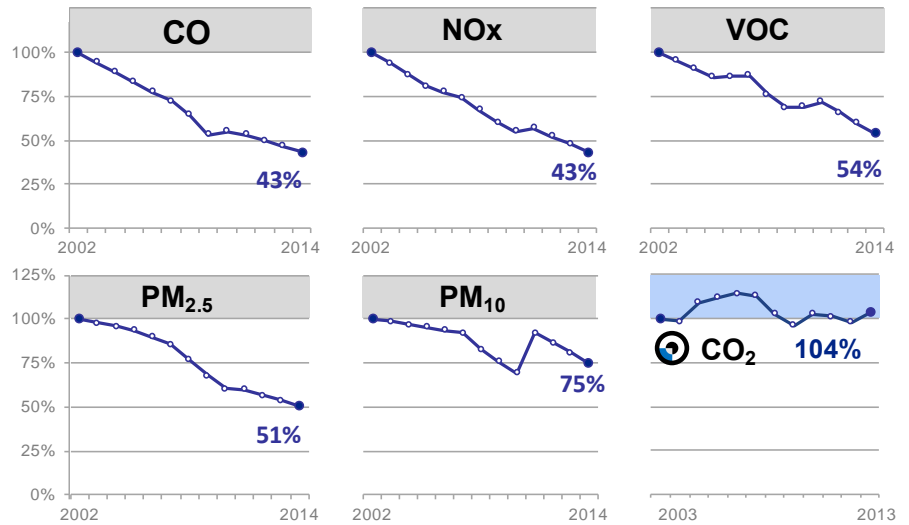


AIR QUALITY



Florida is in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

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 2014, Florida’s air quality continued to improve. Maximum concentrations, measured by the statewide air monitoring network, of carbon monoxide (CO) decreased by 57 percent, nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂) by 57 percent, volatile organic compounds (VOC) by 46 percent, and fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) by 25 and 49 percent respectively. 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 transit and increased use of bicycle and pedestrian modes.
- Continued involvement in new initiatives to evaluate all facets of emerging autonomous vehicles technology, including environmental benefits.

CONTEXT: Air quality is FDOT's core measure for the environment. How we move people and goods impacts 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 motor vehicles are carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), and to a lesser degree particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). Florida monitors these pollutants to assess whether areas within the state are in attainment with the established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Emissions of NO_x and VOC contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone, the primary component of what is commonly referred to as smog. On October 1, 2015 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency lowered the NAAQS for ground-level ozone from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb. Even with that stricter standard, Florida expects to remain in attainment.