

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1302

59th Legislature
2005 Regular Session

Passed by the House March 10, 2005
Yeas 64 Nays 32

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2005
Yeas 35 Nays 7

President of the Senate

Approved

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Richard Nafziger, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1302** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Chief Clerk

FILED

**Secretary of State
State of Washington**

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1302

Passed Legislature - 2005 Regular Session

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

By House Committee on Natural Resources, Ecology & Parks (originally sponsored by Representatives Kagi, Jarrett and B. Sullivan)

READ FIRST TIME 02/10/05.

1 AN ACT Relating to burn ban triggers; and amending RCW 70.94.473
2 and 70.94.030.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 70.94.473 and 1998 c 342 s 8 are each amended to read
5 as follows:

6 (1) Any person in a residence or commercial establishment which has
7 an adequate source of heat without burning wood shall:

8 (a) Not burn wood in any solid fuel burning device whenever the
9 department has determined under RCW 70.94.715 that any air pollution
10 episode exists in that area;

11 (b) Not burn wood in any solid fuel burning device except those
12 which are either Oregon department of environmental quality phase II or
13 United States environmental protection agency certified or certified by
14 the department under RCW 70.94.457(1) or a pellet stove either
15 certified or issued an exemption by the United States environmental
16 protection agency in accordance with Title 40, Part 60 of the code of
17 federal regulations, in the geographical area and for the period of
18 time that a first stage of impaired air quality has been determined, by

1 the department or any authority, for that area. A first stage of
2 impaired air quality is reached when:

3 (i) Fine particulates ((ten microns and smaller in diameter)) are
4 at an ambient level of ((sixty)) thirty-five micrograms per cubic meter
5 measured on a twenty-four hour average ((or when carbon monoxide is at
6 an ambient level of eight parts of contaminant per million parts of air
7 by volume measured on an eight hour average)); and

8 (ii) Forecasted meteorological conditions are not expected to allow
9 levels of fine particulates to decline below thirty-five micrograms per
10 cubic meter for a period of forty-eight hours or more from the time
11 that the fine particulates are measured at the trigger level; and

12 (c) Not burn wood in any solid fuel burning device in a
13 geographical area and for the period of time that a second stage of
14 impaired air quality has been determined by the department or any
15 authority, for that area. A second stage of impaired air quality is
16 reached when ((particulates ten microns and smaller in diameter are at
17 an ambient level of one hundred five micrograms per cubic meter
18 measured on a twenty four hour average)):

19 (i) A first stage of impaired air quality has been in force and not
20 been sufficient to reduce the increasing fine particle pollution trend;

21 (ii) Fine particulates are at an ambient level of sixty micrograms
22 per cubic meter measured on a twenty-four hour average; and

23 (iii) Forecasted meteorological conditions are not expected to
24 allow levels of fine particulates to decline below sixty micrograms per
25 cubic meter for a period of forty-eight hours or more from the time
26 that the fine particulates are measured at the trigger level.

27 (2) Actions of the department and local air pollution control
28 authorities under this section shall preempt actions of other state
29 agencies and local governments for the purposes of controlling air
30 pollution from solid fuel burning devices, except where authorized by
31 chapter 199, Laws of 1991.

32 **Sec. 2.** RCW 70.94.030 and 1993 c 252 s 2 are each amended to read
33 as follows:

34 ((Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context,
35 the following words and phrases as hereinafter used in this chapter
36 shall have the following meanings:)) The definitions in this section

1 apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires
2 otherwise.

3 (1) "Air contaminant" means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other
4 particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination
5 thereof.

6 (2) "Air pollution" is presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or
7 more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such
8 characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to
9 human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably
10 interfere with enjoyment of life and property. For the purpose of this
11 chapter, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in
12 compliance with chapter 17.21 RCW.

13 (3) "Air quality standard" means an established concentration,
14 exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of an air contaminant or
15 multiple contaminants in the ambient air which shall not be exceeded.

16 (4) "Ambient air" means the surrounding outside air.

17 (5) "Authority" means any air pollution control agency whose
18 jurisdictional boundaries are coextensive with the boundaries of one or
19 more counties.

20 (6) "Best available control technology" (BACT) means an emission
21 limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air
22 pollutant subject to regulation under this chapter emitted from or that
23 results from any new or modified stationary source, that the permitting
24 authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy,
25 environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is
26 achievable for such a source or modification through application of
27 production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques,
28 including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel
29 combustion techniques for control of each such a pollutant. In no
30 event shall application of "best available control technology" result
31 in emissions of any pollutants that will exceed the emissions allowed
32 by any applicable standard under 40 C.F.R. Part 60 and Part 61, as they
33 exist on July 25, 1993, or their later enactments as adopted by
34 reference by the director by rule. Emissions from any source utilizing
35 clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this subsection shall
36 not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required
37 under the definition of BACT as it existed prior to enactment of the
38 (~~{federal}~~) federal clean air act amendments of 1990.

1 (7) "Best available retrofit technology" (BART) means an emission
2 limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the
3 application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for
4 each pollutant that is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The
5 emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis,
6 taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of
7 compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of
8 compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at
9 the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of
10 improvement in visibility that might reasonably be anticipated to
11 result from the use of the technology.

12 (8) "Board" means the board of directors of an authority.

13 (9) "Control officer" means the air pollution control officer of
14 any authority.

15 (10) "Department" or "ecology" means the department of ecology.

16 (11) "Emission" means a release of air contaminants into the
17 ambient air.

18 (12) "Emission standard" and "emission limitation" mean a
19 requirement established under the federal clean air act or this chapter
20 that limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air
21 contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating
22 to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous
23 emission reduction, and any design, equipment, work practice, or
24 operational standard adopted under the federal clean air act or this
25 chapter.

26 (13) "Fine particulate" means particulates with a diameter of two
27 and one-half microns and smaller.

28 (14) "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) means for any source
29 that rate of emissions that reflects:

30 (a) The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the
31 implementation plan of any state for such class or category of source,
32 unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that
33 such limitations are not achievable; or

34 (b) The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in
35 practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more
36 stringent.

37 In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed

1 new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount
2 allowable under applicable new source performance standards.

3 ~~((+14))~~ (15) "Modification" means any physical change in, or
4 change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that
5 increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or
6 that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously
7 emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the
8 definition of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States
9 Code, and with rules implementing that section.

10 ~~((+15))~~ (16) "Multicounty authority" means an authority which
11 consists of two or more counties.

12 ~~((+16))~~ (17) "New source" means (a) the construction or
13 modification of a stationary source that increases the amount of any
14 air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emission
15 of any air contaminant not previously emitted, and (b) any other
16 project that constitutes a new source under the federal clean air act.

17 ~~((+17))~~ (18) "Permit program source" means a source required to
18 apply for or to maintain an operating permit under RCW 70.94.161.

19 ~~((+18))~~ (19) "Person" means an individual, firm, public or private
20 corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision of the
21 state, municipality, or governmental agency.

22 ~~((+19))~~ (20) "Reasonably available control technology" (RACT)
23 means the lowest emission limit that a particular source or source
24 category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology
25 that is reasonably available considering technological and economic
26 feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an
27 individual source or source category taking into account the impact of
28 the source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls,
29 the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the
30 impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and
31 operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for a
32 source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and
33 opportunity for comment are afforded.

34 ~~((+20))~~ (21) "Silvicultural burning" means burning of wood fiber
35 on forest land consistent with the provisions of RCW 70.94.660.

36 ~~((+21))~~ (22) "Source" means all of the emissions units including
37 quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more
38 contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the

1 same person, or persons under common control, whose activities are
2 ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related
3 group of products.

4 ~~((+22+))~~ (23) "Stationary source" means any building, structure,
5 facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air contaminant.

6 (24) "Trigger level" means the ambient level of fine particulates,
7 measured in micrograms per cubic meter, that must be detected prior to
8 initiating a first or second stage of impaired air quality under RCW
9 70.94.473.

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