Public Workshop

March 26, 2025, 2:00 p.m.

Proposed Amended Rule 223 – Requirements For Confined Animal Facilities*

*Rule title revised from:

Rule 223 – Emission Reduction Permits for Large Confined Animal Facilities

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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.



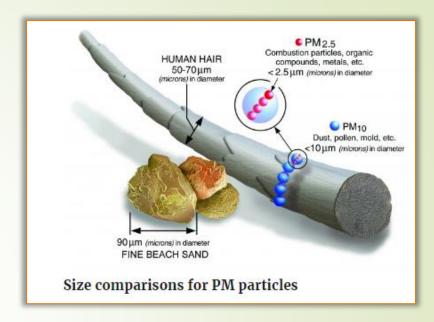
- Administer over \$200 million of incentive and grant funding annually
- Develop and implement plans to meet national air quality standards
- Permit and inspect about 28,400 affected businesses and communities
- Regulate emissions from stationary sources

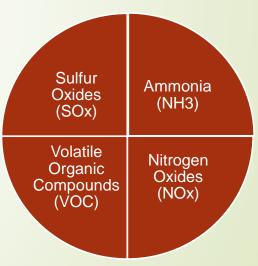


Federal Clean Air Act Requirements for PM2.5

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_{2.5} Precursor Pollutants

PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards

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

Moderate



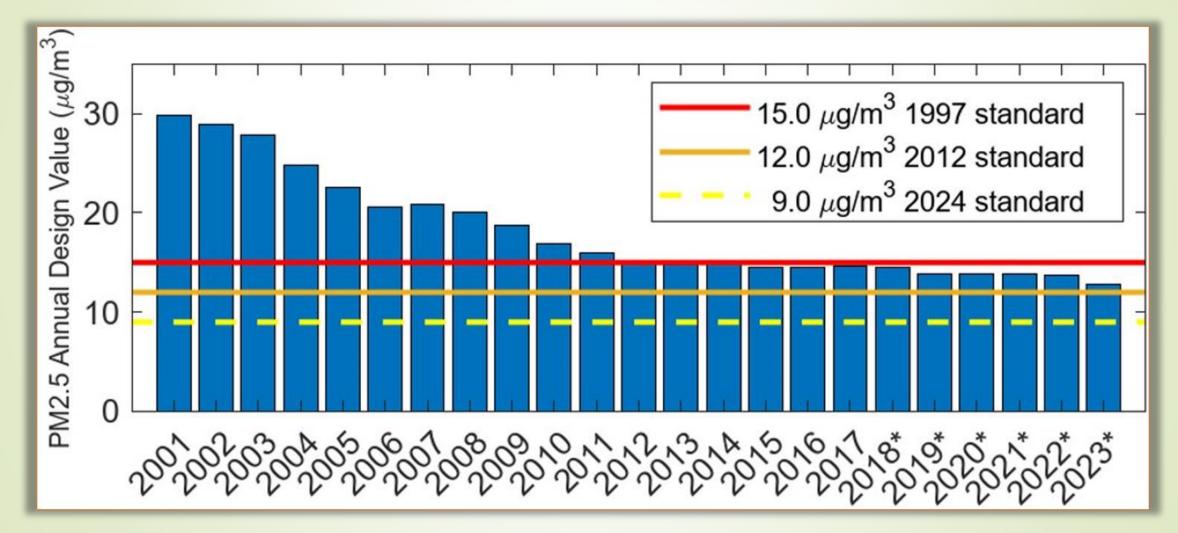
Serious

 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

^{*} Attainment expected based on preliminary data for 2023

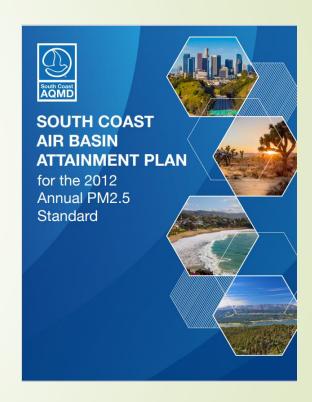
Annual PM2.5 Trend



^{*} Data likely to be approved as exceptional events by U.S. were removed

2024 PM2.5 Attainment Plan

- The region does not meet the 2012 annual PM2.5 national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) by the original attainment deadline of December 31, 2025
- To meet federal Clean Air Act requirements, a revised attainment plan (PM2.5 Attainment Plan) was prepared and submitted in 2024 seeking an extension on the attainment date from 2025 to 2030
 - 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 Section 188(e) requires a demonstration of Most Stringent Measures (MSM)* for areas that seek an extension of the attainment date
- NH3 (ammonia) was identified as a PM2.5 precursor for this region, and livestock is a source of NH3 emissions
- A comparison was made between South Coast AQMD livestock rules and other air districts rules:
 - Bay Area AQMD
 - Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD
 - Imperial Valley AQMD
 - San Joaquin Valley APCD
- The comparison between air district rules noted similar mitigation measures to reduce emissions; however, different applicability thresholds are used

MSM is defined as: "is any permanent and enforceable control measure that achieves the most stringent emissions reductions in direct PM_{2.5} emissions and/or emissions of PM_{2.5} 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_{2.5} NAAQS nonattainment area."*

^{* 81} FR 58151; 40 CFR Section 51.1000.

2024 PM2.5 Attainment Plan (Cont'd)

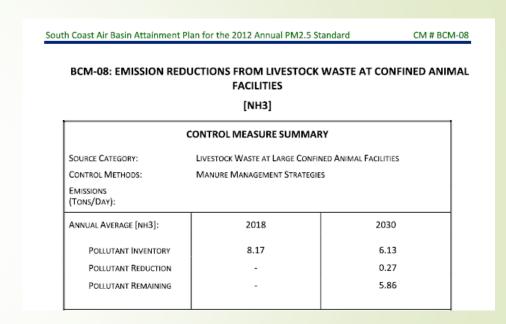
The following table compares local air district livestock rule applicability thresholds

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

Two livestock rules have lower applicability thresholds

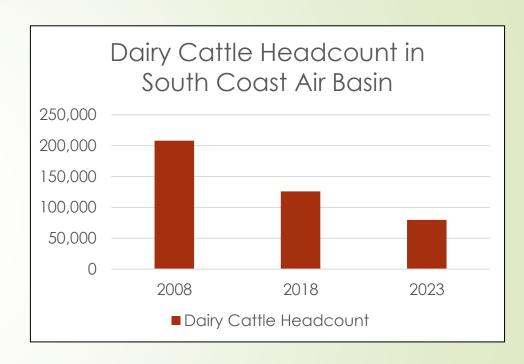
2024 PM2.5 Attainment Plan (Cont'd)

- As part of a comprehensive PM2.5 control strategy, the 2024 PM2.5 Attainment Plan identified control measures for both directly emitted PM2.5 and PM2.5 precursor emissions
- Control Measure BCM-08: Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste at Confined Animal Facilities
 - Identified further ammonia reductions by extending existing requirements to implement mitigation measures to facilities with lower animal populations
 - The existing livestock facility mitigation measures are currently implemented at larger facilities in South Coast AQMD and at smaller facilities in two other areas classified as non-attainment for PM2.5
- The PM2.5 Attainment Plan was adopted by South Coast AQMD in June 2024



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 districts or states
 - Applicable to all emission sources of PM2.5 and PM2.5 precursors
- 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
 - Implement PM 2.5 Attainment Plan Control measure BCM-08: Emission Reductions from Livestock Waste at Confined Animal Facilities



 Dairy cattle population in the South Coast Air Basin has decreased steadily over the last two decades

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 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)
- LCAFs are required to submit a permit application, facility information, and an emissions mitigation plan
 - Rule 223 Appendix A provides a list of mitigation measures for different livestock operations and source categories
 - Facilities select from a list of mitigation measures for implementation
- 16 dairy farm and one poultry facility have Rule 223 permits

(E).	Handling of Solid Manure or Separated Solids:				
	Owners/operators that handle or store solid manure or separated solids outside the				
	animal housing shall incorporate at least two (2) of the following mitigation				
	measures:				
	Class One Mitigation Measures				
1.	Cover dry manure piles outside the pens with a waterproof covering from October				
	through May, except for times, not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours per year, when				
	wind events remove the covering. The covering shall be in accordance with				
	applicable recommendations in NRCS Agricultural Waste Management Field				
	Handbook Chapter 10 Section 651.1003, or more recent NRCS guidance.				
2.	Cover dry separated solids outside the pens with a waterproof covering from				
	October through May, except for times, not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours each,				
	when wind events remove the covering. The covering shall be in accordance with				
	NRCS Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook Chapter 10 Section				
	651.1003 or more recent NRCS guidance.				
3.	Remove manure from the facility within seventy-two (72) hours of removal from				
	the pens or corrals.				
4.	Implement alternative mitigation measure(s), not listed above, subject to approval				
	of the Executive Officer.				
	Class Two Mitigation Measures				
5.	Compost manure removed from pens with an aerated static pile vented to a biofilter				
	or other control device with at least 80% control efficiency designed, constructed,				
	operated, and maintained in accordance with NRCS Practice				

Proposed
Amended Rule 223



Proposed Rule Amendments

- Proposed Amended Rule 223 (Renamed) Requirements for Confined Animal Facilities (PAR 223)
- PAR 223 would lower the applicability thresholds for a Large Confined Animal Facility (LCAF) to align with the most stringent thresholds

LARGE CONFINED ANIMAL FACILITY (LCAF) means any confined animal facility that maintains on any one day: 5001,000 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 400,000650,000 or more chickens including 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 400,000650,000 or more ducks; or

30,000 or more rabbits or other animals.

Proposed Rule Amendments (continued)

- Permits are required for Large Confined Animal Facility, paragraph (c)(1)
- Separate compliance timeline established for dairy farms affected by new thresholds, paragraph (c)(6)
 - Submit facility information and permit application no later than January 1, 2027
 - Obtain permit to operate no later than January 1, 2029

(c) Requirements

(1) On or after January 15, 2007, an An owner or operator of an LCAF, shall not build, erect, install, alter, replace, or operate any LCAF without first obtaining written authorization from the Executive Officer, except as provided in paragraph (c)(6). The permit application shall include:



- (6) An owner or operator of an LCAF that maintains 500 to 999 Milking Cows or 400,000 to 649,999 chickens including laying hens, or 400,000 to 649,999 ducks, shall:
 - (A) Submit a complete permit application with the information required by subparagraphs (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(E) no later than January 1, 2027; and
 - (B) Comply with paragraph (c)(1) no later than January 1, 2029.

Proposed Rule Amendments (continued)

- Annual compliance plan submittals currently required, paragraph (c)(4)
- PAR 223 proposing to amend this provision to require an updated plan only if there are changes in operation
- Dairy farms affected by new thresholds are provided separate compliance timeline
 - Comply with paragraph (c)(4) by 2030

(c) Requirements

On or before January 15, 2008, and each year thereafter, the An owner or operator of an LCAF, shall submit an updated Emissions Mitigation Plan if there are changes in facility operation or the feasibility of mitigation measures an annual compliance plan that updates the information required by subparagraphs (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(E) of this rule, except as provided in paragraph (c)(7).



(7) An owner or operator of an LCAF that maintains 500 to 999 Milking Cows, or 400,000 to 649,999 chickens including laying hens, or 400,000 to 649,999 ducks, shall comply with paragraph (c)(4) after January 1, 2030.

Proposed Rule Amendments (concluded)

Updates subdivision (a) Applicability

Removes outdated rule language

 Other minor administrative changes to improve rule clarity (a) Applicability

This rule establishes the permitting requirements for agricultural sources subject to permit as a result of California Health & Safety Code Section 40724.6 as effective January 1, 2004 and federal and state Clean Air Act requirements. A written Permit to Operate shall be required for all Large Confined Animal Facilities.

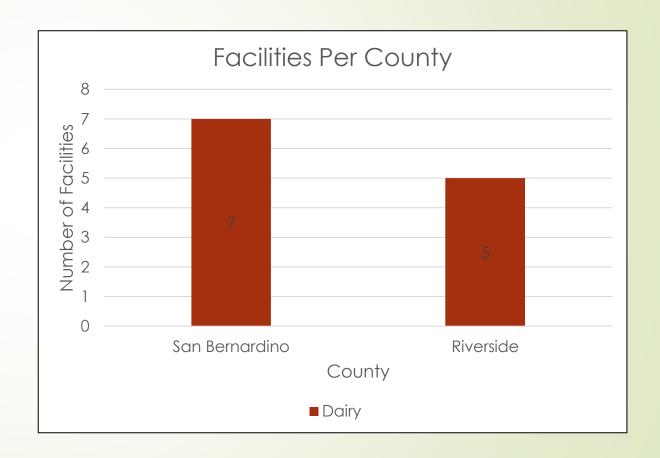
i) Existing Permitted Facilities

Operators that have obtained a LCAF permit on or before June 2, 2006, or submitted a complete application to the District to obtain a LCAF permit on or before June 2, 2006, satisfy the information requirements of sub-clauses (c)(1)(A) through (c)(1)(D) of this rule for initial permitting.

Proposed Amended Rule 223 – Regulatory Impacts

PAR 223 Preliminary Analysis of Potentially Impacted Facilities

- Facility search has identified
 - Twelve dairy farms
 - No impacted poultry farms
 - No impacted duck farms





Proposed Rule Amendment - Regulatory Impacts

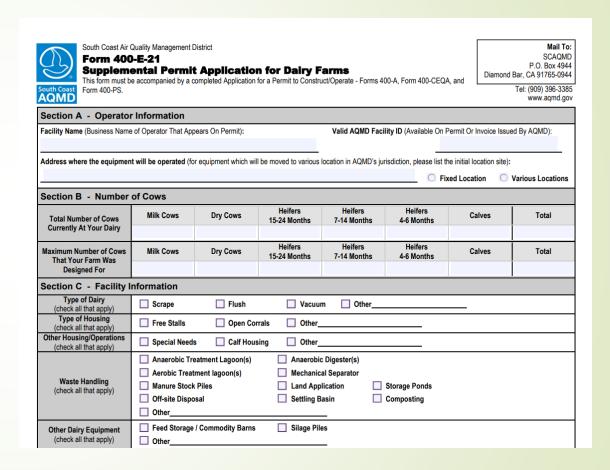
- Livestock facilities that meet the revised lower applicability thresholds would be subject to PAR 223 requirements
 - Permit application, facility information, and an emissions mitigation plan proposed to be submitted no later than January 1, 2027
- Control measures identified in the mitigation plan must be implemented within 12 months of the date that the permit is approved or by January 1, 2029, whichever is earlier

Emissions Reductions Estimates

- Baseline emissions were estimated based on emission factors
 - The 12 impacted facilities emit about 0.85 tons of ammonia per day
- A review of mitigation measures determined that ammonia emission reductions can be estimated for the three source categories:
 - Feed operations
 - Handling of solid manure or separated solids
 - Land application of manure
- Facilities are anticipated to be currently implementing these mitigations measures
- PAR 223 results in enforceable measures (codified in permits) that allows for emissions reductions to be quantifiable, permanent, enforceable, and surplus to the baseline inventory
 - Total ammonia emissions reductions is estimated at approximately 21% relative to baseline inventory (0.18 tons per day)

Cost Impacts

- Costs that incur under PAR 223 will come from preparation of the emissions mitigation plan and associated permitting fees
 - Permit processing fees approximately \$2,411 per facility
 - Annual permit renewal fee approximately \$550 per facility
- Minimal operational costs are expected



Socioeconomic Impact Assessment and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

- Socioeconomic analysis for PAR 223 will consider:
 - Types of affected industries, including small businesses
 - Potential actions to be taken to comply with PAR 223 requirements
 - Range of probable costs, including costs to industry or business
 - Other elements typically included in the Draft Staff Report
- Preliminary analysis indicates estimated annual costs will be less than \$1M
- Socioeconomic Impact Assessment will be made available in the Draft Staff Report at least 30 days prior to the Public Hearing on June 6, 2025 (subject to change)

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

- Staff is reviewing PAR 223 to determine if it will result in any potential adverse environmental impacts
- Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared based on the analysis

Key Dates

Action	Date
Written Comments Due	April 9, 2025
Stationary Source Committee	April 18, 2025
Set Hearing	May 2, 2025
Public Hearing	June 6, 2025

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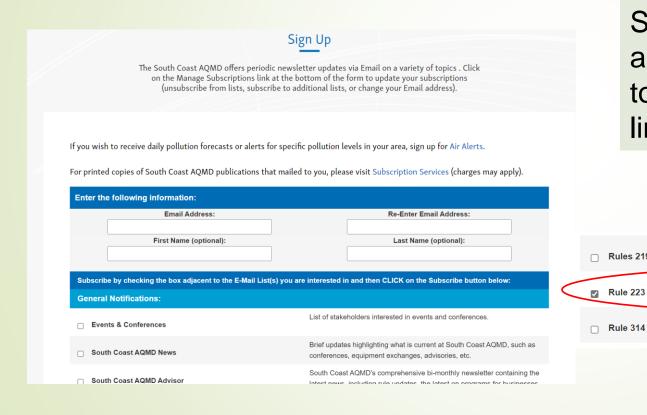
CEQA and Socioeconomic Analysis

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