

Smoking or Non-Smoking

Smoke Management of Prescribed Fire

2023 Family Forest Landowners & Managers Conference

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STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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The Only Way to Fly: 1965

Submitted by [tterracc](#) on Tue, 10/06/2015 - 5:41pm.

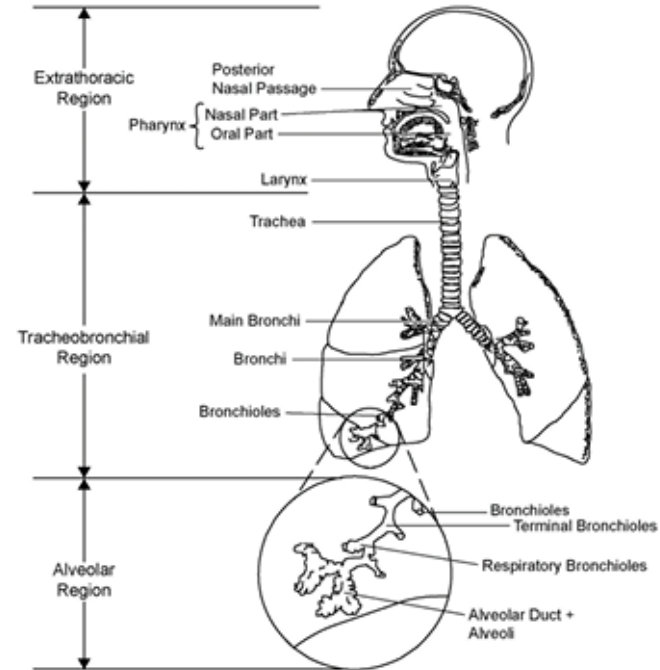
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<https://www.shorpy.com/node/20200>

Smoke is a Public Health Concern

- Fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$) are of greatest health concern
- $PM_{2.5}$ can enter the respiratory tract and make their way into the lower parts of the lungs
- Some particles can move out of the respiratory system and affect other organ systems
- Exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ can both exacerbate pre-existing health conditions and lead to the development of some diseases (e.g., **respiratory and cardiovascular**) as well as premature mortality



Adverse Health Effects from Smoke

- 2019 Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) and ISA Supplement include a large body of newly available scientific evidence that links exposure to PM_{2.5} to a wide array of adverse health effects
- 2019 ISA finds exposure to PM_{2.5} causes mortality and cardiovascular effects and is likely to cause respiratory effects, cancer, and nervous system effects
- The NAAQS are intended to protect both the population as a whole and those potentially at increased risk for health effects following exposure to PM
- At-risk populations include children, older adults, people with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular disease, minority populations, and low socioeconomic status (SES) populations



Air Pollution Emissions

- Manufacturing (stationary sources)
 - Engineered
 - Pay per Pound
 - Testing
- Vehicles (mobile sources)
 - Engineered
 - Standards
 - Testing
- Prescribed Fire (area source)
 - Uncontrolled emissions
 - Emission Reduction Techniques
 - Progression Treatment
 - Smoke Management Principles



Negotiated Rulemaking Review



- Stakeholders Suggested the Idaho Forest Practices Act (Chapter 13, Title 38) Requires IDL to Regulate RX
- Stakeholders Urged DEQ - Use Existing Statutes and Rules to Ask for Improvements to IDL's Rules Governing Prescribed Burning and Air Quality.
- Stakeholders Encouraged DEQ to Rely On DEQs Existing Prescribed Burning Rule, 614.01 Rather than 614.02

IDAPA 58.01.01.614.01

- 614 The use of open outdoor fires to obtain the objectives of prescribed fire management burning is an allowable form of open burning **when the provisions of Section 614 are met.**
- 614.01.a **Whenever a burning permit or prescribed fire plan is required by the Department of Lands, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, or any other state or federal agency responsible for land management, any person who conducts or allows prescribed burning shall meet all permit and/or plan conditions and terms which control smoke.**
- **614.01.b** The Department **will seek interagency agreements to assure permits or plans** issued by agencies referred to in Subsection 614.01.a. **provide adequate consideration for controlling smoke** from prescribed burning.

IDAPA 58.01.01.614.02

- 02.a. Whenever a permit or plan is not required by the Department of Lands, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, or any other state or federal agency responsible for land management, any person who conducts or allows prescribed burning shall meet all conditions set forth in a Smoke Management Plan for Prescribed Burning
- 02.b. DEQ will develop and put into effect a Smoke Management Plan for Prescribed Burning

Forestry - Prescribed Fire Smoke Management Plan

- DEQ Air Quality, IDL Fire Division, and IDL Forestry Division have identified a path forward.
- Air Quality Administrator and State Forester support proceeding with the concept.
- Concept addresses smoke management from IDAPA 58.01.01.614.01 directive.
- Retains existing air quality rules and air quality commitments.
- New rules likely not needed. Current DEQ and IDL authorities appear adequate to build from.



Prescribed Fire Smoke Management Plan

- Addresses all burning activity occurring under IDL authorities.
- Concept leverages current burner interactions with IDL.
- Working group is drafting interagency agreement and other documents for the purpose of stakeholder engagement and feedback.
- Anticipate dialogue with stakeholders to begin before wildfire season. Feedback Needed!



Current Air Quality Rules That Must Continue To Be Met

- **557.01 Air Quality Episodes - Advisory.** All open burning, as defined in Sections 600-624, is prohibited.
- **603.01 Prohibited Materials.** Only natural vegetation wildland fuels may be burned.
- **IDAPA 58.01.01.614. Prescribed Fire Rule**
- IDL Forest Practices, Forestry and Fire Hazard Reduction
- Local Ordinances



DEQ/IDL Plan



- Will not interfere with Montana/Idaho Airshed Group operations.
- The IDL/DEQ Program will not affect the implementation of this group but will continue to leverage its processes.
- Smoke Management in Idaho will continue to rely on the overall effectiveness of this program and the commitments from all its members.
- DEQ expects to continue to participate in this organization as a member of the executive board and will continue to actively support the stated objectives of this group.

What This Program Does Not Do

- Will not address burning by federal land managers. (Feds are members of the Airshed Group)
- DEQ will work with federal land management agencies to develop interagency agreements to ensure all permits or plans issued or used by them adequately address smoke management.



Prescribed Fire Council's Role

- Promote the safe and effective use of prescribed fire for healthy forests and rangelands, wildlife, and fire resilient communities across Idaho.
- Educate on how and when to burn:
 - Establish the use of Basic Smoke Management Practices throughout Idaho
- Finding Support for Alternative Treatments and Biomass Utilization.



Idaho Prescribed Fire Council Resources

<https://www.frames.gov/idahoprescribedfirecouncil/resources>