

To: SVAB TAC  
From: Les Fife, SMP Coordinator

Subject: Issues from last TAC meeting: Elevation adjustment and Rice equivalency

Pertinent language from the 2009 Smoke Management Program Plan is underlined.

## **7. PROCEDURES FOR ALLOCATION AND ADJUSTMENTS OF ACREAGE**

### **Determining burn day status above 3000 feet mean sea level**

Burn day status above 3000 feet msl is determined by ARB 500 mb pressure elevations. The 500 mb charts show large scale regional features (atmospheric pressure at 18,000 feet) that can be used to identify subsidence and stagnation causing poor dispersion. The Sacramento Valley uses 1 dekameter higher (other values may be selected) than the decision point for burning above 3000 feet. In place of the standard 3000 feet msl level the elevation may be specified in increments of 500 feet on a day-by-day basis as determined from vertical temperature soundings. Alternate criteria for determining burn day status may be approved by the BCC and implemented.

## **20. PRESCRIBED BURNING**

In accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 17, all persons or entities subject to subchapter 2 Smoke Management Guidelines for Agricultural and Prescribed Burning shall comply with the requirements therein and those requirements adopted by applicable districts in local smoke management regulations. Such persons or entities proposing to conduct prescribed burning must submit a smoke management plan to the air district of jurisdiction and: 1) receive a permit to burn, 2) receive authorization to burn on a given day, and 3) maintain communication with the local air district and report on the status of the burn until it is concluded.

If the entity proposing a prescribed burn project requests a 48 hour forecast, 72 hour outlook, and a 96 hour trend be provided to them, the air district may ask for ARB's assistance in providing such information. The air district may also request that the ARB provide them with help in deciding on a burn up to 24 hours in advance of the ignition. Prioritizing burns for disease control, economic concerns, public safety etc. is an individual district decision. However, districts may, in daily burn authorization systems give preference to agricultural burning including prescribed burns employing fuel reduction measures and efforts to reduce smoke emissions.

During the fall burn period (September 1<sup>st</sup> through November 30<sup>th</sup>), all proposed prescribed burning shall be reported by districts to the SMPC prior to September 1<sup>st</sup>. The information to be reported to the SMPC is indicated on the Prescribed Burning Information Form (see Figure 2). The SMPC will then notify the Basin districts in the computer files when a prescribed burn is scheduled at any elevation. This will provide the dissemination of burn information, promote coordination and enhance monitoring of agricultural and prescribed burning. Pertinent Internet WEB sites with meteorological and burning information will be accessed to keep apprized of current conditions of prescribed burns and wildfires. For

prescribed burning districts may use the Sacramento Valley Smoke Management Plan or approved, equivalent plans of the Northeast Air Alliance or ARB. Sacramento Valley and Northeast Air Alliance documents are in the appendices.

If the burning is conducted during the fall period at or below the daily variable elevation level and not higher than 2000 feet elevation then the proposed acreage (calculated at the appropriate fuel loading) will be considered part of the local acreage distribution. The ARB may adjust the elevation threshold for burn decisions in the Valley floor versus higher elevations, pursuant to Section 80250 (a). The ARB will consider revising a no-burn decision above 2,000 feet elevation when the local district makes a request based upon review of local meteorological and air quality conditions. When persons or entities request prior afternoon decisions on burning at or below 2000 feet, the air districts must provide notification to the SMPC of the scheduled day of burning to allow planning for allocation and distribution of acreage. For prescribed burns below 2000 feet the SMPC will, if possible, take the acreage needed for those burns out of any excess acreage available over the initial allocation but below the interim allocation limit.

## 22. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

### Emission factors for rice equivalency

The emissions factors used to determine rice equivalence for other crops are shown below.

CROP RESIDUE	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	SO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	FUEL LOADING
	POUNDS PER TON						TONS PER ACRE
Alfalfa	28.5	27.2	4.5	0.6	21.7	119.0	0.8
Barley	14.3	13.8	5.1	0.1	15.0	183.7	1.7
Corn	11.4	10.9	3.3	0.4	6.6	70.9	4.2
Oats	20.7	19.7	4.5	0.6	10.3	136.0	1.6
Rice	6.3	5.9	5.2	1.1	4.7	57.4	3.0
Safflower	17.7	16.9	4.5	0.6	14.8	144.0	1.3
Sorghum	17.7	16.9	4.5	0.6	5.1	77.0	2.9
Wheat	10.6	10.1	4.3	0.9	7.6	123.6	1.9
Almond	7.0	6.7	5.9	0.1	5.2	52.2	1.0

This is only a partial section of the SMP emission factor table found in the Plan.