Preliminary 2006-07 Workplan
Fire Emission Joint Forum

FF2 User Guidance and Review of Feasibility Criteria for WRAP Fire Policies – Feasibility criteria for the implementation of smoke management policies and programs were identified in the RHR as efficiency, economics, law, emission reduction opportunities, land management objectives and reduction of visibility impact. Feasibility criteria were adopted into the WRAP Fire Policies which in addition to the RHR criteria include safety, technical and environmental concerns. As States and Tribes assess their program options for addressing smoke from fire under §308, additional guidance will be needed as to the application of these criteria for feasibility determinations. The WRAP called for further user guidance to be developed to support the existing WRAP *Policy for Categorizing Fire Emissions.*

FF11 Effects of Smoke Management Techniques in Reducing Regional Haze Impacts at Class I Areas - As smoke management techniques are useful and economic methods for reducing smoke impacts on Class I areas, and are used across the WRAP region, an analysis of these techniques and their benefits in reducing haze will be conducted. Utilizing IMPROVE and other available measures of visibility, the effectiveness of these smoke management techniques for protecting the best 20% days and improving the worst 20% days will assessed. Results from the Attribution of Haze Project should also be useful in this assessment. Techniques that should be assessed include use of meteorological conditions, dispersion characteristics, burning of smaller units, etc. The need for this type of assessment was supported during the 308/309 Smoke Management Planning Workshop held in Portland in June of 2004.

Agricultural Alternatives to Burning Report Expansion – Expand the existing Agricultural Alternatives Report to include quantitative examples of more crop types and regions, with greater involvement of agricultural stakeholder community. With the growing societal pressure to reduce agricultural burning and legislative mandates to do so in some WRAP states and tribal lands, the need to understand the effects of alternatives to agricultural burning and expand the case studies of the previous report is an urgent need. The potential §308 strategies for fire will need this type of data in order to support some smoke management policy options.

International Emissions – The collection of data to support the development of an Emissions Inventory for International Fires will require effort. Linkage of raw activity data, remote sensed data and other information can support a clearer understanding of what the international fire contribution may be during the baseline 2000-2004 period. Development of aerosol concentrations or actual event based emissions are two methods for addressing large fire sources from Mexico and Canada that can have a dramatic influence on all WRAP states and tribes. An assessment of the use of remote sensed data for this purpose is included. These international contributions to visibility conditions in the WRAP region also has implications for day-to-day regional coordination of §309 fire programs. How these emissions can be linked in the long term to the WRAP EDMS is also an important question that this project can help address.

Biomass Utilization Assessment – One of the requirements cited in the RHR for §309 was the removal of administrative barriers to the use of alternatives to burning, which is also a viable strategy for §308 plans. Biomass utilization is probably the alternative to burning of most importance in both wildlands and agricultural land applications. This effort will establish a workgroup with the Pollution Prevention Forum to assess use of biomass/vegetative material for energy production taking into consideration material availability, energy content, barriers, technology, and pollution trade-off.

Assessment of §308 Strategies and Policies for Fire – As states and tribes further develop their strategies for addressing fire impacts and contribution to regional haze for their §308 plans, new policies and strategies will need to be developed, their effects on the Phase 3 and 4 emission inventories determined and their visibility effects assessed. The need for this type of assessment was supported during the 308/309 Smoke Management Planning Workshop held in Portland in June of 2004.

Ongoing Yearly Fire Emission Inventory Development – Although the EDMS may provide a substantial backbone for future WRAP fire emissions inventories, the annual need for compiling the raw activity data, gap-filling of missing data, quality assurance and quality control of EDMS input/output, and ongoing inclusion of emerging remotely sensed fire activity and emissions data, will remain an FEJF operational task.

Code	Project Title	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
FF2	User Guidance and Review of Feasibility Criteria for WRAP Fire Policies	60,000	
FF11	Effects of Smoke Management Techniques in Reducing Regional Haze Impacts at Class I Areas	60,000	40,000
	Agricultural Alternatives to Burning Report Expansion	100,000	
	International Emissions	80,000	40,000
	Biomass Utilization Assessment		100,000
	Assessment of §308 Strategies and Policies for Fire	100,000	
	Yearly Fire Emission Inventory Development	70,000	70,000