

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL ASSESSING STATUS OF INCORPORATING SMOKE EFFECTS INTO FIRE PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

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1.0 Background

The Western Governor's Association (WGA), in conjunction with federal, state, tribal and local entities, has formed an organization known as the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP). The purpose of the WRAP is to build on the work of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (GCVTC) in developing and planning programs that can contribute to reducing emissions and improving visibility throughout the West. The WRAP can recommend regional approaches to improving air quality and reducing regional haze. Ultimately, the responsibility for implementing any or all recommendations of the WRAP lies with individual states and tribes.

The WRAP is composed of one principal planning group, the Initiatives Oversight Committee (IOC), and one principal technical group, the Technical Oversight Committee (TOC). Beneath the IOC and TOC are several Forums whose job it is to develop technical and policy options for the specific area of interest. One such forum is the Fire Emission Joint Forum (FEJF) which reports to both the IOC and TOC. Among other things, FEJF is responsible for making recommendations on strategies and methods to manage emissions from prescribed fire. The Smoke Effects Task Team is part of the FEJF and is issuing this Request for Proposal.

Smoke from fires produces a variety of air pollutants. The GCVTC recognized that the need to address air quality effects of prescribed fire and managed natural fire, known as wildland fire use (WFU), is becoming more important with the increased use of prescribed fire to improve the ecological health and to reduce the buildup of hazardous fuels on public, private and tribal lands throughout the West. Emissions from controlled burning on agricultural land and their effects have also been identified as a concern by the GCVTC. Fire planning efforts need to consider the effects of smoke on visibility (both plume blight and regional haze), public nuisance, and the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as recommended by the GCVTC Final Report (1996), and as required by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Regional Haze Rule (July 1999).

In phase one, this project will: 1) assess the status of federal, state, local, tribal, and private prescribed fire programs to incorporate smoke effects of prescribed fires and WFUs in strategic planning documents, known as programmatic plans, 2) assess the status of federal, state, local, tribal, and private prescribed fire programs to incorporate smoke effects of prescribed fires and WFUs in operational plans, including using the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) by federal land managers, 3) evaluate the smoke effects from the implementation of operational plans, including using the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) by federal land managers, for prescribed fires and WFUs, and 4) evaluate whether non-burning alternatives were analyzed by land managers in programmatic plans. Phase two will identify and summarize all state and federal guidance documents that provide guidance

on how to address air quality effects of prescribed fire and WFU in operational and programmatic plans. Guidance for the use of the WFSA process will be identified and summarized for how air quality effects are assessed for wildfire and WFU incidents. Assessments will be completed by evaluating a representative sample, as defined by the contacts and sample sizes provided in Attachment 1, List of Contacts, of planning documents for the following western states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Assessments will be conducted using the review criteria established in the work tasks below. It is understood that prescribed fire programs will vary in complexity depending on the goals and objectives of each land manager.

A follow-up phase is proposed to this initial assessment of whether or not smoke effects have been addressed in project level and programmatic level plans by land managers. The follow-up phase will begin two weeks after the final deliverable of the first phase is completed. The follow-up phase will build upon the assessment that was completed in phase one of the project by making recommendations on how land managers can improve the ways that smoke effects are incorporated into planning efforts.

1.1 Definitions

Agencies - This term refers inclusively to federal, state, tribal, and local land management entities.

Agricultural land - Agricultural land includes croplands, pasture, and other lands on which crops or livestock are produced.

Burn plan/prescribed fire plan/operational plan- These terms refer to a land management plan that is implemented at the project level.

Fire - This term refers inclusively to wildfire, prescribed fire, wildland fire use, and controlled burning on agricultural land.

Land Managers - This term refers inclusively to federal, state, local, tribal, and private land managers or landowners.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) - This term refers to the health and welfare based standards for clean outdoor air which identifies the maximum acceptable average concentration of air pollutants during a specified period of time.

Nonattainment Area - This term means for any pollutant, an area which is shown by monitored data or calculated by air quality modeling, to exceed any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

Prescribed fire - This term refers to any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives (i.e., managed to achieve resource benefits) on agricultural land and wildland.

Programmatic Plan - This term refers to strategic land management plans that include fuel treatment activities at a program level. These land management plans usually cover a 1 - 20 year planning period.

Public Nuisance - This term refers to annoying or unpleasant conditions, such as, eye or throat irritation, impaired driving conditions, etc. due to contact with smoke from fires that is below established health standards or measurement thresholds.

Sensitive areas - This term refers to population center such as towns and villages, campgrounds and trails, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, roads, airports, nonattainment areas, mandatory Class I Federal areas, etc. where smoke and air pollutants can adversely affect public health, safety, and welfare.

Smoke Effects - This term refers to the effects on visibility (both plume blight and regional haze), public nuisance, and the health-based NAAQS due to emissions from fire.

State Implementation Plan - This term refers to a Clean Air Act document in which States adopt emission reduction measures necessary to attain and maintain NAAQS, and meet other requirements of the Act.

Visibility - This term refers to the greatest distance at which an observer can see a dark object viewed against the horizon which is usually measured in deciviews, a measurement of light extinction.

Wildfire - An unwanted wildland fire.

Wildland - refers to an area where development is generally limited to roads, railroads, power lines, and widely scattered structures. The 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 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. This land is not "agricultural land" as defined above. Silvicultural land and rangelands, woodlots, and private timberlands will be included in the wildlands definition.

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis - A decision making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economic, political, and resource management objectives.

Wildland Fire Use - This term refers to the management of naturally ignited fires to accomplish specific, pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in programmatic plans. This term may be referred to as prescribed natural fire (PNF) in current regulations and policies.

1.2 WGA Authority

The WGA is responsible for the initial design, implementation, and overall performance for this RFP and any subsequent contract. The WGA is authorized to enter into a contract with a contractor to provide the services outlined below. Determination of the successful completion of the contract tasks and assignments shall be at the sole discretion of the WGA.

1.3 RFP Terminology

Any firm that submits a proposal to the WGA pursuant to this RFP is hereinafter referred to as “Proposer”. Any proposal in response to this RFP submitted by a Proposer is hereinafter referred to as a “Proposal”. Any Proposer with which the WGA contracts for the program is hereinafter referred to as the “Contractor”. The contract between the WGA and the Contractor with respect to any tasks outlined in this RFP is hereinafter referred to as the “contract”.

The use of “shall”, “must”, and “will” in this RFP indicates a requirement or condition from which a material deviation may not be made. A deviation is material if, in the WGA’s sole discretion, the deficient response or action is not in substantial accord with the RFP requirements, provides an unfair advantage to one proposer over another, or has a potentially significant adverse effect on the quality or quantity of items or services proposed or on the cost to the WGA. However, proposers are encouraged to propose innovative or creative designs or features that would tend to have a favorable impact on program costs or technical integrity. Such designs or features, however, must be in substantial accord with the RFP requirements.

2.0 Work Tasks

2.1 Operational Plans

Assess whether or not smoke effects of prescribed fires and WFUs have been included in burn plans and the WFSAs for federal land managers. In addition, an assessment of the smoke effects from the implementation of operational plans for prescribed fire and WFU will be made in Sections 2.1a. and 2.1d. Assessments will be made using the contacts and sample sizes provided in Attachment 1, List of Contacts, and using the criteria listed below in Sections 2.1a. through 2.1d. In order to complete Sections 2.1b. and 2.1d., it may be necessary to contact the person that implemented the burn plan or the federal land manager that implemented the WFSAs. It is assumed that some agencies may prepare burn plans for private landowners and examples of these need to be included. Review of the most up-to-date information is required to assess the current level of status by land managers to incorporate smoke effects in burn plans or the WFSAs. Burn plans should not be dated any earlier than 1998. A flow diagram of the fire planning process for specific federal agencies is provided in Attachment 3, Diagram of Planning Processes.

2.1a. Operational Plans for Prescribed Fire

Operational plans for prescribed fire will be reviewed using, at a minimum, the following criteria:

- 1) estimation of emissions of visibility impairing air pollutants and their effects on visibility (regional haze and plume blight), NAAQS, and nuisance;
- 2) actions to be taken to minimize fire emissions and/or smoke impacts (e.g., minimizing area burned, reducing fuel loading in area, reducing amount of fuel consumed by fire, minimizing emissions per ton of fuel consumed, use of aerial ignitions, etc.);
- 3) use of smoke dispersion evaluation or criteria (distance/direction of sensitive areas and meteorological data, such as minimum surface and upper level wind speeds, desired wind direction, minimum mixing height, or dispersion index; results from computer dispersion models; real-time forecasting; or use of scheduling techniques to minimize impacts, etc.);
- 4) use of public notification procedures (notifying public of planned prescribed fire through newspaper, radio stations, etc.; notifying public of elevated pollutant concentrations; suggesting actions to be taken by sensitive persons to minimize their exposure, etc.);
- 5) air quality monitoring (posting employees at vantage points to visually monitor for smoke intrusions; locating real-time particulate monitors; or use of meteorological monitoring devices, such as RAWS, Pibal release, etc.);
- 6) use of predetermined trigger points to determine when air quality impacts occur;
- 7) predetermined contingency actions to be taken when air quality impacts occur (halting ignitions of new burn ignitions that could further impact areas, providing clean-air facilities for sensitive persons, etc.);
- 8) planned cooperation with downwind receptors, regulatory agencies, and compliance with their laws, rules, and guidance (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies);
- 9) planned coordination with adjacent and downwind land managers; and
- 10) completion of General Conformity (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies) determination for projects in nonattainment area.

Deliverables:

The end product must be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each of the following land manager categories (grouped by each land management entity): federal, state, local, tribal,

and private (corporate, individual, and plans prepared by third party). Information will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table, with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copies must be collected of each of the burn plans (electronic versions, preferably).

2.1b. Implementation of Operational Plans for Prescribed Fire

Assess the smoke effects of prescribed fires that are implemented by land managers under burn plans using the following minimum criteria:

- 1) smoke effects avoided (e.g. favorable dispersion, adequate thermal buoyancy, no intrusion to Class I or other identified sensitive areas, no role in contributing to exceedances of the NAAQS);
- 2) unfavorable smoke effects (unfavorable dispersion, inadequate thermal buoyancy, intrusions to Class I or other identified sensitive areas, role in contributing to exceedances of the NAAQS);
- 3) frequency of verified public nuisance complaints (number of phone calls, etc.);
- 4) documentation of air quality regulatory citations being issued;
- 5) were contacts made with downwind receptors, regulatory agencies, and land managers according to predetermined plans?;
- 6) were all of the smoke management elements of the burn plan implemented (identification of sensitive receptors and distance/degrees from project site, procedures for visual monitoring of smoke, etc.)?;
- 7) were any contingency actions taken as a result of air quality impacts (halting ignitions of new burn ignitions that could further impact areas, providing clean-air facilities for sensitive persons, etc.)?;
- 8) were public notification and exposure reduction procedures followed (notifying public of planned prescribed fire through newspaper, radio stations, etc.; notifying public of elevated pollutant concentrations; suggesting actions to be taken by sensitive persons to minimize their exposure, etc.)?;
- 9) was compliance met with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and guidance (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies)?;
- 10) was the air quality monitoring plan followed?; and

11) were actions taken to avoid smoke impacts and effects (minimizing area burned, reducing fuel loading in area, reducing amount of fuel consumed by fire, minimizing emissions per ton of fuel consumed, etc.)?

Deliverables:

The end product will be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each of the following land manager categories (grouped by each land management entity): federal, state, local, tribal, and private (corporate, individual, and plans prepared by third party). Information will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table, with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copies will be collected of each of the documents (electronic versions, preferably).

2.1c. Operational Plans for WFU

Assess whether or not the smoke effects of WFU are evaluated by land managers under burn plans or through the use of the WFSA using the following minimum criteria (as it applies):

- 1) estimation of emissions of visibility impairing air pollutants and their effects on visibility (regional haze and plume blight), NAAQS, and nuisance;
- 2) actions to be taken to minimize fire emissions and/or smoke impacts (e.g., minimizing area burned, reducing fuel loading in area, reducing amount of fuel consumed by fire, minimizing emissions per ton of fuel consumed, use of aerial ignitions, etc.);
- 3) use of smoke dispersion evaluation or criteria (distance/direction of sensitive areas and meteorological data, such as, minimum surface and upper level wind speeds, desired wind direction, minimum mixing height, or dispersion index; results from computer dispersion models; real-time forecasting; or use of scheduling techniques to minimize impacts, etc.);
- 4) use of public notification procedures (notifying public of WFU through newspaper, radio stations, etc.; notifying public of elevated pollutant concentrations; suggesting actions to be taken by sensitive persons to minimize their exposure, etc.);
- 5) air quality monitoring (posting employees at vantage points to visually monitor for smoke intrusions; locating real-time particulate monitors; or use of meteorological monitoring devices, such as RAWS, Pibal release, etc.);
- 6) use of predetermined trigger points to determine when air quality impacts occur;
- 7) use of predetermined contingency actions to be taken when air quality impacts occur (halting

ignitions of new burn ignitions that could further impact areas, providing clean-air facilities for sensitive persons, etc.);

8) planned cooperation with downwind receptors, regulatory agencies and compliance with their laws, rules, and guidance (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies); and

9) planned coordination with adjacent and downwind land managers.

Deliverables:

The end product for WFU incidents will be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each of the following land manager categories (grouped by each land management entity): federal, state, local, tribal, and private (corporate, individual, and plans prepared by a third party). The end product for WFSAs will be in a table format that summarizes the approaches used by federal land managers to evaluate air quality effects. The summary must include the full range of management strategies that are provided in the WFSAs using the review criteria listed above as a guide. All information will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table, with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copies will be collected of each of the documents (electronic versions, preferably).

2.1d. Implementation of Operational Plans for WFU

Assess the smoke effects of WFU that are implemented by land managers under burn plans or through the use of the WFSAs using the following minimum criteria (as it applies):

1) smoke effects avoided (favorable dispersion, adequate thermal buoyancy, no intrusion to Class I or other identified sensitive areas, no role in contributing to exceedances of the NAAQS),

2) unfavorable smoke effects (unfavorable dispersion, inadequate thermal buoyancy, intrusions to Class I or other identified sensitive areas, role in contributing to exceedances of the NAAQS);

3) frequency of verified public nuisance complaints (number of phone calls, etc.);

4) frequency of air quality regulatory citations being issued;

5) were contacts made with downwind receptors, regulatory agencies, and land managers according to predetermined plans?;

6) were all of the smoke management elements of the burn plan implemented (identification of sensitive receptors and distance/degrees from project site, procedures for visual monitoring of

smoke, etc.)?;

7) were public notification procedures followed (notifying public of planned prescribed fire through newspaper, radio stations, etc.; notifying public of elevated pollutant concentrations; suggesting actions to be taken by sensitive persons to minimize their exposure, etc.)?;

8) were any contingency actions taken as a result of air quality impacts (halting ignitions of new burn ignitions that could further impact areas, providing clean-air facilities for sensitive persons, etc.)?;

9) was the air quality monitoring plan followed?;

10) was compliance met with all applicable air quality laws, rules, and guidance (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies)?, and

11) were any actions taken to avoid smoke impacts and effects (minimizing area burned, reducing fuel loading in area, reducing amount of fuel consumed by fire, minimizing emissions per ton of fuel consumed, etc.)?

Deliverables:

The end product for WFU incidents will be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each of the following land manager categories (grouped by each land management entity): federal, state, local, tribal, and private (corporate, individual, and plans prepared by a third party). The end product for WFSA will be in a table format that summarizes the approaches used by federal land managers to evaluate air quality effects. The summary must include the full range of management strategies that are provided in the WFSA using the review criteria listed above as a guide. All information will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table, with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copies will be collected of each of the documents (electronic versions, preferably).

2.2 Programmatic Plans

Assess whether or not smoke effects are addressed in programmatic plans for prescribed fires and WFU. In addition, in Sections 2.2a. and 2.2b., evaluate whether or not non-burning alternatives for prescribed fire and WFU were analyzed as a fuel treatment method. Assessments will be made using the contacts and sample sizes provided in Attachment 1, List of Contacts, and using the criteria listed below in Sections 2.2a. and 2.2b. Programmatic plans should not be dated any earlier than 1998. Optimally, the programmatic plan that is chosen for review should be the strategic planning document that the operational plan (that is used in Section 2.1 above) falls under. However, the contacts listed in Attachment 1, List of Contacts, may not be able to select an operational plan, dated no earlier than

1998, that falls under a programmatic plan that is also dated no earlier than 1998. In that case, the most up-to-date programmatic plan should be used for the assessment. A flow diagram of the fire planning process for specific federal agencies is provided in Attachment 3, Diagram of Planning Processes.

2.2a Programmatic Plans for Prescribed Fires

At a minimum, the following criteria will be used in the assessment of whether or not the smoke effects relating to prescribed fires are addressed in programmatic plans:

- 1) evaluation of cumulative effects of smoke (qualitative and/or quantitative analysis of prescribed fire projections from other Land Managers and other stationary and mobile sources of air pollution whose cumulative emissions affect air quality);
- 2) evaluation of potential intrusions to Class I or other identified smoke sensitive areas (distance/direction of Class I or other sensitive areas, etc.; results of modeling efforts for air quality and visibility impacts);
- 3) identification and determination of compliance with applicable laws and relevant policies (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies);
- 4) identification of smoke management techniques to reduce fire emissions and mitigate smoke impacts;
- 5) recent historic (within 10 years) and projected (for life of plan) annual or seasonal emissions from prescribed fire and WFU;
- 6) identification of non-burning alternatives that were analyzed or utilized as a fuel treatment method; and
- 7) completion of General Conformity (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies) determination for projects in nonattainment areas.

Deliverables:

- 1) The end product will be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each of the following land manager categories (grouped by each land management entity): federal, state, local, tribal, and private (corporate, individual, and plans prepared by a third party). Information, including identification of non-burning alternatives, will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table, with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copies will be kept of each of the documents (electronic versions, preferably).
- 2) Identification of applicable laws and policies that are used for evaluation purposes (see criteria #3 in

Section 2.2a.).

2.2b. Programmatic Plans for WFU

At a minimum, the following criteria will be used in the evaluation of whether or not the smoke effects relating to WFU are addressed in programmatic plans:

- 1) consideration of cumulative effects of smoke (qualitative and/or quantitative analysis of prescribed fire projections from other Land Managers and other stationary and mobile sources of air pollution whose cumulative emissions affect air quality);
- 2) assessment of potential intrusions to Class I or other identified smoke sensitive areas (distance/direction of Class I or other sensitive areas, etc.; results of modeling efforts for air quality and visibility impacts);
- 3) evaluation of whether burn decisions will be tied to specific air quality criteria, and
- 4) identification of non-burning alternatives that were analyzed or utilized as a fuel treatment method.

Deliverables:

The end product will be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each of the following land manager categories (grouped by each land management entity): federal, state, local, tribal, and private (corporate, individual, and plans reviewed by a third party). Information, including identification of non-burning alternatives and air quality criteria identified in Section 2.2b.(3) above, will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table, with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copies will be kept of each of the planning documents (electronic versions, preferably).

2.3 Phase II Tasks - Smoke Effects Guidance

A follow-up phase is proposed to this initial assessment of whether or not smoke effects have been addressed in project level and programmatic level plans by land managers. The follow-up phase will begin two weeks after the final deliverable of the first phase is completed. The follow-up phase will build upon the assessment that was completed in phase one of the project by making recommendations on how land managers can improve the ways that smoke effects are incorporated into planning efforts.

Identify and assess all state and federal guidance documents that provide guidance on how to address air quality effects of prescribed fire and WFU in operational and programmatic plans. Guidance for the use of the WFS process, that is used by federal land managers, will be identified and summarized to assess how air quality effects are addressed for wildfire and WFU incidents. It is assumed that some

agencies may prepare smoke effects guidance for private landowners. Guidance for private landowners will also be identified and summarized to assess how air quality effects are addressed for prescribed fire and WFU incidents. Review of the most up-to-date guidance is required. Hard copies will be kept of each of the planning documents (electronic versions, preferably). Assessments will be made by contacting all the federal and state land managers that are provided in Attachment 1, List of Contacts, and using the criteria listed below:

- 1) guidance associated with the use of categorical exclusions;
- 2) evaluation of non-burning alternatives;
- 3) evaluation of all applicable air quality laws, rules, and guidance (see Attachment 2, List of Applicable Laws and Policies) including General Conformity;
- 4) estimations of air pollutants and their effects on visibility (regional haze and plume blight), and NAAQS;
- 5) evaluation of predetermined trigger points to determine when air quality impacts occur;
- 6) evaluation of contingency actions to be taken when air quality impacts occur (halting ignitions of new burn ignitions that could further impact areas, providing clean-air facilities for sensitive persons, etc.);
- 7) coordination with adjacent and downwind land managers, regulatory agencies, and other downwind receptors; and
- 8) evaluation of cumulative effects of smoke (qualitative and/or quantitative analysis of prescribed fire projections from other Land Managers and other stationary and mobile sources of air pollution whose cumulative emissions affect air quality).

Deliverables:

The end product will be in a table format showing assessment criteria and review results for each state and federal land manager. Information will be summarized and displayed anonymously on the table with a list of contacts to be identified in a separate document and linked to the anonymous display using unique identifiers. Hard copy will be kept of each of the guidance documents (electronic versions, preferably).

Attachment 1: List of Contacts

Wildland Programs	PP*	OP **	OP₂***	WSA	Primary Contact
U.S. Forest Service • Region 1: Rich Lasko (406) 329-3232 • Region 2: Bruce Wilson (303) 275-5002 • Region 3: Ron Moody (505) 842-3894 • Region 4: Dave Thomas (801) 625-5505 • Region 5: Sue Husari (707) 562-8922 • Region 6: Tim Rich (503) 808-2904	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Patricia Hiram (202) 205-1498
Bureau of Land Management • Colorado: Marcus Schmidt (303) 236-3607 • Idaho: Krista Gollneck-Ward (208) 373-3856 • Nevada: Sandy Gregory (775) 861-6514 • New Mexico: Karen Michard (505) 438-7500 • Utah: Greg Zschaechner (801) 539-4151 • Wyoming: Steve Eckert (307) 775-6235 • Alaska: Scott Billing (907) 356-5500 • Oregon: Leo Sidebotham (503) 808-6590 • Arizona: Al Alvarez (602) 417-9309 • Montana: Dave Levinson (406) 329-4952	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Carl Gossard (208) 387-5419
U.S. Fish and Wildlife • Region 1: Pam Ensley (503) 231-6174 • Region 2: Jeff Whitney (505) 248-6637 • Region 6: Phil Street (303) 236-8145	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	Bill Leenhouts (208) 387-5504
National Park Service • Pacific West: John Krausher (916) 364-2860 • Alaska: Brad Cella (907) 257-2643 • Intermountain: Dave Lentz (970) 564-0936 • Midwest: Doug Alexander (402) 221-4994	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Tim Sexton (208) 387-5223
Bureau of Indian Affairs • Nolan Colegrave or Greg Bloomstrom (530) 625-4284	3	3	3	1	Lyle Carlile (208) 387-5640

	PP*	OP **	OP ₂ ***	WSA	Primary Contact
Wildland Programs					
Department of Defense • Valleri Van-Way (916) 854-3849	1	1	1	1	
State Programs • State Forestry Department: Jim Lawrence (303) 239-3943	3	3	3		
County Programs • Boulder County: Bonnie Greenwood (303) 441-1174 • Missoula County: Shannon Therriault (406) 523-4755 • Bernalillo County: Angel Martinez (505) 841-9450 • San Joaquin Valley: Jose Martinez (559) 230-5975	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
Private Entities & Assistance Programs • Nature Conservancy: Paula Seamon (850) 668-0827 • Plum Creek Timber: Scott Kuehn (406) 542-3273	1 1	1 1	1 1		
Agricultural Programs					
State Programs • Arizona: Sunil Varma (602) 207-2322 • California: Karen Magliano (916) 322-7137 • Idaho: Curt Thornburg (208) 322-8623 • Montana: Bob Habeck (406) 444-7305 • Nevada: Curtis Payne (775) 687-4670, ext 3083 • Oregon: Patti Gentiluomo (503) 986-4701 • Washington: Melissa McEachron (360) 407-6860	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

	PP*	OP **	OP₂***	WSA	Primary Contact
County Programs • Pinal County: Donald Gabrielson (520) 868-6929 • San Joaquin Valley: Jose Martinez (559) 230-5975 • Jefferson County: Bobbie McConkey (541) 475-7274 • Columbia County: Roland Schirman (509) 382-4741	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
Private Entities & Assistance Programs • USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service: Pat Shaver (406) 542-3273	3	3	3		
Tribal Programs					
Tribal Programs • Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals: Sarah Kelly (520) 523-6377 • Intertribal Timber Council: Don Motanic (503) 828-4296	3 3	3 3	3 3		

- * **PP = Programmatic Plan**
- ****OP = Operational Plan**
- *****OP₂ = Implemented Operational Plan**
- WSA = Wildland Situation Analysis**

Attachment 2 - List of Applicable Laws and Policies

Laws/Regulations

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Clean Air Act

Resources

Resources for Bureau of Land Mgmt:

BLM Manual 9214; Prescribed Fire
BLM Manual 1601; Land Use Planning

Website addresses:

Handbook: www.blm.gov/nhp/200/wo210/landuse_hb.pdf

Manual: www.blm.gov/nhp/200/wo210/landuse_man.pdf

Resources for National Park Service:

NPS Director's Orders (DO) 12; NEPA
NPS Director's Orders (DO) 18; Fire
NPS Reference Manual (RM) 18; Fire

Above documents available on website:

www.nps.gov

Also: NPS Reference Manual (RM) 12; NEPA
(contact agency for hard copy)

Resources for U.S. Forest Service

Forest Service Manual (FSM)
Forest Service Handbook (FSH)

Website address: www.fs.fed.us/im/directives

Resources for U.S. Fish & Wildlife

Wildland Fire Service Manual #621 FW 3,
Prescribed Fire Mgmt Chapter

Above document available on website:

<http://fire.r9.fws.gov/fm/policy/PolicyGuidance.htm>

Also: Fire Mgmt Handbook (contact agency for hard copy)

Title I, Part A, Air Quality and Emission Limitations;
Title I, part C, Prevention of Significant Deterioration;
Sections 160-169 and subpart 2, Sections 169A and
169B;

Title I, Part D, Section 176(c), General Conformity;
Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 51, Subpart
P, Protection of Visibility

Resource: EPA's Interim Air Quality Policy on
Wildland and Prescribed Fires

Website address: www.epa.gov

Tribal Laws

Tribal Implementation Plans

Local Regulations/Laws

County open burning regulations

State Regulations/Laws

Open burning regulations

Smoke management programs

Air Quality rules and regulations

Other

1985 Prescribed Fire Smoke Mgmt Guide
(National Wildfire Coordinating Group)

Website address: www.nwcg.gov

EPA's Prescribed Burning Background
Document and Technical Information tncaaal/tlbid.html
Document for Best Available Control
Measures

Website address: www.epa.gov/

1986 Prescribed Fire Plan Guide
(National Wildfire Coordinating Group)

Website address: www.nwcg.gov

Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management
Policy: Implementation Procedures
Reference Guide

Website address: www.nwcg.gov

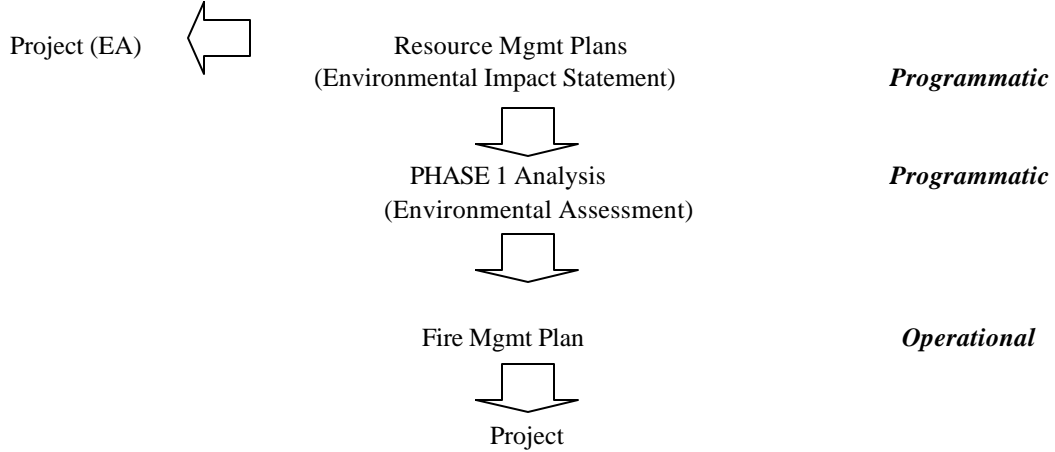
National Policies

EPA's Interim Air Quality Policy
on Wildland and Prescribed Fire

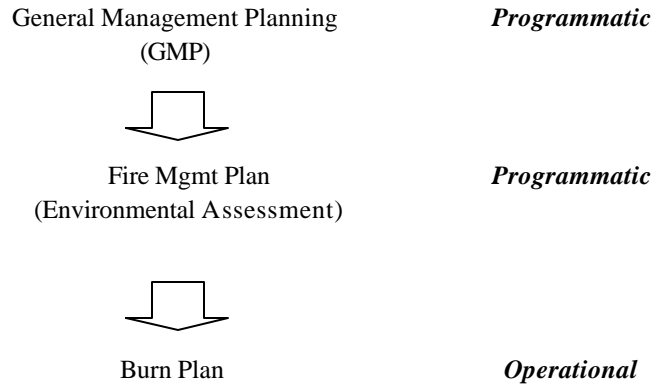
Website address: www.epa.gov

**Attachment 3 - Diagram of Planning Processes
for Federal Agencies**

Bureau of Land Management



National Park Service



U.S. Forest Service

