# Working Group Meeting #1 January 8, 2025, 2:00 p.m.

# Proposed Amended Rule 223 – Emission Reduction Permits For Large Confined Animal Facilities

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# Agenda

South Coast AQMD Overview and Rule Development Process PM 2.5 Background Clean Air Act Requirements Rule 223 Background Proposed Amended Rule 223 **Next Steps** 

## South Coast AQMD

- Local air pollution control agency
  - 10,743 square miles
  - 17 million residents
  - Largest of the 35 local air agencies in California and in the U.S.



- Administer over \$200 million of incentive and grant funding annually
- Develop and implement plans to meet national air quality standards
- Permit and inspect about 28,400 affected businesses and communities
- Regulate emissions from stationary sources



# Rule Development Process

#### Stakeholder meetings can continue throughout process

Information
Gathering
and
Analysis

We are currently here

Preliminary Draft Rule and Staff Report

Released 75 days before Public Hearing Public Workshop

Public comment on Preliminary Draft Rule Draft
Rule and
Staff
Report

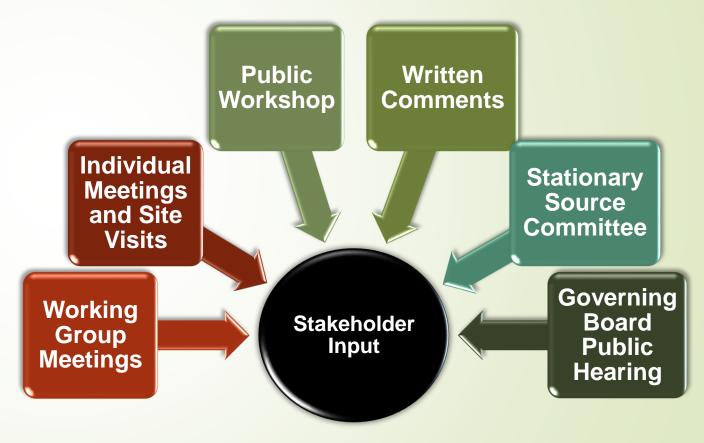
Released 30 days before Public Hearing

Public Hearing

Public comments and Board action

# Working Group Meeting

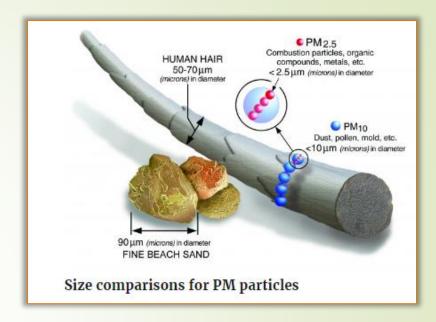
- Stakeholders can provide input throughout the rulemaking process
- Early input is strongly encouraged
  - Provides staff the opportunity to try to resolve issues
- Gathered information is used to:
  - Accurately characterize information used for the rulemaking and its potential impacts such as cost

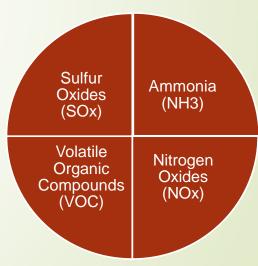


# PM2.5 Background

# PM2.5 Background

- Particulate matter (PM) are small, inhalable particles found in the air
  - PM2.5 is particulate matter ≤ 2.5 µm in diameter
  - Linked to adverse cardiovascular and respiratory health effects including premature death, asthma, and lung cancer
- Sources of PM2.5 include:
  - Direct emissions smoke, dust, diesel soot
  - Secondary formation formed from reactions of precursor pollutants in the atmosphere





PM<sub>2.5</sub> Precursor Pollutants

# National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for various air pollutants, including PM2.5

U.S. EPA

Prepares and submits State Implementation Plan to describe existing air quality conditions and measures that will be taken to attain NAAQS

California

Other States

- Regulates stationary sources primarily
- Develops strategies and plans to attain NAAQS
- Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) provides the overall strategy and technical analysis for how the region will meet various federal standards and continue progress to achieve state standards
- PM2.5 Attainment Plan provides the strategy and technical analysis to meet PM2.5 National **Ambient Air Quality Standards**

**Other Air** South Coast **AQMD** 

Districts in California

# PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards

- The U.S. EPA has promulgated four National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM2.5
- Areas not meeting the PM2.5 standards (based on ambient air quality data) are designated as nonattainment areas based on exceedance level:

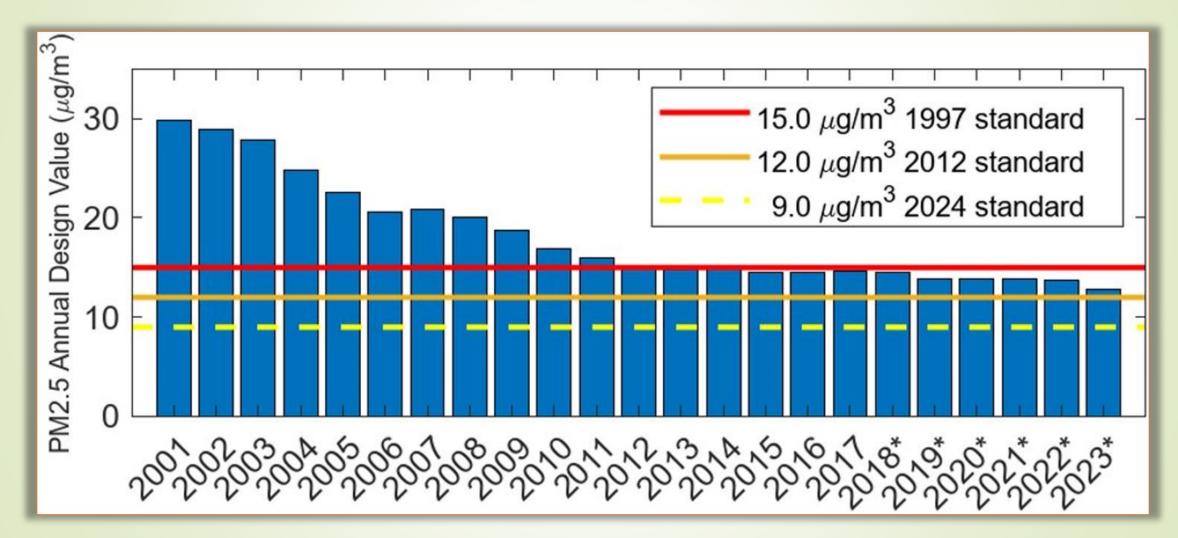
# Moderate Serious

 Attainment deadlines are established based on classification, with more time provided for areas with worse air quality

NAAQS Year	NAAQS Level	Averaging Time	South Coast Air Basin Classification
1997	65 μg/m³	24-Hour	Attainment
	15 μg/m³	Annual	Attainment
2006	35 μg/m³	24-Hour	Serious Nonattainment*
2012	12 μg/m³	Annual	Serious Nonattainment
2024	9 μg/m³	Annual	Designations expected in 2026

<sup>\*</sup> Attainment expected based on preliminary data for 2023

## **Annual PM2.5 Trend**

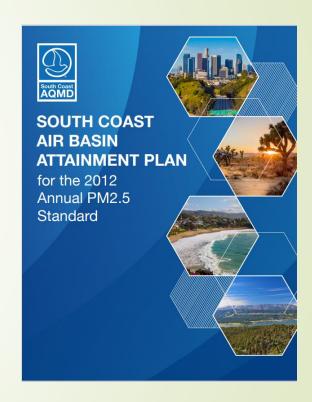


<sup>\*</sup> Data likely to be approved as exceptional events by U.S. EPA were removed

# Clean Air Act Requirements

#### 2024 PM2.5 Attainment Plan

- The region does not meet the 2012 annual PM2.5 national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS)
- To meet federal Clean Air Act requirements, a revised attainment plan was prepared and submitted to U.S. EPA (PM2.5 Attainment Plan) in 2024
  - Included an analysis of precursor pollutant contribution to annual PM2.5 levels (Appendix VI – Precursor Demonstration)
    - Identified NOx and NH3 as significant precursors
    - VOCs and SOx are not significant precursors



## 2024 PM2.5 Attainment Plan (Cont'd)

- Clean Air Act requires a demonstration of Best Available Control Measures (BACM)\* and Most Stringent Measures (MSM)\* for sources that affect PM2.5
- NH3 (ammonia) was identified as a PM2.5 precursor for this region, and livestock is a significant source of NH3 emissions
- A comparison was made between South Coast AQMD livestock rules and other regulations adopted by other air districts such as:
  - Bay Area AQMD
  - Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
  - Imperial Valley AQMD
  - San Joaquin Valley APCD

MSM is defined as: "is any permanent and enforceable control measure that achieves the most stringent emissions reductions in direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions and/or emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> plan precursors from among those control measures which are either included in the SIP for any other NAAQS, or have been achieved in practice in any state, and that can feasibly be implemented in the relevant PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS nonattainment area."\*

<sup>\* 81</sup> FR 58151, ; 40 CFR Section 51.1000.

## Livestock Regulation Comparison

- The following table compares livestock regulations from local air districts
  - All rules listed include requirements for mitigation measures to reduce ammonia emissions
  - Two livestock rules have lower applicability thresholds

Agency	Rule	Relevant Applicability Threshold
South Coast AQMD	223	Dairy Cows – 1,000 milking cows Poultry – 650,000 laying hens Ducks – 650,000 ducks
Bay Area AQMD	10	
Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD	496	
Imperial County APCD	217	Dairy Cows – 500 milking cows
San Joaquin Valley APCD	4750	Poultry – 400,000 chickens Ducks – 400,000 ducks

### Need for Rule 223 Amendment

- Clean Air Act "Most Stringent Measure" requires South Coast AQMD rules be at least as stringent as those in any other air district or state
- Comparison to regulations from other local air districts demonstrates that Rule 223 applicability thresholds are not most stringent
- Amending Rule 223 to lower the applicability thresholds is necessary to meet Clean Air Act "Most Stringent Measures" requirements



# Rule 223 Background

# Background

- Senate Bill (SB) 700 was enacted in 2004 and eliminated the exemption from the permit system for agricultural operations in the raising of fowl or animals
  - Required local air pollution control districts to adopt and implement regulations to require the owner or operator of a large confined animal facility (LCAF) to obtain permits to reduce air contaminant emissions
  - Codified under California Health and Safety Code Section 40724.6
- Rule 223 Emission Reduction Permit for Large Confined Animal Facilities was adopted in 2006 to satisfy SB 700 and California Health and Safety Code Section 40724.6 requirements





# Rule 223 Key Requirements

- Rule 223 establishes requirements for confined animal facilities (CAF) and large Confined Animal Facilities (LCAF)
- LCAF means any confined animal facility that maintains on any one day:
  - 1,000 or more milk-producing dairy cows; or
  - 3,500 or more beef cattle; or
  - 7,500 or more calves, heifers, or other cattle; or
  - 100,000 or more turkeys; or
  - 650,000 or more chickens other than laying hens; or
  - 650,000 or more laying hens; or

- 3,000 or more swine; or
- 15,000 or more sheep, lambs, or goats; or
- 2,500 or more horses; or
- 650,000 or more ducks; or
- 30,000 or more rabbits or other animals
- LCAFs are required to submit a permit application, facility information, and an emissions mitigation plan based on the list of control measures outlined in Appendix A of the rule
- All confined animal facilities regardless of size have recordkeeping requirements

# **Emissions Mitigation Plan**

- Rule 223 Appendix A provides a list of mitigation measures for different livestock operations and source categories
- Table 1 Dairy LCAF source categories:
  - Feed and Silage Operations
  - Milk Parlor
  - Freestall Barns
  - Corrals
  - Handling of solid manure or separated solids
  - Handling manure in liquid form
  - Land application of liquid or dry manure

- Table 2 Poultry LCAF source categories:
  - Poultry house
  - Feed operations
  - Handling of solid manure or separated solids
  - Handling of manure in liquid form

Facilities select from a list of mitigation measures for implementation

# Rule 223 Appendix A: Mitigation Measures

- Menu of mitigation measures listed for each source category
- Facilities select the mitigation measures for each source category for implementation
- Selected mitigation measures serves as mitigation plan

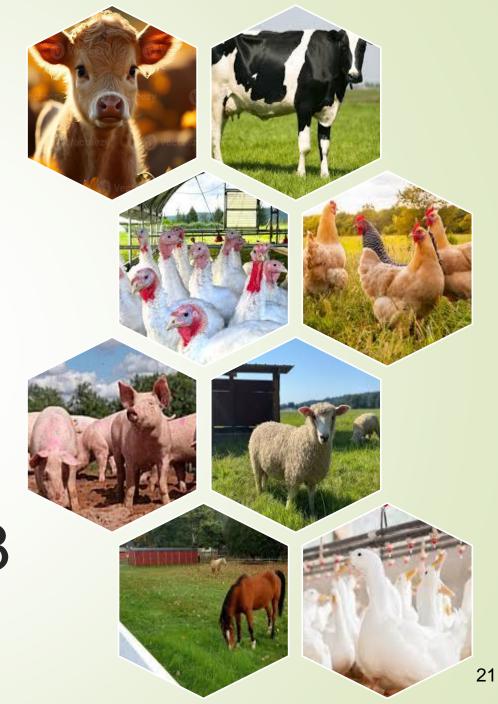
#### APPENDIX A: LARGE CAF MITIGATION MEASURES

Owners/operators of a LCAF that is a Dairy shall also comply with the following applicable requirements:

**Table 1 - Dairy LCAF Mitigation Measure Requirements** 

(A).	Feed and Silage Operations:				
(1.1)	Owners/operators shall incorporate at least five (5) of the following feed and				
-	silage mitigation measures:				
	Class One Mitigation Measures				
1.	Feed according to National Research Council (NRC) guidelines.				
2.	Feed animals high moisture corn or steam-flaked corn and not feed animals dry				
	rolled corn.				
3.	Remove spoiled feed from feed lane at least once every seven (7) days				
4.	Remove spilled feed from feed alleyways at least bi-weekly.				
5.	Remove uneaten wet feed from feed bunks within twenty-four (24) hours of a rain				
	event.				
6.	Feed or dispose of rations within forty-eight (48) hours of grinding and mixing				
	rations.				
7.	Store grain in a weatherproof storage structure from October through May.				
8.	Cover the horizontal surface of silage piles, except for the area where feed is being				
	removed from the pile.				
9.	Collect leachate from the silage piles and send it to a waste treatment system such				
	as a lagoon at least once every twenty-four (24) hours.				
10.	Implement alternative mitigation measure(s), not listed above, subject to approval				
	of the Executive Officer.				
ļ	Class Two Mitigation Measures				
11.	a. Enclose silage in a silage bag system designed for that purpose, or				
	b. Enclose silage in a weatherproof structure and vent to a control device with at				
	least 80% control efficiency, or				
	c. Eliminate silage from animal diet.				

Proposed Amended Rule 223



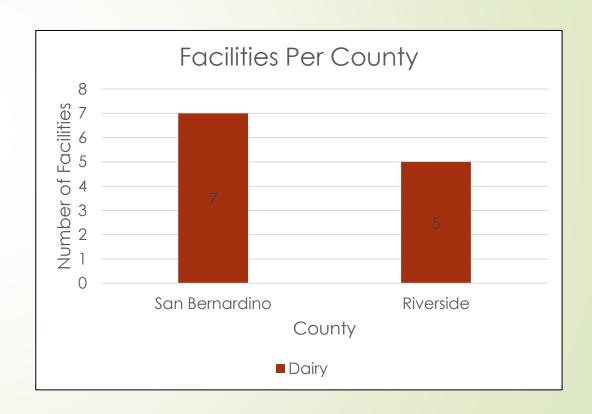
# Proposed Rule Amendment

- Proposed Amended Rule 223 Emission Reduction Permit for Large Confined Animal Facilities (PAR 223) would lower the applicability threshold for a Large Confined Animal Facility (LCAF) to align with the most stringent threshold
- Expanded applicability threshold may lead to additional facilities being subject to the permitting and mitigation measure requirements in Rule 223
  - Both laying hens and chickens other than laying hens will count towards updated threshold

Livestock category	South Coast AQMD Rule 223 Large CAF Threshold	San Joaquin APCD Rule 4570 CAF Threshold and Imperial County APCD Rule 217 Large CAF Threshold
Dairy	1,000 milk-producing dairy cows	500 milking cows
Chicken	650,000 chickens other than laying hens; or 650,000 laying hens	400,000 chickens (no differentiation between laying hens and broiler chickens)
Duck	650,000 or more ducks	400,000 ducks

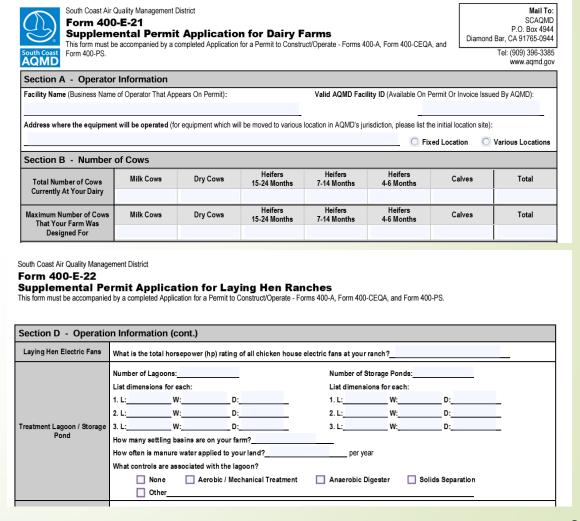
# PAR 223 Preliminary Analysis of Potentially Impacted Facilities

- Staff currently working to compile a list of potentially impacted facilities by reviewing South Coast AQMD databases and permits, supplemented with information from:
  - Local regulatory agencies
  - Industry association contacts
- Initial facility search has identified
  - Twelve dairy farms
  - No impacted poultry farms



# Proposed Rule Amendment - Regulatory Impacts

- Livestock facilities that meet the revised lower applicability thresholds would be subject to PAR 223 requirements
  - Permit application, facility information, and an emission mitigation plan proposed to be submitted no later than January 15, 2026
  - Permit application forms for dairy and poultry farms are available on the South Coast AQMD website
  - Control measures identified in the mitigation plan must be implemented within one year of the date that the permit is approved



# Gathering Information

- Staff is in the early phase of analyzing impacts to affected facilities
- Based on existing outreach efforts, no poultry farms would be impacted (i.e., population between 400,000 and 650,000 head)
- Looking to gather additional information about dairy farms regarding:
  - Operation status
  - Number of animals
  - Existing mitigation measures implemented
- Input is highly encouraged to allow staff time to understand and analyze the regulatory impacts to industries and facilities affected



# Next Steps



**CONTINUE OUTREACH** 



REFINE IMPACT ANALYSIS



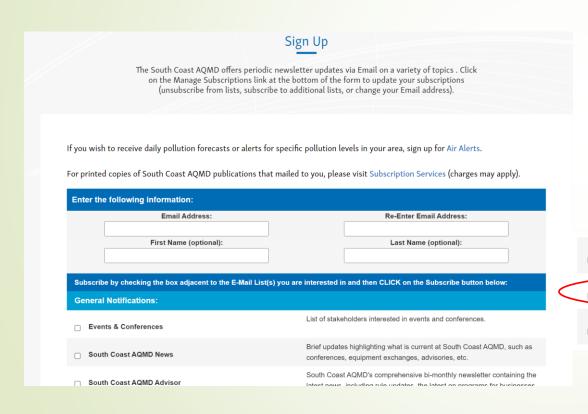
CONDUCT PUBLIC WORKSHOP (FIRST QUARTER 2025)



PUBLIC HEARING (SECOND QUARTER 2025)

# Staying Updated

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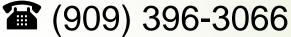
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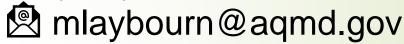
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