

CLEAN AIR 101

MODULE 8

Titles VIII, IX, X, XI

Marcia L. Spink
Associate Director for Policy & Science
Air Protection Division EPA Region 3
&
The Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards

Title VIII

Miscellaneous Provisions

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)

- Program to control air pollution from sources on the Outer Continental Shelf:
 - Sources within 25 miles of shore required to meet the same standards as onshore areas.

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)

Continued

- Exemptions possible if the Administrator finds that compliance is technologically infeasible or will cause an unreasonable threat to health and safety.
- States adjacent to OCS sources may implement and enforce requirements if approved by the Administrator.

Visibility

- From 1991 – 1996, \$8 million allocated to conduct studies which identified and evaluated sources and source regions for visibility impairment in Class I areas.
- Research included expansion of monitoring in Class I areas, assessment of sources affecting visibility, adaptation of regional air quality models and studies of atmospheric chemistry, and physics pertaining to visibility.

Visibility

continued

- The Administrator can establish Visibility Transport Regions if two or more affected states petition that the interstate transport of air pollutants is negatively affecting visibility in Class I areas.
- In conjunction with the transport region, a Transport Commission shall be designated. The Commission will evaluate data, studies, and information pertaining to adverse impacts on visibility. Based on the evaluation, action may be taken to remedy any negative impacts.
- Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission established by law in 1991.

International Border Areas

- Provided that an implementation plan or revision shall be approved by the Administrator if it meets all of the Act's requirements except attainment of NAAQS because of emissions emanating from outside the United States.
- States that can prove that they cannot meet ozone, CO or PM-10 attainment levels by the applicable deadline because of emissions from outside of the U.S. shall not be penalized.

Title IX

Clean Air Research

Monitoring and Modeling

- Research for improved methods and techniques for measuring individual air pollutants and complex mixtures, and for addressing urban and regional ozone.
- Maintenance of a national monitoring network to assess the status and trends of air emissions, deposition, air quality, surface water quality, forest conditions and visibility required.

Health Effects

- EPA was required to study the short and long-term health effects associated with exposure to air pollutants and develop methods to assess risks from these pollutants.
- An interagency task force, led by EPA, coordinated the research.
- EPA was required to prepare environmental health assessments for all listed hazardous air pollutants.

Ecosystem

Studies for improving the understanding of ecosystem effects from individual and multiple air pollutants, including the effects of air pollution on water quality, forests, biological diversity, and other terrestrial and aquatic systems exposed to air pollutants.

Accidental Releases

- Research for improvements in predictive models and response technology for accidental releases of dense gases.
- EPA had to oversee the research using the Department of Energy's Liquefied Gaseous Fuels Spill Test Facility for the experimental work.

Pollution Prevention and Emissions Control

Research required to develop technologies and strategies for air pollution prevention from stationary and area sources.

Acid Precipitation Research Program

- Continuation of research by an intra-agency Task Force was required to review the status of research activities conducted to date, and submit to Congress a revised plan that identified key research gaps and established a program to address current and future research priorities.
- EPA was required to sponsor specialized acid deposition studies and to have the results of its research efforts included in Task Force reports.

Clean Alternative Fuels

- Research was required to identify, characterize and predict air emissions and other potential environmental effects associated with alternative fuels.
- EPA was required to determine the risks and benefits to human health and the environment from alternative fuels relative to those from gasoline.

Other Studies

- EPA was required to coordinate research with other appropriate Federal agencies.
- EPA was required to study the control technologies used in other industrialized countries.
- EPA was required to conduct a six million dollar research effort on the effects of acid deposition on waters in the Adirondack region.

Title X
Disadvantaged
Business Concerns

General Provision

In providing any research relating to the 1990 CAA Amendments, EPA shall, to the extent practicable, require that not less than 10% of total Federal funding for such research be made available to disadvantaged business concerns.

Title XI
Clean Air Employment
Transition Assistance

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

- Amended Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act.
- An additional \$50 million per year from 1991-1995 was allocated to the JTPA to assist dislocated workers, the majority of whom were high sulfur coal miners, dislocated because of implementation of the acid rain title.

Funding

- Ninety-five percent of the funding to go to the worker assistance programs and the remaining five percent used to administer Title III of JTPA.
- The Department of Labor was required to administer the program.

Benefits

- In addition to the benefits available to dislocated workers through JTPA Title III, people were able to receive job search allowances, relocation assistance, needs-related payments and extended monetary assistance.
- Extended monetary assistance made available to dislocated workers who exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits as long as they were in qualified training or educational programs.

End of Clean Air Act 101

Module 8

[This is the last Module]