

EPA'S NEW OZONE STANDARD = SLOWER GROWTH, FEWER JOBS *Many Communities Can't Meet Lower Standard*

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants to lower the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone to 65-70 parts per billion. Its proposal will stifle economic development in many areas of the country.

In Nonattainment Areas, Business Growth is a Zero-Sum Game

non-att-ain-ment area

non-uh-teyn-muh nt eyr-ee-uh

noun

1. An unattractive place to do business.
2. A region where manufacturing can't grow.

EXAMPLE: Louisiana

The chemistry industry is **leading a U.S. manufacturing renaissance**. Louisiana is poised to benefit from **51 new chemical industry projects** representing **\$35 billion** in cumulative investment.

The projects would generate **\$21.5 billion** in additional chemical industry output and **37,200 permanent new jobs** (direct + indirect).

Most of Louisiana **would be in nonattainment** at 65 ppb. EPA's plan could **limit the vast economic potential** of these historic investments.

- When EPA lowers a NAAQS, regions **unable to meet** the new standard are designated 'nonattainment.' These areas have a hard time **attracting industry** and **sustaining economic growth**.
- In order to expand, businesses must **shut down other parts of their production**, **wait for others to close**, or **buy emissions 'offsets'** that are hard to find and extremely expensive. All these factors **create uncertainty** in investment projects that can ultimately make new investment not worth the trouble.
- At 65 ppb, **2000 counties** in **45 states** covering a population of **255 million** would be in nonattainment, based on EPA's most recent complete data. At 70 ppb, **1300 counties** in **40 states** covering a population of **210 million** would be in nonattainment.

Lower Ozone Standard Would Affect Every Sector of the Economy

COMMUNITIES

State and local officials will seek reductions from **cars, fuels, consumers, and commerce**

Could **lose jobs and tax revenue to neighboring areas** that are in attainment

Could **lose federal highway and transit funding** since projects must conform with state implementation plans

Will incur costs from increased **vehicle fees and inspections**

SMALL BUSINESSES

Gas stations, bakeries, printing operations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and small manufacturers will be affected

"Expense and red tape will be a **massive barrier to new startups** and business formation"*

The National Federal of Independent Businesses **opposes a lower ozone standard**

**Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council*

FACTORIES & POWER PLANTS

New facilities, expansions, and restarts could be **delayed or scrapped**

Facilities will have to **pay millions for offsets** even though new production is **cleaner and state of the art**

Facilities will be required to install "mystery" controls,* which could result in **plant closures and equipment losses**

**A significant portion of the controls and technologies needed are what EPA calls "unknown controls."*

EPA Should Finish the Job on the Current Standard

The current standard of 75 ppb is the most stringent ever and hasn't been fully implemented across the country. In March 2015, EPA completed the rules for states to implement the 2008 standard and pledged to help them comply. Parts of 26 states covering a population of 120 million still don't meet the standard. **With air quality improving, maintaining the current standard will enable further emissions reductions while supporting U.S. manufacturing growth.**