

Air Quality Transportation Conformity

What is Conformity?

Transportation conformity ensures that federally supported transportation activities are consistent with (“conform to”) required federal and state standards for improving air quality.

NJTPA runs a conformity determination every two years on the Transportation Improvement Program and long-range plan.

Transportation and Air Quality

Air pollution comes from many sources:

- Mobile—cars, buses, trucks, motorcycles, trains, planes, boats
- Stationary—power plants, oil refineries, industrial facilities, and factories
- Area—agricultural areas, cities, fireplaces
- Natural—wildfires, wind-blown dust

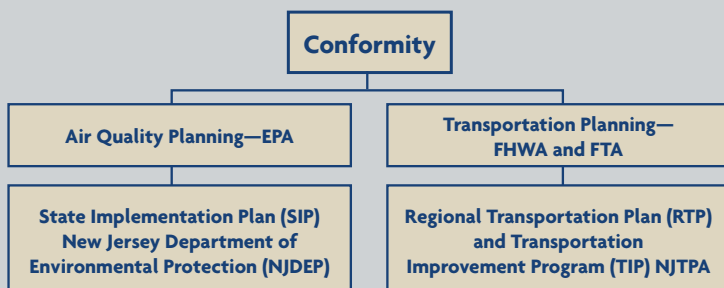
On-Road Mobile Sources



Interagency Consultation Group (ICG) and the Public

- The NJTPA's ICG coordinates conformity process
Member: EPA, FHWA, FTA, NJDEP, NJDOT, and NJ TRANSIT
- Reviews projects and assumptions that in conformity analysis, and the analysis results.
- Public can review and comment on conformity analysis.

The Link Between Air Quality and Transportation Planning



Impacts on Transportation-Based Pollution Levels

- How we travel (e.g., transit, carpooling, driving alone, etc.)
- How much we travel
- Efficiency of travel (traffic congestion and idling)
- Vehicle “cleanliness” (technology and fuels)

Criteria Pollutants

Key transportation-related criteria pollutants:

- Ozone (O₃)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Other pollutants that combine or react to produce criteria pollutants, called precursors:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NOX)

Where Does Conformity Apply?

Conformity requirements apply to areas the either do not meet or previously have not met national ambient air quality standards (nonattainment or maintenance areas)

