

FNSB AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION AGENDA

Tuesday April 18, 2017
6:00 P.M.

City of Fairbanks, City Hall
Fairbanks City Council Chambers
800 Cushman Street, Fairbanks, Alaska

1. Call meeting to order
2. Introductions
3. Approval of minutes
4. Messages from the Borough Mayor
5. Messages from the City of Fairbanks Mayor
6. Public comments on items not on the agenda, limited to 3 min. ea.
7. New Business
 - a. Introduction of APCC RESOLUTION NO. 2017-01: “ A RESOLUTION REGARDING ADDITIONAL PM2.5 AIR QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM ELEMENTS IN THE FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH.” (Sponsor: Kathleen Hook).
 - i. Public Comments, limited to 3 minutes each.
 - ii. Commission discussion and recommendations. (Action Item)
8. Commissioner comments
9. Adjournment

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2 FNSB AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

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4 RESOLUTION NO. 2017-01

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6 A RESOLUTION REGARDING ADDITIONAL PM2.5 AIR QUALITY CONTROL
7 PROGRAM ELEMENTS IN THE FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH
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9 WHEREAS, a portion of the Fairbanks North Star Borough (Borough) was designated
10 in December 2009 as noncompliant with the Clean Air Act and not meeting National Ambient
11 Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM2.5 air pollution; and
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13 WHEREAS, if we are to protect the Borough's health and economy it is important that
14 we reduce air pollution in our community, while at the same time recognize the culturally
15 important value of using wood to heat our homes; and
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17 WHEREAS the Air Pollution Control Commission (APCC) adopted an Air Quality
18 Comprehensive Plan in April 2016, which was developed with public input and accounted for
19 our unique sub-Arctic Fairbanks environment, and includes recommendations supporting
20 this resolution; and
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22 WHEREAS, the Borough has recently instituted a number of PM2.5 control
23 measures, which include phased wood burning restrictions; and
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25 WHEREAS, air quality monitors this winter season are still observing pollution
26 episodes well above the NAAQS 24 hour standard of 35 µg/m³; and
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28 WHEREAS, it is expected the Borough will be designated this Spring as serious
29 nonattainment of PM2.5 NAAQs which will place additional economic impact on the
30 Fairbanks community; and
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32 WHEREAS, the serious nonattainment designation requires a new serious State
33 Implementation Plan (SIP) to be submitted to the EPA by December 2017 and must include
34 analysis of all Best Available Control Measures (BACM); and
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36 WHEREAS the EPA and ADEC have not completed the BACM analysis; and
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38 WHEREAS, the Borough must consider implementing some of the BACM by June
39 2017 so they can be included in the serious SIP; and
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41 WHEREAS, the Borough has limited resources to address the PM2.5 nonattainment
42 problem; and
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44 WHEREAS, studies show that the two major contributors to our wintertime PM2.5
45 emissions come from wood burning and sulfur dioxide (home heating fuel oil/diesel).
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48 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Air Pollution Control Commission
49 encourages the Mayor and Assembly to adopt regulations or polices that accomplish

50 the following:

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52 1. Support and drive all efforts to bring clean affordable energy and cleaner
53 non solid fuel technologies to the Borough;

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55 2. Request the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to conduct
56 the required Best Available Control Measure Analysis of the technological and
57 economic feasibility of implementing ultra-low sulfur home heating oil;

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59 3. Request the Borough Air Quality Division and ADEC to actively examine all
60 other mitigation methods used by other non-attainment areas and bring the
61 results on the analyses to this Commission and the Mayor's Air Quality
62 Working Group for consideration;

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64 4. Revise the Wood Stove Change Out program to include the following
65 elements:

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67 a. Wood stove program requires replaced stoves to be installed by a
68 certified installer;

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70 b. Homeowners will be required to demonstrate proper wood storage;

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72 c. Homeowners provide documentation that they have taken a class or
73 training in proper wood burning techniques; and

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75 d. Homeowners are responsible for compliance for their property.

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77 5. Remove all Borough non-listed solid fuel burning appliances (or render
78 permanently inoperable) in the Borough designated Air Quality Control Zone,
79 (AQCZ), by December 31, 2019. To accomplish this task include the following:

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81 a. A robust wood stove change out program;

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83 b. Creation of a reward program to encourage woodstove changeout.

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85 6. Revise the Affidavit of No Other Adequate Source of Heat, (NOASH), to
86 include:

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88 a. Documentation that the building's solid fuel burning appliance is
89 Borough listed;

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91 b. Documentation of the property owner's ability to properly store wood;

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93 c. Documentation that they have taken a class or training in proper
94 wood burning techniques; and

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96 d. If economic hardship is the reason for need of NOASH, validating
97 documentation is required.

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7. Strengthen the curtailment program by reaching out with education to gross emitters during the shoulder seasons before cold weather inversions and stage restrictions begin;
8. Find creative solutions to increase staffing for compliance during Stage 1 and Stage 2 burn bans, such as use of staff from local government partners on an on-call basis and an increase in the number of patrol teams;
9. Find creative solutions to conduct public education of our PM2.5 issues, including but not limited to engaging professionals, community members, and volunteers who interact with homeowners such as home inspectors/engineers, road service commissioners, real estate brokers, accountants, chimney sweeps, snow removal professionals etc; along with new ideas in notifications to the public with resourceful concepts, including but not limited to using magnetic signs on Borough buses, and increasing the number of electronic reader board signs, flyers for new residents, neighborhood burnwise groups, and create a program for resident volunteer's to post a "I burn properly" sign in their yard.
10. Encourage dry wood practices in the community to include:
 - a. Making it unlawful to sell wet wood August through February;
 - b. Develop a community wood shed building program;
 - c. Develop a dry/wet wood exchange program; and
 - d. Continue to focus linking ads on attaining wood early in the season, and taking advantage of the wood stove change out program, to the spring months.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS FROM COMMUNITIES WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PM2.5 AIR QUALITY CHALLENGES:

- a) Inspections – Aurora, Colorado authorized the City Manager (and his representatives) to inspect homes operating solid-fuel burning devices on high pollution days. In the event of entry refusal or restriction, a warrant for inspection without interference could be obtained.
- b) Registration of Wood Burning Devices – San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Management District (located in central California) prohibits burning on selected curtailment days in homes that do not have registered wood burning devices.
- c) Unlawful Operation of Solid Fuel Burning Appliances – Puget Sound (located in Washington State) specifies that visible smoke during an air quality alert constitutes "prima facie evidence of unlawful operation" which "may be refuted by demonstration that the smoke was not caused by a

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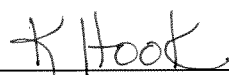
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- solid fuel burning device”.
- d) Exemptions from No-Burn Periods – Cache Valley, Utah limits exemptions to homes which have registered the solid fuel burning device as the sole source of heat for the entire residence.
 - e) Installation Prohibition in New Construction – South Coast Air Quality Management District (located in California) mandates no installation of a wood-burning device into any new development.
 - f) Curtailment Threshold – South Coast (located in California) Air Quality Management District mandates mandatory winter burning curtailment when PM2.5 concentrations are forecast to exceed 30 µg/m3. The San Joaquin Valley mandates curtailment of nonregistered wood burning heaters, fireplaces, masonry heaters and outdoor wood burning devices when PM2.5 concentrations are forecast to exceed 20 µg/m3 but not exceed 65 µg/m3. Tacoma lowered their threshold for calling burn bans from 35 µg/m3 to 30 µg/m3.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 20 DAY OF April, 2017.



Kathleen Hook
APCC Chair