Air Pollution Control District - County of San Luis Obispo

SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Air Pollution Control District Guidelines and Procedures for Conducting Agricultural and Prescribed Burns Within the County of San Luis Obispo

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Section 1 – Introduction

1.1 The Smoke Management Program is designed to implement Title 17 Public Health of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as outlined in Section 80100, and to ensure compliance with Regulation V - Burning Provisions, Limitations and Prohibitions of the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (District). The County's goal is to achieve and maintain all state and federal ambient air quality standards related to PM10 and PM 2.5 through implementation of emission reduction measures, including the "Smoke Management Program (SMP)." The SMP objective is to employ smoke management techniques on all agricultural and prescribed burn projects to avoid smoke impacts to communities and all sensitive receptors in San Luis Obispo County. Effort will be made to continually look for methods and techniques to improve the County's Smoke Management Program.

1.2 The District derives its authority to regulate agricultural and prescribed burning activities and implement and enforce these smoke management guidelines from the Health and Safety Code, the California Code of Regulations – Title 17 and District Regulation V. The District stakeholders have created a cooperative working group to address common issues and provide a more explicit smoke management agreement, as well as addressing education and outreach efforts, and a compliance mechanism when and if needed. Since the District's current open burning regulations give the District authority to implement and enforce the Smoke Management Program, only minor modifications to Regulation V are anticipated as a result of development of this policy document. Once the Air Resources Board staff has reviewed the policy, the policy will be presented to the District Board at a regularly scheduled Board meeting open to the public.

1.3 The District has historically had a successful cooperative program to cover all agricultural and prescribed burning in San Luis Obispo County. The total number of acres burned yearly has remained fairly constant over the last decade or so, averaging around 20,000 acres per year. Approximately 65 percent of that acreage is burned as crop waste and agricultural management operations, with the remainder being CDF, Forest Service, BLM, Park Service, State Military, Range Improvement operations, Fire Safe Councils and local fire protection agencies.

The District has received approximately 900 complaints of all types in the past three years (1998-2000). Only approximately 28 complaints (excluding Camp Roberts) in those three years were regarding agricultural and prescribed burns. Burn projects at Camp Roberts had high numbers of complaints prior to implementing a Smoke Management Plan in 2000. No complaints were received in 2000 or 2001 for the approximately 11,500 acres (7600 acres in Monterey and 3900 acres in San Luis Obispo County) burned over six months at Camp Roberts.

The guidelines are divided into seven sections: permitting, registration and reporting, authorization, agricultural burns, prescribed and wildland burns, resources, and inspection and compliance. Each section details procedures to be used for that particular issue. Since smoke management is a complex endeavor that is affected by many variables, no written policy can cover every conceivable situation. These guidelines are designed to be used for general direction, but should not override common sense and good science in conducting burning in San Luis Obispo County.

Section 2 - Burn Permits

2.1 All agricultural and prescribed burning requires an APCD permit. Certain APCD permits may be issued by a designated agency.

2.2 A valid burn permit may also be required from the fire protection agency that has jurisdiction in the area of the proposed burn project.

2.3 All permits issued by any designated agency for any open burning must have a provision for specifying whether APCD approval is required prior to igniting the burn. No agricultural or prescribed burning is to be conducted pursuant to such permits without obtaining APCD approval as detailed in Section 4 - Burn Authorization.

2.4 Burning conducted pursuant to permits issued by the APCD or a designated agency must comply with all the conditions specified on the permits and in the burn prescription. Failure to abide by permit conditions is a violation of Section 41852 of the California Health and Safety Code and APCD Regulation V.

2.5 All permits issued for agricultural and prescribed burning by the APCD or designated agencies must contain the following words or words of similar import:

> "This permit is valid only on those days during which agricultural burning, including prescribed burning, is not prohibited by the State Air Resources Board or by the APCD pursuant to Section 41855 of the Health and Safety Code, and when burning on the lands identified herein has been approved by the APCD".

2.6 Special permits for agricultural or prescribed burning on no-burn days may be issued by the APCD if denial of such permits would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss. The San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner's office and the APCD work together to review agricultural and range improvement burn applications for burning on no-burn days. The two agencies use a common form to transmit information regarding projects. The Commissioner's office makes recommendations to the APCD regarding granting or denial of the project to burn on a no-burn day.

The APCD ensures no exceedences of air quality standards or smoke impacts on smoke sensitive areas by limiting the amount of burning that can occur pursuant to the issuance of such a permit. Each applicant for a no-burn day burn permit shall supply such additional information as is required by the APCD to make this determination.

Section 3 – Registration of Prescribed Burns and Reporting of Burns to ARB

3.1 All persons who desire to conduct planned wildland, prescribed and range improvement burning in the APCD in any particular calendar year must register their planned burn projects with the APCD. Written annual burn registrations shall be submitted to the APCD no later than the close of business on January 15th of each year. Written updates and late additions to this registration process will be accepted. For the general requirements for planned wildland, prescribed and range improvement burn projects see Section 6 of this document. The APCD requires submittal of smoke management plans (due under Section 6) 14 days in advance of a burn project.

The burn registration must include: the name and address of the permittee, including a contact person with phone number; a listing of all projects planned, with legal descriptions of their locations (township, range, section #); an estimate of the total acreage and/or tons of material to be burned; the scheduled month for each listed burn project; and a meteorological prescription addressing smoke management concerns.

3.2 The APCD will accept burn registrations/smoke management plan applications in whatever format the registrant wishes to use, as long as the required information is included in the registration/application. A list of all burn registrations will be provided to adjoining districts. The APCD will supply a generic burn registration/application and permit form to those burn registrants that so desire (See Appendix A).

3.3 A report of the agricultural and prescribed burning conducted each calendar year in the APCD is submitted to ARB within 45 days of the end of each calendar year. The report includes the estimated tonnage and/or acreage for each type of waste burned from both agricultural and prescribed burning in San Luis Obispo County.

3.4 The APCD also reports all special permits (no-burn day permits) issued each calendar year within 45 days of the end of the year. This report includes the number of such permits issued, the date of issuance of each permit, the person or persons to whom the permit was issued, an estimate of the quantity and type of wastes burned pursuant to the permit, and a summary of the reasons why denial of each permit would have threatened imminent and substantial economic loss.

3.5 The APCD has an electronic tracking and reporting system for agricultural and prescribed burning and will continue using this system for purposes of the Smoke Management Program. Once the Air Resources Board establishes an electronic reporting system (PFIRS or its successor) for agricultural and prescribed burning, the APCD will modify this section of its Smoke Management Program to participate in the reporting system, unless the system requires considerable APCD resources.

3.6 The term "prescribed burn" used throughout this document includes Forest Management, Range Improvement, Wildland Vegetation Management, Wildland/Urban Interface and all other managed wildland fires.

Section 4 - Burn Authorization System

4.1 The APCD operates a daily burn authorization system that regulates agricultural and prescribed burning. The burn authorization system specifies the amount, timing, and conditions for burn projects on a daily basis within the APCD boundaries.

4.2 The purpose of the burn authorization system is to minimize smoke impacts in smoke sensitive areas, avoid cumulative smoke impacts, and prevent public nuisance. As such, all burn authorization requests are evaluated first by these considerations.

4.3 In evaluating burn authorization requests the APCD considers the following factors:

- air quality;
- meteorological conditions expected during burning;
- types and amounts of materials to be burned;
- location and timing of materials to be burned;
- locations of smoke sensitive receptors;
- smoke from all burning activities, including burning in neighboring air districts or regions which may affect the air quality in this district; and
- cumulative impacts from all burning activities.

4.4 Prescribed, Wildland and Range Improvement Burn authorizations are given on a first come - first served basis. County Stakeholders, the APCD and adjoining districts will coordinate to avoid conflicts in burn planning, which ensures that burns preserve air quality and avoid complaints. Adjoining districts will be notified if adverse smoke impacts from a burn are likely. Once a burn authorization is given it will only be rescinded if meteorological conditions change such that adverse air quality impacts, including complaints, are likely, or if burning by a fire protection agency to abate an imminent fire hazard is suddenly and unexpectedly required in the same area.

4.5 General agricultural burning (small quantities) is authorized upon issuance of the burn permit (Appendix C). Burning can only be conducted on a burn day and subject to the conditions on the burn permit. Coordination between the APCD and small quantity agricultural burners will preserve air quality and avoid complaints. Appendix B - 80145 (b) Supporting Documentation describes the APCD's requested option for an alternative burn authorization system for small quantity agricultural burning. The documentation includes information on acreage in agricultural use versus burned acreage, tonnage, agricultural and prescribed fire burn complaints, and a description of the stakeholder and APCD interaction to preserve air quality and avoid complaints.

4.6 A prescribed burn authorization from the APCD only authorizes the ignition of a burn if the smoke management conditions given in the burn registration are met at the time of ignition and will be met for the duration of the burn. A burn authorization does not relieve the burner from meeting the conditions of the burn registration plan for the specific burn. It is the burner's responsibility to make sure all conditions listed in the burn registration plan are met prior to ignition. To validate the specific smoke transport

conditions that exist on each site we ask the burn operators to either release a helium filled balloon or ignite a pile of brush to verify that favorable smoke transport conditions exist.

4.7 When an authorization to burn has been given by the APCD a unique identifying number will be assigned to that burn to track the particular burn and provide confirmation to the burner that the burn has been authorized. This will be the permit number.

4.8 To request a burn authorization for planned wildland, prescribed and range improvement burning a burner must contact the APCD by phone, fax, e-mail, or in person no later than 48 hours prior to the planned ignition.

4.9 In order to help plan burn projects prior to requesting a burn authorization from the APCD, burners may obtain a 48-hour forecast, 72-hour outlook, and a 96-hour trend for specific burns from the Air Resources Board duty meteorologist. These forecasts are not a substitute for a burn authorization, and contain no guarantee that a favorable forecast will necessarily lead to a burn authorization approval, but are intended solely to help in burn project planning. APCD staff is also available to help in meteorological forecasting and smoke management planning if needed. Control Burn Notices forms will need to be completed for forecasting. The APCD has the forms and has the first step in filing forms with ARB.

4.10 The APCD maintains a daily log, recording all burn authorizations received and approved, the location of the burns, the amounts of material burned, number of complaints received about agricultural and prescribed burning, planned and unplanned wildfires occurring that day (see Section 6.5), and any other relevant information related to smoke impacts for that day. This data is used in the burn authorization process in the following days, in evaluating the success and efficiency of the smoke management program, in response to citizen complaints, and in the preparation of reports related to the smoke management program.

4.11 Multi-day burns require authorization be obtained on a daily basis from the APCD to continue with the burn.

4.12 If a burn project may impact airsheds in other districts the APCD staff shall notify the appropriate air quality agency as soon as possible prior to ignition. Any concerns these agencies have over the planned burn will be incorporated into the authorization.

Section 5 - General Agricultural Burn Projects

5.1 Agricultural burners are required to complete the APCD's Burn Registration/Application and Permit form which provides the necessary smoke management planning information (Appendix C). The APCD will then use the completed form to issue the permit for the burn.

These applications and permits will contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Location, types, and amounts of material to be burned;
(2) Expected date of the fire from ignition to extinction; and
(3) Identification of responsible personnel, including telephone contacts.

5.2 General agricultural burns are considered small quantity burns and the applicant need only submit the information contained in the Burn Registration/Application and Permit Form for General Agricultural Burns. The designated agency or APCD will do verification of information submitted at the time of the issuance of the Permit.

5.3 General Agricultural burns can only be conducted on a burn day and are subject to the conditions of the burn permit. Before burning, the burner should call the burn forecast number (800-834-2336) for information on whether it is a burn day.

5.4 If unacceptable smoke impacts occur to a smoke sensitive area from an authorized burn, and such impacts are observed by the burner or verified by APCD staff, then the burner is promptly required to take such contingency actions as necessary.

Section 6 - Planned Wildland, Prescribed and Range Improvement Burn Projects

6.1 Burn Project Registration

The APCD will require registration, annually or seasonally, of all planned wildland, wildland/urban interface, prescribed, and range improvement burn projects, including areas considered for potential naturally ignited wildland fires managed for resource benefits, with updates as they occur.

6.2 Smoke Management Plans

6.2.1 General Requirements

The APCD will require submittal of smoke management plans 14 days in advance. The APCD requires approval of the smoke management plan at least 72 hours prior to the burn.

It is intended that "Very Small Projects" that are less than 10 acres in size or estimated to produce less than 1 ton of particulate matter (such as watershed mosaic burns) be subject to this section but meet minimum requirements.

Fire agency burn projects at the urban-wildland interface that are less than 10 acres in size or estimated to produce less than 1 ton of particulate matter are also subject to this section. These burns have more than minimal requirements depending on location, type of fuels, meteorology and nearby smoke sensitive sites. These types of projects are included under "Medium Project" requirements.

6.2.2 Very Small Projects

The APCD will require the submittal of smoke management plans for all burn projects less than 10 acres in size or estimated to produce less than 1 ton of particulate matter. These smoke management plans will contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Location, types, and amounts of material to be burned;
(2) Expected date of the fire from ignition to extinction; and
(3) Identification of responsible personnel, including telephone contacts.

Each burn will be applied for and permitted for smoke management planning purposes, via the APCD's Burn Registration/Application and Permit Form providing the necessary smoke management planning information (Appendix C).

6.2.3 Small Projects

The APCD will require the submittal of smoke management plans for all burn projects greater than 10 acres in size or estimated to produce more than 1 ton of particulate matter. These smoke management plans will contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Location, types, and amounts of material to be burned;
(2) Expected duration of the fire from ignition to extinction;
(3) Identification of responsible personnel, including telephone contacts; and
(4) Identification and location of all potentially affected smoke sensitive sites in nearby areas.

6.2.4 Medium Projects

The following burn projects fall under medium size projects and require smoke management plans:
a) burn projects greater than 100 acres in size or estimated to produce more than 10 tons of particulate matter, or
b) fire agency burn projects at the urban-wildland interface that are less than 10 acres in size or estimated to produce less than 1 ton of particulate matter

Medium projects (as defined above) must contain, at a minimum, the information contained in subsection (6.2.3) and the following additional information:

(1) Identification of meteorological conditions necessary for burning;
(2) The smoke management criteria the land manager or his/her designee will use for making burn ignition decisions;
(3) Projections, including a map, of where the smoke from burns is expected to travel, both day and night;
(4) Specific contingency actions (such as fire suppression or containment) that will be taken if smoke impacts occur or meteorological conditions deviate from those specified in the smoke management plan;
(5) An evaluation of alternatives to burning that were considered (projects that have met applicable National Environmental Policy Act and/or California Environmental Quality Act requirements will be considered to have complied with this provision); and
(6) Discussion of public notification procedures.

6.2.5 Large Projects

If smoke may impact smoke sensitive areas, the APCD will require smoke management plans to include all the requirements of 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 plus appropriate monitoring provisions. Monitoring Provisions may include visual monitoring, ambient particulate matter monitoring or other monitoring approved by the APCD, for the following burn projects:

(1) projects greater than 250 acres;
(2) projects that will continue burning or producing smoke overnight;
(3) projects conducted near smoke sensitive areas; or
(4) as otherwise required by the APCD.

6.3 Burn Coordination

The APCD will require, as appropriate, daily coordination between the land manager or his/her designee and the APCD or the ARB for multi-day burns that may impact smoke sensitive areas. The coordination should confirm that the burn project complies with the conditions specified in the smoke management plan, and/or whether contingency actions are necessary.

If unacceptable smoke impacts occur to a smoke sensitive area from an authorized burn, and such impacts are observed by the burner or verified by APCD staff, then the burner is promptly required to take such contingency actions as necessary.

6.4 Alternate Thresholds

The APCD may specify alternate thresholds to those specified in sections 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4 and 6.2.5 consistent with the intent of State law.

6.5 Burn Projects and Conditions for Burning

6.5.1 Review and Approval

Submittal of a Smoke Management Plan is required 14 days in advance of a planned burn project. The APCD will review and approve all smoke management plans. Notice will be provided to the ARB of large or multi-day burns as specified in Sections 6.2.5 or 6.3 and the APCD will consult with the ARB on procedures for ARB review and approval of large or multi-day burns as specified in Sections 6.2.5 and 6.3.

6.5.2 Naturally-Ignited Burns for Resource Benefits

When a natural ignition occurs on a no-burn day, the initial "go/no-go" decision to manage the fire for resource benefit will be a "no-go" unless:

1) After consultation with the appropriate land manager the APCD decides, for smoke management purposes, that the burn can be managed for resource benefit; or
2) For periods of less than 24 hours, the land manager will make a reasonable effort to contact the APCD, or if the APCD is not available, the ARB.
3) After 24 hours, the APCD has been contacted, or if the APCD is not available, the ARB has been contacted and concurs that the burn can be managed for resource benefit.

6.5.3 Naturally-Ignited Wildland Fires Managed for Resource Benefits

The APCD will require submittal of smoke management plans within 72 hours of the start of the fire for naturally ignited wildland fires managed for resource benefits that are expected to exceed 500 acres in size. The APCD may require submittal of a smoke management plan for naturally ignited wildland fires managed for resource benefits that are expected to exceed 10 acres.

6.5.4 Adherence with Approved Smoke Management Plans

The land manager or his/her designee conducting a prescribed burn must ensure that all conditions and requirements stated in the approved smoke management plan are met on the day of the burn event and prior to ignition.

6.5.5 Post Burn Evaluation Requirements

The APCD will require a post-burn smoke management evaluation by the burner for prescribed fires greater than 250 acres. A post-burn smoke management evaluation will also be required for burns that had adverse smoke impacts.

6.5.6 Notification Requirements

The APCD will require procedures for reporting of public smoke complaints and for public notification and education, including appropriate signage at burn sites.

6.6 Specific Burn Project Conditions

6.6.1 Vegetation Condition

The APCD will require vegetation to be in a condition that will minimize the smoke emitted during combustion when feasible, considering fire safety and other factors. All agricultural waste shall be burned in place or stacked loosely, dried and be free of dirt and surface moisture. Drying times, after cutting or uprooting are: 6 weeks for trees and large branches, 3 weeks for prunings and small branches, 10 days for wastes from field crops.

6.6.2 Vegetation Piles

The APCD will require material to be piled, where possible, unless good silvicultural practices or ecological goals dictate otherwise.

6.6.3 Burn Pile Management

The APCD will require piled material to be prepared so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke.

6.6.4 Fish and Game Certification

The APCD will require the permit applicant to file with the APCD a statement from the Department of Fish and Game certifying that the burn is desirable and proper if the burn is to be done primarily for improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat. The Department of Fish and Game may specify the amount of brush treatment required, along with any other conditions it deems appropriate.

Alternatively, wildlife biologist opinions in an approved (by the appropriate State or Federal authority) land management plan or certifications by the US Fish and Wildlife Service will also be considered.

Section 7 – Burn Day Forecasting, Meteorological and Monitoring Resources

7.1 Burn Day Forecasting

7.1.1 The staff of the Air Resources Board (ARB) Modeling and Meteorological Branch are available daily to provide weather data or forecasts and have proved a valuable meteorological resource in making smoke management decisions. They determine burn, no-burn, and marginal burn day status for San Luis Obispo County zones in the South Central Coast Air Basin, and have proved receptive to suggestions from APCD staff on modifying burn day status prior to issuance. They also can provide 48-hour forecasts, 72-hour outlooks, and 96-hour trends that are valuable both for APCD staff in planning the burn authorization process and burners in planning their burn projects.

Preliminary San Luis Obispo County Zones (Appendix D) have been designated along the coastal ridgeline (maximum elevation) and watersheds to divide the County into 2 zones for burn forecasting – "Coastal" and "Inland." ARB will determine Burn and No-Burn Days for each zone. Watersheds used in delineating the burn forecast zones are Federally designated and include the Central Coastal, Salinas, Santa Maria and Cuyama watersheds.

The APCD and ARB will finalize the zones with local stakeholders before any changes to the current format. Extensive education by the APCD (with stakeholder support) on the new zone format will be undertaken and accomplished in the implementation of this Smoke Management Plan.

The APCD and ARB will discuss marginal burn day forecasts prior to information release of burn day status. The APCD may elect to restrict burning on marginal burn days depending on local meteorology, wild fires, planned burns and air quality.

7.1.2 The APCD has a separate phone line (1-800-834-2876) and recording for burn day status messages at CDF Headquarters in San Luis Obispo. CDF staff are utilized for changing burn day recordings to ensure timely occurrence of this task. A large-scale map of the entire APCD is displayed in the office on which active and planned burns can be indicated. This display allows APCD staff to quickly visualize both regional and local meteorological patterns, and burn locations and their proximity to smoke sensitive receptors and other burns.

7.1.3 The APCD is also investing in a GIS based system for burn tracking and evaluations in the smoke management program. A software package of topographic maps of the entire APCD would allow staff to evaluate terrain aspects of planned burns, including 3-dimensional views of burn locations, and can be used to print out overlays and maps for burn plan review.

The APCD also operates portable meteorological equipment and visual equipment (cameras, video cams, and binoculars) to observe and document smoke impacts, plume dispersions, and other items.

7.2 Internet Meteorological Resources

The APCD's meteorological information for augmentation of Air Resources Board's forecasting and analysis capability is primarily internet based. It is accessible to anyone with internet access. The APCD is able to access real-time meteorological data from a variety of sites in the air basin, forecasting for the entire region from multiple sources, as well as spot forecasting for specific locals. The primary internet sites the APCD uses for meteorological data are:

7.2.1 The National Weather Service (NWS), California (weather.noaa.gov/weather/CA_cc_us.html and wrcc.dri.edu/raws/raws2.html) The above sites provide regional general forecast for both coastal and inland locations, access to coastal and inland NWS weather stations with real-time data, plus links to RAWS (remote aerometric weather stations) located at strategic points in and around the APCD. These sites provide the APCD with a good picture of current temperatures, wind speeds and directions, humidities, and pressures throughout the APCD. As the sites are also at various given elevations they provide indirect information on transport winds, mixing heights, inversions, and micrometeorological variations in the APCD.

7.2.2 The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (maps.fsl.noaa.gov/) This site provides a daily periodic sounding over San Luis Obispo County with the Mesoscale Analysis and Prediction System (MAPS) from the Forecast Systems Laboratory in Colorado. These soundings are derived from satellite data and provide temperatures, wind speeds, wind directions, dewpoints, and atmospheric pressures from several hundred feet up to 50,000+ feet. The data is valuable in determining adiabatic lapse rates, transport winds and mixing heights.

7.2.3 Hanford Fire Weather and Redding / Northern California Fire Weather/ Riverside Fire Weather (boi.noaa.gov/FIREWX/SFOFWFFAT.html) and (fire.nifc.nps.gov/cwcg/nopswx.asp) and (http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/fire/south/fwx/). These sites provide zonal weather forecasts for the entire region with an emphasis on meteorological conditions affecting fire behavior. In addition these sites provide regional information on meteorological aspects of smoke transport and atmospheric stability, including a listing of the Haines Index for areas of Southern, Central and Northern California. The APCD can also participate in an online fire weather briefing where specific questions can be addressed relating to smoke and fire management in our area. Fire weather staff are also available to answer questions by phone should the need arise.

7.2.4 Other Internet Sources – Monterey Post-Graduate Naval School (http://www.met.nps.navy.mil/) This site contains various airport weather reports and the State CIMIS report for agriculturally related parameters.

7.3 Other Meteorological Resources

7.3.1 A temperature profiler at Vandenberg AFB has been successfully used. This instrument was very helpful in making daily burn authorization decisions when compared with other meteorological information. The APCD supports use of this profiler on a permanent basis.

7.3.2 The APCD possesses some portable meteorological equipment that can be used to assess on-site conditions at remote sites. These include thermometers, anemometers, sling psychrometers, and hygrometers.

7.3 Air Monitoring Resources

7.3.1 The APCD utilizes fixed site monitoring stations to monitor impacts from agricultural and prescribed burning. High-volume SSI PM10 stations in Atascadero, Morro Bay, Nipomo, San Luis Obispo and Paso Robles are used to monitor for violations of Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. The APCD also has a tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) which is located in Atascadero to monitor for impacts associated with smoke and other particulates.

Section 8 - Inspection and Compliance Services

8.1 Subject to the constraints of staff time and availability, APCD staff conducts on-site inspections of a representative number of agricultural and prescribed burns each year. Such inspections are prioritized based on the following criteria:

- active burns that are conducted in an area or by a source that historically generates many complaints;
- active burns that are generating complaints;
- active burns that are large (100+ acres) or located near sensitive receptors; and,
- planned burns representing a variety of sources and fuels.

8.2 Inspections of active burns document that meteorological conditions are within acceptable parameters; that the amount of acreage and/or fuel given in the burn registration and authorization is what is actually being burned; and that the burn is not impacting any sensitive receptors.

8.3 Inspections of planned burns document that the projected acreage and/or fuel loading is consistent with that reported in the burn registration; that the meteorological prescription is reasonable for the location, and that actions taken to reduce fuel loading and/or smoke emissions have been completed.

8.4 If unacceptable smoke impacts occur to a smoke sensitive area from an authorized burn, and such impacts are observed by the burner or verified by APCD staff, then the burner is promptly required to take such contingency actions as necessary.

8.5 Notices of Violation issued for violations of the APCD's Smoke Management Program are handled the same as violations for any other APCD rule or regulation. The APCD's Mutual Settlement Policy is used to determine penalties and guide enforcement actions.

8.6 A strong component of the Smoke Management Program for San Luis Obispo County is compliance assistance and education. Elements include:

- Outreach to and coordination with agricultural, range improvement, UCCE, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Fire Agency and professional groups for on-going education and compliance assistance information.
- Outreach to educate all publics on new zonal burn forecasting information.
- Outreach to identify, educate and cooperate with other cultural communities on issues they may have about burning and smoke management.
- Information and education for general public consumption.

APPENDIX A

Generic Burn Application and Permit Form for Prescribed, Range Improvement and Wildland Burns

Air Pollution Control District - County of San Luis Obispo
SMOKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPLICATION FOR BURN PERMIT

In accordance with the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Smoke Management Program, this Smoke Management Plan (SMP) serves as a permit application that is to be completed by the applicant and submitted to the APCD. This SMP application consists of a Project Description page and two sections – A and B. **ALL APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION PAGE (page 1).** Both sections A and B of the SMP are one page forms **(pages 4 and 5)** that may need to be completed depending on the burn's potential to impact smoke sensitive areas and the size of the burn. Once approved by the APCD, this SMP serves as a conditional permit to burn, when combined with the APCD's permit to burn.

The **Project Description Page (page 1)** requests general information and identifies conditions for all prescribed burn projects. It identifies the permittee and relevant contact information, who the land owner is, the project name, project location, burn size, purpose of the burn, type of fuel to be burned, and estimated emissions from the burn. It provides a checklist of additional sections of the SMP that may be filled out and attached. Finally, it requests the preparer's signature, the name of the permittee or authorized representative, and the permittee or authorized representative's signature.

Section A (page 4) is a one-page form that must be completed and attached to the Project Description page if the burn has the potential to result in impacts to smoke sensitive areas. Smoke sensitive areas are defined as "populated areas and other areas where the APCD determines that smoke and air pollutants can adversely affect public health or welfare." Such areas can include, but are not limited to, towns and villages, campgrounds, populated recreational areas, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, roads, airports, public events, shopping centers, and Class I Areas (areas that are mandatory visibility protection areas designated pursuant to section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act). The APCD can tell you if you are in a Class I Area.

Section B (page 5), is a one page form that must be completed and attached to the Project Description if the burn will be greater than 100 acres or will produce more than ten tons of particulate matter. Section B identifies meteorological conditions necessary for ignition, contingency actions that will be taken if smoke impacts begin to occur from the burn, and information on consideration and use of alternatives to burning.

General Information and Requirements regarding this SMP are provided on **page 3**. Terms used in this form have the same meaning as those defined in the APCD's Rules and Regulations definitions or the California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 80101. Where differences occur, the APCD's definitions apply. **Emission Factors** to assist with calculating burn particulate matter emissions are provided on **pages 7 and 8**. Contact the APCD if you have questions or need assistance with making these calculations.

Information may need to be extracted from the project burn plan (if available) to supplement the SMP. APCD review of the burn plan is for informational purposes only. When the burn plan is reviewed, the APCD assumes no approval authority or liability for approving the burn plan. The permittee is responsible for assuring firefighter and public safety, which is not the intent of the information included on this form.

Project Description
(Complete This Page for San Luis Obispo County APCD PRESCRIBED BURNS)*

1.1 Project Name:	**Project Location: (Report at least one of the following location descriptions.** Provide attachment as needed.)
1.2 Permittee Name: _____	**1.8a Legal: T** _____ **R** _____ **S** _____ **M&B** _____
1.3 Permittee Address: **Street:** _____ **City:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____	**1.8b Lat/Long: Lat** _____**(deg.)** _____**(min)** _____ **(sec)** **Long** _____**(deg.)** _____**(min)** _____ **(sec)** **1,8c UTM: Zone:** _____ **N**_____**m, E**_____**m**
1.4 Permittee/Field Contact:	**1.9 Project Elevation (msl feet): Top:**_____ **Bottom:**_____
1.5 24-hour Phone/Pager:	**1.10 Land Owner Name:** _____
1.6 Project Location (Counties):	**Street:** _____
1.7 Nearest Town:	**City:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

1.11 Proposed Time of Year for Burn (Month/Year): _____
1.12a Is the Primary Purpose of the Burn for Fire Hazard Reduction? _____
1.12b Burn Type (Check one): ___ Forest Management: ____ Range Improvement ____ Wildland Vegetation Management ____ Natural Ignition (see General Information on page 3 for description of these burn types)
1.13 For Range Improvement Burns, Check Vegetation Management Objective: ___ Wildlife or Game Habitat Improvement ____ Livestock Habitat Improvement ____ Initial Establishment of an Agricultural Practice on Previously Uncultivated Land
1.14 Vegetation Type (Percentage): ____ Brush _____ Grass ____ Timber Litter ____Timber Slash ____ Other (Describe): _____
1.15 Vegetation Condition: ____ Machine Pile Burn ____ Hand Pile Burn ____ Understory ____ Landing Pile Burn ____ Broadcast
1.16 Project Area: _____(acres) 1.17 Number of Piles: _____ 1.18 Average Pile Size: _____
1.19 Total Project Fuel Loading: _____ (tons vegetation) 1.20 Particulate Matter Emissions: _____ (tons PM10)
(Use Emissions Factors Tables on pages 7-8 for assistance with emissions calculation)
1.21 Emission Factor Table Used or EPA-Approved Calculation Method: _____
1.22 Preferred Ignition Hours for the Fire: _____
1.23 Expected Burn Duration (ignition to complete extinction): Total Time: _____ (hours or days)
1.24 Fuel Drying Time and Conditions prior to ignition: _____
1.25 Ignition Conditions to Minimize Smoke (complete as appropriate):
No More Than _____ Piles At One Time, and No More Than ____ Piles Per Hour, or _____ Piles Per Day (pile burning)
No More Than _____ Acres Per ____ Hour, and No More Than ____ Acres Per Day (non-pile burning)
No Less Than _____ Hours Between Ignitions. Other: _____
1.26 Ignition Technique: _____
1.27 Expected Fire Intensity: _____ High _____ Low

1.28 It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that conditions of the SMP are met on the day of the burn. The permittee will obtain authorization to burn from the APCD contact listed below no more than 24 hours prior to ignition.**

1.29 APCD Name:	**1.31 Contact:**
1.30 Address:	**1.32 24-hour Telephone:**
	1.33 Fax:
	1.34 Email:

The permittee will report public smoke complaints to the APCD per the procedures described in the General Information section of this SMP on page 3.

Check as Applicable:

- ☐ **This burn could have an impact on smoke sensitive areas – I have filled out and attached all of Section A.**
- ☐ **This burn could have an impact on smoke sensitive areas and APCD policies require that information on meteorological conditions for ignition and contingency planning be provided – I have filled out and attached line items B.1 and B.2 of Section B.**
- ☐ **This burn is greater than 100 acres (or is estimated to produce greater than 10 tons of particulate matter) – I have filled out and attached all of Section B.**

Preparer's Statement: To the best of my knowledge the information submitted in this application is complete and accurate.

SMP Preparation Date: _____
Preparer's Name (print): _____ Title: _____
Preparer's Phone: (_____)_____-_____

Preparer's Signature: _____

Name of Authorized Representative in Control of the Property (if applicable): _____

Permittee or Authorized Representative Signature: _____
Signature Date: _____

* **If your burn is less than 10 acres with less than one ton particulate matter emissions, and your burn will not impact any smoke sensitive areas, you may complete only this page. Attach appropriate SMP sections for all other burns.**
** **Burner/APCD burn authorization coordination to be determined by the APCD.**

FOR SAN LUIS OBISPO APCD USE ONLY

___ I have reviewed and approved this SMP as a conditional burn permit to be combined with agricultural burn/air pollution permit number _____ , which expires on _____.

___ This burn project is greater than 250 acres and/or is a multi-day burn which requires ARB consultation prior to final approval pursuant CCR 80160(g)).
Date ARB Notified: _____ Date ARB approval received: _____

Smoke from this fire is expected to travel into the following non-attainment or maintenance areas:
_____
_____
_____

Name: _____
Signature: _____
Phone/Fax: _____
Date: _____

General Information and Requirements

Description of Burn Types

Forest Management Burning is the use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris or for forest management practices which include timber operations, silvicultural practices, or forest protection practices.

Range Improvement Burning is the use of outdoor fires to:

- remove vegetation for wildlife or game habitat
- remove vegetation for livestock habitat
- remove vegetation for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land

Wildland Vegetation Management Burning is the use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement with a private manager or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral (as defined in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, section 1561.1), trees, grass, or standing brush.

Conditions of Vegetative Material to be Burned (CCR section 80160 (m – p))

Material should be:

- in a condition that will minimize the smoke emitted during combustion when feasible, considering fire safety and other factors
- piled where possible, unless good silvicultural practices or ecological goals dictate otherwise
- prepared so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke

Determination of Smoke Sensitive Areas

Smoke sensitive areas are defined as "populated areas and other areas where an APCD determines that smoke and air pollutants can adversely affect public health or welfare." Such areas can include, but are not limited to, towns and villages, campgrounds, trails, populated recreational areas, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, roads, airports, public events, shopping centers, and Class I Areas (areas that are mandatory visibility protection areas designated pursuant to section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act. Your APCD can tell you if your burn is in a Class I Area. If a burn is near a populated area, has potential for substantial emissions, has a long duration, or has the potential for poor smoke dispersion, a smoke sensitive area could be impacted and Section A of the SMP should be completed. Burners may obtain APCD assistance in determining if Section A should be completed.

Procedures for Permittees to Report Public Smoke Complaints to APCDs (CCR section 80160(l))

1. The permittee shall immediately report any air quality smoke complaints received about this burn project to the APCD with jurisdiction over the burn. A phone call to the APCD during normal seasonal business hours will suffice. During non-business hours a fax or voicemail message will suffice.
2. The complaint report shall include the following: the location of the smoke impact, a short description of the smoke behavior including wind direction and speed, visibility, and public safety impacts if available from the complainant.
3. The permittee shall inform the complainant that he or she may also contact the APCD directly and shall provide the APCD name, telephone number and address.
4. The permittee shall, in coordination with the APCD, seek resolution for all complaints, as necessary.

Natural Ignition on a No-burn Day (CCR section 80160(h))

When a natural ignition occurs on a no-burn day, the initial "go/no-go" decision to manage the fire for resource benefit will be a "no-go" unless:

1. After consultation with your APCD, the APCD decides, for smoke management purposes, that the burn can be managed for resource benefit; or
2. For periods of less than 24 hours, a reasonable effort has been made to contact the APCD, or if the APCD is not available, the Air Resources Board (ARB); or
3. After 24 hours, the APCD has been contacted, or if the APCD is not available, the ARB has been contacted and concurs that the burn can be managed for resource benefit. A "no-go" decision does not necessarily mean that the fire must be extinguished, but that the fire cannot be considered as a prescribed fire.

SMP Conditions Must Be Met on Day of Burn (CCR section 80160(j))

Ignition of this burn project will not occur unless all conditions and requirements stated in this SMP are met prior to ignition on the day of the burn event, the ARB and the APCD have <u>both</u> declared the day to be a burn day, and the APCD has authorized the burn on the day of the burn.*

Department of Fish and Game Certification (CCR 80160 (p))

Permit applicants are required to file with the APCD a statement from the Department of Fish and Game certifying that the burn is desirable and proper if the burn is to be done primarily for improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat. The Department of Fish and Game may specify the amount of brush treatment required, along with any other conditions it deems appropriate. APCD staff can provide further clarification on this requirement.

* CCR 80120(e) provides that an APCD may, by special permit, authorize agricultural burning, including prescribed burning, on days designated by the ARB as no-burn days if the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss.

SECTION A: AS REQUIRED BY TITLE 17 AND APCD POLICIES, THIS SECTION APPLIES TO ALL BURNS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO IMPACT SMOKE SENSITIVE AREAS (SSAs) *

A.1. Describe locations of SSAs and distances from burn site (miles) – (Also the attached Map#_____ shows SSAs)

A.2 The attached map# _____ provides smoke travel projections for: _____ Day _____ Night _____ Topographical
A.3 Has prescribed burning historically occurred in this area? ____ Yes ____ No ____ Don't Know
A.4 If yes, were there impacts to smoke sensitive areas? ____ Yes ____ No ____ Don't Know
A.5 If yes, please describe impacts: _____

A.6 For burns that will occur past daylight hours and/or for more than one day, please provide APCD contact information and a description of contact procedures that will be used to affirm that the burn project remains within the conditions specified in this SMP, and/or whether contingency actions are necessary. The permittee will follow any instructions by the APCD to communicate directly with ARB when necessary.
APCD contact (or designee) _____
A.7a Telephone: (_____) _____-_____ A.7b 24-hour Pager (_____) _____-_____
A.7c Fax: (_____) _____-_____ A.7d E-mail: _____
A.8 The permittee will use the frequency and method of contact described below:

The permittee will monitor the burn project for meteorological conditions and smoke behavior before, during, and after the burn using the following techniques and timing:

A.9 Weather Observation (Wind Direction, Wind Speed, and Temperature):

Method	Location	Beginning	Interval	Ending
____ Belt Weather Kit				
____ RAWS				
____ Aircraft				
____ Other _____				

(Additional Description of Monitoring Requirements):

A.10 Smoke Behavior Observation:

Method	Location	Beginning	Interval	Ending
____ Visual**				
____ Test Fire				
____ Balloon				
____ Aircraft				
____ PM Monitoring Inst.				
____ Other _____				

(Additional Description of Monitoring Requirements):

A.11a The permittee shall begin public notification before the day of burning. The notification shall be on going until end of burning. Check which of the following procedures will be used to notify and educate the public about this burn project.
___Television ___Radio ___Newspaper ____Posters/flyers ____Telephone calls ___ Other (Explained below)
A.11b The specifics of the notification procedure(s) checked above are as follows:

A.12 The permittee will place appropriate signage at or near burn sites to identify the burn project to the public as noted on the attached map#_____.

Adjacent APCDs and neighboring state APCDs which may be potentially impacted by smoke travel or which have previously been impacted by smoke from similar burn projects are listed below.

A.13 APCD Name:_____ A.14 Contact:_____
A.15 Address:_____ A.16 24-hour Telephone:_____
_____ A.17 Fax: _____
A.18 APCD Name:_____ A.19 Contact:_____
A.20 Address:_____ A.21 24-hour Telephone:_____
_____ A.22 Fax: _____

A.23 Neighboring State APCD Name:_____
A.24 Contact:_____
A.25 Address:_____ A.26 24-hour Telephone:_____
_____ A.27 Fax: _____

*** See General Information on page 3 for determining if your burn has the potential to impact a smoke sensitive area.**
**** Visual smoke observation refers to observations made through the eyes of designated individuals.**

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SECTION B: AS REQUIRED BY TITLE 17 AND APCD POLICIES, THIS SECTION APPLIES TO ALL BURN PROJECTS GREATER THAN 100 ACRES OR PRODUCING MORE THAN 10 TONS OF PARTICULATE MATTER

B.1. Meteorological Conditions for Ignition

Surface Wind Direction: Ideal: _____ Acceptable Range: _____ (degrees)
Surface Wind Speed: Ideal: _____ Maximum: _____ Minimum: _____ (%)
Transport Wind Direction: Ideal: _____ Acceptable Range: _____ (degrees)
Relative Humidity: Ideal: _____ Maximum: _____ Minimum: _____ (%)
Target Mixing Height Parameters: _____ Acceptable Temperature Range: _____ (degrees)
Other Considerations to Assure Acceptable Smoke Dispersion: _____

B.2a Describe contingency actions/methods/procedures permittee will take in the event that serious smoke impacts begin to occur or meteorological conditions deviate from those specified in this SMP (for example: stop ignitions, initiate mop-up, conduct fire suppression – describe in detail):

B.2b Describe any applicable interior unit contingency cutoff lines (refer to map# ___ as appropriate): _____

B.3 An evaluation of alternatives to burning is described below:

_____ It is a part of the environmental documentation required for the burn project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act or the California Environmental Quality Act and is either attached to this SMP, is on file with the APCD, or is provided for as agreed to by the APCD. Document location: _____

_____ Neither a National Environmental Policy Act or the California Environmental Quality Act assessment of alternatives has been performed. Alternatives to reduce fuel load are described in section B.4 – B.9 below.

B.4 Alternatives Used:

B.5 Tons of Vegetative Material Treated Using Each Alternative:

B.6 Particulate Reduction for Each Alternative (tons):

B.7 Total Particulate Reductions from Alternatives: _____

B.8 The following alternatives to burning were considered, but not carried out:

B.9 Reasons for Rejection:

B.10 If this project is greater than 250 acres or smoke impacts occur, the permittee will provide a completed Post Burn Evaluation Form (see page 6) to the APCD within 30 days of project completion.

B.11 For burns greater than 250 acres, Sections A.9 and A.10 describe the site monitoring requirements.

Post-Burn Evaluation
For Burns Greater Than 250 Acres
or Burns For Which Smoke Impacts Occurred*

Section A. General Information:

Date of Burn: _____ Burn Location: _____
Number of Acres Burned: _____ Estimated Actual PM Emissions: _____ (tons)
Burner Name: _____
Burner Address: _____
_____
Burner Phone Number: _____
Burner Email: _____

1. Did the burn remain within the conditions specified in the Smoke Management Plan? _____
2. Are there any adverse smoke impacts? _____ If so, proceed to Section B below.
3. Lessons learned (Optional) (Provide attachment if desired):
_____
_____

Section B. For Burns That Had Smoke Impacts, Complete The Following:

1. What APCDs were Notified (who, when, and at what phone number(s))?
_____
_____
2. Describe adverse smoke impacts below (add attachment if needed):
_____
_____
3. Were there any complaints from the public? _____ If so, how many and from whom:
_____
_____
_____
4. Lessons learned (add attachment if needed):
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
5. Attach all smoke observation and weather data collected before, during, and after the burn. See collection methods checked in sections A.9 and A.10 of the burn plan for relevant data.

* As required by title 17 and APCD policies.

Table 1
PM-10 EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS FOR PILES

1. Choose the pile size most representative of the piles on your burn site.
2. Multiply the number of piles in your project with the corresponding "Tons of PM10/Pile" value to get the total PM-10 tonnage.

PM10 EMISSIONS FOR SPECIFIED PILE SIZES	
PILE SIZE (in feet)	**TONS OF PM10/PILE**
4' diameter x 3' height	0.0005
5' diameter x 4' height	0.001
6' diameter x 5' height	0.002
8' diameter x 6' height	0.004
10' diameter x 6' height	0.007
12' diameter x 8' height	0.01
15' diameter x 8' height	0.02
20' diameter x 10' height	0.04
25' diameter x 10' height	0.07
Pile Tonnage calculated using paraboloid volume formula multiplied by 30 lbs/cu.ft. multiplied by 0.2 packing ratio	
U.S. Forest Service's Conformity Handbook, Table 6 -- PM10 Emissions Factor of 19.0 pounds/ton of fuel burned - average pile and burn slash	
Revised 2/13/2001	

a. Formula used for Paraboloid Volume (cu.ft.) = 3.1416 x [height x (diameter)^2]/8 (see Reference b. below).
b. USDA (2/1996). Forest Service General Technical Report. Report Number: PNW-GTR-364.

Table 2
PM 10 EMISSION CALCULATION FOR PRESCRIBED BURNING OF VARIOUS FUEL TYPES[1,2]

Section 80160 (b) of Subchapter 2 Smoke Management Guidelines for Agricultural and Prescribe Burning, Title 17, California Administrative Code states, "requires the submittal of smoke management plans for all burn projects greater than 10 acres in size or estimated to produce more than 1 ton of particulate matter". To determine what the particulate matter (PM 10) amount is of your burn project please use the equation below and review the following examples. **Information needed for PM 10 Calculations:**

a. VT = Vegetation type
b. ACRES VT = Estimated number of acres for VT
c. FL est. = Estimated fuel loading in VT TONS per ACRE
d. EV = PM10 emission/ton of fuel

Calculating PM10 Emissions from Prescribed Burning of multiple vegetation types:
PM10 ton(s) emissions per VT = (number of acres VT) (FL tons per acre) (Emission Value (EV)) = _____ ton(s)/VT
PM10 ton(s) emissions per VT = (number of acres VT) (FL tons per acre) (Emission Value (EV)) = _____ ton(s)/VT
Sum Total is the Estimated PM 10 for the project = _____ ton(s)/project

VEGETATION TYPE(S)	ACRES (VT) x	FL est. x EV[1]	PM10 EMISSIONS (ton(s))
Basing Sage/Low Sage	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.010) =	_____
Ceanothus	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.010) =	_____
Chamise	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.009) =	_____
Giant Sequoia	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Grass/Forb	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Hackberry Oak	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.005) =	_____
Hardwood (Stocked)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.003) =	_____
Hardwood (Non-stocked)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.003) =	_____
Jeffrey Pine/Knobcone	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Live Oak (Canyon)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Live Oak (Interior)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Lodgepole Pine	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Manzanita (Productive Brush)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.009) =	_____
Mixed Chaparral/Montane	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.008) =	_____
Mixed Conifer	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.006) =	_____
Oak (Black)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.005) =	_____
Oak (Blue)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.003) =	_____
Oak (White)	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.003) =	_____
Pinyon Pine	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Ponderosa Pine, Gray Pine	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Red Fir	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Wet Meadow	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.004) =	_____
Willow	(_____) x	(_____) x (0.007) =	_____
Sum Total of the Estimated PM10 for the project in tons/project		=	_____

1. **See Table 3 on next page for values used to calculate Emission Values.**
2. **For vegetation types not listed, contact APCD for assistance with determining appropriate emission factors.**

Table 3
EMISSION VALUES (EV) FOR PRESCRIBED BURNS OF VARIOUS VEGETATION TYPES*

Estimated PM10 emission values for various vegetation types = (% combustion) x (PM10 emission lbs/ton) x (1 ton/2000 lbs)*

VEGETATION	%Combustion		PM Emissions (lbs/ton fuel)		Conversion Factor	PM10 EMISSION VALUE (PM10 lbs emissions/ton fuel)
Basing Sage/Low Sage	= (1.0)	x	(20.17 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.010
Ceanothus	= (1.0)	x	(20.17 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.010
Chamise	= (0.9)	x	(20.17 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.009
Giant Sequoia	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Grass/Forb	= (1.0)	x	(15 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Hackberry Oak	= (0.4)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.005
Hardwood (Stocked)	= (0.4)	x	(15 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.003
Hardwood (Non-stocked)	= (0.4)	x	(15 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.003
Jeffrey Pine/Knobcone	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Live Oak (Canyon)	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Live Oak (Interior)	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Lodgepole Pine	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Manzanita (Productive Brush) =	= (0.9)	x	(20.17 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.009
Mixed Chaparral/Montane	= (0.8)	x	(20.17 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.008
Mixed Conifer	= (0.6)	x	(20.5 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.006
Oak (Black)	= (0.4)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.005
Oak (Blue)	= (0.4)	x	(15 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.003
Oak (White)	= (0.4)	x	(15 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.003
Pinyon Pine	= (0.6)	x	(22 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Ponderosa Pine, Gray Pine	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Red Fir	= (0.6)	x	(23.1 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007
Wet Meadow	= (0.6)	x	(15 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.004
Willow	= (0.6)	x	(25 lbs/ton)	x	(1 ton/2000 lbs)	= 0.007

* **Percent combustion and PM10 emission factors for various fuel types derived from Table 8, Section 6, "Air Quality Conformity Handbook" from the USDA-Forest Service Air Resources / Fire Management Pacific Southwest Region dated November 1995.**

** **These are the vegetation's estimated emissions values(EV) from the vegetation type as determined above to be use when the burn operator provides the vegetation's fuel loading estimate per acre.**

*** **For additional information on emissions factors, see EPA document AP-42: "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors. Volume 1: Stationary Point and Area Sources," Fifth Edition, AP-42, January 1995, U.S. EPA. Table 2.5-5.**

APPENDIX B

80145 (b) Supporting Documentation

Appendix B – 80145 (b) Supporting Documentation for Optional Burn Authorization System

B.1 The District has historically had a successful cooperative program to cover all agricultural and prescribed burning in San Luis Obispo County. The total number of acres burned yearly has remained fairly constant over the last decade or so, averaging around 20,000 acres per year. Approximately 65 percent of that acreage is burned as crop waste and agricultural management operations, with the remainder being CDF, Forest Service, BLM, Park Service, State Military, Range Improvement operations, Fire Safe Councils and local fire protection agencies.

The District has received approximately 900 complaints of all types in the past three years (1998-2000). Only approximately 28 complaints (excluding Camp Roberts) in those three years were regarding agricultural and prescribed burns. Burn projects at Camp Roberts had high numbers of complaints prior to implementing a Smoke Management Plan in 2000. No complaints were received in 2000 or 2001 for the approximately 11,500 acres (7600 acres in Monterey and 3900 acres in San Luis Obispo County) burned over six months at Camp Roberts.

The APCD operates a daily burn authorization system that regulates agricultural and prescribed burning. The burn authorization system specifies the amount, timing, and conditions for burn projects on a daily basis within the APCD boundaries.

B.2 The purpose of the burn authorization system is to minimize smoke impacts in smoke sensitive areas, avoid cumulative smoke impacts, and prevent public nuisance. As such, all burn authorization requests are evaluated first by these considerations.

B.3 In evaluating burn authorization requests the APCD considers the following factors:

- air quality;
- meteorological conditions expected during burning;
- types and amounts of materials to be burned;
- location and timing of materials to be burned;
- locations of smoke sensitive receptors; and,
- smoke from all burning activities, including burning in neighboring districts or regions which may affect the air quality in this APCD.

B.4 Prescribed, Wildland and Range Improvement Burn authorizations are given on a first come - first served basis. County Stakeholders and the APCD will coordinate to avoid conflicts in burn planning, which ensures that burns preserve air quality and avoid complaints. Once a burn authorization is given it will only be rescinded if meteorological conditions change such that adverse air quality impacts are likely, or if burning by a fire protection agency to abate an imminent fire hazard is suddenly and unexpectedly required in the same area.

B.5 General Agricultural Burning

Small quantity agricultural burning is authorized upon issuance of the burn permit (Appendix C). Coordination between the APCD and small quantity agricultural burners will preserve air quality and avoid complaints. The APCD's requested option for an alternative burn authorization system for small quantity agricultural burning as per 80145 (b) is based on information on acreage in agricultural

use versus burned acreage, tonnage, agricultural and prescribed fire burn complaints, and a description of the stakeholder and APCD interaction to preserve air quality and avoid complaints.

B.5.1 Agricultural Information

Agricultural acreage in San Luis Obispo County totals 1,095,169 acres in production (Graph 1 -SLO Agricultural Commissioner's 1999 Report). Of that acreage – only 13, 314 acres were burned in 2000. Over the past ten years (1991-2000), an average of 565 agricultural burn permits were issued per year with an average of 7,518 acres and 5,615 tons per year burned. Most large tonnage and large acreage agricultural burning is located in the more remote areas of San Luis Obispo County. Smaller burns are usually near the urban interface and are inspected regularly.

In review of burn permits issued in 2000 noted that most permits were issued for 10 tons or less of material and 100 acres or less in size. A look at historical levels noted in 1991, 85 percent of burn permits granted were for the burning of weeds, slash, brush and chaparral. In 2000, weeds, slash and brush only totaled 40 percent of the burn permits granted and 42 percent of burn permits granted were for grape trimmings. The APCD recognizes changes in crop types and is working with vintners and growers to reduce the amount burned and use alternatives to burning that include using the trimmings for mulching and composting. However, disease and pest issues do limit reductions in burning from grape trimmings.

B.5.2 Burn Complaints

In review of the past four years of complaints (1998-2001) agricultural burn complaints have remained at an average of 10 per year. Most of the complaints are on single incidents where violations of APCD burn rules have occurred. The APCD has worked with the agricultural, range improvement and prescribed fire stakeholders in the past two years on the County's Smoke Management Program. Successful implementation of the Program will involve this community and the APCD in education and outreach to reduce non-compliance and to improve burn techniques. Another education effort will be with the general public regarding the benefits of smoke management and improved air quality while maintaining an agricultural and prescribed burn program.

B.5.3 APCD and Stakeholder Interaction

The APCD, the agricultural community, large land holders, fire protection and land management resource agencies have a long history of cooperation in San Luis Obispo County. The APCD and the Agricultural Commissioner's Office were one agency in the past and continue a close relationship to better serve both air quality and agricultural needs in San Luis Obispo County. The APCD is a member of the Range Improvement Association of San Luis Obispo County. The APCD is a member of the Fire Chiefs Association and a regular attendee of Fire Safe Council meetings. In 2000, the APCD and stakeholders from the agricultural, range improvement and prescribed fire community met and discussed the proposed changes in State regulations regarding agricultural burns and prescribed fire. The APCD and stakeholders have continued this interaction to implement the Smoke Management Program for San Luis Obispo County.

B.6 Option for Burn Authorization System

The APCD considers the acreage, tonnage and number of permits to be manageable through the current agricultural burn permit system without an additional authorization system in place. Complaint

history describes individual burner problems and not a systemic program level problem. As all prescribed fire and other permitted burns must allocated on a daily basis, agricultural burning is not seen as an air quality or smoke management problem. Backyard burning in San Luis Obispo County is being reduced through implementation of a newly modified rule ending burning in urban areas by 2002.

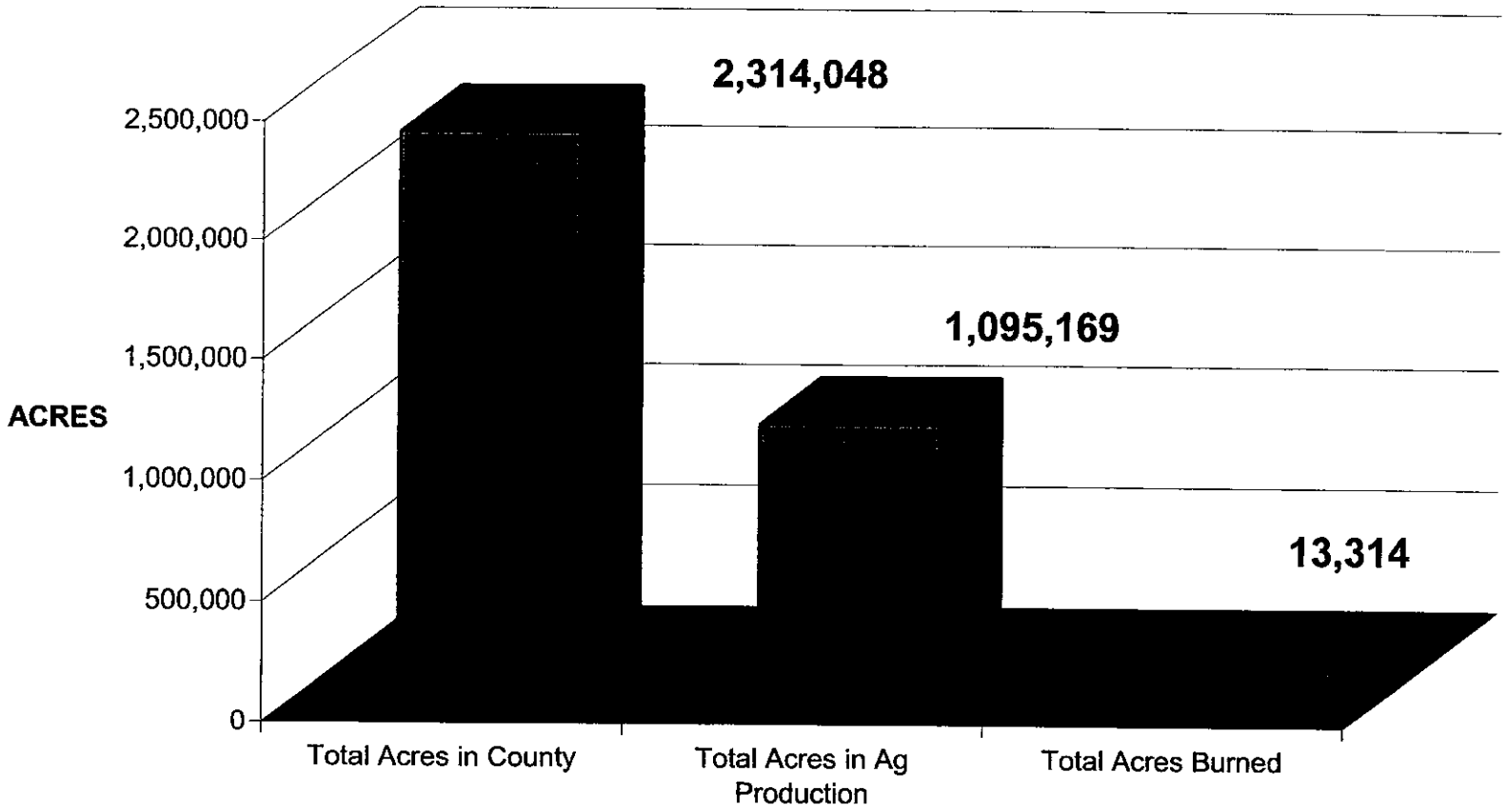
All agricultural burn permit applications are reviewed. If problem burns are noted for reasons of location, size of acreage, amount to be burned or crop type, the permittee will be contacted and the permit only issued after inspection and verification of compliance is indicated. On marginal or bad air quality days, the APCD makes local burn day calls with the Air Resources Board Meteorological staff to prevent further deterioration and to avoid complaints.

San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Kings, Kern, Ventura and Santa Barbara districts are working together to minimize agricultural burn problems and preserve air quality. The APCD seeks active cooperation from adjacent districts in managing a basin-wide smoke management program. These districts have regular dialog regarding smoke management and proposed burns.

In summary, this APCD will manage agricultural burning without an additional authorization system because the San Luis Obispo County Smoke Management Program has:

- Adequate rules and regulations in place with adequate APCD resources allocated
- Relatively small numbers of permits with large acreage or large amounts of burning
- Historically good compliance
- Effective APCD program for outreach, education and cooperation with the agricultural community.

GRAPH 1
San Luis Obispo County - Year 2000
Total Acres - Ag Production vs Ag Burns



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APPENDIX C

Generic Burn Application and Permit Form for General Agricultural Burns

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

3433 Roberto Court • San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 • (805) 781-5912 • FAX: (805) 781-1002

Expiration Date:_____

APPLICATION AND PERMIT FOR AGRICULTURAL BURNING

Burn Day Information (800) 834-2876

*******PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION*******
*******INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS MAY RESULT IN DENIAL OF PERMIT*******

LANDOWNER Name _____ Today's Date_____

Street Address_____ Home Phone _____

City _____ State_____ Zip_____

BUSINESS Name *(if applicable)*_____ Work Phone_____

DESCRIBE BURN LOCATION(S) (LANDMARKS) _____

IDENTIFY INDIVIDUAL BURN LOCATION(S) - PLEASE DO NOT COMBINE SEPARATE TOWNSHIP/RANGES - ADD LINES IF NEEDED:

Section_____ Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____

Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____

TYPE(S) OF MATERIAL(S) TO BE BURNED - ADD LINES IF NEEDED:

Agricultural waste: Type _____ Tons _____ and/or Acres _____

Type _____ Tons _____ and/or Acres _____

DATE(S) OF BURN(S)_____

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED TO THE APPLICANT TO BURN THE MATERIAL AT THE LOCATION DESCRIBED ABOVE.
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING

1. All applicable Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Rules and Regulations must be adhered to. Contact the APCD at 781-5912 if you need assistance or have any questions regarding APCD standards.
2. Burning may only be conducted on a BURN DAY at the indicated burn site. Burning on a NO-BURN DAY is by special permit only.
3. AGRICULTURAL BURNING is limited to burning as defined in APCD Rule 105. Only that material grown on land in agricultural use or being cleared for agricultural use may be burned.
4. All agricultural waste shall be burned in place or stacked loosely, dried and be free of dirt and surface moisture. Drying times, after cutting or uprooting are: 6 weeks for trees and large branches, 3 weeks for prunings and small branches, 10 days for wastes from field crops.
5. No fire shall be started before the announcement of a burn day, or before sunrise. No fire shall be started or added to, two hours before sunset.
6. No fire shall be started if the wind direction is toward a populated area that is within 2-1/2 miles of the burn site.
7. Only clean burning materials or devices may be used to ignite fires.
8. A Permittee may, upon request seven days in advance, receive a daily 72-hour advisory forecast and a 48-hour advance notice of permission to or not to burn. Call the APCD to arrange for forecasts.
9. Permission to burn may be revoked or suspended for fire prevention reasons during adverse weather conditions, or for violation of any terms, conditions or applicable rules and regulations.

It is ILLEGAL to burn the following materials:

RUBBER - sponge, fabric, tires, etc.
PLASTIC - containers, objects, films, floor covering, synthetic fibers, etc.
TAR or CREOSOTE - impregnated paper, shingles, wood, etc.
HYDROCARBONS - oil, grease, solvent, paint, or items heavily coated with these.

Any person who violates the APCD Rules and Regulations is guilty of a misdemeanor which is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding $25,000 per day per violation, or both. I understand the contents of this permit and agree to comply with the conditions. I UNDERSTAND THAT I MAY BE LIABLE IN THE EVENT THE FIRE CAUSES A NUISANCE OR DAMAGE.

APPLICANT'S NAME *(please print clearly)* _____

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE _____ TITLE _____

ISSUED BY _____ TITLE _____ DATE _____

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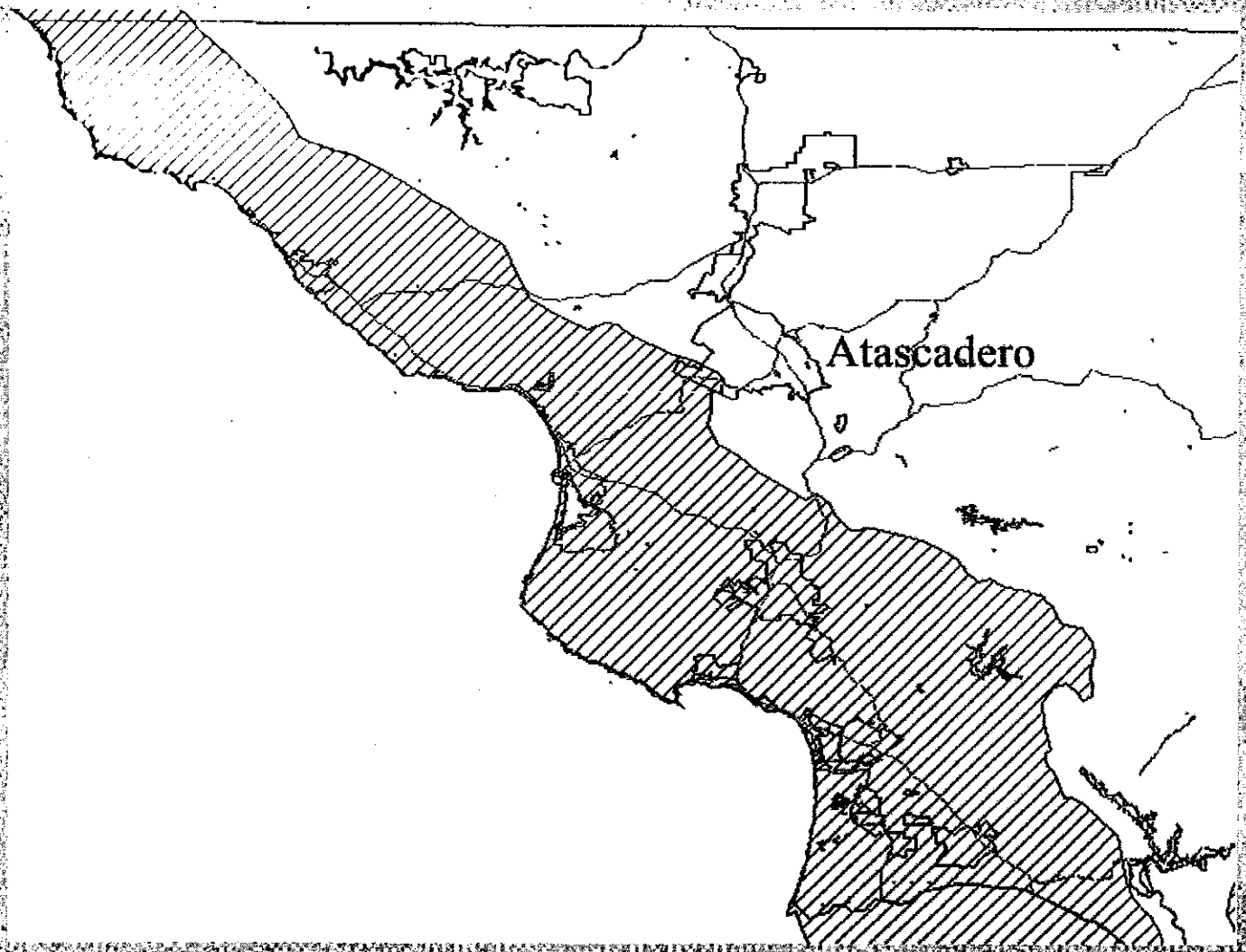
APPENDIX D

San Luis County Zone Map for Burn Forecasting

Coastal & Inland Zones



APPENDIX E

Glossary

County of San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District
Smoke Management Program
Glossary

"Agricultural Burning" is defined in Health and Safety Code section 39011 as follows:

(1) "Agricultural burning" means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement, or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.

(2) "Agricultural burning" also means open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(3) "Agricultural burning" also means open outdoor fires used in wildland vegetation management burning. Wildland vegetation management burning is the use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral, trees, grass, or standing brush. Prescribed burning is the planned application of fire to vegetation to achieve any specific objective on lands selected in advance of that application. The planned application of fire may also include natural or accidental ignition.

"Agricultural Wastes" means unwanted or unmarketable materials produced wholly from agricultural operation, other than forest or range management operations, directly related: (1) to the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of animals if such crops or animals are grown for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood; or (2) to conducting agricultural research; or (3) to instruction in an educational institution. Agricultural wastes include, but are not limited to, grass or weeds growing in or adjacent to fields used in the growing of crops or animals, and paper fertilizer and pesticide sacks or containers when such sacks or containers have been emptied in the field, or materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by District Regulations.

"Air Pollution Control District" (APCD), "Air Quality Management District" (AQMD), "Air District", or **"District"** means an air pollution control district or an air quality management district created or continued in existence pursuant to provisions of Health and Safety Code section 40000 et seq.

"Air Quality" means the characteristics of the ambient air as indicated by state ambient air quality standards which have been adopted by the state board pursuant to section 39606 of the Health and Safety Code and by National Ambient Air Quality

Standards which have been established pursuant to sections 108 and 109 of the federal Clean Air Act pertaining to criteria pollutants and section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act pertaining to visibility.

"Ambient Air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

"ARB" or **"State Board"** means the Air Resources Board.

"Basinwide Air Quality Factor" means an air quality factor which equals the 4:00 am to 6:00 am two hour average soiling index (COH*10) ending at 6:00 am PST. The basinwide council may use other particulate matter measurements as an indicator of air quality if appropriate for its program.

"Burn Plan" or **"Project Burn Plan"** means an operational plan for managing a specific fire to achieve resource benefits and specific management objectives. The plan includes, at a minimum, the project objectives, contingency responses for when the fire is out of prescription with the smoke management plan, the fire prescription (including smoke management components), and a description of the personnel, organization, and equipment. Usual formats are the Prescribed Fire Incident Reporting System (PFIRS) and the Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

"Burn Project" means an active or planned prescribed burn or a naturally ignited wildland fire managed for resource benefits.

"Brush Treated" means material to be burned that has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicides, and that such material has been dried for the minimum drying times specified in Rule 502.

"Class I Area" means a mandatory visibility protection area designated pursuant to section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act.

"Combustible Refuse" means any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

"Combustion Contaminants" means solid or liquid particles discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

"Days" means working calendar days unless otherwise stated.

"Designated Agency" means any agency designated by the Air Resources Board as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits. The U.S. Forest Service

and the California Division of Forestry are so designated within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

"District" means the Air Pollution Control District of San Luis Obispo County.

"Emission" means the act of passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or gas stream that contains an air contaminant, or the air contaminant so passed into the atmosphere.

"Fire Protection Agency" means any agency with the responsibility and authority to protect people, property, and the environment from fire, and having jurisdiction within a district or region.

"Forest Management Burning" means the use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris. Forest management practices include timber operations, silvicultural practices, and forest protection practices.

"Forty-eight hour Forecast" means a prediction of the meteorological and air quality conditions that are expected to exist for a specific prescribed burn in a specific area 48 hours from the day of the prediction. The prediction shall indicate a degree of confidence.

"Household Rubbish" means household rubbish means the following waste material and trash normally accumulated by a family in the course of ordinary day-to-day living; garden trash and prunings, paper, paper products and wood waste.

"Land Manager" means any federal, state, local, or private entity that administers, directs, oversees, or controls the use of public or private land, including the application of fire to the land.

"Marginal Burn Bay" means a day when limited amounts of agricultural burning, including prescribed burning, for individual projects in specific areas for limited times is not prohibited by the state board and burning is authorized by the district consistent with these Guidelines.

"National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)" mean standards promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency that specify the maximum acceptable concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, and to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of such pollutants (e.g., visibility impairment, soiling, harm to wildlife or vegetation, materials damage, etc.) in the ambient air.

"Ninety-six Hour Trend" means a prediction of the meteorological and air quality conditions that are expected to exist for a specific prescribed burn in a specific area 96 hours from the day of the prediction.

"No-Burn Day" means any day on which agricultural the Air Resources Board or the Air Pollution Control District prohibits burning. The San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District may declare any permissive day designated by the State Air Resources Board to be a no-burn day if necessary to maintain suitable air quality.

"Open Burning in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals" means:

(1) The burning in the open of materials produced wholly from operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, of providing a livelihood, or of conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.

(2) In connection with operations qualifying under paragraph (1):

(A) The burning of grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation.

(B) The burning of materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by district regulations. Examples are trays for drying raisins, date palm protection paper, and fertilizer and pesticide sacks or containers, where the sacks or containers are emptied in the field.

"Open Outdoor Fire" means any combustion of combustible material of any type outdoors, in the open, not in any enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.

"Particulate Matter (PM)" means any airborne finely divided material, except uncombined water, which exists as a solid or liquid at standard conditions (e.g., dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog).

"PM2.5" means particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers.

"PM10" means particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (including PM2.5).

"Permissive-burn Day," or **"Burn Day"** means any day on which agricultural burning, including prescribed burning, is not prohibited by the state board and burning is authorized by the district consistent with these Guidelines.

"Planned" means wildfires that have consideration, preparation and design for management with properly submitted and approved smoke management plans.

"Pre-fire Fuel Treatment" means techniques that can reasonably be employed prior to prescribed burning in order to reduce the emissions that would otherwise be produced in a prescribed fire.

"Prescribed Burning" means the planned application of fire to vegetation on lands selected in advance of such application, and means any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives, and includes naturally-ignited wildland fires managed for resource benefits.

"Person" means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user, owner, state or local governmental agency or public district, or any officer or employee thereof.

"Range Improvement Burning" means the use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game, or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land.

"Region" means two or more air districts within an air basin or adjoining air basins that sign a memorandum of understanding to implement a coordinated regional smoke management program pursuant to the requirements of Article 2 of this regulation.

"Residential Burning" means an open outdoor fire for the disposal of the combustible or flammable solid waste of a single-or two-family dwelling on its premises. Residential burning is not considered prescribed burning.

"Seventy-two Hour Outlook" means a prediction of the meteorological and air quality conditions that are expected to exist for a specific prescribed burn in a specific area 72 hours from the day of the prediction.

"Silvicultural" means the establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber.

"Small Quantity" means smaller agricultural burns that are not prescribed fire, range improvement, forest management or wildland burns. These burns are usually for 10 tons or less of material and/or 100 acres or less in size and for the burning of weeds, slash, brush and chaparral, agricultural wastes or grape trimmings.

"Smoke Management Plan" means a document prepared for each fire by land managers or fire managers that provides the information and procedures required in section 80160.

"Smoke Management Prescription" means measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include, but are not limited to, minimizing smoke impacts, and safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations such as complying with Health and Safety Code section 41700, public nuisance statute.

"Smoke Management Program" means the program defined in these Guidelines.

"Smoke Sensitive Areas" are populated areas and other areas where a district determines that smoke and air pollutants can adversely affect public health or welfare. Such areas can include, but are not limited to, towns and villages, campgrounds, trails, populated recreational areas, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, roads, airports, public events, shopping centers, and mandatory Class I areas.

"State Ambient Air Quality Standards" means specified concentrations and durations of air pollutants which reflect the relationship between the intensity and composition of air pollution to undesirable effects, as established by the state board pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 39606.

"Timber Operations" means the cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation.

"Unplanned" means wildfires that do not have consideration, preparation and design for management and are without with properly submitted and approved smoke management plans. Some of these are unwanted wildland fires.

"Wildfire" means an unwanted wildland fire.

"Wildland" means an area where development is generally limited to roads, railroads, power lines, and widely scattered structures. Such land is not cultivated (i.e., the soil is disturbed less frequently than once in 10 years), is not fallow, and is not in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Conservation Reserve Program. The land may be neglected altogether or managed for such purposes as wood or forage production, wildlife, recreation, wetlands, or protective plant cover.

For CDF only, "Wildland" as specified in California Public Resources Code (PRC) section 4464(a) means any land that is classified as a state responsibility area pursuant to article 3 (commencing with section 4125) of chapter 1, part 2 of division 4 and includes any such land having a plant cover consisting principally of grasses, forbs, or shrubs that are valuable for forage. "Wildland" also means any lands that are contiguous to lands classified as a state responsibility area if wildland fuel accumulation is such that a wildland fire occurring on these lands would pose a threat to the adjacent state responsibility area.

"Wildland Vegetation Management Burning" means the use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral (as defined in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 1561.1), trees, grass, or standing brush.

"Wildland Fire" means any non-structural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

For CDF only, "Wildland Fire" as specified in PRC section 4464(c) means any uncontrolled fire burning on wildland.

"Wildland/urban Interface" means the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with the wildland.

"Wildlife or Game Habitat" means any area used or planned to be used for conservation or management of wild plants or animals.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Wednes day September 26, 2001

RESOLUTION NO. 2001-10

RESOLUTION OF THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD APPROVING THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SMOKE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

The following resolution is hereby offered and read:

WHEREAS, a revision of the Air Pollution Control District's existing agricultural burning and prescribed fire program is necessary to implement changes in State Law – California Code of Regulations Title 17 – Smoke Management Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, District staff has worked closely with stakeholders in the development of the proposed Smoke Management Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, a public workshop has been noticed, conducted, and comments incorporated, as appropriate; and; and

WHEREAS, the California Air Resources Board has reviewed and provided comments that were incorporated, as appropriate; and

WHEREAS, this Board finds that this Program has been composed and amended to the extent reasonably practicable, to be written in plain English wherever feasible, in order to assure that the Program can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by said Program; and

WHEREAS, Section 40001 of the California Health and Safety code establishes authority for the District to adopt this Program; and

WHEREAS, this Program, as written and amended, is consistent with existing statutes, court decisions, and State and Federal Regulations; and

WHEREAS, this Program, as written, fulfills the State's intent to implement a local smoke management program complying with the Title 17 – Smoke Management Guidelines and that the Program is necessary or proper to execute the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon the District; and

WHEREAS, the Board has on this date held and conducted a duly noticed Public Hearing on said Smoke Management Program of the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District and has determined it to be necessary; and

WHEREAS, the District has complied with H&SC Sections 40725 through 40728 in adopting this Smoke Management Program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED by the Air Pollution Control Board of the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District that Smoke Management Program attached hereto, and incorporated by reference herein as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted.

On motion of Director Ferrara, seconded by Director Ewan, and passed and adopted on the following roll call vote:

Ayes: Directors Ferrara, Ewan, Clay, Neufeld, Ovitt, Peirce, Ryan, Chairperson Achadjian

Noes: None

Absent: Directors Bianchi, Heggarty, Pinard, Reiss

Abstaining: None

Chair, Air Pollution Control District Board
San Luis Obispo County

Attest:

Julie L. Rodewald
Clerk, Air Pollution Control District Board

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

I, Julie L. Rodewald, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of the Air Pollution Control District, in and for the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order made by the Board of the Air Pollution Control District, as the same appears spread upon their minute book:

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Board, affixed this 2 day of October, 2001.

JULIE RODEWALD
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of the Air Pollution Control District

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

Approved as to Form and Legal Effect:

By: _____
District Counsel

Date: 9.14.01

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