HOUSE BILL 2768

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Representatives Campbell, Hunt, and Wood

Read first time 01/16/08. Referred to Committee on Select Committee on Environmental Health.

- AN ACT Relating to changes in calling burn bans on solid fuel
- 2 burning devices; and amending RCW 70.94.473.

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- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 70.94.473 and 2007 c 339 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) Any person in a residence or commercial establishment which has an adequate source of heat without burning wood shall:
 - (a) Not burn wood in any solid fuel burning device whenever the department has determined under RCW 70.94.715 that any air pollution episode exists in that area;
 - (b) Not burn wood in any solid fuel burning device except those which are either Oregon department of environmental quality phase II or United States environmental protection agency certified or certified by the department under RCW 70.94.457(1) or a pellet stove either certified or issued an exemption by the United States environmental protection agency in accordance with Title 40, Part 60 of the code of federal regulations, in the geographical area and for the period of time that a first stage of impaired air quality has been determined, by

p. 1 HB 2768

the department or any authority, for that area. A first stage of impaired air quality is reached when $(\div$

- (i) Fine particulates are at an ambient level of thirty-five micrograms per cubic meter measured on a twenty four hour average; and (ii))) forecasted meteorological conditions are ((not expected to allow levels of fine particulates to decline below thirty-five micrograms per cubic meter for a period of forty-eight hours or more from the time that the fine particulates are measured at the trigger level)) predicted to cause fine particulate levels to exceed thirty-five micrograms per cubic meter, measured on a twenty-four hour average, within forty-eight hours; and
- (c)(i) Not burn wood in any solid fuel burning device in a geographical area and for the period of time that a second stage of impaired air quality has been determined by the department or any authority, for that area. A second stage of impaired air quality is reached when((\div)
- $\frac{(i)}{2}$) <u>a</u> first stage of impaired air quality has been in force and <u>has</u> not been sufficient to reduce the increasing fine particulate pollution trend($(\dot{\tau})$)_L
- $((\frac{(ii)}{)})$ fine particulates are at an ambient level of $((\frac{sixty}{)})$ 21 twenty-five micrograms per cubic meter measured on a twenty-four hour 22 average $((\div))$, and
 - ((\(\frac{\((\frac{\((\)}{\)}\))}{\(\)}\)) forecasted meteorological conditions are not expected to allow levels of fine particulates to decline below ((\(\frac{\(\)}{\)}\)) twenty-five micrograms per cubic meter for a period of ((\(\frac{\((\)}{\)}\)) twenty-four hours or more from the time that the fine particulates are measured at the trigger level.
 - (ii) A second stage burn ban may be called without calling a first stage burn ban only when all of the following occur and shall require the department or the local air pollution control authority calling a second stage burn ban under this subsection to comply with the requirements of subsection (4) of this section:
 - (A) Fine particulate levels have reached or exceeded twenty-five micrograms per cubic meter, measured on a twenty-four hour average;
- 35 <u>(B) Meteorological conditions have caused fine particulate levels</u> 36 to rise rapidly;
- 37 (C) Meteorological conditions are predicted to cause fine

HB 2768 p. 2

particulate levels to exceed the thirty-five micrograms per cubic meter, measured on a twenty-four hour average, within twenty-four hours; and

- (D) Meteorological conditions are highly likely to prevent sufficient dispersion of fine particulate.
- (2) ((Until June 30, 2009, an authority comprised of one county east of the crest of the Cascade mountains with a population of equal to or greater than four hundred thousand people, may determine by rule an alternative ambient air level of fine particulates that defines when a first stage and when a second stage of impaired air quality exists under subsection (1) of this section. All other criteria of subsection (1) of this section continue to apply to a county subject to this subsection.
- (3)) Actions of the department and local air pollution control authorities under this section shall preempt actions of other state agencies and local governments for the purposes of controlling air pollution from solid fuel burning devices, except where authorized by chapter 199, Laws of 1991.
- (3) The department or any local air pollution control authority that has called a second stage burn ban under the authority of subsection (1)(c)(ii) of this section shall, within ninety days, prepare a written report describing:
- (a) The meteorological conditions that resulted in their calling the second stage burn ban;
- (b) Whether the agency could have taken actions to avoid calling a second stage burn ban without calling a first stage burn ban; and
- (c) Any changes the department or authority is making to its procedures of calling first stage and second stage burn bans to avoid calling a second stage burn ban without first calling a first stage burn ban.
- After consulting with affected parties, the department shall prescribe the format of such a report and may also require additional information be included in the report. All reports shall be sent to the department and the department shall keep the reports on file for not less than five years and available for public inspection and copying in accordance with RCW 42.56.090.
- 37 <u>(4) The department and local air pollution control authorities</u> 38 <u>shall evaluate the effectiveness of the burn ban programs contained in</u>

p. 3 HB 2768

- 1 this section in avoiding fine particulate levels to exceed thirty-five
- 2 micrograms per cubic meter, measured on a twenty-four hour average, and
- 3 provide a joint report of the results to the legislature by September

4 1, 2011.

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