

# SOUTHWEST AREA INTERAGENCY FIRE RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSURES TOOLBOX

February 2011



## **Southwest Area Interagency Fire Restrictions and Closures Toolbox**

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

The Southwest Strategy Regional Executive Committee requested development of an interagency fire restriction and closures procedures plan by the SWCG Prevention and Information Committee to provide a framework that promotes efficiency, coordination, and consistency for fire restrictions and closures. The principle audience for this toolbox is agency administrators and their staff involved in the restriction process. The SWCG Prevention and Information Committee will review this document annually and update as needed.

The purpose of this document is to:

- Provide guidance for Southwest Area agency administrators and tribal leaders to develop and implement fire restrictions and closures.
- Facilitate strong interagency coordination and communication.
- Provide all restriction/closure information on the PLIA website.
- Provide insight into the scientific parameters that drive the fire restrictions process.
- Discuss enforcement of fire restrictions and closures.
- Promote public understanding for the rationale and effects of fire restrictions and closures.

To facilitate consistency across the Southwest Area, enacting restrictions is triggered by gradual drying trends tracked by area wide weather stations, area Planning Level (PL) 3 and above.

If and when restrictions/closures are discussed by your units, please coordinate your efforts with your interagency partners. Ideally units on similar lands and vegetation types will go into and out of restrictions/closures at the same time to make it less confusing for the visiting public. While some agencies utilize different parameters for restrictions and closures, efforts to keep them similar will allow greater public understanding and compliance, which leads to better protection of lands and sensitive resources.

Coordination of clear, consistent messages to the public, partners, other agencies, and our own employees will eliminate the confusion that can be associated with the restriction process. Please give your partner agencies lead time to consider their risk condition and the possibility of taking coordinated interagency actions. Try and initiate restrictions/closures earlier in the week, so that the word can get out to the public before they head out for the weekend.

In an effort to better consolidate and disseminate Southwest area fire restriction/closure information, the SWCG has contracted with the Public Lands Interpretive Association (PLIA) to provide a comprehensive website to post restrictions/closure information for all agency lands in Arizona and New Mexico. The focus of this Public Lands Information Center (PLIC) website will be to identify what is open, restricted or closed on agency lands and recreation sites.

### **AUTHORITY**

Fire restrictions and closures are invoked on state, federal, tribal, and private lands under federal, tribal and state laws (Appendix 1). Agency Administrators are responsible for coordinating with other agencies, issuing appropriate documents, and the enforcement of restrictions for those lands on which they have authority.

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### 2. Implementation Criteria

Implementation of fire restrictions should be considered when a zone/geographic area reaches Preparedness Level (PL) 3 and above. For example, very high or extreme fire danger is predicted to persist, the level of human-caused fire occurrences being experienced, firefighting resources available, potential high-risk occasions (4<sup>th</sup> of July, etc.), and large fire activity occurring on a unit *that is affecting overall resource availability*.

Energy Release Components' (ERC) can be accessed on the Internet at [http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/predictive/fuels\\_fire-danger/nfdrs\\_charts/areawide.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/predictive/fuels_fire-danger/nfdrs_charts/areawide.htm) or for the 7-day ERC forecast [http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/predictive/outlooks/7day/Fire\\_Indicies.html](http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/predictive/outlooks/7day/Fire_Indicies.html). These charts display the historical and current ERCs for the PSA, as well as, the 7-day ERC forecast.

#### Preparedness Level (PL) categories:

**Preparedness Level I** – Minimal large fire activity is occurring nationally. Most Geographic Areas have low to moderate fire danger. There is little or no commitment of national resources.

**Preparedness Level II** – Several Geographic Areas are experiencing high to extreme fire danger. Wildland fire activity is increasing and large fires are occurring in one or more Geographic Areas. Minimal mobilization of resources from other Geographic Areas is occurring. There is moderate commitment of national resources with the potential to mobilize additional resources from other Geographic Areas.

**Preparedness Level III** – Two or more Geographic Areas are experiencing wildland or prescribed fire activities requiring a major commitment of national resources. Additional resources are being ordered and mobilized through the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC). Type 1 and Type 2 Incident Management Teams (IMT) are committed in two or more Geographic Areas and crew commitment nationally is at 50 percent.

**Preparedness Level IV** – Three or more Geographic Areas are experiencing incidents requiring Type 1 and 2 IMTs. Competition exists between Geographic Areas. Nationally, 60 percent of Type 1 and 2 IMTs and crews are committed.

**Preparedness Level V** – Geographic Areas are experiencing major incidents which have the potential to exhaust all agency fire resources. 80 percent of Type 1 and 2 IMTs and crews are committed, as well as the majority of other national resources.

### 3. Decision Criteria (aka Southwest Restrictions and Closures Decision Checklist)

The following are questions to be considered when contemplating a fire restriction and/or closure. The factors that form the basis for the decision should be documented.

#### What is at risk?

- Public Safety
- Public and private property
- Natural Resources
- Infrastructure

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### **What are you trying to achieve?**

- Reduced human caused starts
- Public and firefighter safety
- Are there other ways of achieving your objectives?
- Consistency among agencies within the local geographic zone.

### **Are adequate fire resources available?**

- Is there the ability to effectively handle initial attack?
- Are there enough engines, air tankers, helicopters, crews, etc., available?
- Are there enough Incident Management Type I and II teams available?
- Are decisions consistent with the local unit's fire management plan?

### **What is the predicted weather for the next several weeks?**

- Will there be high winds of long-term duration?
- Will there be low relative humidity during the day and poor nighttime recovery?
- What are the expected temperatures (maximum/minimum); will there be minimum nighttime temperatures higher than 50 degrees F?
- What are the lightning predictions?

### **What is the daily fire occurrence situation?**

- Are there multiple starts?
- Are fire occurrences and associated control problems increasing or decreasing?
- Are the daily fire starts more attributable to human cause or lightning/natural causes?

### **Is an increase/decrease in recreational visitor days, i.e., holidays and special events, expected?**

### **What are the socio-economic considerations?**

- Will there be direct and cumulative impacts on rural economies, industries, tourism, and authorized permittees?
- Has the right message been given to the public and other stakeholders to establish groundwork for restrictions/closures?
- Is it possible to minimize effects on the local community and users while achieving desired objectives?
- What is the wildland urban interface complexity?
- What is the public desire for recreation opportunities and events?

### **What actions are being taken by surrounding land managers and by local, state or tribal authorities?**

- Have you coordinated w/ neighboring agencies and cooperators?

### **What direction is in the land management plan for the affected area?**

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- Are there natural areas or other special interest areas that may be affected?
- Are there wilderness or wild and Scenic Rivers that may be affected?

### **What is the workload associated with restrictions and closures?**

- Will the workload associated with fire closures compete with fire management?
- Are personnel available to assist some users, such as outfitter/guides/ who may ask for assistance in moving their operations to areas of lower or no restrictions?
- Will refunds or fee reductions be appropriate for reservations, and certain uses and contacts?
- Are personnel available to provide public information and post the order on the ground and on the Internet?
- Are there adequate personnel for patrol and enforcement?

### **Will the restrictions/closure be enforceable?**

- Is law enforcement involved early in the consideration of a restriction or closure?
- Will entry/activity permits be issued, and if so, in what situations and under what conditions?
- Is consistent and highly visible signage available?
- Is there a common goal with state and local agencies, adjacent national forests, and interior units?

### **Are there preparations for the next phase, whether that would be a higher level of restrictions, closures, or rescissions of an order?**

## 4. Developing an Order

Regulations and authorities vary between agencies, therefore, the approach to identify and implement restriction or close strategies will vary. Considerations may include the following:

**A. Size and Scope of Restrictions and Closures** - Restrictions or closures should be implemented on the smallest geographic scale to affect the fewest number of people that will meet the need for and objectives of the restriction/closure. This balancing of benefits and costs is based on: carefully defining the need for the restrictions; the risks faced by the agency; the potential benefits of the restriction/closure; and the cost to the public, permit holders, and contractors, as well as the cost of implementation.

**B. Length of Time** - Orders should only be considered with regard to long-term risks. It is important to avoid the appearance of constantly changing the activities that are limited in restrictions. Once a decision has been reached that an order is appropriate, that order should remain in place until the danger has clearly passed. A short-term change in weather may give the appearance that the risk has passed, but if followed by a warm dry trend, the risks could again accelerate. While it is not prudent to impose more severe restrictions than are warranted, the evaluation of risk should be made over an extended timeframe.

When an order is no longer needed based on the risk assessment and evaluation indicates the danger has passed for the foreseeable future, the order may be reduced to a less limiting restriction by implementing a new, supplemental, or modified order. In many instances, it will be more appropriate to phase out of restrictions, rather than immediately dropping to no restrictions.

**C. Progression of Restrictions and Closures** - The progression from “no restrictions” to “restrictions” to “partial closure” to “full closure” should be viewed as a continuum. As fire danger and/or fire preparedness levels change, the jurisdictional agency evaluates risks and compares those risks to the potential costs and benefits of imposing varying degrees of restrictions and/or closures.

Each order developed involves implementation of progressively more limiting restrictions. Orders may include a combination of restricted activities and progressively be cumulative in nature – that is, more limiting orders may continue to implement restrictions developed earlier in the fire season, while geographic area closures continue to implement all previously developed restrictions, as appropriate. It is important to avoid making changes when there is likelihood that the restriction or closure will need to be re-imposed in the foreseeable future. Within each order, the agencies have the option of adding controls to the restrictions and/or closures that are appropriate for the circumstances and that will best meet the fire restriction or closure objectives.

**D. Special Considerations** - Tribal treaty rights must be considered. Also, every restriction or closure must consider the right to access private property and other outstanding private property rights including oil and gas.

**E. Identifiable Area Boundaries** - For ease of implementation and interagency coordination, a restriction or closure should be designed to cover an easily identifiable logical geographic area. This may be a county, ranger district, park boundary, a watershed, or an area bound by specified roads or topographic features.

All closures should be accompanied by a high-quality map clearly delineating the boundaries of the closure in such a manner that the public can readily locate these boundaries on the ground. Enforcement is a key component to every closure, the boundaries must be designed to facilitate compliance enforcement.

**F. Multiple Area Restrictions** - Various orders might be in effect in more than one specified area across the landscape. However, before making the decision to implement more than one specific restriction at a time on the landscape, there needs to be careful consideration of the potential for confusion and for potential effects on public land users.

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Small geographic extent restriction could be used when needed specifically for public or firefighter safety. An example would be to close the area within and around a wildfire.

**G. Potentially Limited Activities** - The following general options will help agencies determine what activities of restriction/closure will be limited. These activities are typically limited when there is an increasing fire danger and/or an increasing preparedness level.

Early restrictions are aimed at preventing the start of wildfires based on human activities that are known to be high risk, specifically: smoking, campfires and fireworks.

**Option 1:** No smoking outside of vehicles or buildings. No open campfires outside of developed sites. No fireworks.

As the risks increase, the agencies may choose to restrict additional activities and place more restrictions on activities addressed in previous orders. This version intensifies the restrictions from prior orders by focusing on activities that have a relatively high risk of causing a fire start.

These activities will affect public land users and will have additional economic impacts to contractors, permittees, and others. Therefore, limiting these activities may involve a consideration of decision checklist questions.

**Option 2:** In addition to the agency's prior restriction, prohibitions for explosives, chainsaws or other internal combustion (possibly during certain hours), welding and using a motor vehicle off developed roads. The order may require the use of approved spark arresters.

**H. Other Options to Consider** - An order may include the following to allow certain recreation activities:

- Allow day use only.
- Allow day use only at developed recreation sites.
- Allow overnight use in wilderness and parking at designated trailheads.
- Allow overnight use only in developed campgrounds.
- Allow overnight use only in developed campgrounds with full-time hosts.
- All day/overnight use in specified areas that is easy to patrol and monitor.
- Allow use only in developed sites along county/state highways.
- Allow only agricultural burning in certain areas or counties.
- Allow fireworks where they are part of a public exhibit approved by the fire department.
- Allow fires in wood or charcoal stoves or grills within yards associated with a residence or on the premises of a business.
- Allow fires for cooking or heating devices if the fuel is kerosene, white gas or propane.

**I. Closures** - Closures can vary from the partial closure of specific areas of the unit to full closure of the agency's jurisdictional areas. Closures are selected when the ability to mitigate risks using earlier restrictions are no longer viable. The social, economic and political impacts of implementing full or partial closures at this point are outweighed by the benefits associated with virtually eliminating the potential for human caused fire starts.

**Partial Closure Option:** Partial unit closure, with very few exemptions (as detailed in the agency/state/tribal closure order).

**Full Closure Option:** Full unit closures, with very few exemptions (as detailed in the agency/state/tribal closure order).

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**J. Exemptions** - Exemptions should be managed and mitigated according to risks and benefits. The orders need to progressively focus on those members of the public and activities for which there is the least amount of active control. This could force restrictions upon activities of the general public before activities occurring under contract or permit are restricted.

The rationale used by agencies for granting or denying exemptions should be documented in writing. Exemptions will be authorized through the individual agency or tribal procedures.

**K. Communication** - Work closely with your public affairs office to make sure all those interested and affected by the decision are notified and post on the PLIA website.

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### 5. Roles and Responsibilities

If your unit does not have a position listed below, responsibilities may need to be designated to other employees as appropriate.

#### A. PLIC Restrictions Coordinator

- Reports to the SWCG Prevention and Information Committee Chair
- Collects and posts restriction, closure and rescission information on the Public Lands Information Center (PLIC) Web Site.
  - <http://www.publiclands.org/firenews/AZ.php>
  - <http://www.publiclands.org/firenews/NM.php>
- Describes the format needed to post maps and documents on the PLIC Web Site.
- Coordinates with the SWCG Prevention and Information Committee to provide current information for the 1-877-864-6985 toll free restrictions and closures information line.

#### B. Agency Administrator or Tribal Leader

- Responsible for making closure, restriction and rescission decisions for their unit.

#### C. Fire Management Officer

- Monitors conditions on the unit, including fire occurrence, weather trends, fuel conditions and the energy release component.
- Coordinates with interagency partners within their fire management geographic zone prior to making recommendations for restrictions, closures and rescissions.
- Recommends restrictions, closures and rescissions to the agency administrator or tribal leader.
- Reviews and follows procedures identified in the fire restrictions checklist.
- Coordinates with local law enforcement to ensure coordination is established.
- Coordinates with local fire management staff, prevention staff, and predictive services.

#### D. Public Affairs Officer

- Prepares communications plans; if needed.
- Coordinates with other agencies, tribes and interested public.
- Communicates restriction, closure and rescission information and provides SWCC restrictions coordinator with electronic copies of the restriction, closure or rescission map.
- Forwards restriction news releases, closure orders, and maps to the PLIC restrictions coordinator via e-mail at [Richard\\_Atkinson@blm.gov](mailto:Richard_Atkinson@blm.gov); and SWCC would like to have the information emailed to them as well, [swa\\_fire\\_info@yahoo.com](mailto:swa_fire_info@yahoo.com).

#### E. Law Enforcement Officer

- Prepares closure decision order and ensures proper posting of document.

## **6. Rescinding Fire Restrictions and Closures**

Rescinding orders will usually occur rapidly based on the establishment of the seasonal moisture/season ending events. With the onset of sufficient moisture, use of the other four subjective criteria, coordination with adjoining PSA units, and interagency cooperators during the establishment of the monsoons will help achieve desired consistent messages for the public.

The same coordination that takes place among interagency partners when implementing the restriction process should be adhered to in the rescission process. Occasionally, an agency is ready to remove fire restrictions and other adjacent cooperators may not have received sufficient moisture or are faced with political considerations that keep them in a level of fire restriction. Communicate clearly in your press releases the reasons for these differences in agency actions. Identify a point of contact for those cooperators for further information.

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### Appendix A: Authorities

Fire restrictions and closures can be invoked on state, federal, tribal, and private lands under federal, tribal and state laws. The following are a reference of those authorities:

#### Forest Service Authorities

For Closures

36 CFR 261.52(e) – Going into or being upon an area

For Restrictions

36, CFR 261.50 – Fire

General that applies to both restrictions and closures

16 USC 551 and 18 USC 3559 and 3571 – Violation/Penalties

36 CFR 261.51 – Posting Requirements

#### BLM

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.),

Sections 302(b) and 301(a) 43, CFR, Part 9210 (Fire Management) 43, CFR, Part 9212 (Wildfire Prevention)

#### National Park Service

Campfires - 36 CFR 2.13 (c)

Smoking - 36 CFR 2.21 (a)

Fireworks - 36 CFR 2.38 (b)

Penalties - 36 CFR 1.5 (a) (1), 1.5 (a) (2), and 1.3 (a)

#### Fish and Wildlife Service

A. Protection Act of September 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 857; 16 U.S.C. 594) Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to protect, from fire, lands under his/her jurisdiction and to cooperate with other Federal agencies, States, or owners of timber.

D. National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 and the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962.(80 Stat. 927)(16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee)(16 U.S.C. 460k-460k4). Governs the administration and use of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

G. Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of October 29, 1974 et seq. (88 Stat. 1535; 15 U.S.C. 2201) as amended. Authorizes reimbursement to State and local fire services for costs incurred in firefighting on Federal property.

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Sections 302(b) and 301(a) 43, CFR, Part 9210 (Fire Management) 43, CFR, Part 9212 (Wildfire Prevention)

### BIA

Forest restrictions and closures are issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Agency Superintendent under authority established in:

25 CFR-Indians, the Department of the Interior Manual-Part 620-Wildland Fire Management, and the Indian Affairs Manual-Chapter 90-Wildland Fire Management. A good number of Tribes will issue their own restrictions, bans and closures independent of the Agency. Check with the individual Tribe regarding restrictions before traveling to that Reservation.

### State of New Mexico

Pursuant to New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 68-2-16, and other sections of the Forest Conservation Act, NMSA 1978, Section 68-2-1 to 68-2-25, and 19.20.3 NMAC

### State of Arizona

Pursuant to Arizona Statutes Section 37-623 paragraph B (37-623. Suppression of wildfires; powers and duties of state forester; entry on private lands)

A. The state forester shall have authority to prevent and suppress any wildfires on state and private lands located outside incorporated municipalities and, if subject to cooperative agreements, on other lands located in this state or in other states, Mexico or Canada. If there is no cooperative agreement, the state forester may furnish wildfire suppression services on any lands in this state if the state forester determines that suppression services are in the best interests of this state and are immediately necessary to protect state lands.

B. In exercising the authority to prevent wildfires, if the state forester declares a prohibition on fire causing activities and fireworks, the state forester shall post a notice of the action in the office of the secretary of state and shall notify the news media. The notice shall clearly state which types of activities are prohibited, where they are prohibited and whether permits that are issued by other governmental entities are affected by the action.

## **Appendix B: Sample Area Closures Communication Strategy**

### **Objectives**

- A. Inform the internal and external audiences that closures are in place.
- B. Maintain or enhance the credibility of agency managers in providing for public safety, resources, property, and firefighter safety.
- C. Maintain or enhance cooperative relationships among affected agencies.
- D. Emphasize the areas that are OPEN to minimize impact to economy.
- E. Keep the message alive until closures are lifted.
- F. Maintain excellent documentation.

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### Internal Contacts

- A. Aviation and Fire Management
  - Fire Operations
  - Fuels Management/Prevention
- B. Law Enforcement and Investigations
  - Special Agent in Charge
  - Chief Ranger
  - Law Enforcement Rangers
- C. Range, Recreation, Wilderness and Heritage Staff
- D. External Affairs and Congressional Liaisons
- E. Contracting and Acquisition Management
- F. Oil, Gas and Minerals
  - Geologists
- G. Land Special Uses
  - Grants and Special Uses
- H. Timber
  - Timber Sales Administration
- I. Office of the General Counsel or Solicitor

### External Contacts

- Regional and State Office and local public land, refuge, park and forest management units, State Forestry District Office, and local fire departments
- Fire management staff and appropriate fire dispatch center
- Southwest Area Interagency Coordination Center – Fire Information
- BLM, BIA, USF&WS, DOE, NPS, USFS, AZ State Land Department and NM State Forestry Division
- Public Land Information Centers
- Tribes
- Researchers
- Congressional members
- Governor's Office
- State officials and land and resource agencies
- Emergency Management Office
- State Parks
- Transportation departments
- State wildlife agencies
- County and city officials
- General public
- Private landowners
- Commercial interests
- Vendors
- Chambers of Commerce
- Visitor and Convention Centers
- Permittees and contractors
- Grazing permittees
- Oil and gas lessees
- Special use permittees (utility, research, outfitter guides, lodges, resorts, etc.)
- Timber Sale contractors

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- Construction contractors
- Service contractors
- Supply contractors
- Mining operators
- Concessionaires
- Cooperators and volunteers
- Non-Government interest groups and partners

### Key Messages

- The issues taken into consideration when determining whether or not to close an area are: 1) Planning level (PL) 3 and above; 2) risk to firefighters and public safety; 3) ongoing fire activity and suppression resource availability; 4) social, political and economic impacts; and 5) recreation use.
- The closure area will reopen when the appropriate land managers determine that a significant amount of widespread rain has significantly reduced the risk of wildfire to a manageable level and that hot, dry conditions will not quickly return.
- Closing an area is not as simple as closing a gate. Closures are logistically complex and take time to implement.
- Closing a public use area is an extreme last resort fire prevention tool. Restrictions are only effective in reducing the occurrence of fire. Recent fire behavior demonstrates that the catastrophic risk has increased.
- Closures are not guarantees against wildfires, but they do reduce the chances more than fire restrictions.
- It costs about \$7 thousand a day to close public land. It costs about \$250 thousand to \$1 million a day to fight a wildfire.

### Examples

- During the 1996 area closures (May 22 – July 8), there were 16 human caused fires on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona. During the 2000 closures (June 8 – June 27), there were two human caused fires. The 10-year average for late May to mid-July is 80 human caused fires.
- Approximately XXXX percent of the area remain OPEN!
- Fines for violating the area closure are a minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$5,000. (Will vary by individual agency)

### Monitoring Results

This communication strategy is one of the tools an agency can employ as a step toward fire prevention. Success will be measured by: 1) number of citations issued; 2) number of human caused fire starts (campfires); and 3) satisfaction by the other agencies and partners that they are informed and have sufficient tools to assist in informing the public and enforcing the closures.

### Task List - Example

<i>Task</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Com. Objective(s)(Page 5)</i>
Draft and finalize news release			A-D
Prepare press kits			A-F
Prepare maps			A-F
Host press conference and fax press release state-wide immediately following			A-D

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Set up and staff information center			
Distribute closure info to community			A-F
Phone calls to key partners/permittees			A-C
Distribute news release internally and externally (include RO, state-wide prevention teams, other agency PAOs, Congressional, etc.)			A-C
Make copies (per contact list) of flyers/maps/etc.			
Draft and finalize talking points			A-F
Draft and finalize flyers			A-F
Coordinate with agency and local law enforcement to establish criteria for whom to call for closure violations			B-C
Clip and file all news articles			E
Maintain and file all phone logs			E
Check agency and PLIC web sites for accurate updates			E
Answer phone calls, distribute info to public/media			A-F
Staff Info Center 0700-2200			A-F
Maintain schedule of people and duties			F
Daily Briefings			F
Keep IC/Manager informed of any potential adverse reaction from public			A-C
Maintain unit log (ICS form 214) and running narrative of Info Center operations			F
Manage electronic and hard copy documentation files			F
Arrange for media interviews			A-F

**Community Contact Log - Example**

Point of Contact	Contacted by:	Date
Gyms and Fitness Centers		
Video Stores		
Sporting Goods Stores		
Airports, Bus Depots and Train Stations		
Grocery Stores		
Youth Hostels		
Hotels and Motels		
Car Rental Agencies		
Shopping Malls		
Plant Nurseries		
Superstores		
Farm 'n Feed		

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Book Stores		
Gas Stations		
Chamber and Visitor Centers		
Public Lands Information Centers		
Public Utilities Companies		
Sheriff and Police Departments		
Service Groups		
Private Campgrounds		
Community Churches		

**LIST OF AREA RESTRICTION CONTACTS**

AZ / NM Fire Restrictions Toll-Free Hotline - 1-877-864-6985

AZ Fire Restrictions - <http://www.publiclands.org/firenews/AZ.php>

NM Fire Restrictions – <http://www.publiclands.org/firenews/NM.php>

[http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/information/firerestrictions/restrictions\\_text.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/information/firerestrictions/restrictions_text.htm)

**SW Fire Restrictions Coordinator**

New Mexico Public Lands Information Center, PLIA Manager

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301 Dinosaur Trail

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