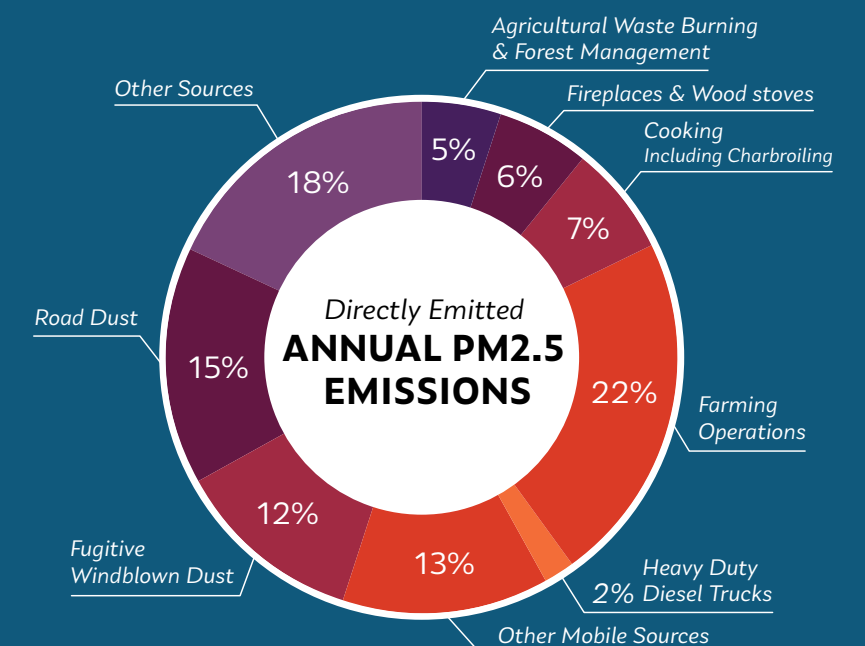
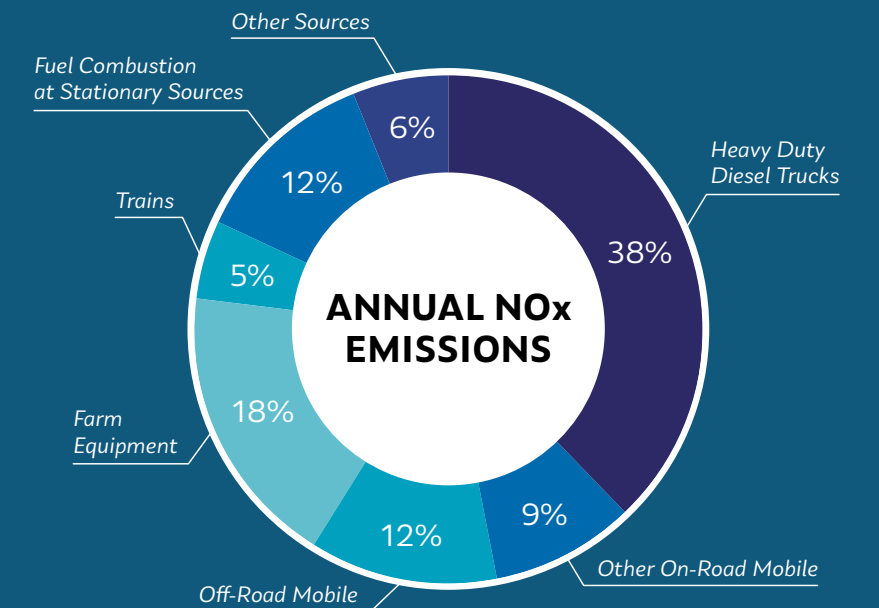
Sources of Emissions

Each year, the District collects emissions and process data from more than 6,000 facilities and other information sources, calculates each facility's annual emissions, and reports the emissions to the California Air Resources Board. This emissions inventory is used to calculate total Valley emissions and acts as a cornerstone of the District's efforts to reduce air pollution through attainment plans and emission control strategies.

Ozone is the major component of the Valley's summertime "smog," and it affects human health and vegetation. Ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by photochemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight.

Particulate matter (PM) consists of tiny particles of solids or liquids (except pure water) that are suspended in the atmosphere. Particulate matter includes PM2.5 (particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter) and PM10 (particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter). PM can be emitted directly (primary PM, such as dust or soot), and can form in the atmosphere through photochemical reactions or gaseous precursors (secondary PM). Much of the Valley's ambient PM10 and PM2.5 is secondary PM, formed in atmospheric reactions of NOx.

In the San Joaquin Valley, due to our climate and the chemical composition of air pollutants, NOx is the primary culprit in the formation of both ozone and PM2.5.



Providing Essential Public Services During A Pandemic

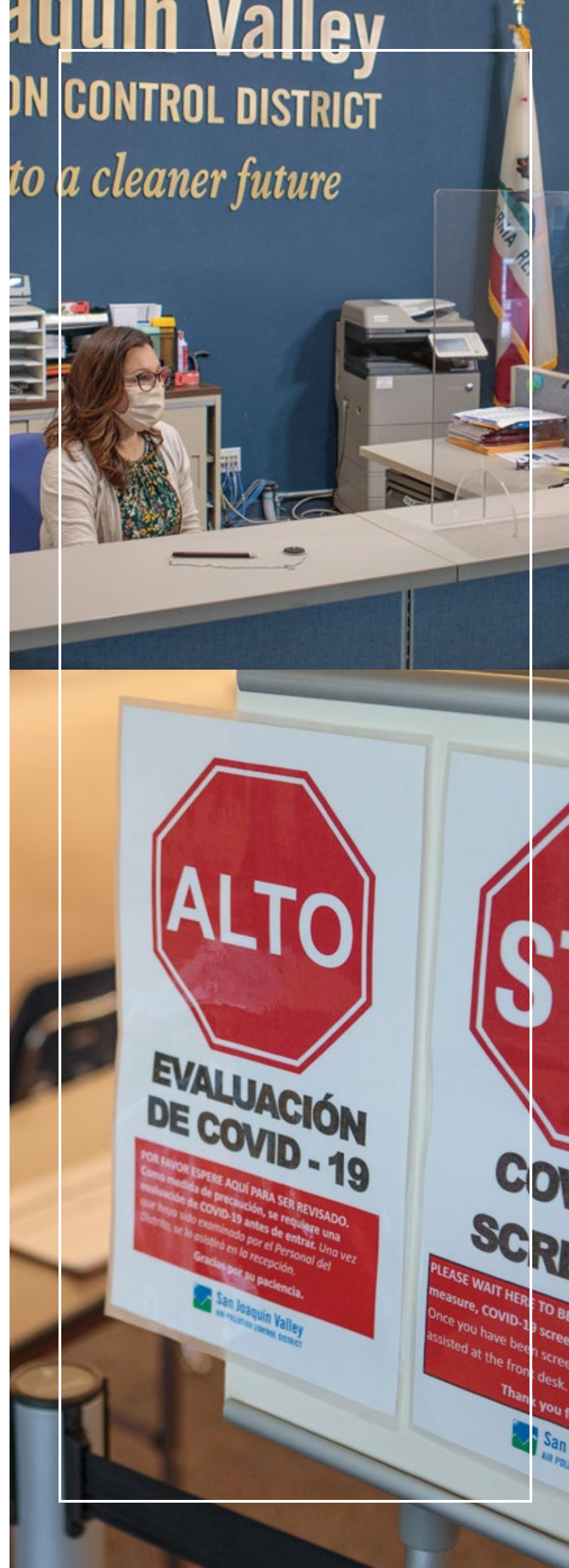
The COVID-19 pandemic brought challenges for all of us in the San Joaquin Valley. As an essential public health agency and member of the Valley community, the District continued to provide essential public services while keeping our staff and our communities safe. By continuing to monitor and communicate air quality information to the public, respond to complaints, work with businesses to fulfill their air quality needs, keep our vendors and grantees paid, and maintain other essential services; the District was able to play a role in protecting the public's health and quality of life.

The District continues to take a proactive approach in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic based on directives, guidelines, and recommendations from local, state, and federal officials. Additionally, the District continues to be in close contact with health officials across Valley for up-to-date implementation of local health advisories. In early 2020, the District took the following steps through the Worksite COVID-19 Prevention Plan:

- Ensuring proper cleaning/disinfecting measures throughout the District offices and District vehicles,
- Continuing District operations by utilizing a range of telecommuting options and enhanced work procedures per local and state guidance,
- Implementing social distancing and face covering recommendations amongst staff and the general public, and
- Suspending non-essential work travel.

As a member of the Valley community, the District has also proactively responded to the major disruption to the Valley and nation's economy caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout the crisis, the District worked closely with the regulated community to understand the evolving situation and associated impacts, and develop options for meeting air quality obligations, including a suite of economic assistance measures adopted by the Governing Board to aid residents and businesses, in recognition of these challenges.

The District offices are back open with public health guidelines in place. Looking ahead, we will continue to work closely with the public and affected stakeholders in responding to the new realities as the nation begin to recover from the effects of the pandemic.



District STAR Work Culture Focused on Excellence

The District is committed to establishing and maintaining a workforce that provides not only high-quality technical work, but also exceptional customer service. Our customers include the public, the regulated community, other agencies, and fellow employees. The principles of STAR create an atmosphere in which providing exceptional service, demonstrating effective teamwork, maintaining a positive attitude, and showing respect to others is a key part of every employee's job. To foster a culture of excellence, the District believes in continuous improvement and embraces change. Towards that end, the District empowers and encourages employees to take initiative by offering solutions and volunteering to participate in implementing desired changes.

SERVICE

We strive to provide excellent service in our relations with all our internal and external customers.

TEAMWORK

We work for the District as a team and not just for a program, department, or region.

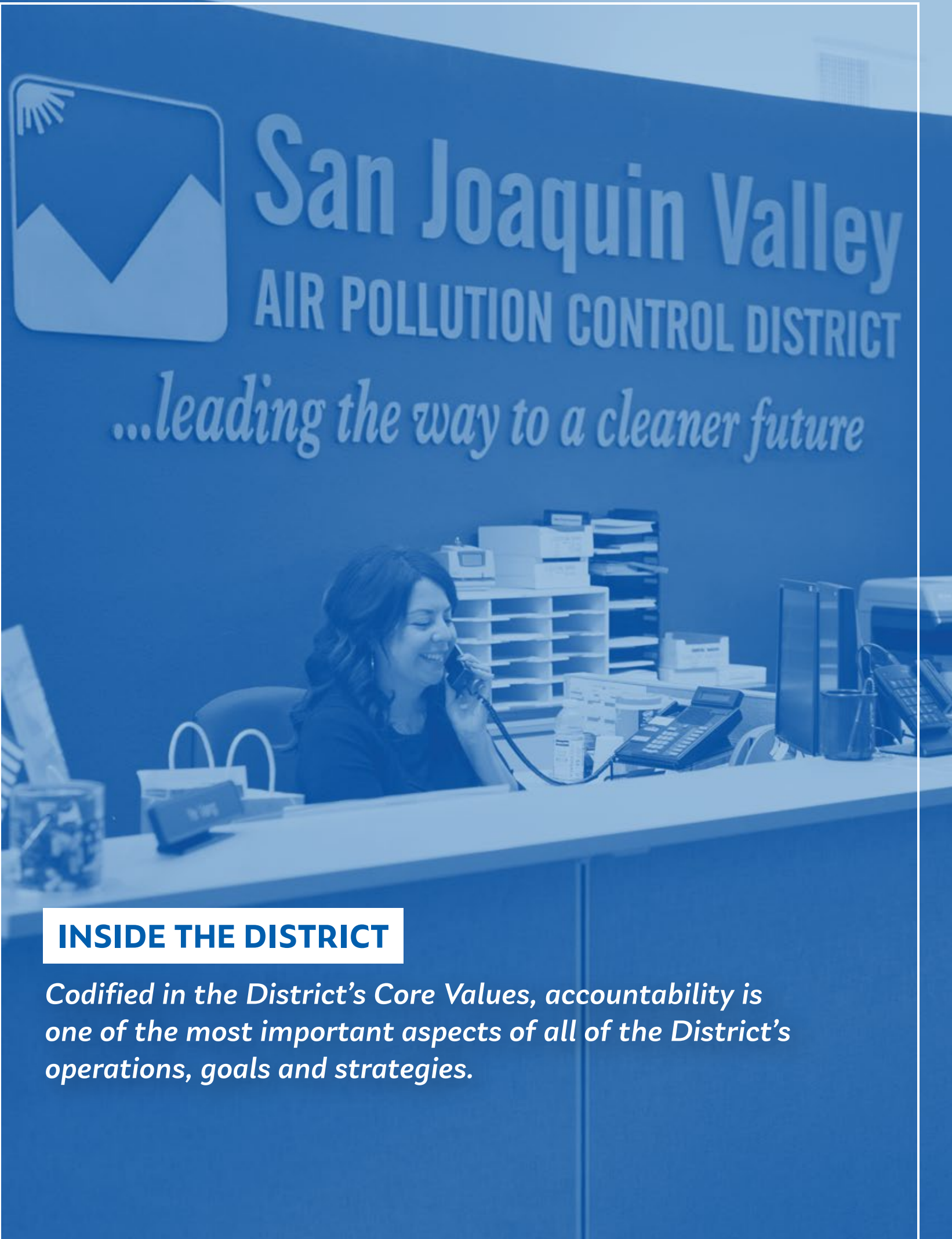
ATTITUDE

We strive to be pleasant in our relations with coworkers, subordinates, superiors and all our customers.

RESPECT

We respect the opinions and interest of all Valley residents, and fully consider their opinions in our efforts to carry out the District's mission. We always speak positively and respectfully about our fellow District employees, the organization, and those we serve.

We serve the public with integrity, honesty, and full accountability and take pride in our effective and efficient use of resources.



INSIDE THE DISTRICT

Codified in the District’s Core Values, accountability is one of the most important aspects of all of the District’s operations, goals and strategies.

The District is accountable to the public for every dollar spent and every regulation adopted. It is accountable for demonstrating quantifiable progress toward clean air, and it is accountable for conducting day-to-day business in the most effective, efficient and innovative ways possible.

The District is often given the highest marks by auditors and other agencies, and consistently sets a high bar for air quality improvements that other air management agencies emulate. The District also sets the gold standard for customer service.

In addition to the sections presented earlier in this report regarding air quality improvement strategies, air quality trends and voluntary incentive grants, the District offers you the following operational information about how it is cleaning the air, saving money and implementing continuous improvement in all of its undertakings, continuing the tradition of excellence that the Valley’s stakeholders have come to expect.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The District continued working to provide efficient and effective technologies for the public and staff. Among the projects accomplished in the past year was the addition of several new online application portals for the public to use when applying for grants and a new website with public grants information. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the District introduced and integrated new technologies to support remote work, advance electronic workflows, and encourage collaborative teamwork in a virtual work environment. New software development techniques and tools were adopted to create and improve the District’s business applications. To provide improved air quality monitoring tools for the public, the District launched fixes and new features to the mobile app and improved the Real-time Air-quality Advisory Network (RAAN) to handle information requests seamlessly during the time of heavy use.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The District performs the full range of human resource support activities including the recruitment, classification and pay, records management, labor relations, training, and management/supervisory support. The District is responsible for minimizing risk through employee benefits, workers’ compensation and employee wellness programs. The District continues to work in collaboration with federal, state and local health agencies to ensure adherence to all regulations related to COVID-19 for the safety and wellbeing of all District staff and the public we serve.

LEGAL

The in-house District Counsel’s office works cooperatively with all departments to ensure legal compliance with the myriad of federal, state and local regulations applicable to the District, and to enforce the District’s rules and regulations designed to achieve and maintain healthy air quality for our Valley. Recently, the District Counsel played a key role in ensuring the District’s response to COVID-19 was appropriate and took into account the safety and well-being of both District employees and customers.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The District ensures that all fiscal and general service-related functions are executed with full transparency and accountability. The fiscal functions include preparation and control of the District’s budget; responsibility for accounting and auditing all District revenues and expenditures; preparation of financial statements and related reports; and incentive and grants financial management, including state and federal grant reporting. The general service functions include responsibility for facilities management, fleet management, purchasing, and risk management.

Over the past year, the District has fully implemented the option to receive online electronic funds via e-checks, debit, and credit cards. The online portal allows permitted facilities to view their current outstanding invoices, submit a payment, and receive their payment confirmation instantly. Many of the District’s processes such as application submissions, payment requests, contract execution, and billing adjustments were converted to electronic processing, eliminating the need for paper submission, and handling.

DISTRICT EARNS NATIONAL AWARD FOR FINANCIAL EXCELLENCE

Once Again, the District was awarded the Government Finance Officers’ Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

GFOA is an internationally recognized organization that offers guidance and support to local and state government budget and finance professionals throughout the United States and Canada. In July, GFOA presented the “Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting,” the GFOA’s highest form of recognition in governmental accounting and financial reporting, to the District for its fiscal year 2018-19 CAFR.

Receiving this award represents a significant recognition by an expert independent authority of the District’s commitment to meeting the highest principles of governmental reporting and transparency to the public, and excellence in exercising fiduciary responsibilities.

PERMITTING

Working with Valley businesses and assisting them in complying with the some of the most stringent air pollution regulations in the nation. To date, the District administers permits and registrations for more than 44,000 stationary sources of air contaminants at more than 14,500 facilities in the Valley.

AUTHORITIES TO CONSTRUCT & PERMITS TO OPERATE

Stationary sources of air pollution, from dry cleaners and auto body shops to power plants and oil refineries, must obtain air permits from the District before constructing or operating. The permitting process involves two major steps:

1. The applicant must first apply for an Authority to Construct (ATC) permit; an important opportunity for all interested parties to assess a project's compliance with federal, state, and local air regulations prior to beginning construction.
2. Once the applicant has properly installed the equipment authorized under the ATC permit and successfully completed inspection and emissions testing, a Permit to Operate is issued.

FEDERALLY MANDATED OPERATING PERMITS (TITLE V)

Federal law requires major sources to obtain Title V permits, which are designed to expand public and EPA participation in the permitting process for the largest emitters of air contaminants. As of 2020, there are 243 facilities in the District that are subject to Title V permits.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CMP) PLANS

The District is responsible for enforcing and updating approximately 4,883 CMP plans designed to reduce air pollution emissions from agricultural operations.

EMISSIONS INVENTORY

Each year, the District collects emissions and process data from more than 6,000 facilities and other information sources, calculates each facility's annual emissions, and reports the emissions to the California Air Resources Board. This emissions inventory then acts as a cornerstone of the District's efforts to reduce air pollution through attainment plans and emission control strategies.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA is the state law that requires projects' environmental impacts to be assessed and disclosed to the public, and that significant impacts be mitigated to a less than significant level when feasible. District staff carefully reviews land developers' project proposals, proposed permits for stationary sources of pollution, and attainment plans and rules, for compliance with CEQA requirements.

SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE (SBA)

The District's SBA program provides dedicated assistance to Valley businesses who lack the resources or expertise needed to efficiently obtain air permits or otherwise comply with District requirements. Our SBA staff provides expert advice on technology options, application processes, cost efficient methods to comply

PERMITS BY THE NUMBERS

1,750	Authority to Construct permits issued
180	New Permits to Operate issued
194	Permit-Exempt Equipment Registrations issued
959	New Title V permits issued to 9 facilities
1,078	Title V permit renewals issued to 27 facilities
957	Title V permit modifications
746	Conservation Management Practices plans issued
71	Emission Reduction Credit certificates issued or transferred
656	Toxic air contaminant risk-management reviews performed
6,118	Annual emissions inventory statements and surveys processed
2,521	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review requests processed
305	CEQA comment letters sent
248	CEQA documents prepared
340	Indirect Source Review applications approved
332	Facilities subject to the Employer Trip Reduction Implementation Plans Rule
294	Employer Trip Reduction Implementation Plans (eTrip)

with District requirements, as well as many other air quality issues. Interested parties can contact the District SBA staff directly through dedicated hotline telephone numbers in each of our regional offices.

INDIRECT SOURCE REVIEW (ISR)

Indirect sources are buildings or facilities, such as new residential housing or shopping center developments, that attract mobile sources of emissions. The District works with project developers to assess potential indirect emissions created and to ensure that the emissions are mitigated as required. Over the most recent reporting period, July 2019 through June 2020, the District achieved emission reductions totaling 1,229 tons of NOx and 632 tons of PM10.

INSPECTIONS

The District routinely conducts detailed inspections and audits equipment at new and existing facilities to ensure compliance with applicable rules and regulations. Source categories include petroleum and chemical refining, oil production, gasoline dispensing, dry cleaning, power plants, manufacturing and agriculture. Other emission-producing activities are inspected, such as asbestos demolitions and renovations, construction, residential wood burning, agricultural burning, hazard-reduction burning and idling diesel trucks.

AIR POLLUTION COMPLAINTS

The District responds to more than 3,300 air pollution complaints from the public each year. These complaints are often the initial indicator of air quality issues in a community. As such, the District places the highest priority on responding to complaints and operates an on-call program to ensure timely response to complaints, even during non-business hours.

SOURCE TESTING AND MONITORING

The District monitors emissions from facilities using a variety of methods including vans outfitted with specialized monitoring equipment, hand-held portable emissions analyzers and leak detectors, and staff certified to read visible emissions. When non-compliance is suspected, an immediate test can often lead to timely corrective action. In addition to compliance and enforcement work, the District also performs testing and monitoring in support of permitting, rule development, planning, and emission inventory and technology advancement efforts.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION

The District provides a full range of educational and compliance assistance activities to proactively aid facilities and individuals in complying with air quality rules and regulations. This assistance and education is provided through training classes, certification programs, bulletins, email blasts, workshops and one-on-one meetings.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

When violations of rules and regulations are discovered, the District delivers an appropriate level of enforcement action to ensure an expeditious return to compliance, and assesses monetary penalties to deter future violations. Disputed cases are generally handled in-house and settled through a mutual settlement process. On the rare occasion that a case cannot be settled, the case may be transferred to District Counsel for more formal action. In 2020, the District processed more than 1,417 issued notices, transferred 99 cases to District Counsel, and collected more than \$3.3 million in settlements.

COMPLIANCE BY THE NUMBERS

29,250	Units inspected
3,397	Public complaints investigated
1,741	Open burn sites inspected
8,409	Incentive funding units (i.e. trucks, engines) inspected
2,514	Asbestos projects reviewed and inspected
332	Employer worksites subjected to the Employer Trip Reduction Implementation Plans (eTRIP) Rule

HEARING BOARDS

The Hearing Boards are quasi-judicial panels that act independently of the District. They are authorized by state law to provide temporary relief from District rules and regulations if strict conditions prescribed under the California Health and Safety Code are met. Any excess emissions associated with the temporary relief granted by the Hearing Boards represent only a very small fraction of the Valley's total emission inventory and cannot, by law, be likely to interfere with the attainment and maintenance of health-based air quality standards or cause a public nuisance. In 2020, 68 variance petitions were heard at 46 hearings.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (CMP) PLANS

The District is responsible for regulating and updating more than 4,883 CMP plans designed to decrease air pollution emissions from agricultural operations.

EMPLOYER-BASED TRIP REDUCTION (eTRIP)

The District developed this innovative regulation that requires large businesses to develop strategies to promote and encourage carpooling and alternative transportation for their employees.

As an employer subject to the eTRIP rule, the District has been a role model for other facilities. In fact, the District has implemented significantly more measures than required by the rule, significantly reducing VMTs. This experience has been critical in giving District staff valuable insight to provide the best possible customer service to help other employers implementing the rule requirements.

ENFORCEMENT

Compliance with federal, state and local air quality rules and regulations is ensured by operating a robust inspection program along with a full range of educational and compliance assistance activities.



Through innovation, creativity and effectiveness, the District strives to provide clear communication to educate the public, local businesses and media on our air quality mission, vision and outreach campaigns.

OUTREACH & COMMUNICATIONS

The District has a highly effective outreach strategy encompassing public relations, media coordination, graphic design, web development, audio-video production, journalistic and creative writing, event organization, and partner engagement.

OUTREACH INNOVATIONS

The challenges that arrived with COVID-19 in 2020 brought opportunities for the District to grow and adapt. In order to continue public engagement and implementation of its many valuable programs, the District researched and implemented digital and virtual communication practices like Zoom, NextDoor, YouTube Live, Facebook Live and other web-based mediums to deliver critical air quality information to residents and stakeholders Valley-wide. The District re-envisioned events previously only conducted in person, taking presentations, press conferences, media interviews and public meetings to virtual platforms, allowing the District to deliver air quality education and information to any audience in any location in the Valley.

For instance, as part of the District’s commitment to connect the Valley’s disadvantaged communities to air quality resources and opportunities, the District held its first-ever virtual town hall meeting titled Friday Night

OC BY THE NUMBERS

- 158 Media Calls
- 1019 Public Calls
- 34 News Releases
- 31 Virtual Presentations

Live in the Spring of 2021. Held via Zoom and streamed to Facebook Live, the meeting, which was conducted in English and Spanish, highlighted many of the grant programs and air quality tools available to Valley residents. This virtual outreach streamlined access and broadened availability for all Valley residents and business owners by helping to eliminate the challenges of time, transportation and childcare that are often barriers to in-person attendance to public meetings. The District plans to continue holding virtual town hall meetings, and to seek and adopt new platforms for providing education, programs and support to all San Joaquin Valley residents and stakeholders.

WILDFIRE OUTREACH

California’s historic 2020 wildfire season burned nearly 4.4 million acres, setting a record for the state and leading to very unhealthy air quality impacts due to PM2.5 and ozone pollution that directly impacted the health of Valley residents. In response, the District continued its comprehensive strategy for providing timely and health-protective air quality information to Valley residents.

During these challenging periods of poor air quality, the District strives to provide timely information to the public through health caution statements, air quality alerts with the National Weather service, email alerts to schools, collaboration with County Health Officers, notifications to Valley residents through multiple online and mobile resources, and frequent social media alerts. Plus, new this year, the District is now able to connect with Valley residents through the neighborhood-based community app, NextDoor.

Valley residents are also encouraged to visit the District’s Wildfire Resource page, www.valleyair.org/wildfires, which shows active wildfires potentially impacting the Valley, past fires in the current season, temporary air monitoring information for foothill communities, Cal Fire and other land management agency contacts, and other links and resources to health information and how to protect yourself from wildfire smoke.

HEALTHY AIR LIVING SCHOOLS

While schools continued to teach students virtually throughout 2020-2021, so did the Valley Air District. The District’s Healthy Air Living Schools program offered and delivered virtual air quality presentations to classrooms across the Valley via Zoom and Microsoft Teams. The District continued to send teachers and parents Healthy Air Heroes activity kits providing great way to occupy homebound students with constructive activities that are fun and educational.

In addition, the District placed a huge priority on communication to administrators, teachers and parents, with an ongoing reminder that tools remained available for their protection from poor air quality episodes, such as RAAN (Real-time Air Advisory Network), ROAR (Real-time Outdoor Activity Risk) guidelines and other Healthy Air Living Schools resources would always be available, virtually.

Healthy Air Living Schools is available to all public schools in the San Joaquin Valley, with tools and policies designed to protect the health of students from K-12. For information on the many tools and resources available at no cost, visit www.healthyliving.com/schools.

PRESS RELEASES, INTERVIEWS AND MEDIA APPEARANCES

Effectively and accurately communicating on virtually any subject or policy, with polish and professionalism, the District delivers public information through radio, television and digital mediums in both English and Spanish.

During the past year, the District creatively adapted to the changes brought on by COVID-19 and began hosting virtual Valley-wide Air Quality media briefings by zoom to provide all regional media easy access to critical air quality information. The briefings were bilingual, recordable and well attended by Valley media outlets, providing the District multiple opportunities to connect air quality information and tools to the public.

GROWTH IN SOCIAL MEDIA

The District uses social media to reach a wide variety of audiences across the Valley. We actively manage accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, and Instagram. These accounts allow the District to have a real-time presence in the daily lives and conversations of Valley residents. The District is able to directly reach thousands of residents through live or pre-scheduled posts to inform them of real-time air quality episodes like wildfire impacts or windblown dust and encourage residents to take action to protect themselves during periods of poor air quality. Additionally, the District’s social media is a great way to learn about grant programs and the latest insight on a variety of air quality issues.

The District also visually enhances these messages with photos (i.e. an image of the Valley indicating AQI forecast by county for the day) and direct web links to the many air quality tools the District provides. When followers like or share the District’s message, it organically expands our reach into the community. Additionally the District maintains an informational video library on its “Healthy Air Living” YouTube channel, streams AB 617 meetings on YouTube Live and has an established professional presence on LinkedIn.





Check Before You Burn

1 800 SMOG INFO ValleyAir.org

Tania Pacheco-Werner Ph.D., Board Member

 **HEALTHY AIR LIVING™**

 San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

LOW-DUST NUT HARVESTER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM



Hey Shafter!

Receive up to 75% of the cost of the new equipment
Eligible equipment must achieve at least 40% reduction in PM

Apply Now! valleyair.org/harvester

Reciba dinero para Limpiar su Jardín y Aire

¡Reemplace o compre equipo eléctrico para el mantenimiento de su jardín o para su negocio y reciba un reembolso de hasta \$500 dólares!



Llame al (559) 230-6000 o visite el sitio valleyair.org/grants para más información y recibir ayuda con su solicitud en español.


Usted califica si vive en el Valle de San Joaquín: San Joaquín, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, y porción del condado el Valle de Kern.




Ozone Pollution

NOx VOC + Heat & Sunlight = Ozone

Ground level or "bad ozone" is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between NOx and VOCs in the presence of heat & sunlight.



Industrial facilities and electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors and chemical solvents are major sources of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

 San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

CALL for ENTRIES!

Students must submit Artwork by October 8, 2021!

For contest details visit www.valleyair.org/kidscalendar



Friday Night LIVE

April 30, 2021 4-6pm

Free MONEY for Clean Air Equipment!
Attend LIVE & Win Prizes!
All Ages Welcome

Virtual Town Hall Meeting hosted by  San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

Viernes en VIVO

Día del Niño 30 de abril de 2021 4-6pm

¡DINERO gratis para equipos de aire limpio!
¡Asista EN VIVO y gane premios!
Todas las Edades son Bienvenidas

Evento Virtual Organizado por  San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

Become a Healthy Air Hero!

The District offers a FREE activity book for students Kinder through 6th grade.

Request yours today at public.education@valleyair.org




SAVE UP TO \$3,000 ON A NATURAL GAS INSERT OR STOVE*

Switch to a natural gas or propane insert to reduce air pollution while saving money!

APPLY TODAY!

www.valleyair.org/BurnCleaner

Burn Cleaner is a program of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.



**Lower incentive amounts may be available for wood burning devices.*

Download the Valley Air App

The official "Valley Air" app is designed for neighborhoods and communities in the San Joaquin Valley.

- **Keep track of current air quality in your favorite neighborhoods.**
- **Receive hourly air quality data provided by the Real-Time Air Advisory Network (RAAN).**
- **Report Air Quality Complaints - submit confidential air pollution complaints**
- **Check Before You Burn - View the daily residential wood burning status for your county during the winter season**
- **Air Alerts - receive alerts during unique air quality episodes**

DOWNLOAD - IT'S FREE!
www.valleyair.org/app



BAD SMELL? UNUSUAL SMOKE? DUST?

The Valley Air District investigates thousands of complaints each year and the public plays a key role in ensuring regulations are followed. Simply visit www.valleyair.org/complaints, call one of the toll-free complaint lines, or use the "Report Air Quality Issues" feature on the free "Valley Air" app.

Complaints are a high priority and are investigated as soon as possible, including after hours and on weekends.

FILE A COMPLAINT

Northern Region: 1-800-281-7003
San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced counties

Central Region: 1-800-870-1037
Madera, Fresno and Kings counties

Southern Region: 1-800-926-5550
Tulare and the Valley portion of Kern counties

Complaints about Smoking Vehicles
1-800-559-9AIR or 1-800-559-9247



San Joaquin Valley
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

1990 East Gettysburg Ave.
Fresno CA 93726

www.valleyair.org

CONTACT US:

Central Region Office	559.230.6000
Northern Region Office	209.557.6400
Southern Region Office	661.392.5500

www.healthyairliving.com

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