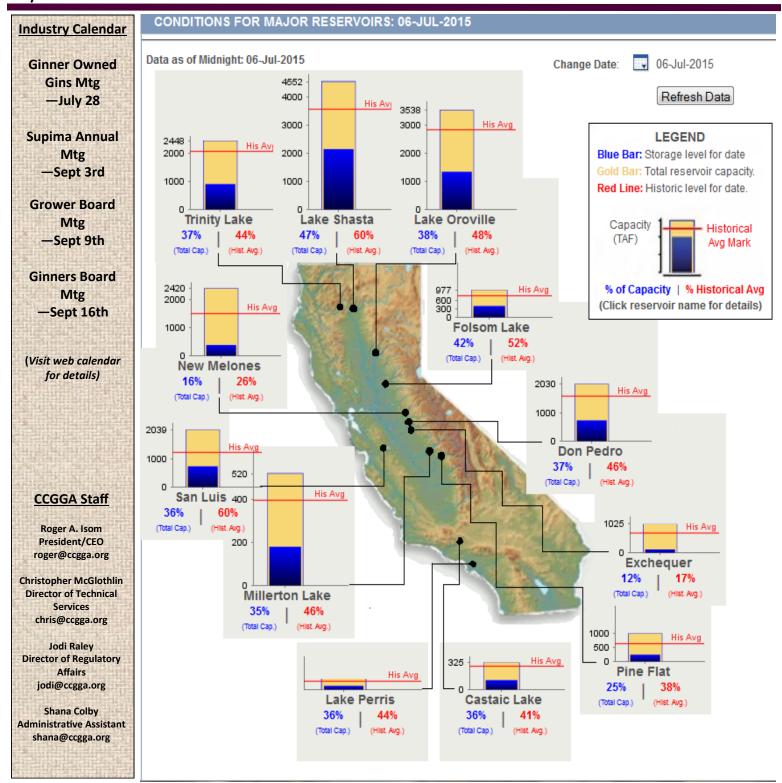
Newsletter of the California Cotton Ginners and Growers Associations



The Cotton Chronicle

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Cotton Board Hosts First Women in Ag Tour

The Cotton Board hosted its first ever "Women in Ag Tour," of Cotton Incorporated in Raleigh, NC as part of the annual Producer Tour Program. CCGGA Director of Regulatory Affairs, Jodi Raley was one of the 64 tour attendees that represented 16 of the 17 cotton producing states in the United States. Additionally members Adriane Carbonel of Olam and Mari Martin attended to represent California Cotton. The women attending this tour consisted of producers, ginners, crop insurance agents, farm business managers and industry relations professionals. In addition to touring Cotton Incorporated's World Headquarters, attendees also heard from leaders of Cotton Incorporated on issues of product development, research and education and the marketing of cotton. The Director of Communications of the Arizona Farm Bureau, Julie Murphree, spoke to the group about the various communication channels available for cotton industry members to utilize "telling their story" and further promote the use of cotton. Mary Jane Buerkle, Director of Communications and Public Affairs of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. spoke on the Certified Producer Organization. The "Women in Ag Tour," ended with a panel discussion and tour at Syngenta.



Jodi Raley at of Cotton Incorporated in Raleigh, NC

State Air Board Takes Another Run at Forklifts

This past month, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) announced plans to revise its Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Engine Fleet Requirements (LSI Rule). Equipment subject to the current LSI Rule includes fork-lifts, sweepers/scrubbers, industrial tow tractors and air-

port ground support equipment that is fueled be either propane or gasoline. "In field" agricultural equipment like that used on the farm is exempt, but does not include equipment used at a huller or processor. In the proposed revisions, CARB wants to amend the rule to help meet very aggressive California air quality goals, including a 90% reduction in oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions by 2032, a 50% reduction in petroleum use by 2030, and an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. To do so, the primary goal of this regulation is part of an overarching program to achieve a "zero emissions transportation system" in California. This particular process would be conducted in two phases, beginning with a reporting and recordkeeping program, which then leads to an emissions reduction program to reduce emissions from LSI equipment. In the first phase, CARB is proposing to establish "reporting and labeling requirements", such as those currently used for off-road construction equipment. This means that each piece of equipment would have a label with an Equipment Identification Number (EIN) that would be white numbering on a blue background and each character will be 3 inches high by 1.5 inches in width. Then the entire fleet would have to be reported to CARB through an online database similar to the Truck Reporting

System (TRUCRS) or the Diesel Off-Road On-line Reporting System (DOORS). The second phase will begin with identifying zero emissions technologies and opportunities. While electric forklifts do exist, there are not many used in the field or first point of processing applications, such as hullers. This is due to the typically tougher terrain and heavy loads. CARB is hoping that through demonstration projects and incentive funding that electric equipment can be expanded into these types of applications. The Association has been actively involved in this issue, and is actively opposing the labeling and reporting requirements for equipment used at hullers, explaining that this use is seasonal in nature and not a large contributor to statewide emis-

sions. Meanwhile, the
Association is working
however to secure incentive funding for new equipment for hullers and processors, where this type of equipment can be utilized and the company can afford their portion of the cost.



<u>California Association of Grower Gins Meeting Coming</u> **Soon**

The Annual Meeting of the California Association of Grower Gins will be held in Lake Tahoe on Tuesday, July 28th through Thursday, July 30th. This year's meeting will be held at the Lake Tahoe Resort Hotel right on the state line. The golf tournament will be held at the Edgewood Golf Course at Lake Tahoe, and their will be a special evening dinner on Wednesday evening with a cooking class and wine tasting event by Bella Tahoe catering. Hotel reservations must be made directly with the hotel at (530)544-5400 or online at www.tahoeresorthotel.com. For details, please contact Matt Toste at (559)945-2201.

State Air Monitoring Results: Most Pesticides Well Below Health Screening Levels

Once again, air monitoring results released from the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) show that most of the monitored pesticides, in various rural agricultural communities, were found well below levels that indicate a health concern or need for further evaluation. "DPR's Air Monitoring Program, which is based on good scientific data, shows our overall approach is working to protect Californians as pesticides are used to grow food for the nation." said Brian Leahy, Director of DPR. California is the only state that monitors air as part of its continuous reevaluation of pesticides to ensure the protection of workers, public health and the environment. It monitors and analyzes 32 pesticides and 5 breakdown products in six communities: Salinas (Monterey County), Shafter (Kern County) and Ripon (San Joaquin County) which DPR directly monitors and Ventura, Santa Maria (Santa Barbara County) and Watsonville (Santa Cruz County) which the Air Resources Board (ARB) monitors at DPRs request. The key findings from this year's 2014 air monitoring results include:

- Of the 32 pesticides and five breakdown products that were monitored, 14 could not be detected at all and 12 were only detected at trace levels.
- At all monitored sites, levels of the pesticide 1,3-D were significantly lower than in 2013, in some case as much as 50 per cent lower. Part of that can be attributed to the fact that in February 2014 DPR lowered the amount of 1,3
 D that some regions may use.
- In 2014, chloropicrin was detected at one site (Santa Maria) slightly above a DPR screening level for a 4-week time period. The screening level is set by DPR to determine if a

- more detailed evaluation is needed. It does not mean a significant increased health risk. (In Jan 2015 DPR took action to reduce exposures to chloropicrin).
- At one site (Shafter), the average 1-year concentration of 1,3-D detected was significantly less than in 2013. However the pesticide, a carcinogen, was detected at a level that if continued for a lifetime of 70 years, would be above a DPR regulatory target. Exceeding a regulatory target does not mean that adverse health effect will occur, but it does mean that the current restrictions on the pesticide's use may need to be modified to protect public health. (DPR is conducting a detailed scientific assessment of 1,3-D, including analyzing the applications and weather conditions during the time high concentrations were detected to reduce future air concentrations).

In 2011 DPR formed the <u>DPR's air monitoring network</u> to monitor 32 pesticides and five pesticide breakdown products in three California communities: Salinas (Monterey County), Shafter (Kern County) and Ripon (San Joaquin County). The pesticides were selected based on their potential health risks and the amount used. They include all the major fumigants, as well as chlorpyrifos.

Association Participates in BDCP Meeting

This past month, the Association participated in a meeting on the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) with **Karla Nemeth**, Deputy Secretary for Water Policy at the California Natural Resources Agency. The conversation focused on the recent changes announced by the administration, which now includes a plan to accelerate long-stalled Delta environmental projects, including critical habitat, wetlands and floodplain restoration, while fixing California's



Deputy Secretary Karla Nemeth listens to concerns from WAPA and other AG organizations on BDCP

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aging water infrastructure system. Included is focused project to conduct more than 30,000 acres of delta habitat restoration and protection on managed wetlands, floodplain and tidal and sub-tidal habitat, as well as aquatic, riparian and upland habitat projects. The other update to the plan centered on two (2) 40 foot diameter tunnels to deliver 9,000 cubic feet per second of water through the delta, and providing levee protection. Furthermore, the project would reinstate a more natural direction of river flows in the South Delta, and includes new criteria to protect spring outflow in the Bay, and to protect Sacramento River flows and fish. Critical pieces include new state of the art fish screens, relocated and redesigned intake facilities. Concerns expressed at the meeting included cost of the system to growers, actual water provided, and potential benefits of the system including lowered salinity levels of water delivered to farmers. The Association was represented by President/CEO Roger Isom and Director of Regulatory Affairs Jodi Raley.

<u>State Water Board Releases Second Draft of Composting Regulations</u>

Earlier this year, the State Water Board joined CalRecycle, and the Air District in providing separate regulations for composting operations. The SWB sees active composting

as potentially hazardous to groundwater quality based on the types of compost that is being created, specifically nitrogen based compost. The purpose of these regulations is to bring composting activities under General Waste Discharge Requirements (which would be subject to yearly-increasing fees that the Association is also fighting), and require various groundwater tests, as well as composting pile sampling tests every quarter. Another issue that the SWB draft creates is another list of definitions. "Ag Material" used for composting is categorized differently than other state agencies' regulations. For example, manure is classified as a Tier 2 feedstock and is purposefully excluded under that "Ag-Material" category, which can eliminate potential exemptions available. The exemptions that are provided in the draft

do include Agprocessing byproducts as exempted Ag material. Stay tuned for information on updated drafts.

