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California Air Resources Board

1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812

Submitted electronically at:

http://www.arb.ca.gov/lispub/comm/bclist.php

To the California Air Resources board and staff:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft 2022 State Strategy for the State Implementation Plan January 31, 2022 (SIP). The following 50 community-based, environmental health and justice, air quality, labor, public health, environmental, and sustainable agriculture groups submit these comments for your consideration.

We strongly support the inclusion in the SIP of a regulatory strategy in partnership with the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to reduce Reactive Organic Gas (ROG) emissions from agricultural pesticide use in California, with a particular emphasis on creating a regulatory framework to establish and attain ambitious pesticide use reduction targets. DPR has not updated its commitment to reduce ROG emissions since the 1994 SIP, when the regulatory target was 80ppb.

We recommend that the SIP include a meaningful target to reduce ROG emissions from pesticides and that CARB staff begin modeling pesticide ROG emissions and their contribution to ozone.

The proposed draft includes the following language on p.27:

"Pesticides are used in commercial and agricultural operations across the State and are a source of ROG and other types of emissions. This measure would involve CARB working with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to develop new regulations to further reduce ROG emissions from commercial and agricultural pesticides used in California through reformulation, reduced usage, and innovative technologies and practices.

CARB staff is coordinating with the Department of Pesticide Regulation and continuing to explore this suggested measure; it may or may not ultimately be included in the 2022 State SIP Strategy, or included in the form described here."

Our specific recommendations for wording changes in the second paragraph are as follows:

"CARB staff is coordinating with the Department of Pesticide Regulation and will request that DPR complete a strategy by the end of 2023 for reducing ROG emissions by 75% from 2020 levels in high pesticide use air basins by 2037. CARB will request that the strategy include the following tactics: reduced usage, reformulation, innovative technologies and agroecological practices."

We also recommend that CARB model pesticide ROG emissions and their contribution to ground-level ozone.

These recommendations are crucial for the following five reasons:

1. Ozone nonattainment areas include counties with high pesticide use.

CARB has identified ten areas in California that will need to develop a state implementation plan because they are moderate to extreme nonattainment areas

for the 2015 70 ppb ozone standard. One of the "extreme" areas is the San Joaquin Valley. The eight counties that make up the San Joaquin Valley Area are the eight counties with the highest pesticide use in California, totaling over 130 million pounds annually. Ventura County (identified as "serious" nonattainment) is also a high pesticide use county (over six million pounds annually).

2. According to CARB, VOCs are an important precursor, or component in the formation of ground level ozone. Pesticides are an important source of VOCs.

DPR's most recent annual report about VOC emissions concludes that emissions of VOCs in the San Joaquin Valley from pesticides are over 16 tons per day. In Ventura County emissions are over one ton per day.

3. Adding pesticide use to the state strategy helps CARB achieve the agency's environmental justice goals.

Six of the eight counties in the San Joaquin nonattainment area are <u>majority</u> <u>Latinx</u>¹. In addition, pesticide use has been included as an important indicator in California's mapping tool to identify where people are especially vulnerable to pollution (CalEnviroScreen). Researchers at the California Environmental Protection Agency found that pesticides were the pollutants with the <u>greatest racial and income disparities</u>² in the state. Almost all pesticides used in the state were in the California zip codes with the highest proportion of people of color.

4. Pesticide use is a state-regulated activity, and therefore one that can be addressed in the state strategy.

The draft strategy notes that federally regulated emissions of NOx exceeded state regulated sources in 2020, and are expected to be double state regulated emissions by 2030. This limits CARB's ability to reduce ozone levels by continuing to reduce NOx emissions. Requiring pesticide reduction strategies increases the ability of California to reduce ozone levels through state action.

5. Reducing pesticide VOC emissions can also help meet CARB's carbon neutrality goals.

One statewide strategy for reducing pesticide VOC emissions is increasing certified organic acreage. Organic growers use fewer pesticides, and organic practices build healthy soil. At UC Davis's Russell Ranch, a long-term comparison of organic and conventional cropping systems found that the organic

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¹ https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/california/hispanic-or-latino-population-percentage#map

² https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4605180/

system <u>sequestered significantly more soil carbon</u>³ than any of the other systems studied. Therefore, reducing VOC emissions through reducing pesticide use via organic agriculture adoption can have the added benefit of significant soil carbon sequestration.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

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Sincerely,

Jane Sellen and Sarah Aird, Co-Directors

Californians for Pesticide Reform

Michael Green, CEO

Center for Environmental Health

Paulina Torres, Staff Attorney

Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment

Catherine Garoupa White, Executive Director

Central Valley Air Quality Coalition

Gary Hughes, California Policy Monitor

Biofuelwatch

Thomas Helme, Coordinator

California Environmental Justice Coalition (CEJC)

Barbara Sattler, Leadership Council

California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice

Anne Katten, Pesticide and Work Health and Safety Specialist

California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation

Jonathan Evans, Environmental Health Legal Director

Center for Biological Diversity

Dr. Ann Lopez, Executive Director

Center for Farmworker Families

Kevin Hamilton, Co-Executive Director

Central California Asthma Collaborative

³ https://calag.ucanr.edu/archive/?type=pdf&article=ca.2017a0022

Nayamin Martinez, Executive Director

Central California Environmental Justice Network

Sarait Martinez, Executive Director

Centro Binacional para el Desarrollo Indígena Oaxaqueño

Cathryn Couch, CEO

Ceres Community Project

Ken Szutu, Executive Director

Citizen Air Monitoring Network

Jesus Alonso, Kern Community Organizer

Clean Water Action

Maria Reyes, President

Coalition Advocating for Pesticide Safety – Tulare County

Nichole Warwick, Leadership Institute Programs Manager

Daily Acts

Jan Dietrick, Executive Director

Dietrick Institute for Applied Insect Ecology

Catherine Dodd, Ph.D., RN, Policy Advisor

Families Advocating for Chemical and Toxics Safety - FACTS

Dr. Astrid M. Calderas. Executive Director

Flight Pattern Kids - Environmental Health Research Group FPK -

Environmental Justice Investigations

Rebecca Burgess, Executive Director

Fibershed

Liat Meitzenheimer, President

Fresh Air Vallejo

Ronald J. Martin, Ph.D., President

Fresnans against Fracking

Lauren Ornelas, Founder

Food Empowerment Project

Lisa Archer, Director, Food and Agriculture Program

Friends of the Earth U.S

Kimberly McCoy, Project Director

Fresno Building Healthy Communities

Bradley Angel, Executive Director

Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice

Catherine Dodd, Ph.D. RN, Policy Advisor

Healing the Health System

Lourdes Herrera, Director

Madera Coalition for Community Justice

Cesar Lara. Executive Director

Monterey Bay Central Labor Council

Miriam Rotkin-Ellman, Senior Scientist/Director of Toxics

Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)

Eli Tizcareño & Hektor Calderon, CA Campaigns Director & CA Organizer

National Young Farmers Coalition

Kim Konte, Founder

Non-Toxic Neighborhoods

Margaret Reeves, Senior Scientist

Pesticide Action Network

Martha Dina Arguello, Executive Director

Physicians for Social Responsibility – Los Angeles

Oussama Mokeddem, Director of State Policy

Public Health Advocates

Ron Whitehurst, Owner/Pest Control Advisor

Rincon-Vitova Insectaries, Inc.

Yanely Martinez, Monterey County Organizer

Safe Ag Safe Schools – Monterey Bay

Miriam Limov, Farm Institute Associate

Sierra Harvest

Keith Schildt Chair, Legislative Policy Committee

Slow Food California

Megan Kaun, Director

Sonoma Safe Ag Safe Schools

Sibella Kraus, President

Sustainable Agriculture Education

Ellie Cohen, CEO

The Climate Center

Xavier Morales, Executive Director **The Praxis Project**

Marylia Kelley, Executive Director **Tri-Valley Cares**

Bianca Lopez, Co-Founder/Project Director Valley Improvement Projects (VIP)

Jan Dietrick, Policy Team Leader 350 Ventura County Climate Hub

Teresa Gomez, Organizer

Ventura County Coalition Advocating for Pesticide Safety

Janice Schroeder, Core Member
West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs