Ozone Challenges and Agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley

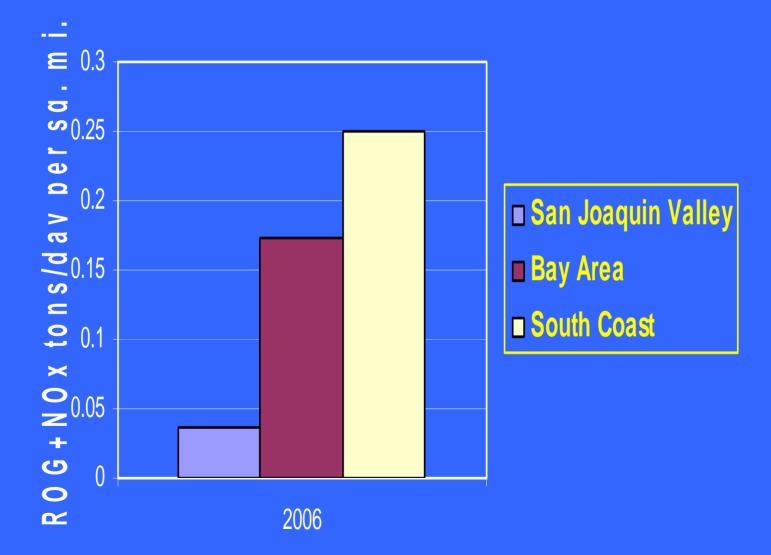
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San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Valley's challenges are unmatched by any other region in the nation.

Valley's geography and meteorology are ideal for forming and trapping smog.



# Other areas with higher pollution densities do not experience the same degradation in air quality.



#### Past Efforts to Reduce Air Pollution by Region

**Percent Decrease, NOx** Source: Based on ARB's 2006 Almanac 0.0% 1990 1995 2000 2005 -5.0% -10.0% -15.0% percent decrease -20.0% -25.0% -30.0% South Coast -35.0% San Joaquin -40.0% -45.0%

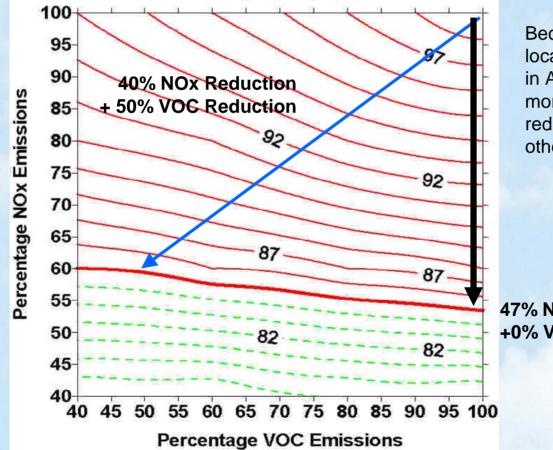
year

## Much progress has been made, but the remaining challenges are daunting

Federal Standards	Pass	<u>Fail</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ozone: Smog in Summer			
One-hour	N/A		Smog cut by half before standard was revoked
Eight-hour		✓	Plan Adopted 4-30-07
PM-10: Dust, soot in fall			
24-hour	$\checkmark$		
Annual	$\checkmark$		
<b>PM-2.5: smallest particulates</b> in winter			
24-hour	$\checkmark$		New standard released 9/21/06.
Annual			EPA Compliance by 2015. Plan due in 2008.

### Will VOC Reductions Help?

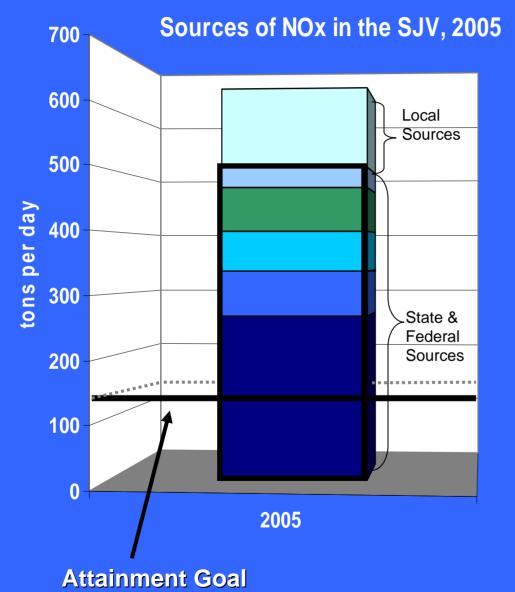
#### **Ozone Model Response At Arvin Monitor Site to Reductions in 2020 VOC and NOx Emissions**

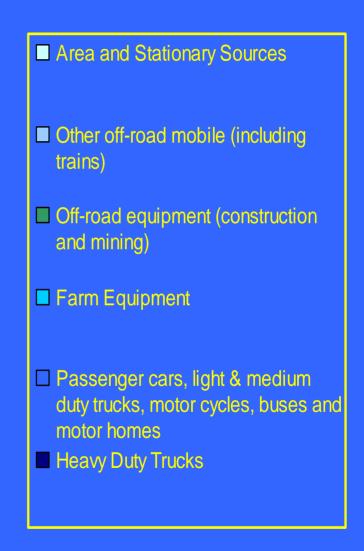


Because of its location, attainment in Arvin needs more Valleywide reductions than all other SJV sites.

47% NOx Reduction +0% VOC Reduction

#### Attainment in the San Joaquin Valley is only possible with reductions from State and Federal Sources





#### **EPA-Constrained Path to Attainment**

#### Tons per Day NOx

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>	
Adjusted Baseline Inventory 2005	624	624	
Carrying Capacity	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>	
Reductions Needed	464	464	
<i>EPA-creditable</i> Reductions from 3/15/07 District Plan	<u>364</u>	<u>381</u>	
Attainment Gap	100	83	
	•	↓	
	"Black Box"	"Black Box"	
	$\bullet$	<b>↓</b>	
	<u>"Extreme"</u>	<u>"Extreme"</u>	
	2023	2023	

#### No Constraints Analysis

NOx	2012	2017	2020	2023	
Reductions Needed	464	464	464	464	
From District Plan	<u>-163</u>	<u>-270</u>	<u>-311</u>	<u>-337</u>	
Additional Needed	301	194	153	127	
Heavy duty trucks	-139	-62	-33	-16	Replace 134,000 trucks
Cars & light trucks	-15	-9	-7	-3	Replace 2.6M cars
Construction/Mining	-36	-24	-19	-16	Upgrade with cleanest tier
Farm Tractors	-24	-15	-10	-5	Upgrade to tier 3, then tier 4
Locomotives	-16	-16	-16	-16	Repower with Tier 3
All Other	<u>-21</u>	<u>-12</u>	<u>-10</u>	<u>-8</u>	
All Reductions	-250	-137	-94	-64	
Shortfall	51	58	59	63	

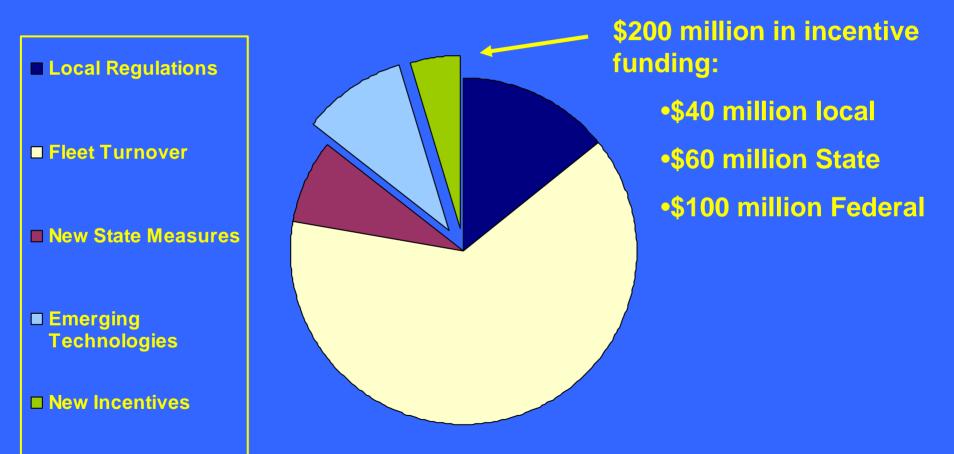
## Agricultural Air Requirements in the San Joaquin Valley

- Historically, agricultural operations were exempt from most air quality regulations in California.
- SB 700 lifted exemption <u>effective 1/1/2004</u>
  - **1. Air permits for ½ major source farms/AFOs**
  - 2. Dust control measures, farms > 100 acres, and dairies > 500 mature head
  - 3. VOC controls for "Large CAFs"
  - 4. Emissions controls for Ag IC engines
  - 5. Exempted Ag from "offsets" until reductions are bankable

### 2007 Ozone Plan

- Due to EPA by June 15, 2007
- Adopted Public hearing on April 30, 2007
- Developed with extensive public participation
- Today's technology and those on the horizon cannot provide all the reductions we need
- Time extension is necessary ("bump-up") to Extreme
- Calls for another 75% reduction in NOx emissions
- Calls for \$3 billion in grant funding (\$200 mil/year)
- > Will bring the Valley into attainment
  - > 50% of the population by 2015
  - > 90% of the population by 2020
  - All by 2023

The majority of emissions reductions required for attainment will be achieved through regulations, with incentive funds making up the remainder.



#### 2023 Attainment

#### Dust Control Measures (Conservation Management Practices)

- District Rule 4550 (CMPs) Adopted 5/20/2004
- Requires farms/AFOs to implement practices to reduce dust from unpaved roads, equipment yards, land preparation, harvest, and AFO housing and feeding areas.
- Choose options from a checklist.
- CMP Plans due on 12/31/2004
- Largest public outreach in our history
- Collaborative effort involving ag industry representatives, NRCS, and CA RCDs
- Over 6,000 ag sites with approved CMP Plans

### Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Ag IC Engines

- Rule 4702 amended to address ag engines
- Set new emission standards that apply to engines
- Similar standards also adopted by State of CA for diesel engines
- Replace or retrofit engines according to schedule
- Compliance by 2008-2015 (or later) depending on the type and age of existing engine
- Oldest, dirties engines replaced first
- Needs support from State and Federal incentive funding
- Outreach to stakeholders in November 2005, and plans for this summer, 2007

### Dairy Air Requirements

- 1,500 dairies in SJV (>2.5 million head)
- Air Permits issued to 500 dairies in SJV covering > 2.1 million head
- Fugitive Dust (CMP) Plans cover > 1,000 dairies
- Air District has 60 pending permit applications for large new and expanding dairies
  - Issued several permits for new/expanding AFOs
  - Required BACT and mitigation
  - Pending litigation

## Dairy Air Requirements -Challenges

- Establishing Best Available Control Technology
- Updating the Emission Factors from Dairies
- Health Risk Assessment
- Ambient Air Quality Analysis (PM10 issues)
- CEQA
- Offsets/ERCs
- AB 32 (Greenhouse Gases)
- …Pending and New Research Critical to Addressing These Challenges

#### SJV Agricultural Research Needs

- Field Activities
  - Effectiveness of existing and new CMPs
- Dairy Emissions
  - Feed
  - Land Application
  - Lagoon Emissions
  - PM10 emissions factors and controls
  - Effectiveness of mitigation practices

## Summary

- Tough District regulations and investment from Valley businesses and residents have resulted in monumental progress in improving the Valley's air quality in recent years.
- There are still challenges ahead, and the San Joaquin Valley's challenge in attaining federal air quality standards is unmatched by any other area in the nation
- With cooperation between agencies, communities, industries, and local governments, we can secure the funding we need to reach attainment sooner