



OREGON SMOKE MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Supporting Prescribed Fire While Protecting Oregon Communities



Operational prescribed fire image provided for the 2025 annual report.

2025 AT A GLANCE

179,230 Acres Burned Statewide prescribed fire accomplishment	2,946 Registered Units From SDS registered unit's summary	3,941 Ignitions SDS accomplished units detail summary
2,717 Units Burned SDS accomplished units detail summary	152,714 ERT Acres Emission reduction techniques	962,400 ERT Tons Emission reduction techniques
2 Intrusions 2025 intrusion records	324,601 Wildfire Acres 2025 Oregon NIFC table	2,746 Wildfire Fires 2025 Oregon NIFC table

WHY IT MATTERS

Prescribed fire is one of the most effective tools available for reducing hazardous fuel loads and improving forest resilience. When combined with smoke forecasting, emission reduction techniques, monitoring, and community smoke-readiness efforts, prescribed fire can help moderate future wildfire behavior and reduce the likelihood of catastrophic impacts to communities. In 2025, Oregon wildfires burned more than 323,000 acres statewide and destroyed more than 200 structures, highlighting the importance of proactive risk reduction before wildfire occurs.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Acres burned – 179,230 Statewide acres were ignited which is the one of the highest accomplishment years within the current 2016–2025 reporting period. There has been a continuing concentrated effort by federal land managers to increase pace and scale of prescribed fire to mitigate some of the hazards of wildfire.

The **10-year average is 180,320 acres**. Both the 10-year average and 2025 acres have increased.

Smoke Intrusions, Impacts, and Emissions

Intrusions – Only **2** smoke intrusions into Smoke Sensitive Receptor Areas (SSRAs) were recorded in 2025 under the smoke intrusion definition adopted in 2019. This remains well below the 10-year average of 5.8 intrusions, reflecting continued efforts to balance prescribed fire implementation with public health protection.

Smoke Impacts – A total of **24** smoke impacts (smoke incidents) were recorded statewide. The highest monitored impact occurred in **Bend, reaching 203.5** micrograms per cubic meter PM2.5; however a 1-hour exemption was in place and adhered to. The number of impacts of PM2.5 levels were higher, but levels of PM2.5 were lower than those observed in 2024.

Emissions – Prescribed burning activities generated an estimated **11,451** of PM2.5 emissions from **piles, underburns, and broadcast** burns. While slightly above the 10-year average of **10,526** tons, emissions occurred during a year with substantially increased prescribed fire accomplishments, supporting hazardous fuel reduction, forest resilience, and future wildfire risk reduction efforts across Oregon.

Oregon Smoke Management Program

The Oregon Smoke Management Plan began as a voluntary program in 1969 and was formally adopted as a regulatory program by the State Forester and the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) in 1972. Over the past five decades, the program has evolved to balance the benefits of prescribed fire with the need to protect public health, air quality, and visibility.



The most recent major revision was completed in 2019 and introduced updated smoke intrusion definitions, enhanced community smoke-readiness tools, expanded communication frameworks, and additional emission reduction strategies. These updates continue to guide implementation of the program statewide while supporting prescribed fire as a critical tool for reducing hazardous fuels, improving forest resilience, and helping protect Oregon communities from the impacts of catastrophic wildfire.

Key elements changed in the plan include: *

The definition of a smoke intrusion to include a threshold for a short-term (hourly) smoke impact and a threshold for a 24-hour average impact.

1. Development of a communication framework and community response plans. Approved community response plans will allow for an exemption to the one-hour threshold of a smoke intrusion.
2. Increasing the amount of polyethylene sheeting allowed to cover burn piles to keep them dry to reduce smoke emissions.

*See OAR 629-048 for the details of these changes.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The plan's overall purposes are:

1. To improve the management of prescribed burning as a forest management and protection practice.
2. To minimize emissions from prescribed burning consistent with the air quality objectives of the federal Clean Air Act.

The plan applies to all lands classified as forestland and all federally managed forestland, whether classified or not, within a forest protection district. In general, all federal forestland and Class I forestland in western Oregon is regulated at a higher level but all forestland owners and managers must comply with most or all aspects of the program.

Oregon Smoke Management Plan Six Principal Objectives

These objectives are to:

1. Minimize smoke emissions resulting from prescribed burning.
2. Provide maximum opportunity for essential forestland burning.
3. Protect public health by avoiding intrusions.
4. Coordinate with other state smoke management programs.
5. Comply with state and federal air quality and visibility requirements; and
6. Promote the further development of alternatives to burning and emission reduction techniques.

MONITORING AND SMOKE AUDITS

The Oregon Smoke Management Plan targets annual audits of approximately one percent of all prescribed burns conducted within the Regulated Area. Roughly half of the audits occur prior to ignition and half occur on the day of the burn. These audits help maintain consistent reporting standards, improve fuel-loading estimates, and evaluate the effectiveness of the Smoke Management Program.

Smoke Audit Statistics

• 44 audits completed • 24,003 audited tons • 20 pre-burn audits • 24 burn-day audits	• 33 units within acceptable reporting ranges • 7 units under-reported fuel loading • 4 units over-reported fuel loading
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44 Audits Completed	30 Required Audits Goal	33 Units Within Acceptable Ranges
7 Under reported	4 Over reported	24,003 Audited Tons

Federal, state, private, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service units were audited during 2025. At least one audit was conducted collaboratively with a neighboring non-regulated agency, strengthening interagency relationships and promoting information sharing.

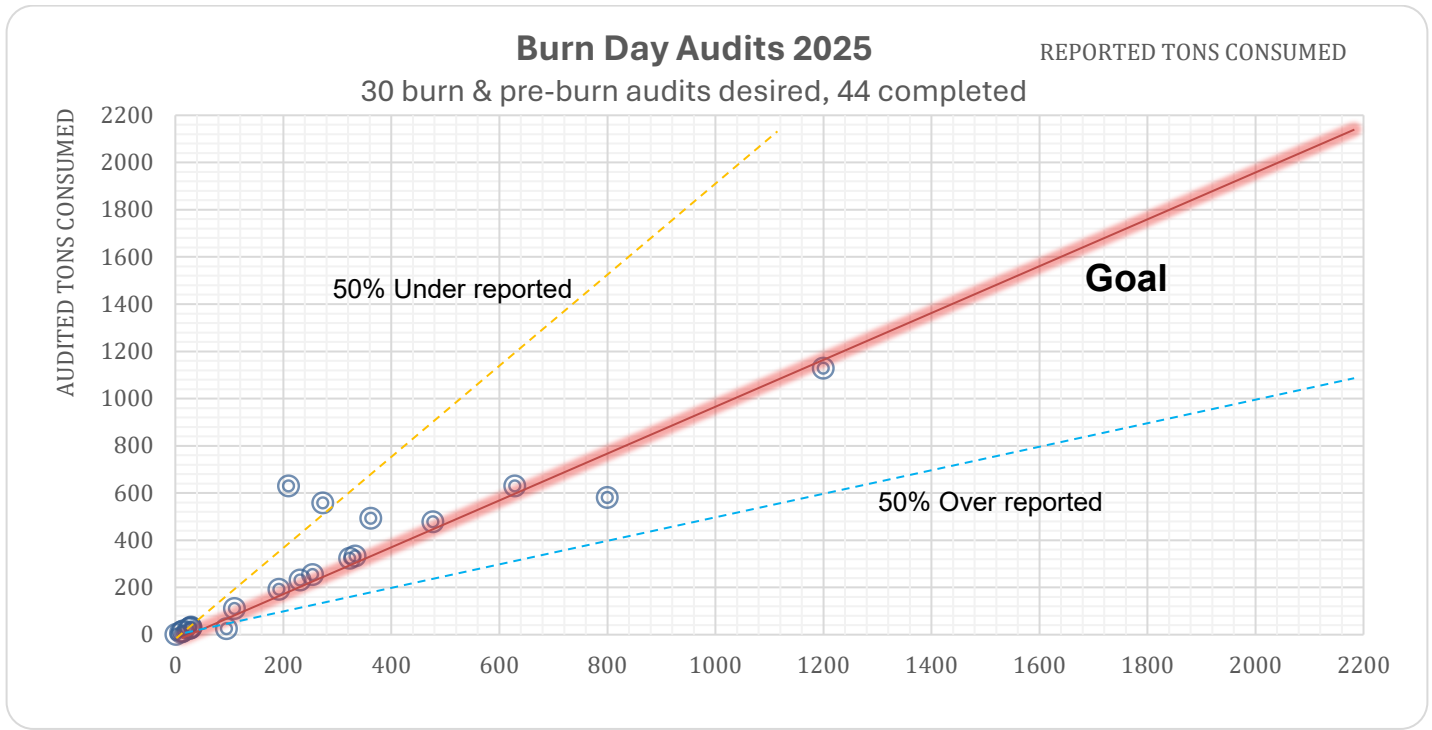


Figure 1 - Audit Compliance

WHY IT MATTERS

Accurate fuel-loading estimates are essential to smoke forecasting, emissions modeling, and prescribed fire planning. Continued improvements in reporting accuracy help ensure prescribed fire can be implemented safely while minimizing smoke impacts to Oregon communities. Reliable fuel-loading estimates also support emissions accountability, improve burn planning, and help maintain public confidence in the Smoke Management Program.

Audit results in 2025 demonstrated continued progress in fuel-loading estimation and reporting accuracy. Of the 44 audited units, 33 fell within the program's target reporting range of reported fuel loading.

Training and Innovation



Broadcast Burn on Slash Unit

The Smoke Management Field Coordinator continues to provide fuel-loading estimation training through site visits, CBM training, RT-130 Burn Boss Refresher courses, regional Rx-301/341 training, Rx-410 Smoke Management Techniques courses, briefing papers, and field-based instruction.

To support consistency statewide, a series of video tutorials was developed covering fuels transects, tonnage estimation, and practical field tools available to burners.

The SIMPLE fuel-loading calculator, a web-based application utilizing a modified Brown's transect methodology, continues to gain acceptance throughout the fire management community. Forest Service and BLM researchers have adopted both the tool and ODF's SIMPLE fuel-loading estimation methodology as standard operating procedures. Research and evaluation remain ongoing as practitioners continue to refine fuel-loading estimation techniques.

A technical white paper describing the methodology and implementation process was developed by the Smoke Management Field Coordinator in consultation with the Forest Service Regional Air Quality Program Manager. Continued outreach, training, and adoption of these tools are expected to further improve fuel-loading accuracy and smoke management outcomes across Oregon.

Directive Performance Measures

The Smoke Management Program supports all six performance goals identified in OAR 629-048-0010(4) through forecasting, monitoring, audits, training, interagency coordination, and implementation of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan.

WHY IT MATTERS

Oregon's Smoke Management Program exists to balance two important public interests: maintaining opportunities for essential forestland burning while protecting public health, air quality, and visibility.

Prescribed fire remains one of the most effective tools available for reducing hazardous fuels, maintaining forest health, improving ecosystem resilience, and helping protect communities from the impacts of catastrophic wildfire.

Supporting Essential Forestland Burning

ODF forecasters and smoke management staff work daily to provide maximum opportunity for safe and effective prescribed burning while minimizing smoke impacts. Through weather forecasting, smoke dispersion analysis, and operational coordination, the program helps landowners and land managers accomplish critical forest management objectives under appropriate conditions.

The program continues to encourage the use of emission reduction techniques (ERTs), including covering piles with polyethylene sheeting and other practices that can improve combustion efficiency and reduce smoke emissions. While smoke management and critical forestland burning remains the primary focus of the program, ODF continues to track ERT implementation and alternative treatment methods to support program evaluation and inform future smoke management discussions.

Protecting Public Health

Smoke intrusions and smoke impacts continue to be reviewed and analyzed to support public health protection and improve smoke management practices. Over the years, these reviews have provided valuable insight into the meteorological, operational, and communication factors that most commonly contribute to smoke impacts and intrusions.

As the program has matured, many of the primary causes of smoke intrusions have become well understood. Continued emphasis on forecasting, burner education, operational planning, communication, and proactive smoke management may provide greater long-term benefit than increasingly detailed post-incident investigations alone. ODF remains committed to learning from smoke impacts while seeking the most effective and sustainable use of available staff resources.

Forecasting, monitoring, communication, and post-burn review processes all contribute to reducing smoke impacts while maintaining opportunities for essential forestland burning activities.

Strengthening Partnerships

Successful smoke management requires collaboration among state, federal, tribal, local, and private partners. ODF continues to work closely with cooperating agencies to share information, improve coordination, and maintain compliance with state and federal air quality requirements while supporting Oregon's increasing need for prescribed fire and active forest management.

Although agency objectives may differ, continued collaboration has improved communication, strengthened relationships, and helped advance practical solutions that support both forest stewardship and air quality protection goals.

Alternatives To Burning, Emission Reduction Techniques

As recommended during the 2013 review of the Oregon Smoke Management Plan, the program continues to collect information on alternative treatment methods and selected emission reduction practices associated with prescribed burning activities. This information provides additional context regarding the variety of approaches being used by land managers to reduce hazardous fuels and improve forest conditions across Oregon.

Forest managers use a wide range of treatment methods depending on site conditions, management objectives, available resources, and environmental considerations. While prescribed fire remains an important and often irreplaceable tool for maintaining healthy and resilient forests, it is only one of several methods used to accomplish forest management objectives.

Alternative treatment methods may include biomass utilization, chipping, crushing, mastication, scattering, firewood removal, or other activities that reduce fuel loading without the use of prescribed fire.

In situations where prescribed fire is used, land managers may also employ practices intended to improve combustion efficiency and reduce smoke emissions. Examples include piling woody debris rather than broadcasting fuels across larger areas, covering piles with polyethylene sheeting to keep fuels dry, and utilizing ignition techniques designed to promote more complete combustion.

Piling woody material can provide several benefits. By elevating fuels above the ground surface, material is often able to dry more effectively prior to burning. In many situations, piling also concentrates woody debris while leaving fine vegetation and other surface fuels in place. This allows land managers to focus treatment efforts on targeted fuels while improving combustion efficiency and reducing smoke production during burning operations.

WHY IT MATTERS

Oregon's forests require active management to reduce hazardous fuel accumulations, improve ecosystem resilience, support forest regeneration, and help mitigate the impacts of future wildfires. Land managers rely on a variety of treatment methods to accomplish these objectives including prescribed fire.

The Smoke Management Program's primary focus remains supporting safe and effective forest management activities while minimizing smoke impacts. Information on alternative treatment methods and selected emission reduction practices provides additional context regarding the range of tools being used across Oregon to support responsible forest stewardship, wildfire risk reduction, and air quality objectives.

In 2025, land managers reported **152,714** acres in treatment categories associated with emission reduction techniques and related fuel treatment practices, demonstrating continued use of a variety of approaches to address hazardous fuels and forest management needs statewide.

METEOROLOGY

Oregon Department of Forestry meteorologists provide written daily Smoke Management forecasts and burning instructions statewide from October – June, as well as year-round phone consultation for prescribed burning operations. Through a cooperative agreement with DEQ they are compiling the open burning forecast for the Willamette Valley north of Lane County throughout the year. In addition, ODF provides the Department of Agriculture field burning forecasts for the north Willamette Valley, Jefferson County, and Union County during the summer field burning season (July 5- October 15). Other weather forecast services include 3-month outlooks (issued monthly) & support for significant weather events that may or may not increase the chances for wildfire starts/spread (i.e., heavy rain/snow/ice, wind, lightning, etc.).



SMOKE MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL HAZE PROGRAMS

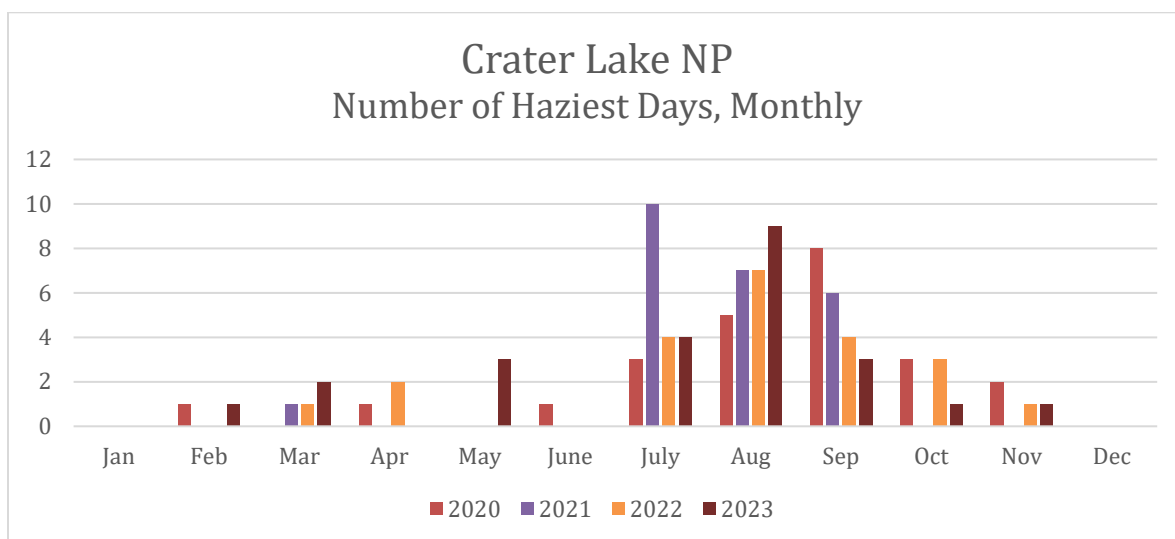
Oregon's Smoke Management and Regional Haze programs work in concert to reduce visibility impacts to Class I Visibility Areas. Oregon's 12 Class I areas are shown in green in map below. While the Regional Haze program focuses on pollutants from both permitted and unpermitted sources, Smoke Management aids in reducing haze through the use of emission reduction techniques, including meteorological forecasts and tonnage limits, use of covers to keep piles dry, and alternatives to burning when possible such as chipping, masticating, or use of an air curtain incinerator.



Map of Oregon's 12 Class I Areas (green) and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The following charts show the number of haziest days by month from 2020 – 2023 for two Class I areas; Crater Lake National Park and the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness. Regional Haze data is available on the [WRAP Technical Support System](#) website and compiled from the [Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments \(IMPROVE\)](#) program. The IMPROVE program monitors pollutants and generates metrics to identify sources and causes of regional haze at all Class 1 Areas in the U.S. The haziest days for both locations occurred from July through October, when wildfire smoke is typically impacting many areas in the state. The spring prescribed fire season, from about March through June, experienced from 0 to 3 days per month each year. The fall and winter seasons, when pile burning is more common due to meteorological conditions, saw a maximum of 4 days per month.

Figure 2 - Crater Lake National Park Haziest Days



COMMUNITY WILDFIRE AND SMOKE RESILIENCY INITIATIVES

2025 Community Wildfire Defense Grant

2025 brought six additional Community Wildfire Defense Grant (CWDG) awards to Oregon totaling over \$28M in funding for communities across the state to help fund fuel reduction projects and education. Communities have been able to start projects that include implementing neighborhood chipping programs, creating defensible space around homes and other structures, constructing fuel breaks, creating Firewise Communities, educational projects and more.

ODF's Southwest Oregon District was awarded \$2.3M for fuels reduction projects, creating new Firewise Communities, performing defensible space assessments and implementing four demonstrative prescribed burns with educational workshops for various communities in Josephine County.

ODF's Western Lane and South Cascade Districts were awarded \$2.6M for fuels reduction, creating new Firewise Communities, defensible space assessments as well as a chipper to develop a community chipping program for multiple Lane County communities.

ODF will be partnering as a subrecipient on two additional CWDG awards. The Sweet Home Unit partnered with Sweet Home Fire on an awarded proposal and will be a subrecipient receiving \$630,000 to plan fuels reduction projects, deliver Smokey Bear programs to schools and develop new Firewise Communities. The Wallowa Unit will work with Wallowa County Soil and Water Conservation District to utilize more than \$700,000 to coordinate efforts between landowners, contractors and partners on fuels reduction, coordinate installation of cistern and dry hydrant and purchase an electronic reader board for prevention education messaging and notifications.

Growing interest in the program brings increased competition for the 4th Round of funding set to open later in 2026. The CWDG Coordinator continues to provide support and technical assistance year-round for ODF and other entities across the state that are interested in this funding source and are developing proposals.

Community Wildfire Protection Plans

The Community Wildfire Protection Planning (CWPP) process is the collaboration between communities and agencies interested in reducing wildfire risk. Oregon Department of Forestry field staff participates in the development of CWPP's at the local level, working with state and local agencies, community members, and federal partners to prioritize hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal and private lands in the wildland urban interface. Numerous counties and communities are working to update CWPP's across the state. In 2025, Upper Deschutes River (Deschutes County), Lake, Sherman, Linn, and Lincoln counties completed updates.

National Fire Plan Oregon was awarded \$1,986,577 for mitigation of hazardous fuels in high-risk communities through the 2025 Western State Fire Managers' (WSFM) Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) grant program. This funding is made possible by the USDA Forest Service National Fire Plan State Fire Assistance in partnership with the Council of Western State Foresters. These funds will reduce wildfire risks for property owners across Oregon in communities such as Tillamook, along the coast, and Rocky Point in south central Oregon. Additionally, two projects were selected through the Community Assistance grant program funded by US Forest Service Region 6. These projects were chosen based on reduced wildfire hazard in Communities at Risk in Oregon and benefit federal lands through mitigation and prevention activities. More than a million dollars was provided to fund these projects and support the Oregon Prescribed Fire Council's mission to promote and conserve the fire adapted natural ecosystems in Oregon and expand the responsible use of prescribed fire. In 2025, WSFM-WUI and Community Assistance projects from prior year awards treated 1,510 acres within the WUI, implemented prevention activities within communities and promoted the Firewise USA® recognition program. An additional 127 acres were treated through Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership and Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Act (Wyden Amendment) agreements.



Prescribed Fire Operations in Central Oregon

Firewise USA®

In 2025 residents across Oregon continued to show interest in improving their community's resilience to wildfire and understanding the work they can do to protect their home during wildfire. Thirty-two new Firewise USA® sites were recognized in Oregon in 2025, including the first site in Lake County, which spans the Oregon and California border. Oregon ended the year with 298 sites in "good standing", ranking second for all states across the nation. Nationally, Deschutes County ranked 4th and Jackson County was 5th for the number of sites in a county. Oregon Department of Forestry works with

homeowners, partner agencies and local fire districts to develop community risk assessments and three-year action plans for the sites. Residents in Firewise USA ® sites invested 242,871 hours of time reducing wildfire risk to their home and property through home hardening actions, clearing flammable materials from around the home, reducing vegetation within the home ignition zone (0- 200'), and learning wildfire prevention and mitigation strategies. In addition to the residents' investment of time, \$3,658,533 was paid to contractors for activities related to wildfire risk reduction.

National Fire Protection Association's Firewise USA ® is a voluntary recognition program administered in Oregon by Oregon Department of Forestry. The program is co- sponsored by the USDA Forest Service and National Association of State Foresters. Firewise USA ® provides an organizational framework to support neighbors working together to reduce wildfire risks within their neighborhood and community.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES GOALS/METRICS

Goal: 1 *Minimize smoke emissions, resulting from prescribed burning. ODF captures when alternatives to burning or emission reduction techniques have occurred.* This has led to an increase in tonnage burned because piles that are covered create cleaner consumption of volatile organic compounds (VOC's). Total statewide acres using emission reduction techniques including landing, grapple, hand-piled, and right-of-way piles in 2025 were: **152,714**. Training in emission reduction techniques (ERT's) are taught on site at every Rx burn that the Smoke Management Field Coordinator or Prescribed Fire Specialist attend. There were over half the smoke audits where training occurred, and approximately 5 other trainings via federal prescribed fire and smoke management trainings or various presentations to EPA conferences and Prescribed Fire Counsels where there were hundreds of attendees trained.

Goal: 2 *Provide maximum opportunity for essential forestland burning.* The number of ignitions completed in 2025 is **3,941**. This amounted to a total of **179,230** acres. The Smoke Management Field Coordinator is promoting the use of polyethylene for increased tonnage allowance and forecasters are allowing a 50% increase in tonnage for burn units using ERTs vs. burn units not using ERTs. There were **4** communities with active 1-hour exemptions through their Community Response Plans: Ashland, Bend, Oakridge, and Enterprise with plans for Baker City to implement a CRP in 2026.

Goal: 3 *Protect public health by avoiding intrusions and building smoke resilient communities.* Ongoing work to promote collaboration between local and tribal public health authorities, vulnerable populations, vegetation/fuel managers, and prescribed burners continues, by being available to assist in the development of at least one new CRP annually. There are currently **4** CRPs in Oregon. There is one community in progress of developing a new CRP. Locations for 20 additional SensORs have been

identified but these monitors have not been deployed due to staffing and funding constraints associated with deployment, maintenance, and data management requirements for the monitors.

Goal: 4 *Strengthen cross agency collaboration and coordination with other state smoke management programs.* ODF staff have attended several cultural burns to strengthen tribal smoke programs. Our staff has also historically presented and attended at the national EPA smoke seminar meeting.

We continue to meet with EPA, DEQ, USFS, BLM, EPA, Oregon Prescribed Fire Council, and the Western States Air Resources Council. Technical assistance was provided to communities regarding prescribed fire smoke response and communications. In addition to participating in SMAC meetings, in 2025 OHA engaged in multiple collaboration venues under the joint agreement among EPA and USFS regional leadership, and the state health, environmental, and forestry agency directors of Oregon and Washington to increase the pace and scale of prescribed fire, and to continue implementation of the project for the West Bend area of the Deschutes National Forest.

Goal: 5 *Comply with state and federal air quality and visibility requirements.* Forecasters and the Smoke Management Coordinator monitor air sensors daily to ensure requirements are met. Smoke incidents are logged and all intrusions are documented with a detailed report. Class 1 areas info; Oregon's Smoke Management and Regional Haze programs work in concert to reduce visibility impacts to Class I Visibility Areas. While the Regional Haze program focuses on pollutants from both permitted and non-permitted sources, Smoke Management aids in reducing haze through the use of emission reduction techniques, including meteorological forecasts and tonnage limits, use of covers to keep piles dry, and alternatives to burning when possible such as chipping, masticating, or using an air curtain incinerator.

The 2025 prescribed fire season resulted in 24 incidents and 2 intrusions across the state; a 24-hour intrusion in Bend on 6-3-25, and a 2-hour intrusion in Cottage Grove on 11-21-25. There were 19 "smoke incidents" in the spring and 5 in the fall statewide. The PM2.5 NAAQS 24-hour standard is ≤ 35 ug/m³. No SSRAs had a 24-hour average from prescribed fire smoke that exceeded 35 ug/m³. Cave Junction (not an SSRA) had one incident that reached a 24-hour average of 50.2 on November 25, 2025.

Goal: 6 *Continuously increasing social license and the development of positive public perception of prescribed fire.* ODF continues to maintain smoke communications efforts, by updating and distributing the Statewide Communication Framework (SCF) to stakeholders annually. We continue to promote collaboration by assisting in regional engagement related to Smoke Management and Prescribed Fire burning in Oregon. The 2024-25 communication strategy document was sent out November 15th, 2024. The Smoke Management Field Coordinator and the Prescribed Fire Specialist work diligently with burners on the ground to educate the public on the benefits of prescribed fire and how to protect yourself from smoke should it occur in your area. Continued efforts are given to public meetings with Dept. of Transportation to ensure road safety and visibility. The Smoke Management Field Coordinator historically serves nationally as an Air Resource Advisor to assist communities in

finding information on what wildfire and prescribed fire smoke will be doing each day ignitions are occurring.

OHA funded the Regional Climate and Health Coordinator for Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson Counties to prepare at-risk communities for possible smoke impacts from the West Bend Prescribed Burn Project. OHA also: supported the state Smoke Management Program, providing review and edits to the 24-25 Statewide Smoke Communications Framework and updated local health contacts list; presented during the annual pre-season Interagency Smoke Management call and the Summer Hazards Kickoff meeting for county and tribal public health partners.

INTRUSION STATISTICS

FIGURE 2A – Intrusions by Duration

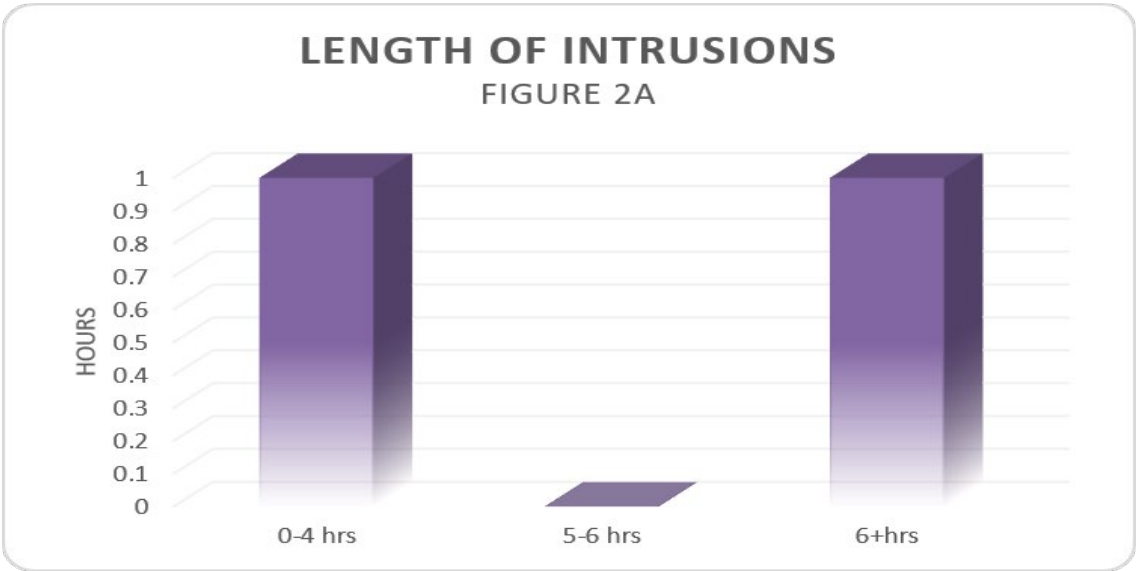


Figure 3 - Intrusions by Duration

FIGURE 2B – Accumulated Hours of Intrusions, 2016-2025

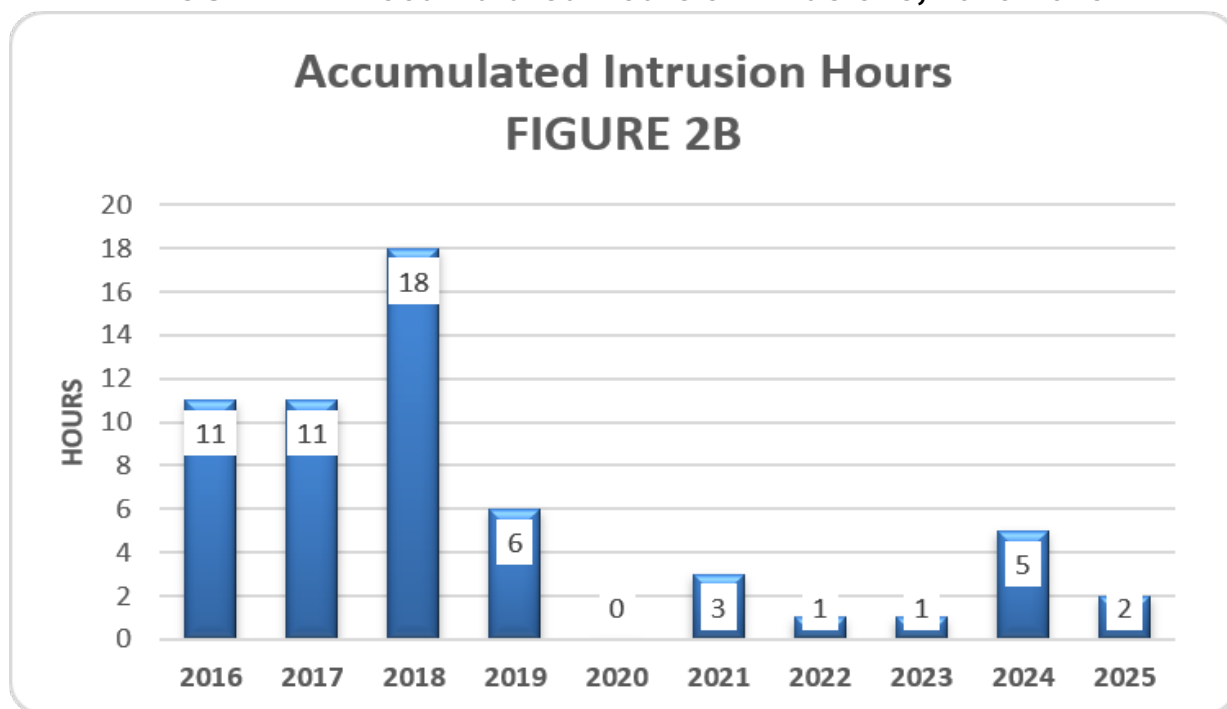


FIGURE 3 – Intrusion Summary, 2016-2025

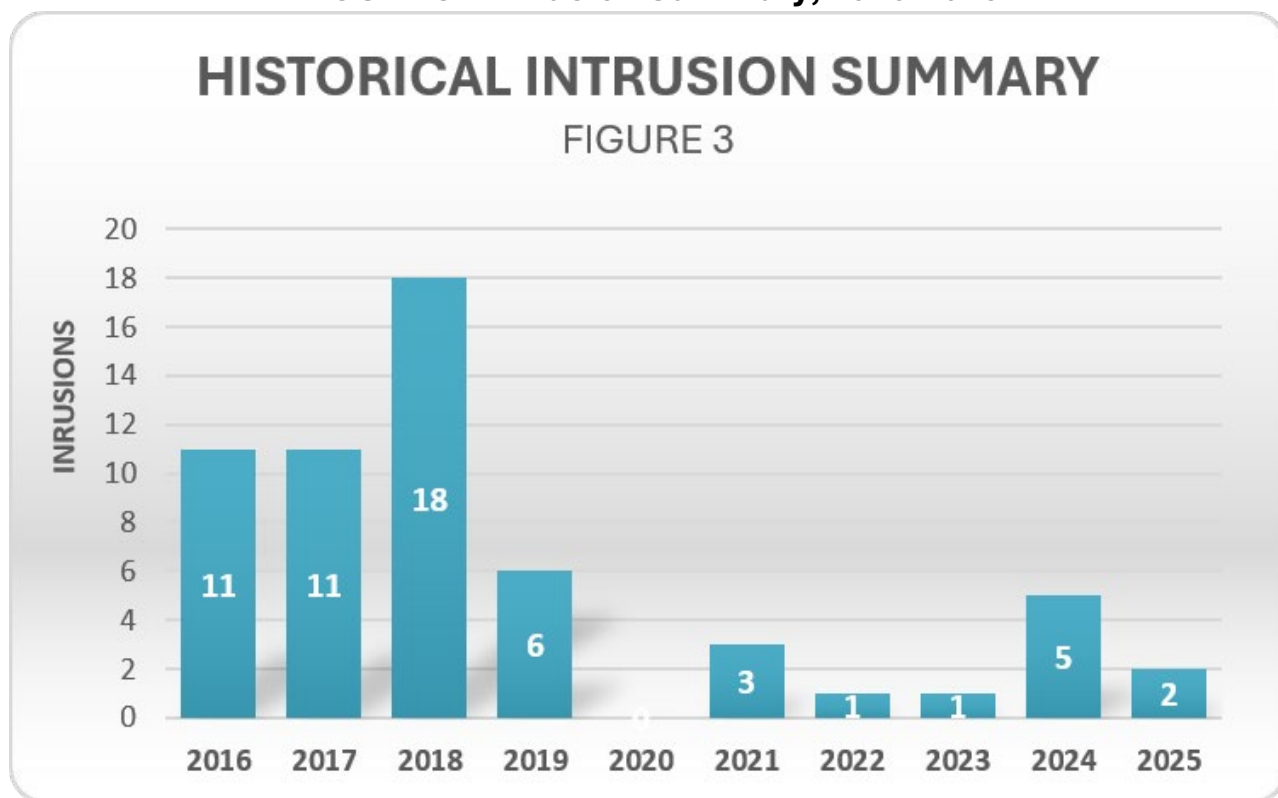


Table 2 - Smoke Intrusion Summary 2025

Date	District/Forest	Primary Area Affected	Unit #	Owner Class	Max hrly., Max 24 hr.	Length
06/03/2025	Deschutes NF/ Bend Ft. Rock	Bend	25-01	USFS	229.7, 28.1	24
11/21/2025	DFPA/ Cottage Grove	Cottage Grove	25-02	DFPA	82.3, 24.7	2

PRESCRIBED BURNING STATISTICS

Table 1 – Accomplishment Summary, 2016-2025

Year	Total Units Registered	No. Units Burned	Acres Burned	Tons Burned	Incidents	Intrusions	Intrusion/ Ignition %
2016	3,484	2,928	181,800	1,228,107		11	0.30
2017	3,597	2,868	159,624	1,004,108		10	0.29
2018	4,307	3,388	185,702	1,270,725		18	0.42
2019	3,726	3,319	200,629	1,245,128	39	6	0.14
2020	3,146	2,287	130,997	863,875	1	-	0.00
2021	3,253	2,476	143,653	996,496	43	2	0.06
2022	3,014	2,148	107,463	874,117	13	1	0.01
2023	2,649	3,477	154,406	1,056,306	19	2	0.05
2024	3,029	1,993	144,272	999,192	17	5	0.05
2025	2,946	2,717	179,230	1,111,580	17	2	0.05
Average	3,315	2,760	158,778	1,064,963	21	6	0.14

ANNUAL REPORT UPDATES

Based on new smoke incident and intrusion definitions implemented in the 2019 rule change.

^Values were all recalculated from 2012 to intrusions per ignition.

Note: Updated information from units being registered, accomplished, or database updates after December 31, and updated coding; numbers **may vary slightly**.

Table 3A – Broadcast Emissions

Broadcast Emissions (PM2.5) Report	
1/1/2025 to 12/31/2025	
District Name	PM 2.5 Tons
Coos	2
Coos FPA	83
Deschutes NF	140
Douglas FPA	7
Forest Grove	3
Fremont NF	16
Klamath-Lake	0
Malheur NF	21
Ochoco NF	3
Rogue-Siskiyou NF	7
Siuslaw NF	0
South Cascade	2
Southwest	7
Umpqua NF	1
West Oregon	12
Western Lane	26
Willamette NF	0
Total:	330

Table 3B – Pile Emissions

Piled Emissions (PM2.5) Report	
1/1/2025 to 12/31/2025	
District Name	PM 2.5 Tons
Astoria	241
BLM Central Oregon	45
BLM Klamath Falls Lakeview	20
Central Oregon	34
Columbia Gorge	0
Coos	4
Coos FPA	1,518
Crater Lake N.P.	2
Deschutes NF	339
Douglas FPA	589
Forest Grove	440
Fremont NF	435
Klamath-Lake	436

Malheur NF	124
Mt. Hood NF	301
North Cascade	325
Northeast	361
Ochoco NF	236
Rogue-Siskiyou NF	114
Siuslaw NF	46
South Cascade	997
Southwest	556
Tillamook	197
Umatilla NF	206
Umpqua NF	119
Wallowa-Whitman NF	620
West Oregon	992
Western Lane	482
Willamette NF	204
Winema NF	88
Total:	10,074

Table 3C – Underburn Emissions

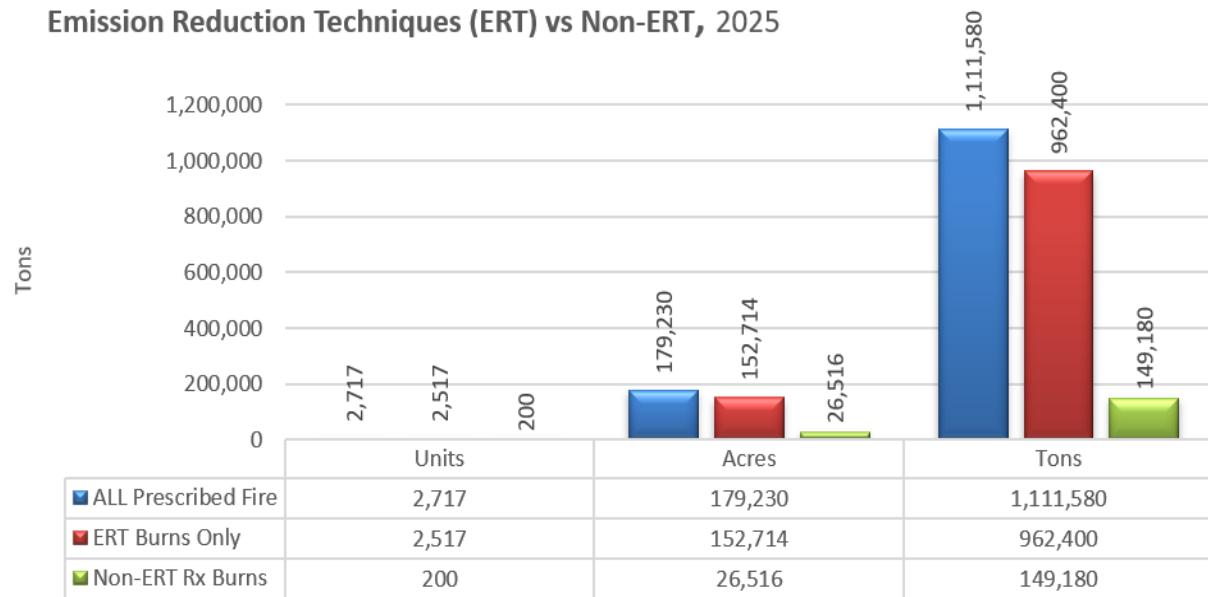
Underburn Emissions (PM2.5) Report

1/1/2025 to 12/31/2025

District Name	PM 2.5 Tons
BLM Central Oregon	0
Deschutes NF	188
Fremont NF	60
Malheur NF	6
Mt. Hood NF	77
Ochoco NF	168
Rogue-Siskiyou NF	42
Southwest	21
Wallowa-Whitman NF	254
West Oregon	0
Willamette NF	9
Winema NF	221
Total:	1,047

Emission Reduction Techniques vs Non-Emission Reduction Techniques, 2025

Emission Reduction Techniques (ERT) vs Non-ERT, 2025

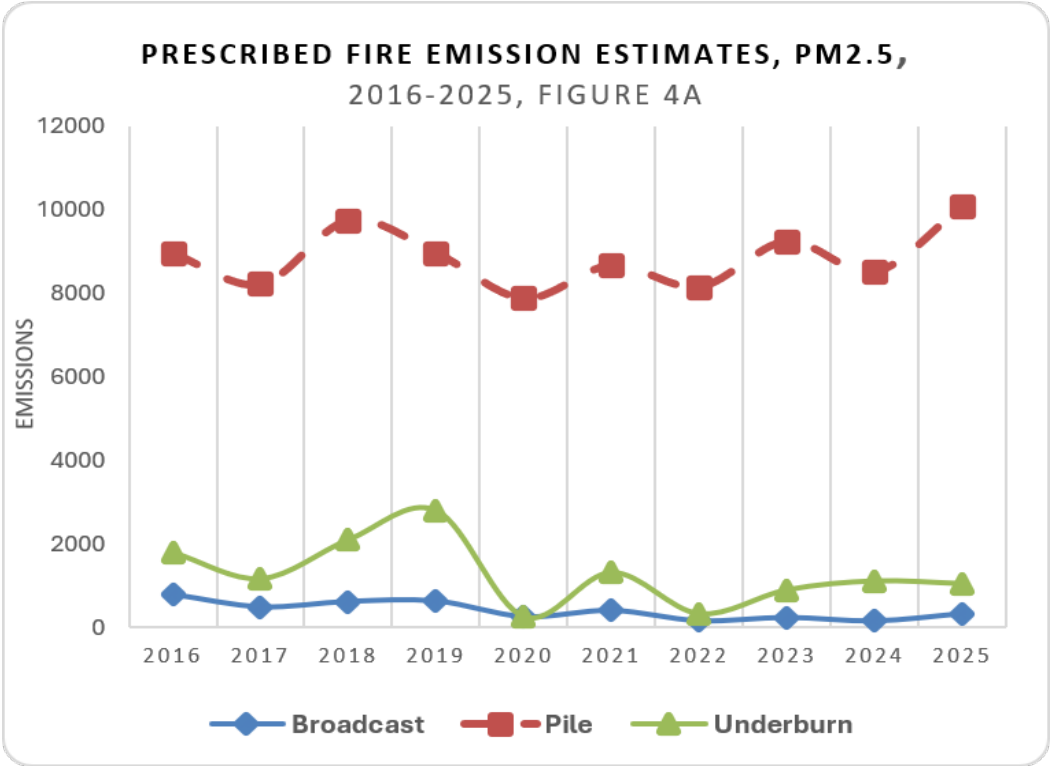


Left - Covered Piles Allow Winter Burns



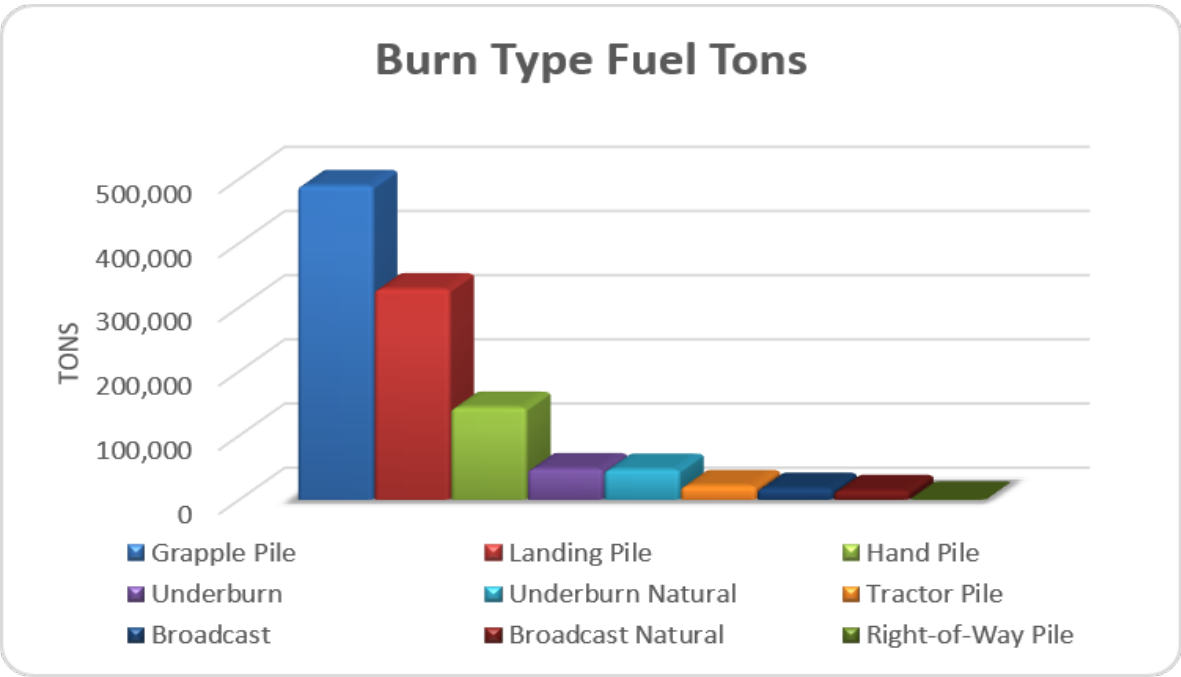
Right - ERT Burns Using Polyethylene Reduce Creeping into Adjacent Fuels

FIGURE 4A – Prescribed Burning Emissions Estimate PM 2.5



BURN TYPE AND DISTRICT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Burn Type Accomplishments, 2025



Burn Type	Units	Acres	Tons	Ignitions	Included in ERT?
Grapple Pile	1,274	65,818	489,482	1,737	Yes
Landing Pile	827	52,198	328,568	1,037	Yes
Hand Pile	415	34,679	143,850	812	Yes
Underburn	33	10,654	48,340	49	No
Underburn Natural	35	9,351	47,247	50	No
Tractor Pile	80	2,942	21,664	181	No
Broadcast	38	2,271	17,819	52	No
Broadcast Natural	14	1,298	14,110	22	No
Right-of-Way Pile	1	19	500	1	Yes
TOTALS	2,717	179,230	1,111,580	3,941	

FIGURE 8 – Rx Units, Acres, Tons by Month, 2025

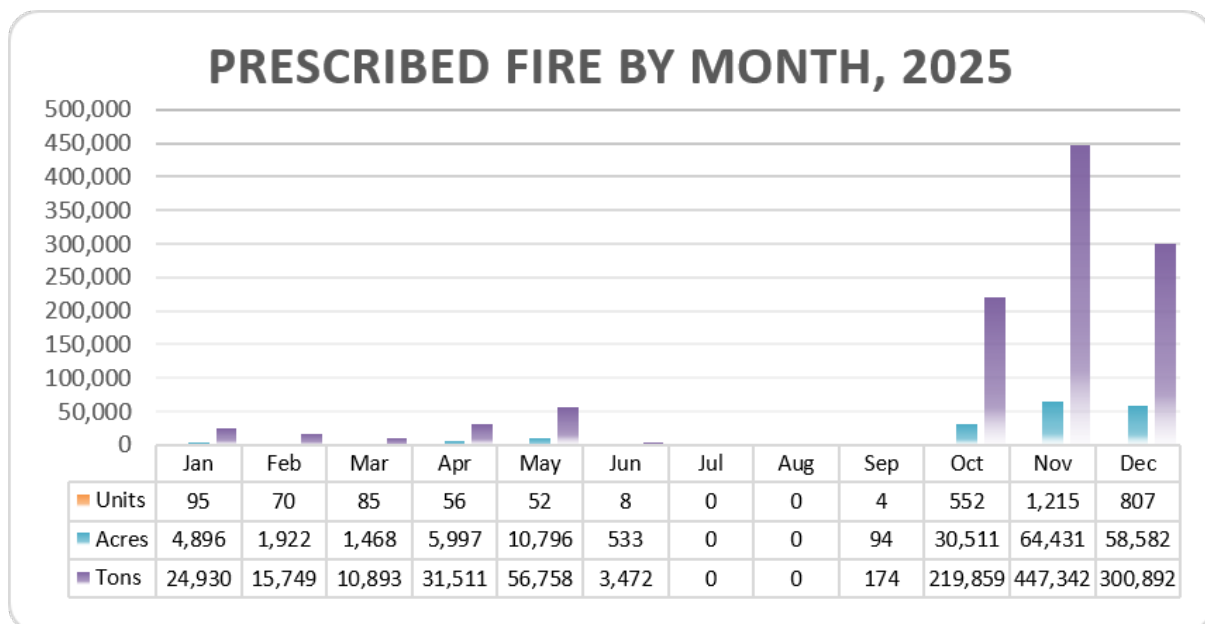
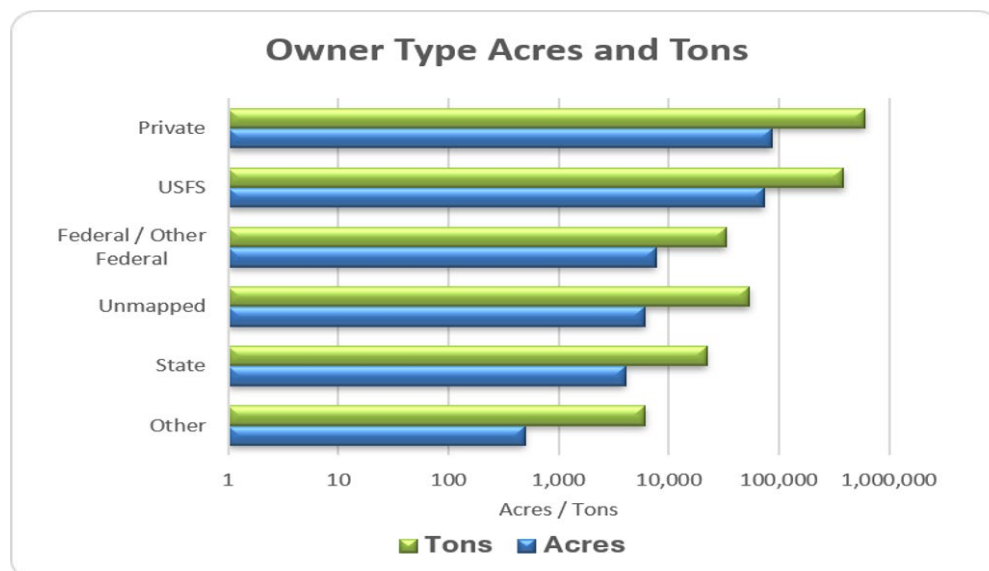


Table 4b – Visual Acres Accomplished by Ownership, 2025



Ownership Progress Summary 2025

Table 4a - Accomplished by District, 2025

District	Units	Acres	Tons	Ignitions
Astoria	57	1,995	22,858	57
BLM Burns, Baker	3	180	238	4
BLM Central Oregon	4	1,018	5,264	6
BLM Klamath Falls Lakeview	1	1,193	2,386	6
Central Oregon	11	1,117	6,293	11
Columbia Gorge	1	40	12	4
Coos	301	16,471	174,228	390
Crater Lake N.P.	2	288	288	10
Deschutes NF	91	15,055	55,601	148
Douglas FPA	262	11,608	58,459	317
Forest Grove	90	4,480	14,440	90
Fremont NF	17	8,380	54,024	58
Klamath-Lake	13	15,369	42,409	23
Malheur NF	28	5,736	17,108	47
Mt. Hood NF	65	3,348	31,611	82
North Cascade	139	4,117	32,754	238
Northeast	56	4,097	42,255	58
Ochoco NF	8	8,755	39,428	17
Siuslaw NF	17	1,617	3,324	18
South Cascade	387	11,414	87,703	425
Southwest	237	11,413	64,198	425
Tillamook	120	5,927	43,393	136
Umatilla NF	36	4,354	20,957	75
Umpqua NF	46	1,482	11,723	66
Wallowa-Whitman NF	110	10,328	89,558	162
West Oregon	233	10,108	92,930	274
Western Lane	267	9,175	49,036	612
Willamette NF	101	3,303	19,245	115
Winema NF	14	6,862	29,857	67
TOTAL	2717	179230	1111580	3941

HISTORICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FIGURE 5 – Total Forestland Burning Emissions, 2016-2025

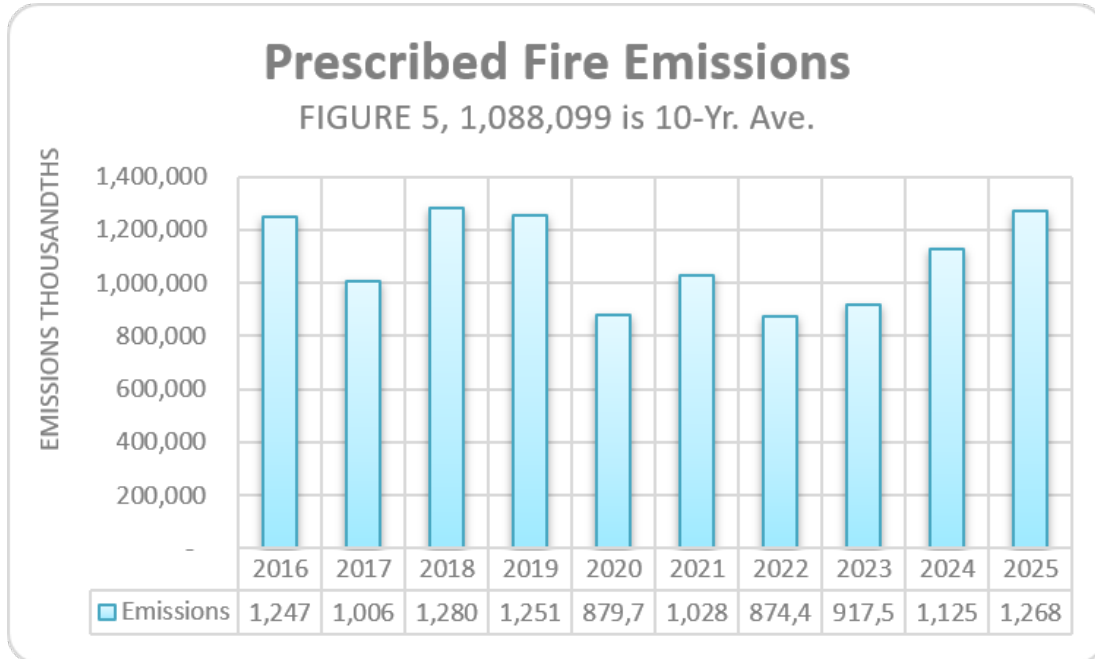


FIGURE 6 – Total Forestland Burning Acres, 2016-2025

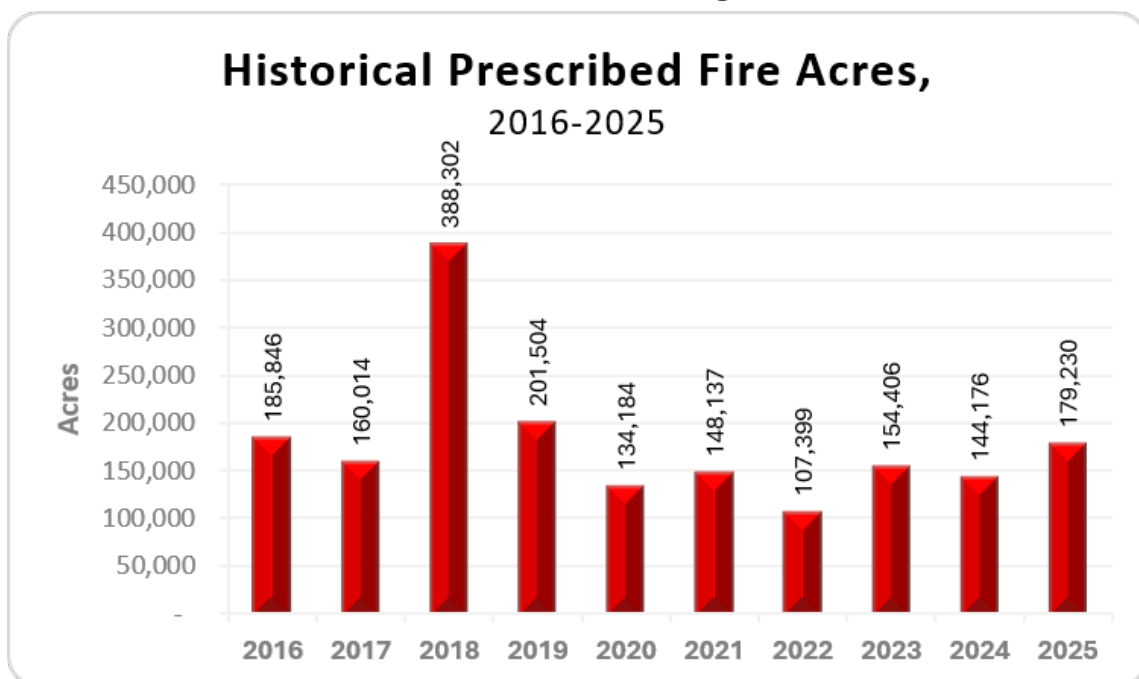


FIGURE 6B – Historical Wildfires vs. Rx Fire Acres

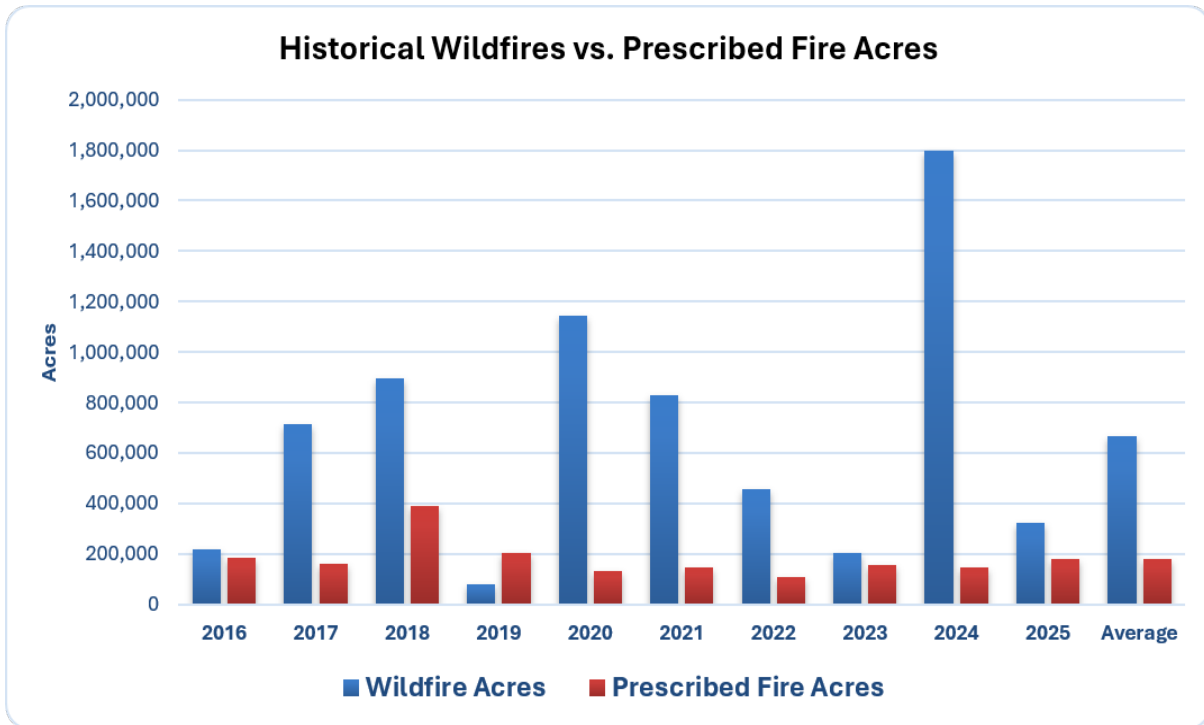


FIGURE 4B - Historical Wildfires vs Prescribed Fire Emissions

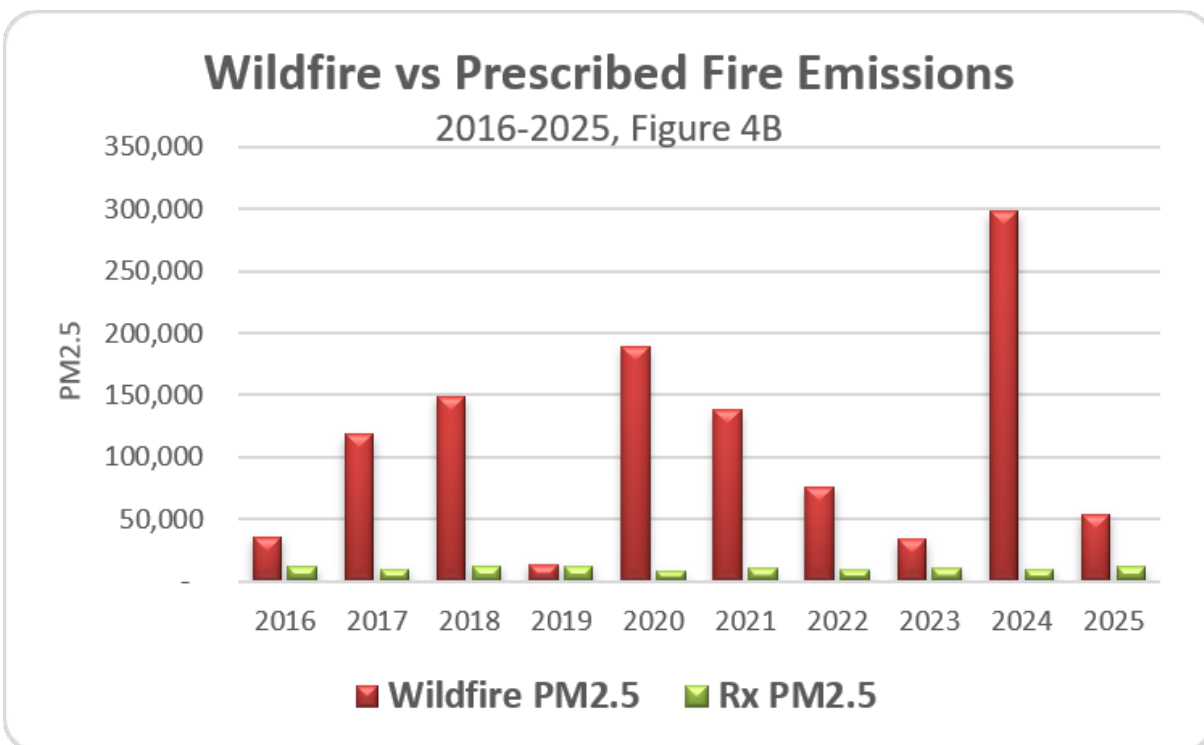
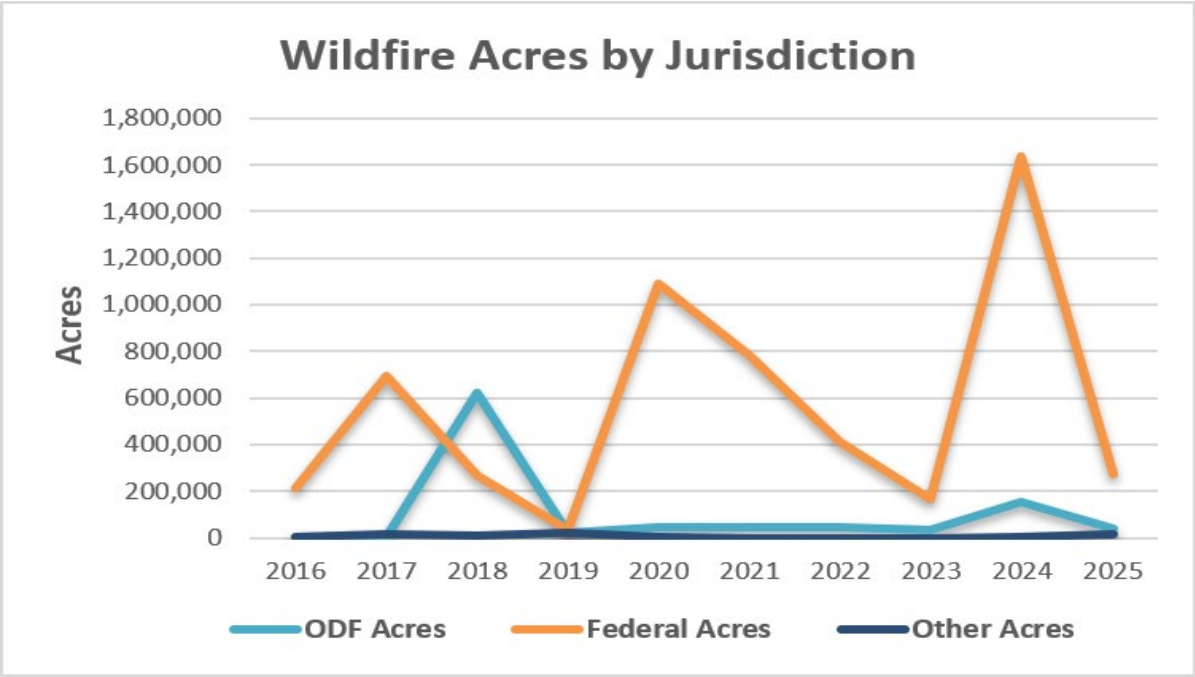
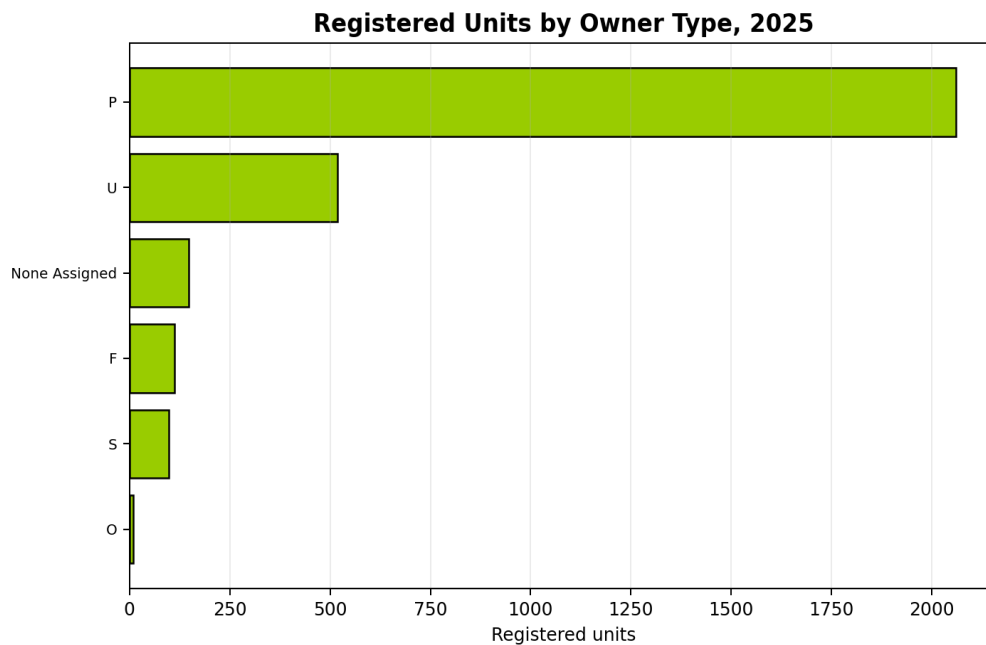


FIGURE 4C - Wildfire Acres Estimate, 2025



REGISTERED UNITS



Registered Units by Owner Type 2025

Owner Type Name	Registered Units
Private	2060
USFS	518
None Assigned	148
Federal / Other Federal	112
State	98
Other	10

Registered Units by Burn Type 2025

Burn Type Name	Registered Units
Grapple Pile	1421
Landing Pile	939
Hand Pile	325
Tractor Pile	108
Underburn	69
Broadcast	49
Underburn Natural	21
Broadcast Natural	13
Right-of-Way Pile	1