



June 2025 Air Quality Update

Ozone NAAQS Status

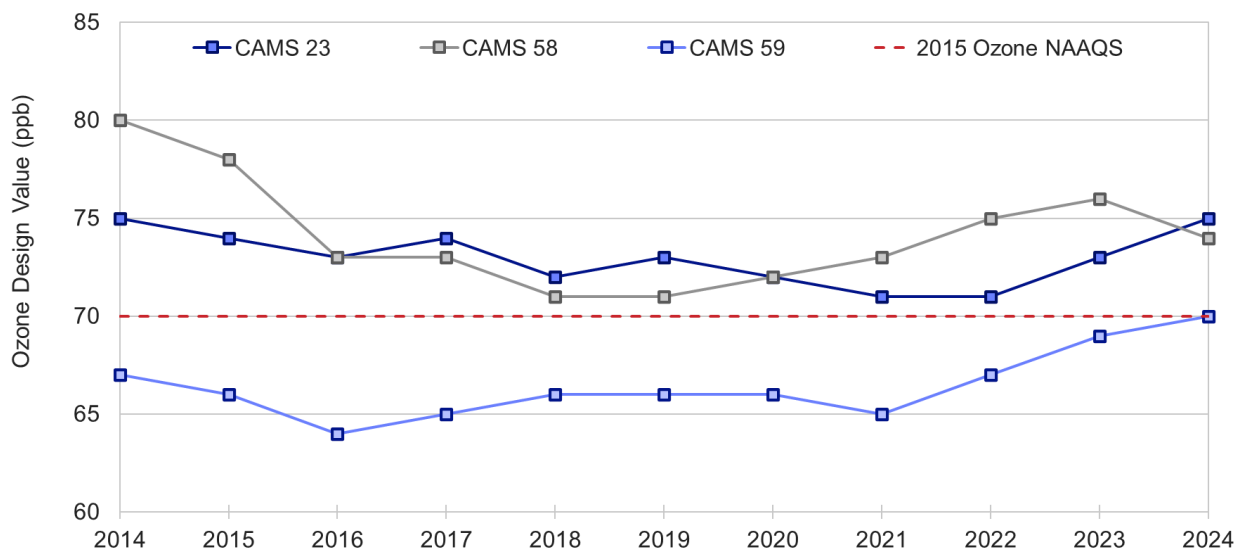
Under the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), the annual fourth-highest maximum daily average 8-hour (MDA8) ozone concentration averaged over three years measured at each regulatory monitor within an area must not exceed 70 parts per billion (ppb).

Two Bexar County regulatory monitors currently exceed the 2015 ozone NAAQS: San Antonio NW CAMS 23 and Camp Bullis CAMS 58 (Table 1).

Table 1: Fourth Highest MDA8 and Three-Year Averages at Bexar County Regulatory Monitors, 2022-2024

Monitor	Fourth Highest MDA8 (ppb)			Three-Year Average (Design Value)
	2022	2023	2024	
San Antonio NW C23	76	74	76	75
Camp Bullis C58	75	76	73	74
Calaveras Lake C59	70	71	70	70

Figure 1: Design Value Trend at Bexar County Regulatory Monitors, 2014 – 2024



The annual ozone trend since 2014 for each regulatory monitor is shown in Figure 1. Design Values have generally trended upward over the last four years after being stagnant since 2016.

The 2025 ozone season began on March 1 and runs through November 30. Bexar County is currently designated serious nonattainment under the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The deadline for regulatory monitors within Bexar County to attain the NAAQS is September 24, 2027, or effectively, the end of the 2026 ozone season. Failure to do so will result in Bexar County being reclassified to severe nonattainment. For these monitors to attain the NAAQS by the end of the 2025 ozone season, their fourth-highest MDA8 ozone readings must not exceed the values presented in Table 2.

Table 2: 2025 Maximum Allowable 4th-Highest MDA8 to Attain Ozone NAAQS

Monitor	4 th -Highest MDA8 (ppb)		Maximum Allowable 4 th -Highest MDA8 to Attain NAAQS in 2025
	2023	2024	
San Antonio NW C23	74	76	62
Camp Bullis C58	76	73	63
Calaveras Lake C59	71	70	71

The EPA’s Air Quality Index for ozone defines “moderate” days as those having MDA8 between 54 and 70 ppb, and “unhealthy for sensitive groups” days as those with MDA8 between 71 and 85 ppb. Table 3 shows the four highest MDA8 ozone readings for 2025 to date. The fourth highest MDA8 at CAMS 58 Camp Bullis already exceeds the maximum allowable. So far, there have been 33 moderate ozone days recorded at regulatory monitors, with four days having MDA8 > 70 ppb.

*Table 3: Four Highest MDA8 at Bexar County Regulatory Monitors, 2025**

Monitor	Date	PPB	Date	PPB	Date	PPB	Date	PPB
San Antonio NW C23	4/21/2025	64	4/11/2025	64	5/21/2025	62	4/12/2025	60
Camp Bullis C58	4/11/2025	75	5/21/2025	71	5/15/2025	71	4/10/2025	70
Calaveras Lake C59	5/12/2025	73	4/11/2025	68	4/12/2025	66	5/20/2025	65

* As of June 17, 2025; Ozone data validated through March 2025 and will be certified by EPA no later than May 2026

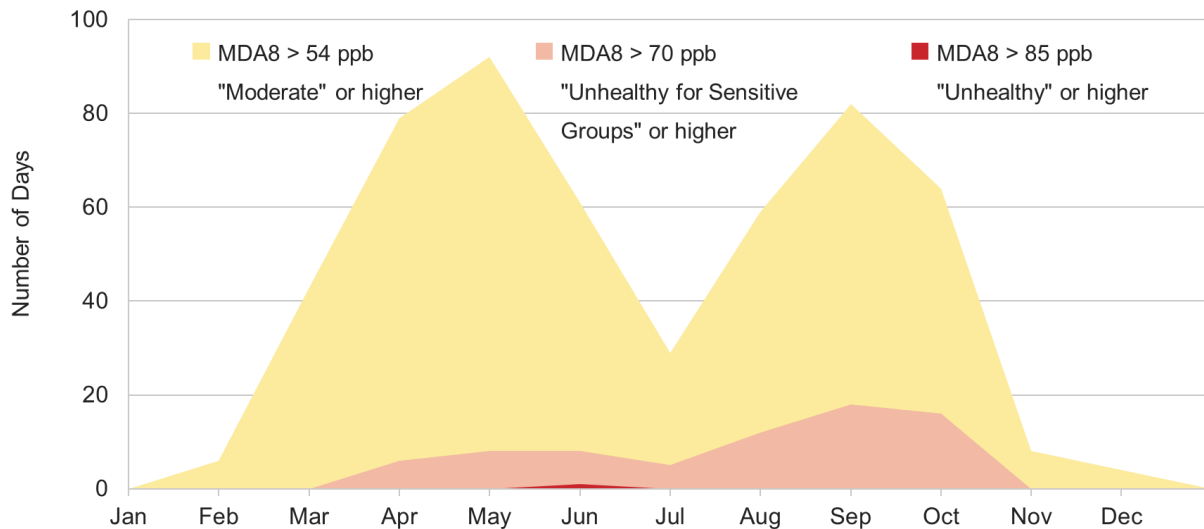
The TCEQ issues Ozone Action Day alerts when air quality is expected to be unhealthy for sensitive groups the following day. Ozone Action Day alerts warn people, especially those sensitive to pollution (older people, children, and those with underlying respiratory conditions, like asthma), to limit their exposure outdoors. It is also an opportunity for the public to take measures to mitigate their contribution to pollution by reducing energy consumption at home and by driving less. Ozone Action Day alert verification statistics for 2025 will be updated as they are issued, or on days when no alert is issued and MDA8 exceeds 70 ppb at any regulatory monitor. So far, three Ozone Action Day alerts have been issued in 2025, one of which resulted in a high ozone event.

Table 4: Ozone Action Day Statistics, 2025

Date	Alert?	Peak MDA8	Verified?
4/10/2025	Yes	70 ppb	No
4/11/2025	No	75 ppb	No
5/12/2025	Yes	73 ppb	Yes
5/13/2025	Yes	68 ppb	No
5/15/2025	No	71 ppb	No
5/21/2025	No	71 ppb	No

Figure 2 shows the seasonal distribution of high ozone days at selected thresholds using data from 2016-2024. There are two distinct peaks during the ozone season where the frequency of elevated ozone days increases sharply. The first of these peaks is in the spring, generally from April through June, and the second peak is in the fall, from August through October.

Figure 2: Ozone Exceedances at Regulatory Monitors by Monthly Period, 2016-2024



PM2.5 NAAQS Status

Under the 2024 annual primary fine particulate matter (PM2.5) NAAQS, the annual mean PM2.5 concentration averaged over three years measured at each regulatory monitor within an area must not exceed 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

On February 7, 2024, the EPA revised the annual primary PM2.5 NAAQS from 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 9.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The EPA must finalize attainment designations within two years of revising the NAAQS, or February 7, 2026. Given this timeline, it is most likely that the EPA will consider 2022-2024 PM2.5 data when making nonattainment designations.

The preliminary 2022-2024 data for each regulatory PM2.5 monitor with a complete three year record are listed in Table 5. Two of the four regulatory PM2.5 monitors are recording a preliminary three-year average greater than the new NAAQS. Three regulatory monitors – C23, C59, and C1069 – are in Bexar County, while C1090 is in Atascosa County.

Table 5: Annual mean PM2.5 Regulatory Monitor Data for 2022-2024

Monitor	Annual mean PM2.5 concentration (µg/m³)			Three-Year Average
	2022	2023	2024	
San Antonio NW C23	8.4	8.9	9.7	9.0
Calaveras Lake C59	6.9	7.4	8.2	7.5
San Antonio IH 35 C1069	8.5	9.5	9.6	9.2
Von Ormy Highway 16 C1090	9.1	8.8	10.4	9.4

Daily mean PM2.5 data averaged through June 17 shows that C23, C59, and C1069 have slightly higher values than 2022, while C1090 has a slightly lower value.

Grant Funding Opportunities for Mobile Sources

The TERP FY 2024-2025 Program grant cycle has concluded until September.

The TCEQ Texas Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Program (TxVEMP) All-Electric grant is open through August 2025 (Table 6). To qualify, at least 51% of the grant funded vehicle’s annual operation must occur in the San Antonio Priority Area: Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, and Wilson Counties. Electric airport ground support equipment and electric port cargo handling equipment are also eligible within the San Antonio Priority Area.

Table 6: List of Active Grants for On-Road Mobile Source Replacement

Program	Description	Deadline
TxVEMP: All-Electric Grants	Up to 100% reimbursement for gov’t , 75% for non-gov’t; Medium- and heavy-duty on-road and port drayage, airport ground support, forklifts, port cargo handling equipment; Priority Areas only	8/31/2025

So far, the San Antonio Priority Area allocation has been greatly underutilized, with more than 80 percent of the allocation for class 4-8 freight trucks, school/transit/shuttle buses, and class 8 port drayage remaining (Table 7). At the end of the application period, any unawarded allocated funding may be reallocated to another Priority Area.

Table 7: Remaining Allocations for TxVEMP All-Electric Funding by Priority Area

Grant Funded Vehicle/Equipment	Allocated	Awarded	Percent Remaining
Forklifts & Port Cargo Handling Equipment	\$7,057,074	\$0	100.0%

Airport Ground Support Equipment	\$7,057,074	\$299,059	95.8%
Class 8 Port Drayage and Class 4-8 Freight & School/Transit Buses	\$22,441,598	\$4,061,523	81.9%

The Federal Transit Administration has announced its FY2025 Low or No Emission Grant Program and the FY2025 Grants for Buses and Bus Facilities Competitive Program. These grants are being released concurrently due to overlapping eligibilities and the need to be implemented on the same timeline. For more information, please visit the [FTA Low-No Program website](#).

If you have any questions, please reach out to Lyle Hufstetler, AACOG Natural Resources Project Administrator, at lhufstetler@aacog.gov or 210-376-9901.