Timeline of major legislation, agency actions and judicial decisions affecting the regulation of NAAQS, regulation of stationary sources, relationship between federal and California emissions standards, regulation of fuels and use of market mechanisms. Adapted from *Lessons from the Clean Air Act: Building Durability and Adaptability into U.S. Climate and Energy Policy*, Cambridge University Press, 2019.

Regulation of NAAQS

1959
California begins developing first modern air pollution control regime

CAA of 1963
Federal research on air pollution; grants to states; authorizes abatement conferences for interstate pollution

Air Quality Act of 1967
establishes air quality management approach; directs states to develop air quality criteria and standards; authorizes creation of air quality control regions

CAA Amendments of 1970
establish NAAQS Program

1971
EPA issues first NAAQS for six criteria pollutants

1973
EPA revokes secondary NAAQS standard for SO_2

1976
EPA required to list Lead as criteria pollutant

CAA Amendments of 1977
establish CASAC and codify PSD and Nonattainment programs

1978
EPA issues NAAQS for Lead

1979
EPA revises NAAQS for Ozone

1984
EPA removes Hydrocarbons from list of criteria pollutants

1987
EPA issues revised NAAQS for PM10

CAA Amendments of 1990
strengthen connections between the NAAQS and other CAA programs; new provisions added to Nonattainment programs

1997
EPA issues revised NAAQS for Ozone and PM10 and new NAAQS for PM2.5

2000
Supreme Court in *Whitman v. American Trucking* holds that EPA may not consider costs in setting NAAQS

2006
EPA issues revised NAAQS for PM10 and PM2.5

EPA initiates major review of NAAQS process, creating more formal framework for review

2008
EPA issues revised NAAQS for Lead and Ozone

2010
EPA issues revised NAAQS for SO_2 and NO_X

2012
EPA issues revised NAAQS for PM2.5

2015
EPA issues revised NAAQS for Ozone

Regulation of Stationary Sources

CAA Amendments of 1970
direct EPA to set NAAQS and identify and write standards for HAPs; establish New Source Performance Standards; direct states to write SIPs

CAA Amendments of 1977
establish New Source Review program and direct EPA to write technology-based standards for HAPs

CAA Amendments of 1990
establish list of HAPs; set more stringent limits for SO_2 and NO_X emissions; establish SO_2 allowance trading program

2003
NO_X Budget Trading Program begins

2005
Clean Air Interstate Rule largely replaces NO_X Budget Trading Program

2015
EPA issues CPP Final Rule under Section 111(d) of the CAA

Cross-State Pollution Rule replaces CAIR due to *North Carolina v. EPA*, 531 F.3d 896 (D.C Cir. 2008)

2017
EPA issues CPP Repeal Proposed Rule

Vehicle Emissions Standards

1947
California Air Pollution Control Act signed into law

Air Quality Act of 1967
introduces California waiver process

CAA Amendments of 1977
expand waiver to allow other states to adopt California standards

CAA Amendments of 1990
include new federal standards for mobile sources directly linked to existing California standards

1998
NLEV program allows states to adopt standards more stringent than federal standards while similar to CA LEV standards

2002
California's AB 1493 launches new focus on GHG emissions in transportation

2009
EPA issues Endangerment Finding

2010
Federal CAFE standards build off CA LEV standards to address GHG emissions

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

Regulation of Fuels

CAA Amendments of 1970
grant EPA the authority to regulate the composition of fuels and fuel additives

1974
EPA begins to mandate the phase-down of lead in gasoline

CAA Amendments of 1977

1982
EPA establishes more ambitious lead phase-down targets and creates a flexible compliance regime

CAA Amendments of 1990
create basic structure of the boutique fuels program

1992
Oxyfuels program and Phase II of Low Volatility Gasoline program begin

1995
Phase I of Reformulated Gasoline program begins

1996
EPA bans lead as a fuel additive

California implements CARB gasoline program

2000
Phase II of Reformulated Gasoline program begins

2005
EPA temporarily waives fuels regulations for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

2005 Energy Policy Act creates the Renewable Fuel Standards Program

2007
Energy Independance and Security Act undertakes major redesign for RFS

2008
EPA temporarily waives fuels regulations for Hurricanes Gustav and Ike

2012
EPA temporarily waives fuels regulations for Superstorm Sandy

Use of Market Mechanisms

CAA Amendments of 1977

1982
EPA allows refineries to trade lead credits

CAA Amendments of 1990
establish SO_2 allowance trading program and create Ozone Transport Commission to coordinate state action on NO_X

1994
Nine Northeastern states and DC create the NO_X Budget Program

1998
EPA issues NO_X SIP Call to tighten NAAQS for Ozone in 22 states and DC

EPA issues NO_X Budget Trading Program as compliance option for states affected by NO_X SIP Call

2005
EPA finalizes Clean Air Interstate Rule

2009
Congress fails to pass carbon cap-and-trade legislation

2011
EPA finalizes Cross State Air Pollution Rule