

SB 762 (2021) Implementation

Michael Orman, AQ Planning Section Manager
Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality

May 17, 2023

SENATE BILL 762, SECTION 13

13. The Department of Environmental Quality shall **develop and implement** a program for **supporting local communities, in detecting, preparing for, communicating or mitigating the environmental and public health impacts** of wildfire smoke.

13a. The Department of Environmental Quality shall establish a program for supporting local communities through intergovernmental agreements, grants, contracts or cooperative agreements to **develop and implement community response plans to enhance the communities' readiness and mitigation capacity for smoke.**

13b. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality shall establish and implement a program to **support communities across this state in monitoring, interpreting and communicating data** related to ambient air quality conditions caused by wildfire smoke.

(2) As part of the program, the department shall:

- (a) Conduct **community outreach** in areas of this state that are prone to poor air quality attributable to elevated levels of particulate matter.
- (b) Deploy **air quality monitoring** equipment in a manner sufficient to evaluate an increased prevalence of poor air quality attributable to elevated levels of particulate matter.
- (c) Monitor meteorological conditions in a manner sufficient to **forecast** occurrences of poor air quality.



Section 13: Wildfire Communications Smoke Coordination & Air Quality Advisories

- Maintain comprehensive response protocol
- Hosted over 18 coordination calls in 2022

Oregon Wildfire Response Protocol for Severe Smoke Episodes

June 30, 2022

The following agencies collaborated on this guidance document:

- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- Lane Regional Air Protection Authority
- Oregon Health Authority
- Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Oregon Emergency Management
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management Oregon State Office

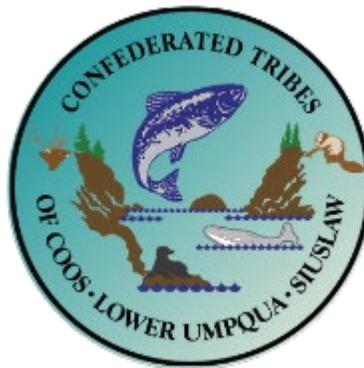


Cover photos by:
Oregon Department of Transportation

Based on an agreement between the participating agencies, the original version of this multi-agency document is maintained by DEQ.

All parties may collaborate on updates.

**List of collaborators on next slide



Oregon Health Authority

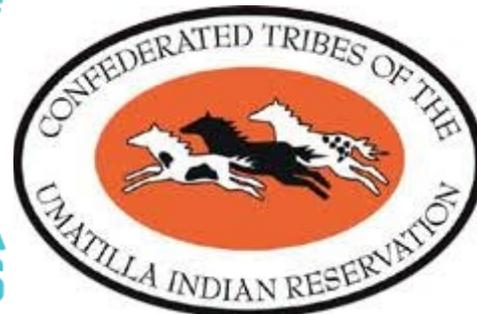


American Red Cross

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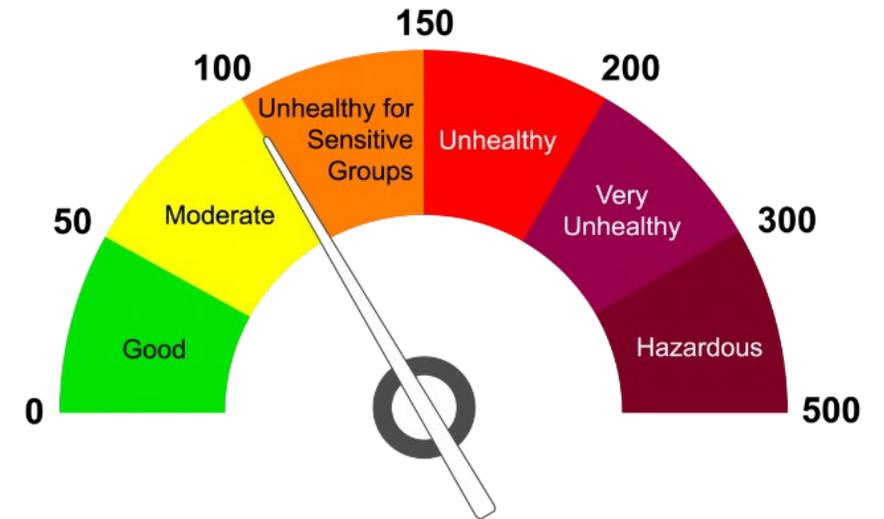
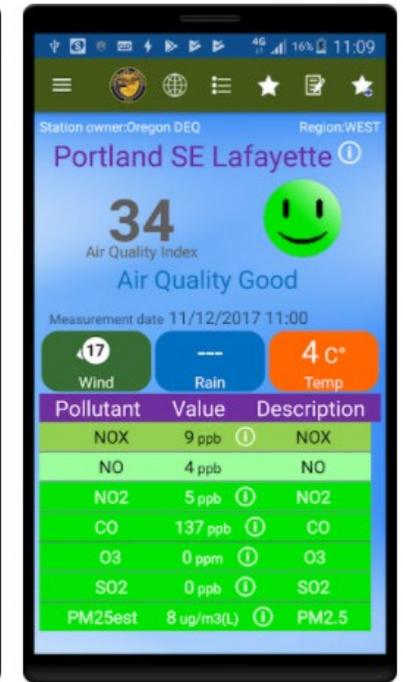
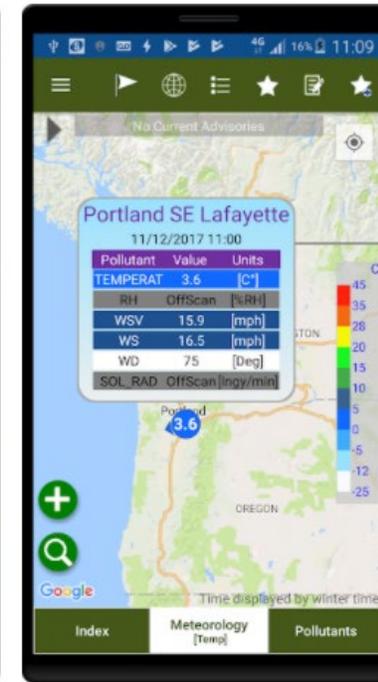
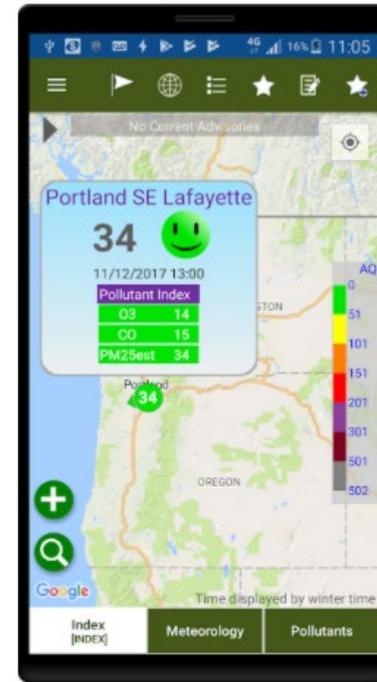
Oregon Department of Human Services



Section 13: Wildfire Communications

Air Quality Monitoring

- Maintain Oregon Smoke Blog
- Oregon AQI Map
- OregonAir App
- ORAlerts Messaging



Community Response Plans

Bend, Oregon*

Ashland, Oregon*

Wallowa/Enterprise, Oregon*

Lakeview, Oregon

Oakridge, Oregon *(was a nonattainment area)*

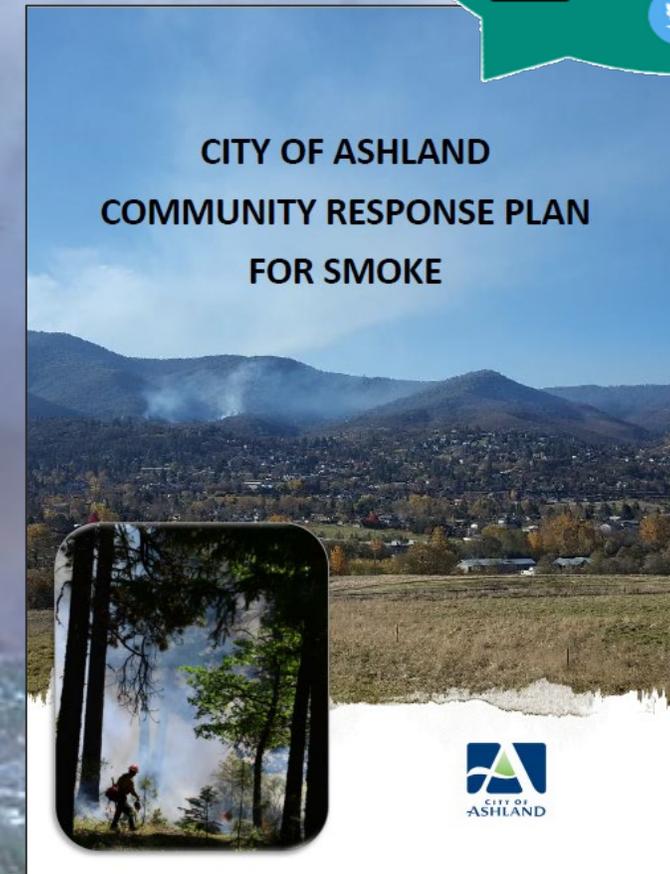
2022 CRP Development Recipient

Jackson County, Oregon

Klamath County, Oregon

Union County/La Grande, Oregon

Hood River County & Wasco County Oregon



*SSRA with active 1-hr Exemption



Section 13a: Pass-Through Funding

Four CRP development project

- City of Medford/Jackson County
- Klamath County
- Union County
- Wasco and Hood River Counties

Five CRP staffing and implementation project

- Deschutes County
- City of Ashland
- Wallowa County
- Town of Lakeview
- City of Oakridge



Section 13a: Pass-Through Funding

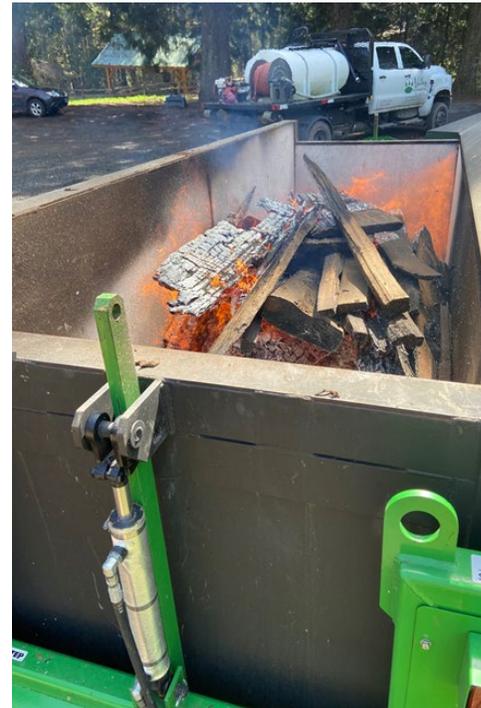
Tribal Smoke Preparedness

8 Tribal smoke preparedness projects

Smoke Mitigation and Alternatives to Burning

3 mitigation and alternatives to burning projects

2 ACI emissions testing and EAB control projects



LEARN ABOUT WILDFIRE SMOKE AND HOW REDUCE EXPOSURE

Contributed by Ali Grove, Air Protection Specialist

We are blessed to live in the lush Pacific Northwest, with plenty of fresh air and cool coastal winds. However, wildfire smoke knows no boundaries, and even from far away can find its way into our communities. The composition of wildfire smoke is complex and the chemical species are determined by the burn site, vegetation burned, and weather conditions. All wildfire emissions have a substantial amount of PM2.5 (about 90%), which has a significant impact on human health. Particulate matter at this size is especially harmful because the hazardous chemicals are so tiny, they can enter the bloodstream. Proactive planning is essential for keeping our families and loved ones safe during smoke events. I would like to look back on a traditional Coos story that was shared with me about a "fire wind" - a big fire that came over the sea and people hid in the mud to escape it.



What is PM2.5?

PM2.5 means particulate matter measuring 2.5 microns or less across. A micron is a very small unit of measure - one millionth of a meter.

- These particles are so small that they cannot be seen by the human eye.
- Particles this small can be easily inhaled and travel deep into the respiratory tract and have been associated with a variety of short-term and long-term health conditions.

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency
<https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics>

A version that Frank Drew, Hanis Coos, told in English: "One time long ago there came from the west, in the daytime, five gusts or layers of fire, from the ocean; they swept across the land. It seems as if the people knew just what to do to save themselves. Everything burned. One sheet of fire came east quickly. Seeing it coming the people all went into the river and mud flats, crawling into the west mud and water until the sheet of fire had passed over them. Only the mud did not burn. Four more sheets of flame were evaded the very same way. The people had taken sealion paunches and put into them the infants that could not run. The people could not explain what made the fire come that way, but maybe it was to purify the earth."

While we need not hide in the mud from wildfire smoke, this story tells of the resiliency of the first people and how preparedness can help in times of need. There are a few precautionary actions that we can take to get ready for wildfire smoke events:

- Designate a room in your home to be a "clean room." This room should have as few windows or doors as possible, or they should be closed, to keep smoke out. Use an indoor air cleaner or filter fan to make the air in the room even cleaner. HEPA filters are highly rated.
- When the air looks and smells smoky, it may not be the best time for activities outdoors. Use your best judgement.
- If you must be outdoors, NIOSH approved masks with the label "N95" or "N100" are the most effective type of mask that protects you from air pollution.
- Keep an eye on PM2.5 levels in your area during wildfires. AirNow's Fire and Smoke Map is a reliable source, which can let you know if there are fires or smoke plumes within a 150-mile radius of your selected location (fire.airnow.gov).

The Cultural and Natural Resources Department will be hosting regalia classes, please email dnculture@ctclusi.org or call Enna at (541) 297-7538.

Looking for Tribal Artists available and interested in teaching a range of regalia classes

Material Gathering
 for bark, roots, sticks, sedge, etc

The Cultural and Natural Resources Department will be hosting material gathering days on our Tribal lands, please email dnculture@ctclusi.org or call (800) 877-2718

May 6th, Smith River Tract
 RSVP by May 5th if interested in caravanning

May 20th, Lake Creek Tract
 RSVP by May 19th if interested in caravanning

Call for details if you are interested in attending

Department of Natural Resources
 Clean Air Program

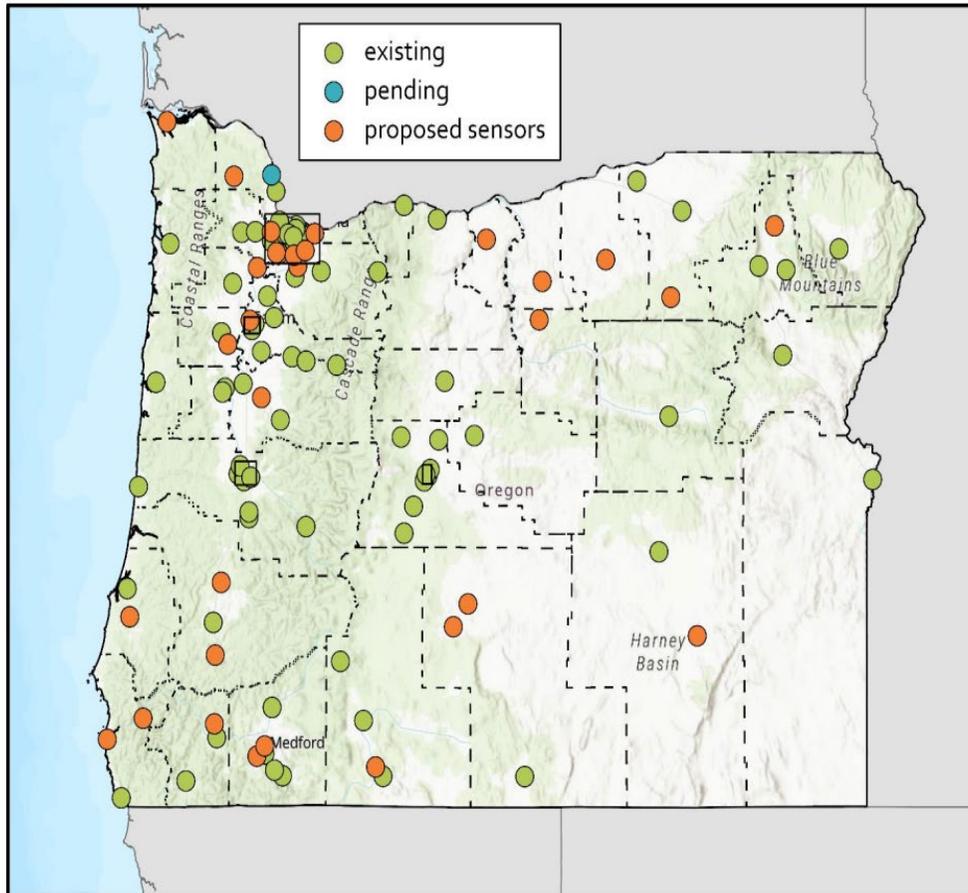
Has received a grant from DEQ to promote Clean Air in Tribal Communities

Survey to follow

For more information please contact:
 Ali Grove: (541) 294-6136
agrove@ctclusi.org

Statewide Monitoring Input Survey

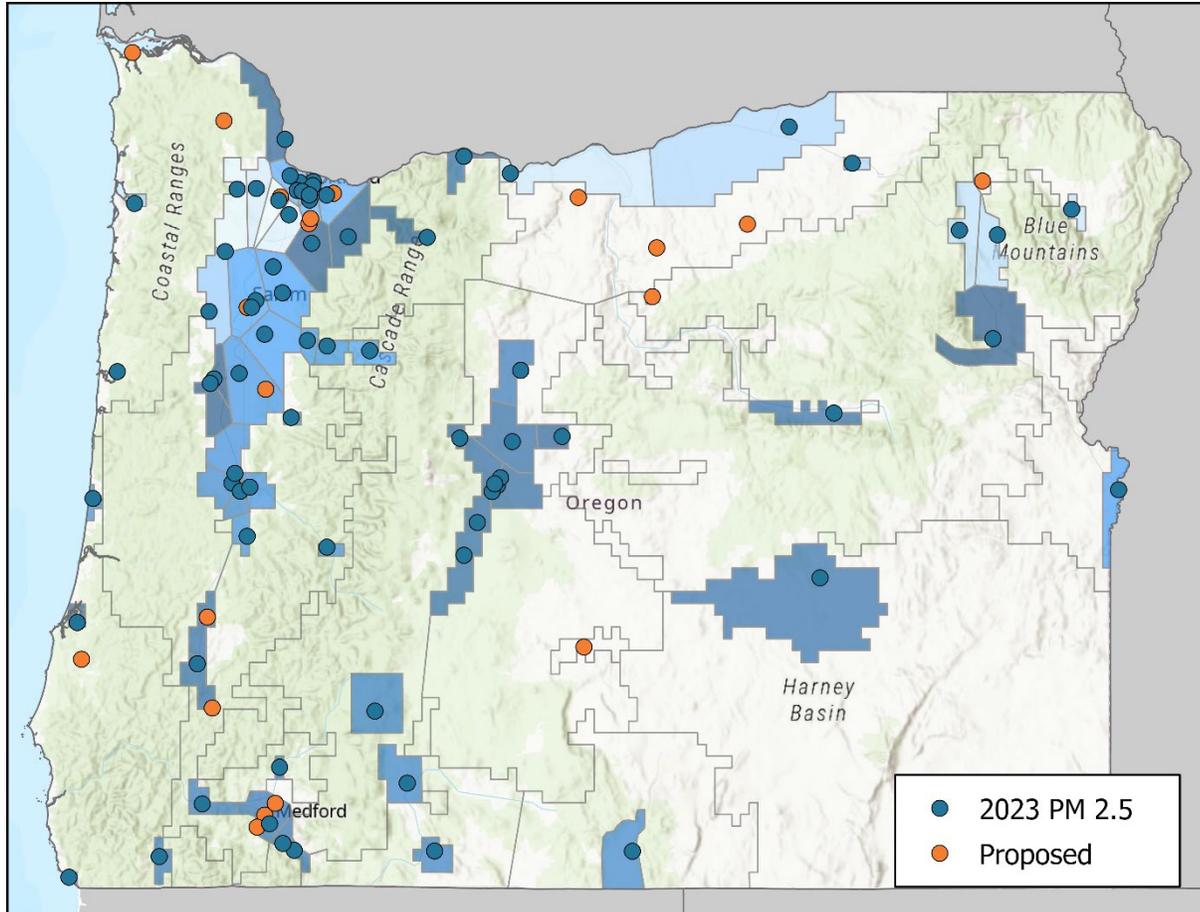
Oregon Air Quality Monitoring Sites in 2022



City	County
Damascus	Clackamas
Gladstone	Clackamas
Oregon City	Clackamas
Seaside/Astoria	Clatsop
Vernonia	Columbia
Myrtle Point/Coquille	Coos
Agness	Curry
Gold Beach	Curry
Canyonville	Douglas
Sutherlin	Douglas
Condon	Gilliam
Steens Mtn	Harney
Central Point	Jackson
Jacksonville	Jackson
Merlyn	Josephine

City	County
Klamath Falls (2 nd monitor)	Klamath
Christmas Valley	Lake
Paisley or Silver Lake	Lake
Lebanon	Linn
Salem/Keizer	Marion
Heppner	Morrow
Downtown Gresham	Multnomah
Monmouth/Independence	Polk
Moro	Sherman
Ukiah	Umatilla
Elgin	Union
Beaverton (2 nd monitor)	Washington
Tigard	Washington
Fossil	Wheeler
Newberg	Yamhill

Section 13b: Monitoring Network



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatasystemen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Understanding our network gaps

Polygon Mapping Project

- Partnership with OHA
- Gap analysis of network

New Monitor Locations Selected

SB 762 Next Steps

- Monitor Placement (based on funding)
- Grants and Contract Close-out
- Finalize Accomplishments and Lessons Learned
- Prepare for Fire Season and Staff Transitions