



Burns Interagency Fire Zone Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan 2015

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Introduction:

The *Interagency Standards for Fire & Aviation Operations 2015* requires each Agency to have a Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan. This plan provides a method to calculate the preparedness and dispatch levels within the Burns Interagency Fires Zone, and provides guidelines for management actions taken with specific levels. Appendix 5 of this document contains the “BIFZ Step-up Plan” which addresses staffing levels and short term severity requests to “bump-up” resources for unique events that may not track with seasonal severity. The BIFZ step-up plan is intended to enhance BIFZ’s fire management capability during short periods.

This plan will help simplify the decision making process for Agency administrators, fire managers, dispatchers, agency cooperators and firefighters by setting preparedness and dispatch levels using break points (based on past fire history and weather).

The use of other factors including coordination with cooperators, other interagency partners, resource commitment, drought, fuel load and large or multiple fire activity must be considered in the decision making process in the final determination of the daily preparedness and dispatch levels.

Objectives

1. Provide a tool for agency administrators, fire managers, dispatchers, agency cooperators and firefighters to gauge fire danger ratings with the BIFZ.
2. Define fire danger rating areas with similar weather, fuels, topography and fire occurrence within the BIFZ.
3. Establish a fire weather monitoring network made up of Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS).
4. Determine adjective fire danger rating break points using the Weather Information Management System (WIMS), the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), Fire Family Plus software, and by analyzing historical climatological data and fire history.
5. Define roles and responsibilities in order to make fire planning decisions, manage weather information, provide meaningful weather forecasts, and properly brief fire suppression personnel.
6. Ensure that agency administrators, fire managers, cooperating agencies, private industry and the public are notified of the adjective fire danger ratings, Industrial Fire Precaution Levels (IFPL), local preparedness levels, and restrictions or closures.
7. Make recommendations to personnel outlining specific daily actions to take at each planning level.
8. Develop and distribute fire danger pocket cards to all personnel involved with fire suppression activities.
9. Ensure that resources are prioritized across the zone in alignment with Secretarial Order No. 3336.

Roles and Responsibilities:

The BICC Center Manager will be responsible for final determination of daily preparedness and dispatch levels. The plan will be reviewed annually and updated as needed by the BIFZ fire planner. The BICC Center Manager is responsible for assuring annual and daily maintenance of all BIFZ station catalogs in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS).

The Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) Depot located at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise annually maintains the Remote Automatic Weather Station located within the BIFZ on a contractual basis. Annual maintenance visits are scheduled through the NIFC RAWS office.

The BIFZ fire planner is responsible for producing the Fire Danger Pocket Cards utilizing the Fire Family Plus software package.

The BIFZ Division FMO's have oversight of the Fire Prevention program on the Zone and provides assignments in conjunction with the BICC Center Manager to the Fire Prevention Staff in posting identified IFPL, Closures, and Restrictions based on current and predicted fire risks.

Fire Weather:

The BIFZ is divided between 2 Fire Weather Zones. The Pendleton (PDT) office of the NWS services Zone 642 (North), and the Boise (BOI) serves Zone 636 (South). The Zones are roughly divided between US Hwy 20 running East & West through the Fire Management Area.

See web sites:

BOI <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/firewx/?wfo=boi>

PDT <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pdt/forecast/fireWeather.php>

Operational Procedures:

NFDRS Outputs and Indices: The BICC Manager will ensure that fire weather observations from the 11 BIFZ Remote Automatic Weather Stations are entered into WIMS daily by 1430. The next days forecasted indices will be retrieved by 1600 and used in the determination of the preparedness, IFPL and dispatch level for the next day. Indices, IFPL and staffing levels will be announced during the reading of the afternoon weather forecasts.

The fire danger operating plan primarily concentrates on two of the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) many indices as described below:

Burning Index (BI) The BI is an estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to flame length at the head of the fire. The BI is scaled that BI/10 indicated predicted flame length in feet. BI is greatly affected by wind so it can fluctuate greatly from day to day. Within the BIFZ this indice is associated with NFDRS fuel model T.

Energy Release Component (ERC) is used for both the North and South Zone Firefighter Pocket Card (Appendix 3). ERC shows seasonal trends as the fuels dry and can be used as a drought indicator. Wind is not factored into ERC so it has a low variability and does not dramatically change from day to day. ERC is a good characterization of the state of fire season at any point in time. Within the BIFZ this indice is associated with NFDRS fuel model G.

Preparedness and Dispatch Levels

Across the both the North and South FDRAs comprising the FDOP area, general staffing levels will be based on NFDRS outputs from stations that display a high correlation to each other using relative humidity observations. Relative fire danger across the broad landscape is best identified by utilizing a SIG group (STAF SIG) of these stations and averaging them over the entire Zone using the ERC (See Appendix 1). See appendix 5 for a detailed step-up/staffing plan for the zone. Dispatch levels are driven by indices monitored from a key RAWS representative of the North and South FDRA's (Crow

Flat and Basque Hills; respectively). See “Preparedness and Dispatch Level Matrix” below for calculations. Dispatch will monitor trends between these key stations and the STAF SIG to ensure that there are no substantial deviations in weather readings.

Step-Up (Staffing Plan) and Drawdown Plans

Appendix 5 describes BIFZ’s Step-up plan for local staffing as well as requesting short-term severity funding for isolated fire danger events. Appendix 6 gives the guidelines for minimum staffing on the zone based upon the preparedness level.

Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL). The IFPL level will be calculated daily by BICC during closed season using the Region 6 Standardized excel spreadsheet designed to make the calculations based on the timbered fuel types indices from Antelope (353524), Crow Flat (353515), and Allison (353501) RAWS sites. IFPL ratings are in effect at the beginning of closed season. BICC will calculate the IFPL for the Emigrant Creek Ranger District, Burns District BLM and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, and will notify managers when changes in IFPL are pending.

Adjective Fire Danger Rating Description:

In 1974, the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and State Forestry organizations established a standard adjective description for five levels of fire danger for use in public information releases and fire prevention signing. For this purpose only, fire danger is expressed using the adjective levels and color codes described below.

Fire Danger Class and Color Code	Description
Low (L) (Green)	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands, although a more intense heat source such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.
Moderate (M) (Blue)	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.
High (H) (Yellow)	All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are hit hard and fast while small.
Very High (VH) (Orange)	Fires start easily from all causes and, immediately after ignition, spread rapidly and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop high intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn in heavier fuels.
Extreme (E) (Red)	Fires start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high fire danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible and may be dangerous except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the weather changes or the fuel supply lessens.

The resultant adjective fire danger information will be used by agency personnel to maintain the awareness of public and industrial entities. The amount of interaction will depend on the magnitude of the adjective fire danger.

Adjective Fire Danger Rating Determination:

NFDRS processors automatically calculate the adjective class rating with the input of each day's weather indices. The adjective rating calculations are based on a combination of the outputs using the SIG group STAF, on the ground observations from field going staff, and consultation with our cooperators.

Fire Danger Area:

For the purpose of this plan the BIFZ is broken down into 2 Fire Danger Areas, generally split by Hwy 20 and identified as "North & South" (see Figures 1 and 2 below). These two FDRAs are comprised of lands administered by the Burns Interagency Fire Zone, whose cooperators are the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Oregon Department of Forestry.



Figure 1. North FDRA

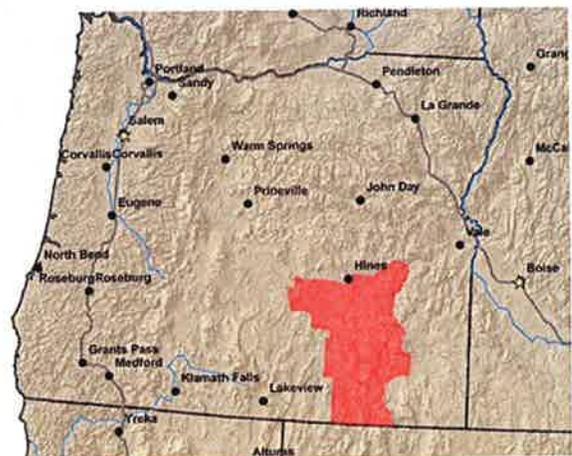


Figure 2. South FDRA

Seasonal Severity:

When conditions/occurrence/risks occur during the fire season that exceed those used in the Fire Management workload analysis and planned workload, additional funding for severity needs may be appropriately requested.

Severity requests need to be formulated using data that reflects an analysis of such items as current and predicted long term weather conditions, current fuel loading, drought indices, seasonal trends of Fire Danger models through NFDRS, current fire behavior, fire occurrence, size and duration, success in initial attack, and others. Guidance to requesting severity on the Department of Interior Side is given in the "Burns Interagency Fire Zone Preparedness Step-up Plan" (Appendix 5).

When analysis indicates a more severe season than local resources are capable of sustaining, requests for severity funding will be coordinated with the State Office/Regional Office, (SORO).

Firefighter Pocket Cards:

Pocket Cards will be distributed to all local and incoming firefighting resources. BIFZ pocket cards are posted on the National Wildfire Coordinating Group web site:

<http://fam.nwecg.gov/fam-web/pocketcards/pocketcards.htm#>

- Check “Northwest” for the GACC, and click on either the North or South pocket cards to view the most current version.

See Appendix 3 for current pocket cards.

Preplanned Dispatch Matrix:

Appendix 4 displays the initial dispatched response (run cards) by Fire Management Units, FMU’s, for use when other Incident specific direction is not provided to BICC personnel. This is the Zones basic initial response to Wildland fire. Under multiple ignition situations dispatcher's will make every attempt to meet the pre-planned response; however deviation from this response is at the discretion of the BIFZ Duty Officer and/or BICC Center Manager. In alignment with Secretarial Order No. 3336 and due to recent fire history within the zone, dispatch response has been elevated in areas that fall within identified sage-grouse FIAT areas. These areas and associated runs will be spatially loaded and automated within WildCad.

Preparedness and Dispatch Level Matrix

DISPATCH LEVEL	ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT	ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT	OR	BURNING INDEX	FIRE DANGER	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
	Crow Flat* (FM G)	Basque Hills** (FM G)		Basque Hills*** (FM T)		
L-1	0-22	0-40	For the S. Zone Fire Danger Area, Use Which Ever Index is Greatest (ERC or BI)	0-24	LOW Initiating fires low intensity with low resistance to control; fine fuels drying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Normal tour of duty 0930 - 1800 •Phone & radio monitored by BICC until 1800 (or longer if initial attack is extended) •Prepare daily updates to the Fire recording phone •Daily Staffing reports required
L-2	22-40	40-66		24-47	MODERATE Initiating fires moderate intensity with low-moderate resistance to control; heavy fuels drying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Normal tour of duty 0930 - 1800 •Phone & radio monitored by BICC until 1800 (or longer if initial attack is extended) •Prepare daily updates to the Fire recording phone •Daily Staffing reports required
L-3	40-56	66-83		47-65	HIGH Initiating fires of moderate to moderate-high intensity with potential for spotting w/winds & passive crowning possible; all fuel classes available at high end ERC	<p>All Above Plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consider increased patrols following dry lightning storms; •Predicted LAL between 4 - 6, bump up to LEVEL IV
L-4	56-68	83-95		65-90	VERY HIGH Fires present moderate to high intensity and high resistance to control; escapes are common at high end ERC; all fuels classes available for rapid combustion; air temps high, low humidity with high winds possible; spotting & intermittent crowning likely	<p>All Above Plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Briefings for Agency Administrators as needed; •Consider if extended staffing hours are appropriate; •Consider fire restrictions; fire safety messages distributed •Consider canceling planned Rx-fires and postponing project work
L-5	68 +	95 +		90 +	EXTREME High to extreme intensities with crowning, short-long range spotting common; project fires likely	<p>All Above Plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consider: ordered-standby/cancel, annual leave, etc. •Consider daily Briefings for AA's and press releases issued regularly •Maintain coordination with local Fire Chiefs, County Fire Marshall

*Crow Flat (FM G) based on the NFDRS Weather Station 353515 data from 2005 - 2014. Analysis used fire season data set (May 1st - October 31st), NFDRS Fuel Model G, Slope class 2 (26-40%), perennial herbs and climate class of 2 (semi-arid).

**Basque Hills (FM G) based on the NFDRS Weather Stations 353520 data 2005 - 2014. Analysis used fire season data set (May 1st - October 31st), NFDRS Fuel Model G, Slope class 2 (26-40%), perennial herbs and climate class of 1 (arid).

***Basque Hills (FM T) based on the NFDRS Weather Stations 353520 data 2005 - 2014. Analysis used fire season data set (May 1st - October 31st), NFDRS Fuel Model T, Slope class 2 (26-40%), perennial herbs and climate class of 1 (arid).

Appendix 2 contains decision break point graphs

Preparedness Level is derived from the above dispatch levels (utilizing ERC readings only; i.e. no BI for South FDRA), with occurrence of *either* large or multiple fires (Fire Activity) within either of the FDRA's influencing the resultant preparedness level. Local preparedness levels are 1-5 (similar to the dispatch levels) and based off of a 5 day average. However, if there is Fire Activity within the zone, the resulting Preparedness level will bump a level up from the dispatch level.

Appendix 1: WIMS Weather Station SIG Group for Staffing Determination

WIMS-EAVG - Windows Internet Explorer
 https://fsm.nwcc.gov/wims.jsp?controller=faction:wimg&method=assignUser

Ver. 2.0.8 FastPath EAVG Go Weather Information Management System Show [Navigation Tree](#)

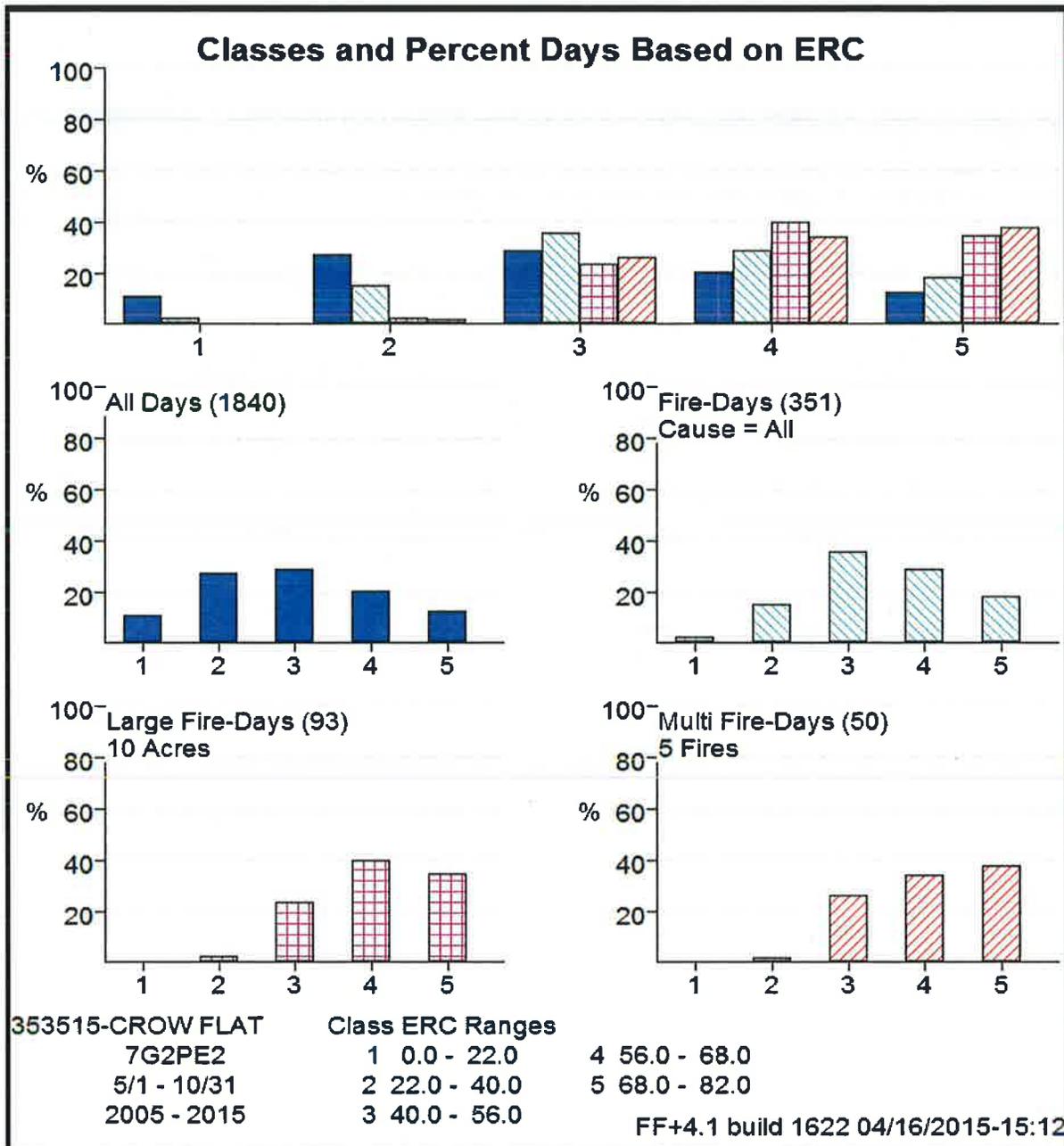
Assign NFDRS Weighted Avg. EAVG [Back to Menu](#)

SIG STAF-FDO Owner User ID: coconnor Display

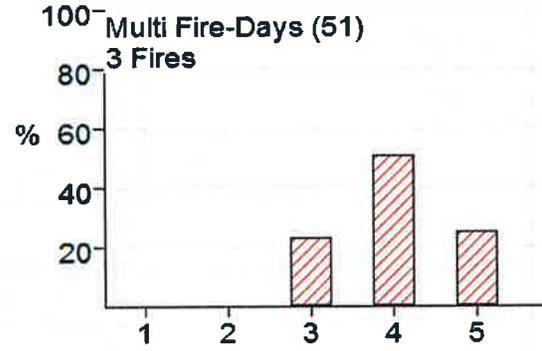
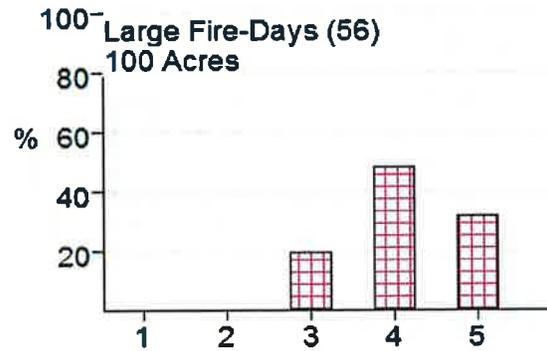
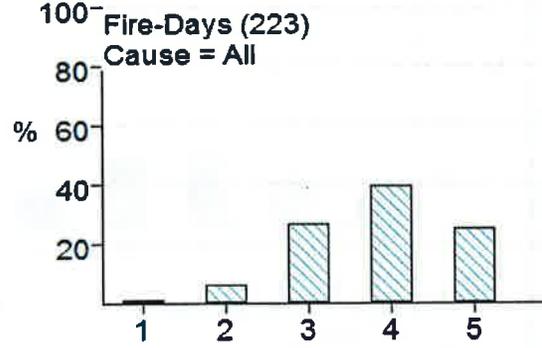
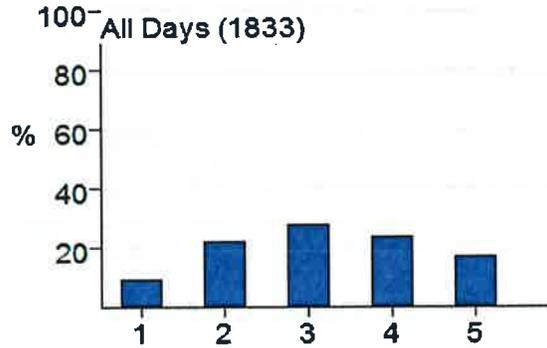
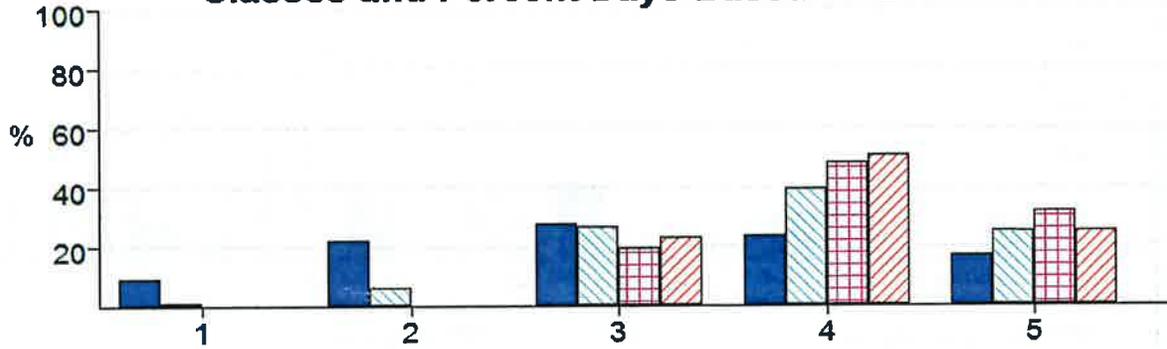
<input type="checkbox"/>	Station ID	Station Name	Priority	Model Info	Weight Factor %
<input type="checkbox"/>	353501	ALLISON	1	7C2P2	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	353512	WAGONTIRE	1	7T2P1	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	353515	CROW FLAT	1	7C2P2	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	353517	SAGE HEN	1	7T1P1	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	353520	BASQUE HILLS	1	7T2P1	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	353521	P HILL	1	7T2P1	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	353522	BALD MTN	1	7T2P1	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	353524	ANTELOPE	1	7C2P2	13

If assigned, total Weight Factors MUST equal 100.
 Total Weight: 100

Appendix 2: Preparedness and Dispatch Level Decision Points



Classes and Percent Days Based on ERC

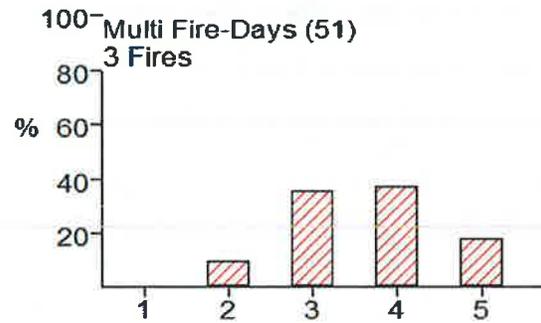
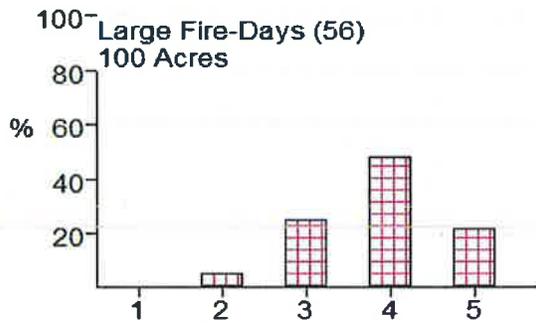
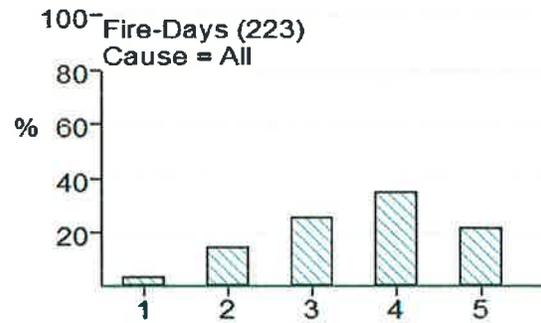
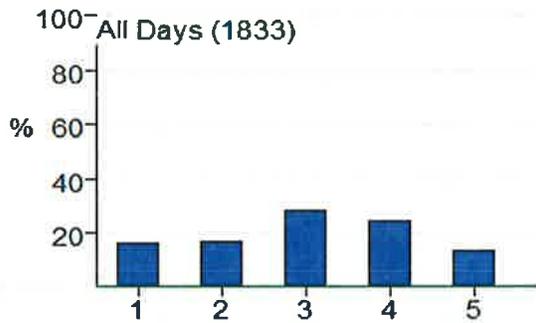
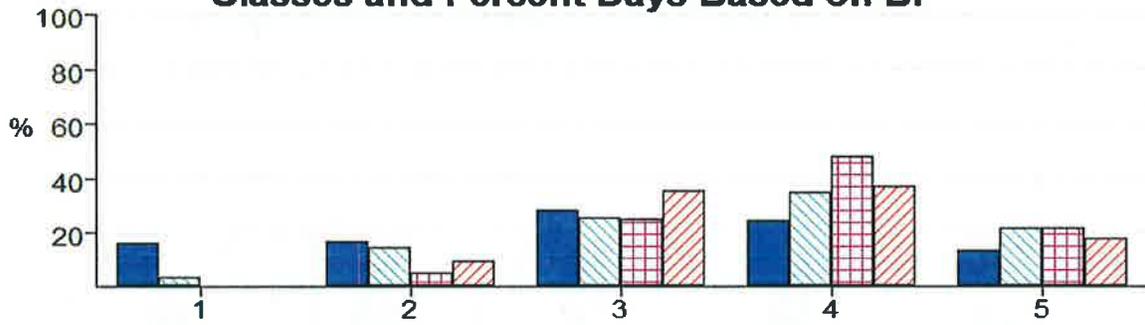


353520-BASQUE HILLS Class ERC Ranges
 7G2AE1 1 0.0 - 40.0
 5/1 - 10/31 2 40.0 - 66.0
 2005 - 2015 3 66.0 - 83.0

4 83.0 - 95.0
 5 95.0 - 111.0

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Classes and Percent Days Based on BI



353520-BASQUE HILLS
 7T2AE1
 5/1 - 10/31
 2005 - 2015

Class	BI Range
1	0.0 - 24.0
2	24.0 - 47.0
3	47.0 - 65.0
4	65.0 - 90.0
5	90.0 - 167.0

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Appendix 3: Pocket Cards

BIFZ North Zone

FIRE DANGER -- BIFZ North (Forested/Pine)

Maximum, Average, and 50th Percentile, based on 10 years data

Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ BIFZ N (Forested/Pine)
- ◆ 642
- ◆ Crow Flat (353515)
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- Caution** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2005 - 2015
 Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1820 observations)
 50th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1820 days from 2005 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 69

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
 20' Wind Speed over 9 mph, RH less than 19%,
 Temperature over 85, Burning Index over 37

Years to Remember: 2007 2014

Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

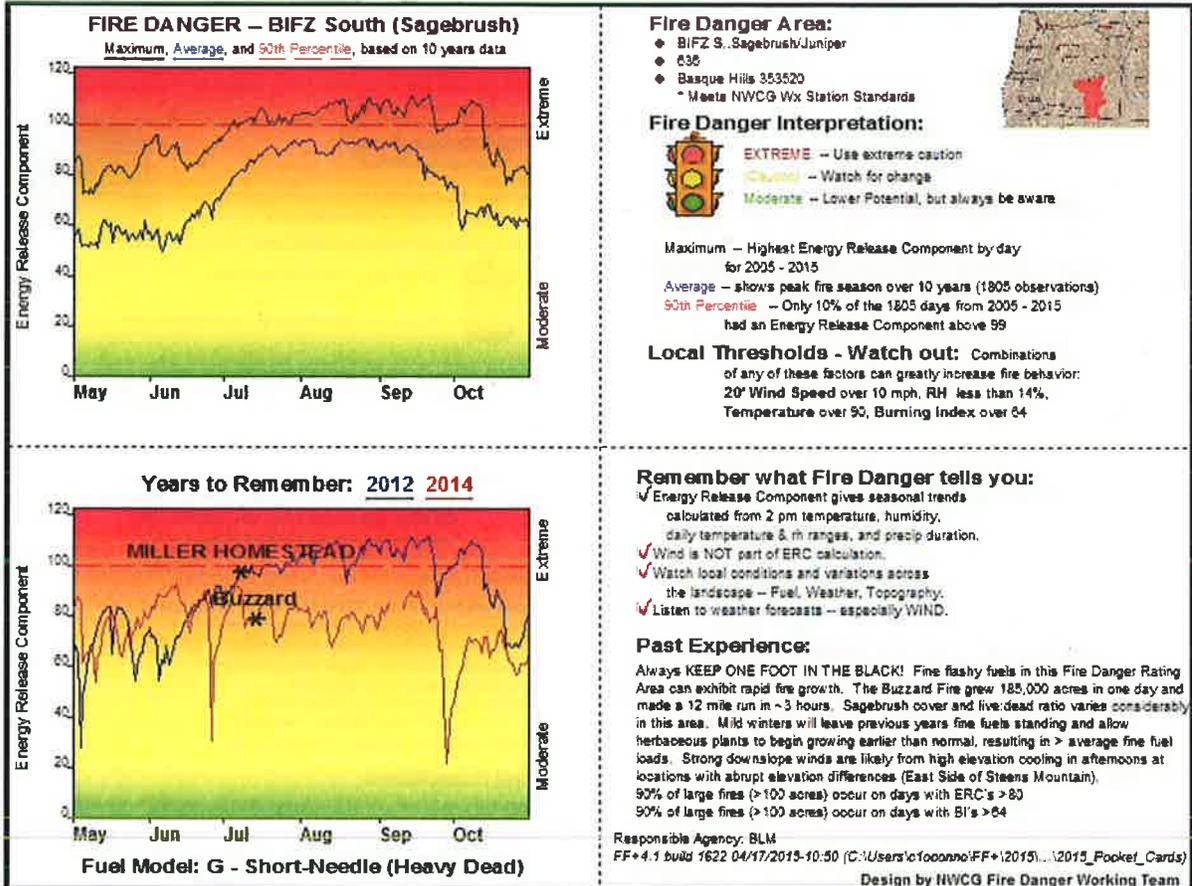
- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Ponderosa Pine Forest - Surface fuels include grass, sagebrush, and pockets of light and heavy slash. There are many areas of recent fuels treatment work on the North End of the Zone with large accumulations of dead/down slash. Be especially cautious around cuts that still have needles attached (red slash).
 Egley Fire Complex grew to >150,000 acres in ~10 days burning along the fringe between pine forests (heavy fuels) and sagebrush steppes (flashy fuels). Within this fire scar there has been regrowth of grass and shrub components and there is the potential for a re-burn (especially following a frost kill in shrubs).
 50% of large fires (>10 acres) occur on days with a Min. RH <19%.

Responsible Agency: PG
 FF=4.1 build 1622 04/14/2015-10:25 (C:\Users\jfoconnor\FF=120151...12015_Pocket_Cards
 Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

BIFZ South Zone



Appendix 4: Preplanned Dispatch (Run Cards)

FMU		Dispatch Level				
		1	2	3	4	5
Alvord East (East Steens Road)		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> RFPA Mutual Aid	-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -2 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Alvord West (West Steens Road)		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> RFPA Mutual Aid	-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Diamond		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> RFPA Mutual Aid	-2 Engines <i>-Consider</i> RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		

FMU	Dispatch Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Guano	-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -2 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?	Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Home Creek	-1 Engine -Helicopter -READ <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-1 Engine - Helicopter -READ <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -1 Engine -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -1 Engine -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -1 Engine -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?	Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Lakes	-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-2 Engines <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Hand Crew -Dozer -READ – Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?	Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		

FMU		Dispatch Level				
		1	2	3	4	5
Refuge		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-2 Engines <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -AA -Dozer -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -AA -Dozer -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Silver		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-2 Engines <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Hand Crew -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Silvies		-1 Engine -If Private request ODF and <i>Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-2 Engines -If Private request ODF and <i>Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Hand Crew -If Private request ODF and <i>Consider</i> <i>RFPA Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -If Private request ODF and <i>Consider</i> <i>RFPA M/A</i>	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -If Private request ODF and <i>Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		

FMU		Dispatch Level				
		1	2	3	4	5
Snow Mountain (North)		-1 Engine -If Private request ODF	-2 Engines -If Private request ODF	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Hand Crew -If Private request ODF	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -If Private request ODF	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -If Private request ODF
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Snow Mountain (South)		-1 Engine -If Private request ODF	-2 Engines -If Private request ODF	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Hand Crew -If Private request ODF	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -If Private request ODF	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -If Private request ODF
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Steens		-1 Engine -Helicopter -READ <i>-Consider RFPA Mutual Aid</i>	-1 Engine - Helicopter -READ <i>-Consider RFPA Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -2 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -READ -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		

FMU		Dispatch Level				
		1	2	3	4	5
Thousand Virgin		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -2 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		
Upper Malheur		-1 Engine <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-2 Engines <i>-Consider</i> <i>RFPA</i> <i>Mutual Aid</i>	-FOS -3 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Hand Crew -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -4 Engines -Helicopter -SEAT -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid	-FOS -5 Engines -Helicopter -2 SEATs -AA -Dozer -READ -Hand Crew -Tender -Request RFPA Mutual Aid
Within a FIAT Area?		Double Above Dispatch and send FOS and READ.		Double above ground resources, add a Dozer, a READ and a Tender, and consider ordering quick response overhead (smoke jumpers).		

Appendix 5: BIFZ Step-Up Plan.

Burns Interagency Fire Zone Preparedness Step-Up Plan

Overview

Step-up plans are designed to direct incremental preparedness actions in response to increasing fire danger. These actions are delineated by 'Staffing Levels'. The Burns Interagency Fire Zone (BIFZ) Preparedness Step-Up Plan addresses the different Staffing Levels for our unit and the corresponding planned actions that are intended to address those fire danger conditions. Supplemental preparedness actions found in this Step-Up Plan are designed to enhance BIFZ's fire management capability during short periods (one burning period, Fourth of July or other pre-identified events) where normal staffing cannot meet initial attack, prevention, or detection needs.

Preparedness Levels (1-5) are determined by incremental measures of burning conditions, fire activity, and resource commitment. Preparedness Levels are different than Staffing Levels, which only takes fire danger into consideration. Determining Preparedness Levels for BIFZ is described in the main body of the BIFZ Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan. Suggested actions for agency personnel based on the unit's Preparedness Level are included in Appendix B of the Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan. See Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, Chapter 10 for more information regarding preparedness planning.

Plan

As part of the Step-Up Plan included in the table below, there are certain conditions where supplemental preparedness can be implemented. Conditions that apply to Preparedness Levels 2 thru 5 are as listed below:

- A. FMO (or acting FMO) and/or operations duty officer may activate extended staffing for mitigating actions designed to enhance the unit's fire management capabilities during busy holiday weekends or other pre-identified events within the identified fire season where normal staffing cannot meet initial attack, prevention, or detection needs. Extended staffing for affected Unit/Zone DOs, IA resources, necessary dispatch staff, and aviation resources may be authorized as needed based on FMO judgment.
- B. Red Flag Warning forecast for current burn period will allow DO to increase Staffing Level to the next higher level for the current burn period for the unit/zone affected.
- C. Predicted or Actual LAL 6 for current burn period will allow DO to increase Staffing Level to next higher level for the current burn period for the district.
- D. Observed LAL of 3 to 5 in Preparedness Levels 3 through 4 will allow DO to increase Staffing Level within district to next higher level for that current burn period.
- E. Drought – The standard measure for drought will be the U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>)
 - If drought monitor shows Unit to be primarily rated as DO – Abnormally Dry or D1 – Moderate Drought then no change in Staffing Level upwards will occur.
 - If drought monitor shows Unit to be primarily rated as D2 – Severe, then Unit DO may bump up one Staffing level. If D2 continues for 30 days then consider national severity request.
 - If drought monitor shows Unit to be primarily rated as D3/D4 – Extreme/Exceptional Drought, then Unit DO may bump up two Staffing Levels. Request national severity funding request if within designated fire season.

- Conditions listed above are not additive – in other words if you are in Staffing Level 3 when LAL 6 is predicted on July 4th Holiday, you can only bump up 1 Staffing Level not 2. You would be in Staffing Level 4 not Staffing Level 5.
- Consider using Short-term Severity to extend staffing and/or mobilize locally assigned resources if conditions meet those outlined in National and State Office Severity Instructional Memorandums.
- At Preparedness Levels 4 – 5 and Staffing Levels 4 – 5, Unit should consider the use of National Severity (Long-term Severity).

Note: A rare event may occur outside of predetermined conditions/responses within Burns Interagency Fire Zone which may require using Short Term Severity.

STAFFING LEVEL	INDICE RANGE		Preparedness Actions That May Be Authorized	Potential Supplemental Preparedness Fund Source
	2 ZONES			
	NORTH ERC Crow Flat* (FM G)	SOUTH BI Basque Hills** (FM T)		
1	0—10	0—12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No emergency preparedness actions should be needed. Normal staffing during identified fire season. No ADs may be authorized. 	Short Term Severity ONLY in rare events (See note above)
2	10—25	12—42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply all applicable conditions listed above (A through E) as appropriate. Extended staffing may be approved for Unit DO of area affected; Dispatch Center Manager or acting; 1 IA dispatcher; 1 IA resource (Engine) at each station within affected Zone. Resources from within the affected zone or other unaffected zones may be extended to 'move up and cover' stations where pre-positioning is occurring away from primary stations. Normal staffing during identified fire season. Necessary extended staffing may be funded from Unit preparedness account. No ADs may be authorized. 	Short Term Severity
3	25—48	42—65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply all applicable conditions listed above (A through E) as appropriate. Extended staffing may be approved for Unit FMO, Unit DO of area affected; Dispatch Center Manager or acting; 2 IA dispatchers; 1 IA resource (Engine/helicopter/IA Squad) at each station within affected Zone. Resources from within the affected zone or other unaffected zones may be extended to 'move up and cover' stations where pre-positioning is occurring away from primary stations. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may order additional outside of area IA resources to backfill for committed local resources. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may request aerial platform for fire detection flights if there has been or is expected to be a multiple fire occurrence across the area. Aircraft should only be extended when DO assumes a strong likelihood of fire activity is occurring. Extended staffing may be approved for SEAT personnel, aircraft and aviation dispatcher. Vehicle mileage may be approved for extended staffing pre-positioning only. ADs may be authorized only for staffing above positions during shortages. 	Short Term Severity

STAFFING LEVEL	INDICE RANGE		Preparedness Actions That May Be Authorized	Potential Supplemental Preparedness Fund Source
	2 ZONES			
	NORTH ERC Crow Flat* (FM G)	SOUTH BI Basque Hills** (FM T)		
4	48—63	65—85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply all applicable conditions listed above (A through E) as appropriate. Extended staffing may be approved for Unit FMO; Unit DO; Dispatch Center Manager or acting; 3 IA dispatchers; Up to 3 IA resources (Engine/Helicopter/IA squad) at each station within the affected Zone. Resources from within the affected zone or other unaffected zones may be extended to “move up and cover” stations where pre-positioning is occurring away from primary stations. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may order additional outside of area IA resources to enhance IA capability. Unit DO should consider ordering and/or extended staffing for Helitack. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may request aerial platform for fire detection flights if there has been or is expected to be a multiple fire occurrence across the area. DO may extend aircraft as deemed necessary Extended staffing may be approved for SEAT personnel, aircraft and aviation dispatcher. Vehicle mileage may be approved for extended staffing pre-positioning only. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may order PIO. ADs may be authorized for short term use. 	Short Term Severity OR National Severity Account (at preparedness level 4 or 5)
5	63 +	85+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply all applicable conditions (A thru E) listed above as appropriate. Extended staffing may be approved for Unit FMO; Unit DO; Dispatch Center Manager or acting; 4-5 IA dispatchers; up to 5 IA resources at each station within the affected Zone. Resources from within the affected zone or other unaffected zones may be extended to “move up and cover” stations where pre-positioning is occurring away from primary stations. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may order additional outside of area IA resources to enhance IA capability. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may request aerial platform for fire detection flights if there has been or is expected to be a multiple fire occurrence across the area. Unit DO should consider ordering and/or extended staffing for Helitack. Extended staffing may be approved for SEAT personnel, aircraft and aviation dispatcher. Unit DO may extend aircraft as deemed necessary. Vehicle mileage may be approved for extended staffing pre-positioning only. Unit FMO and/or Unit DO may order PIO. ADs may be authorized for short term use. 	Short Term Severity OR National Severity Account (at preparedness level 4 or 5)

*Crow Flat ERC (FM G) based on the NFDRS Weather Station 353515 data from 2005 – 2014. Analysis used fire season data set (January 1st-December 31st), NFDRS Fuel Model G, Slope class 2 (26-40%), perennial herbs and climate class of 2 (semi-arid).

**Basque Hills BI (FM T) based on the NFDRS Weather Stations 353520 data 2005 – 2014. Analysis used fire season data set (January 1st-December 31st), NFDRS Fuel Model T, Slope class 2 (26-40%), perennial herbs and climate class of 1 (arid).

Potential Step-up Resource Needs by Preparedness Levels

Step-Up Resource Needs (Suggested)					
BIFZ	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5
Resource Needs					
FOS (ICT3)	--	--	1	3	
Engines (Single Resources)	--	--	5	5	5
Water Tender	--	--	2	6	6
Dozer	--	--	1	3	3
Helicopter (T2)	--	--	1	2	2
Vet Crew Support (5 person modules)	--	--	1	2	2
SEAT*	--	--	2	5	5
Air Attack*	--	--	1	2	2
Task Force (3 T4 engines, 1 dozer, 1 tender)	--	--	1	3	3
Base Camp Manager (BCM2)	--	--	--	2	2
DOZB	--	--	1	2	2
Aircraft Dispatcher	--	--	1	2	2
Logistic Dispatcher	--	--	1	2	2
ICPI	--	--	1	2	2
IBA	--	--	--	1	1
DO	--	--	--	1	1

*These resources are shared and availability is contingent upon fire activity within the region as well as nation.

NOTE: Staffing level breakpoints for this step-up plan are different from the breakpoints established in the BIFZ FDOP (i.e. break points utilized for “Dispatch and Preparedness Levels”) since Red Book (RB) direction states “year round data should be used for percentiles for severity-related decisions...” (RB: 10-3 & 10-4; lines 45 & 1-3, respectively).

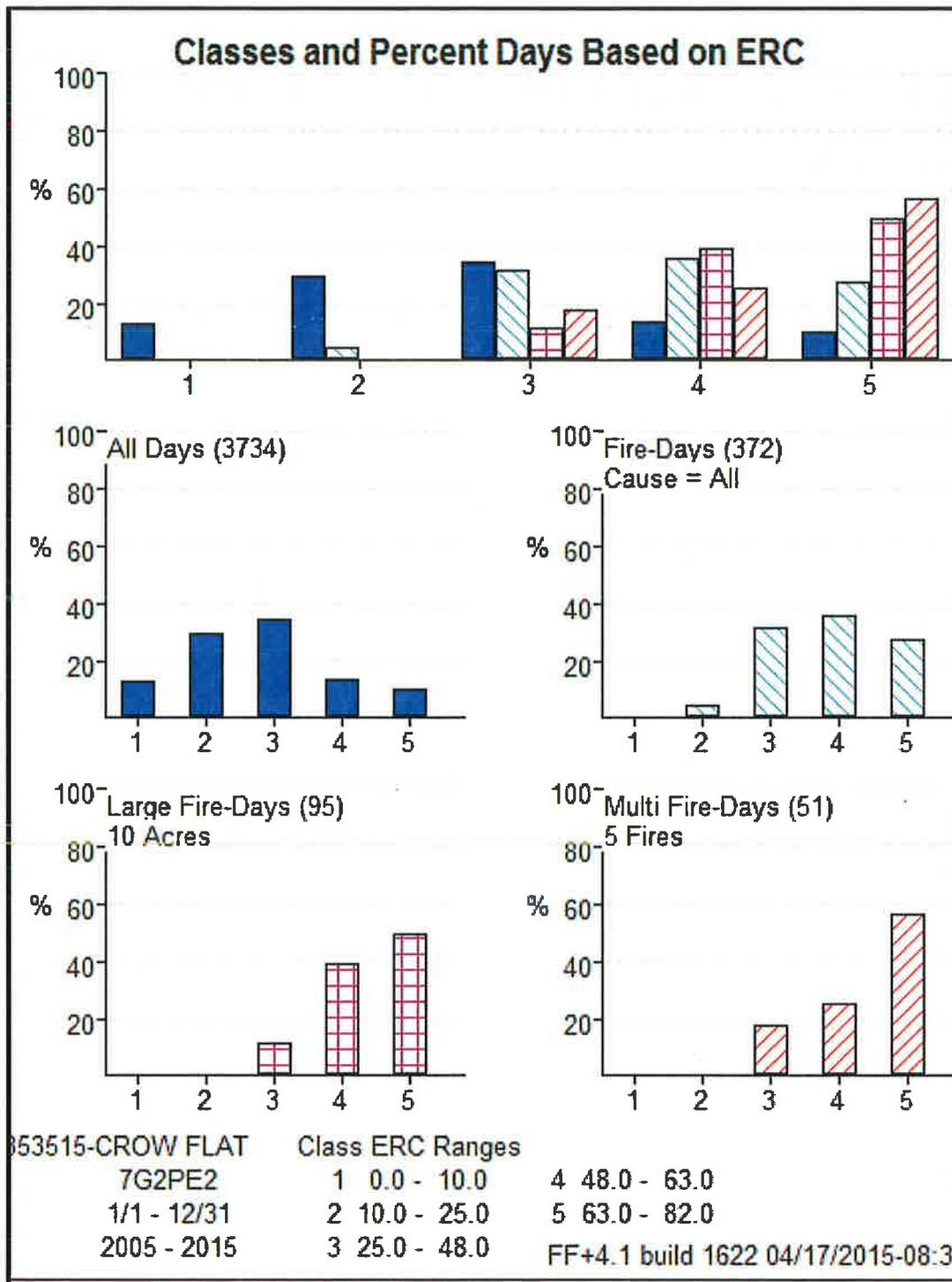


Figure 3. Step-Up North FDRA Staffing Level Break Points

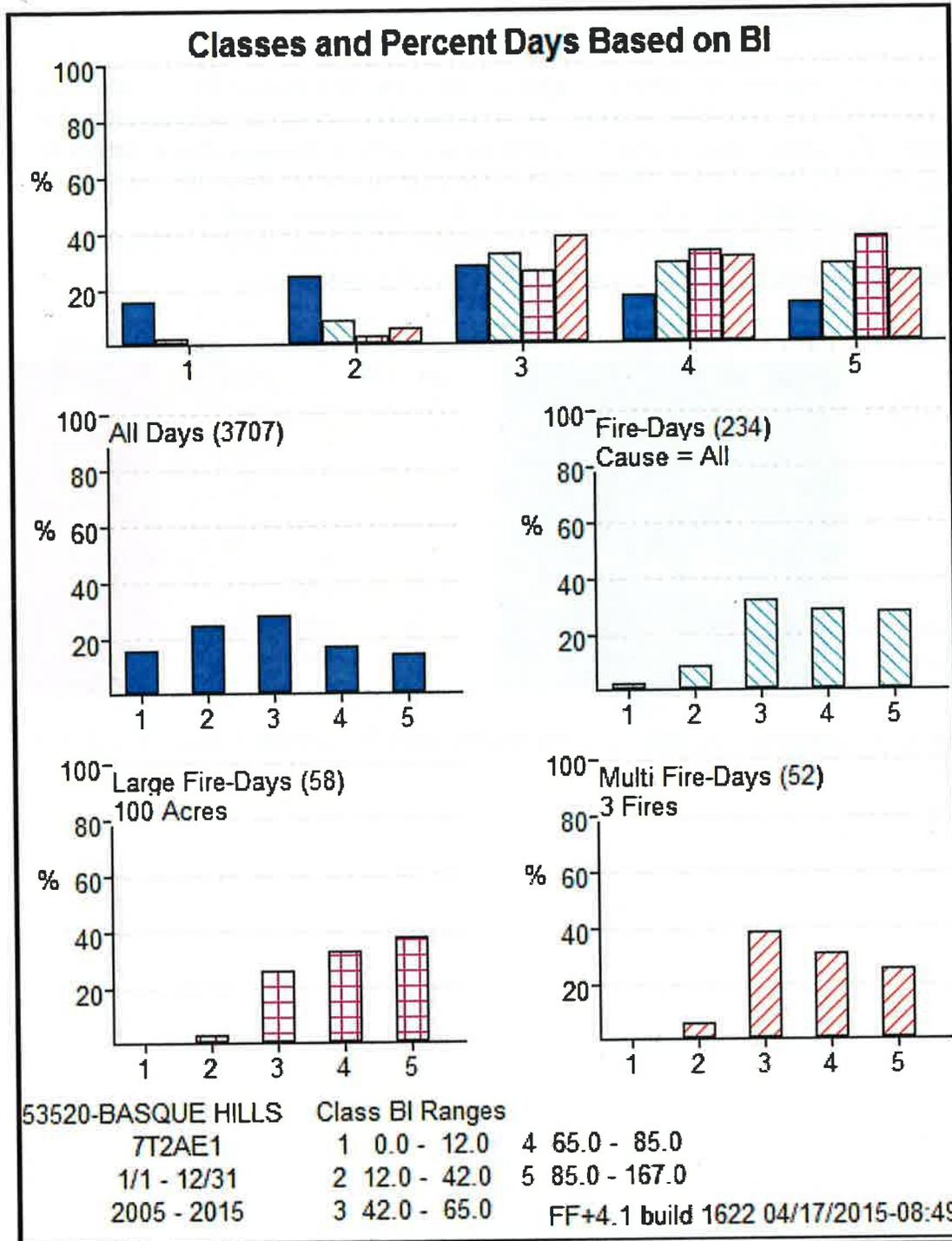


Figure 4. Step-up South FDRA Staffing Level Break Points

Appendix 6: BIFZ Drawdown Levels

Minimum draw down levels for the Burns Interagency Fire Zone are based on local preparedness level. Drawdown levels are a decision making tool to support fire managers in determining the minimum number of resources needed at a given preparedness level. Because this is simply a decision making tool, the BIFZ Duty Officer reserves the right to deviate from this guide at any time. The factors incorporated into this matrix include: fire management overhead, initial/extended attack capability, current or expected weather/fuels conditions, cooperator anticipated needs, and availability of resources within the GACC/nationally.

DRAWDOWN LEVELS (Suggested Minimum Resources Kept on Zone)					
BIFZ	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5
Resources Available					
FOS (ICT3)	1	1	2	3	4
Engines	2	4	13	15	17
Water Tender	--	--	2	2	2
Dozer	--	--	3	3	3
READ	1	1	1	3	3
Helicopter	--	--	1	1	1
SEAT*	--	--	2	2	2
Air Attack*	--	--	1	1	1

*These resources are shared and availability is contingent upon fire activity within the region as well as nation.