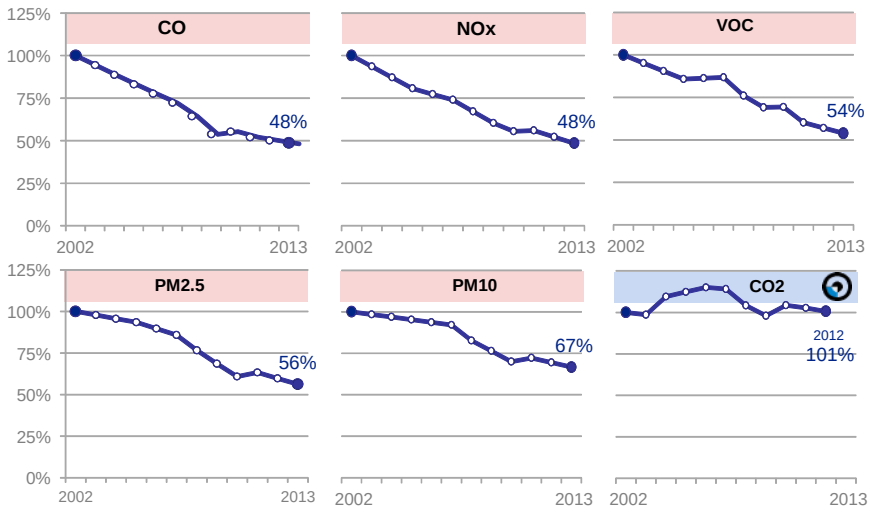
AIR QUALITY

CORE MEASURE

Florida is in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for CO, NO_2, O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}.

Emissions Trends for Highway Vehicles (Relative to 2002)



TARGET: FDOT has a long-standing commitment to maintaining air quality attainment levels in compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

PROGRESS: Between 2002 and 2013, Florida's air quality continued to improve. Maximum concentrations, measured by the statewide air monitoring network, of carbon monoxide (CO) decreased by 65 percent, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) by 25 percent, ozone (O_3) by 15 percent, and fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$) by 32 percent. In addition to its air quality core measure, FDOT has identified Carbon Dioxide as a supporting measure.

KEY STRATEGIES: FDOT will pursue its targets related to the core measure of air quality through these actions:

- Congestion reduction and mitigation
- Improved and expanded public transportation and promoting increased use of bicycle and pedestrian modes, ride sharing, etc.

CONTEXT: Air quality is FDOT's core measure for quality of life and environmental stewardship. How we move people and goods can impact air quality. Fortunately, vehicles are now far less polluting than in the past. Technology has played a major role in the reduction of transportation-related air pollution. Public transportation, bicycle/pedestrian transportation, intermodal freight movement, transportation system and demand management, and congestion reduction also help to improve air quality. Because of its leadership role for Florida's transportation system, FDOT is committed to doing what it can to ensure clean air.

DETAILS: Motor vehicle pollutant emissions from the combustion of fuel have long been tied to air quality. The primary air pollutants associated with highway motor vehicles are carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), and to a lesser degree particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). Emissions of NO_X and VOC also contribute to the formation of ozone, the primary component of what is commonly referred to as smog. Vehicle emission standards and continued improvement in traffic flow have reduced fleet-wide pollutant emissions over the past several decades. Further reductions are expected with the implementation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Tier 3 Standards for passenger cars and trucks, even as the number of vehicles on the road increases.