STAFFING PLAN

Purpose

This Staffing Plan is intended to provide day-to-day guidance for decisions regarding the "degree of readiness" of fire management resources. The staffing plan is designed to address both Initial Attack readiness and to ensure resources are also available to staff fires that may be managed for multiple objectives or expected to be of long-duration. The Staffing Level (SL) is used as a basis to make daily internal fire operations decisions affecting our agency personnel.

This Plan will function most effectively when decisions are made in preparation for escalating fire danger and potential fire activity. Waiting until the day of a critical event during extreme fire danger will prove this plan ineffective.

A. Definitions

Staffing Index

The Staffing Index is the selection of an NFDRS output (ERC, BI, IC, SC) to provide the basis to calculate the Staffing Level.

Staffing Level

Staffing Level is the bottom line of fire-danger rating and can be thought of as a "readiness" level. Staffing Levels are expressed as numeric values where 1 represents the low end of the fire danger continuum and 5 at the high end.

Staffing Level is intended to provide fire managers with day-to-day (short-term) decision support regarding staffing of resources. Staffing Level can be used to determine when additional workforce and resources may be necessary to ensure appropriate staffing in response to escalating fire danger.

The addition of a "high risk trigger" forecast for the day will elevate the staffing level one increment. High risk triggers are defined by the Great Basin Predictive Services 7 day significant fire potential outlook for our Predictive Services Area (PSA), GB-10.

Local Staffing Worksheet

This worksheet is used to determine staffing levels.

Energy Release Component Model Y									
Teton	0-11		12-28		29-40		41-48		49+
Wind	0-11		12-28		29-42		43-48		49+
Wyoming	0-11		13-29		30-43		44-52		53+
	⬇		⬇		⬇		⬇		⬇
High Risk Triggers Defined by GBCC 7 Day Outlook	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
Staffing Level	I		II		III		IV		V

Duty Officers have the discretion to "step up" staffing for increased human caused risk, such as 4ᵗʰ of July, Pioneer Days, or opening of hunting season.

Draw Down

The term draw-down is generally used to describe the level of commitment of an agency's resources at a certain point in time. Most importantly, it defines the agency's ability to perform its basic service levels. Once a level has been reached where basic service levels cannot be provided, actions should be taken to "step up" the capacity to a level sufficient to provide anticipated service

Draw-down resources are considered unavailable outside the local area for which they have been identified. Staffing level planning is intended to monitor draw-down levels on to:

- Ensure adequate fire management capability for local and/orgeographic area managers

- Enable sound planning and preparedness at all management levels.

5-day versus 7-day Resource Staffing

Teton Interagency Fire staff wildland engines and T3 helicopters with personnel to maintain 7-day staffing through the majority of the fire season.

Seven-day staffing will begin no later than the July 4th holiday period. If indices indicate an early fire season, then Duty Officers will request and schedule appropriate seven-day staffing (as budget allows) in June.

Similarly, in the late summer or fall, FMO's will make the decision to go back to 5-day staffing based on the waning fire potential as well as the lack of personnel due to reduction in critical seasonal staffing. Regardless of the staffing schedules, the expectation is that the minimum draw down

levels will be maintained throughout the fire season

Staffing Levels have a direct effect on the ability to send pre-determined resources to wildland fires. Even under normal threat levels, a fairly routine call for service can deplete the availability of a unit's resources and result in a degree of drawdown. If an incident becomes prolonged or requires the commitment of resources beyond the initial response, then agencies capabilities can be affected.

The base funded Initial Attack organization for Teton Interagency Fire is:

3 Type 6 engines
3 Type 4 engines
1 Type 3 engine
2 Type 3 Helicopters
1 Wildland Fire Module

For staffing, an IA Module is defined as a minimum of 3 personnel, one of which is a Type 5 IC. This may be met by a squad from an established crew, a fully staffed engine module, or an IA load from Teton Helitack. Duty Officer will have discretion to substitute an IA module for an engine if the engine is unavailable for mechanical reasons.

Additional Direction

In the event that local resources are unavailable to meet minimum staffing, Unit and Zone Duty Officers will allocate available resources to meet current and predicated resource needs. Additional resources to bring TIF above Draw-Down will be ordered.

When individual FDRAs indicate different staffing levels the agency duty officers will negotiate a consensus level for area wide resources such as helicopters and the fire module.

Fire managers will maintain the discretion to increase staffing level based on other high-risk factors such as July 4th activities, Boy Scout functions, Pioneer days, arson issues and hunting season.

Initial Attack Resources

Unit/FDRA	SL I	SL II	SL III	SL IV	SL V
TIF Area Wide Resources Stage as appropriate	0** Helicopter	1 T3 Helicopter	1 T3 Helicopter (2 loads)	2 T3 Helicopter (3 loads) 1 WFM or T2IA Handcrew 2 ICT3s Consider Air Attack Preposition	2 T3 Helicopter (3 loads) 1 WFM or T2IA Handcrew 2 ICT3s Consider Air Attack Preposition
	Two IA Modules TIF wide				
Teton			1 Engine any type	2 modules at least one is an engine	2 modules, at least one is an engine
Wind			1 Engine any type	2 modules at least one is an engine	2 modules, at least one is an engine
Wyoming			1 Engine any type	2 modules, at least one must be an engine	3 modules, at least two are engines

Management Staffing

Unit	SL I	SL II	SL III	SL IV	SL V
Unit wide	Forest, Park Superintendent and Rangers (or acting) notify Dispatch				
	Unit Duty Officer		Unit Duty Officer	Unit Duty Officer	Unit Duty Officer Consider extra position
Zone			1 Duty Officer each Zone	1 Duty Officer each Zone	Consider 2 Duty Officers each Zone
Cache	Fire Cache on call schedule for weekends		Fire Cache on call schedule for weekends	7-day staffing	7-day staffing
Dispatch	Daily Fire Weather Forecasts		Consider Aviation Desk staffing	2 IA Dispatchers Aviation Desk staffed daily	

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Appendix C: *R E S P O N S E   P L A N*

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I.   Introduction

A. Purpose

Local-level Initial Response Plans specify the fire management response (e.g., number and type of suppression assets to dispatch) within a defined geographic area to an unplanned ignition, based on fire weather, fuel conditions, fire management objectives, and resource availability.

B. Terminology

1. Response Level

Response levels (e.g. "Low", "Moderate", "High") are established to assist fire managers with decisions regarding the most appropriate response to an initial fire report until a qualified Incident Commander arrives at the incident. FireFamily Plus software is used to establish the Response Level thresholds. A statistical analysis of fire occurrence and historical weather has been completed for each FDRA.

2. Response Zone

Response zones may be based on various criteria such as: common management objectives, land use, fire load, dispatch locations, estimated response times, WUI locations, topographical features, vegetation communities, etc.

3. Dispatch Center

Each geographic area has established dispatch centers that mobilize and demobilize resources directly with the geographic area coordination center. The dispatch center is the focal point for mobilizing firefighting resources between units within the dispatch area responsibility, coordinating incoming resources into the dispatch area, dispatching resources mobilized out of the dispatch area, and collecting and disseminating fire intelligence information within dispatch area and with the geographic area coordination center.

4. Response Plan

Each dispatch center with the responsibility for initial response to wildland fires shall have a response plan that allocates resources to new wildland fires in accordance with fire management direction, initial attack agreements, and established ordering procedures. The pre-planned response plan will be reviewed and updated annually prior to fire season.

II.   Response Level Matrix

TIDC to use the day's forecast index level for BI and ERC, using the FDRAs respective SIG to compute the Response Level set for the day for each Fire Danger Rating Area.

BI	Teton FDRA				
33+	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
23-32	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH
0-22	LOW	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE
ERC	0-11	12-28	29-40	41-48	49+

BI	Wind FDRA				
33+	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
23-32	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH
0-22	LOW	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE
ERC	0-11	12-28	29-42	43-48	49+

BI	Wyoming FDRA				
36+	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
25-35	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH
0-24	LOW	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE
ERC	0-12	13-29	30-43	44-52	53+

The Response Level is used in the Run Card along with the reported fires location information (Response Area (FS) or Fire Management Unit (NPS)) to determine the initial resources to be dispatched to the report.

General Guidance

- Run cards are guidelines for initial response actions and are based on TIF mapped response zones.
- Dispatchers will notify resources for dispatch immediately, then notify the Zone Duty Officer
- Closest Resources will be dispatched
- Dispatch/Duty Officers may request county engines as part of the initial response if they meet closest force criteria.

Notifications following initial dispatch of resources:

First Priority - Zone Duty Officer by phone or radio
Second Priority- Everbridge
Third Priority …. Appropriate Park or Forest DO by phone or radio

Teton Area Response Zones

Teton Interagency FIRE
2019 Wildland Fire Response Areas

Legend:
- Wilderness (green)
- General Forest (yellow)
- Wildlan Urban Interface (red)
- Backcountry (green hatched)
- Conditional (yellow hatched)
- Protection (red hatched)
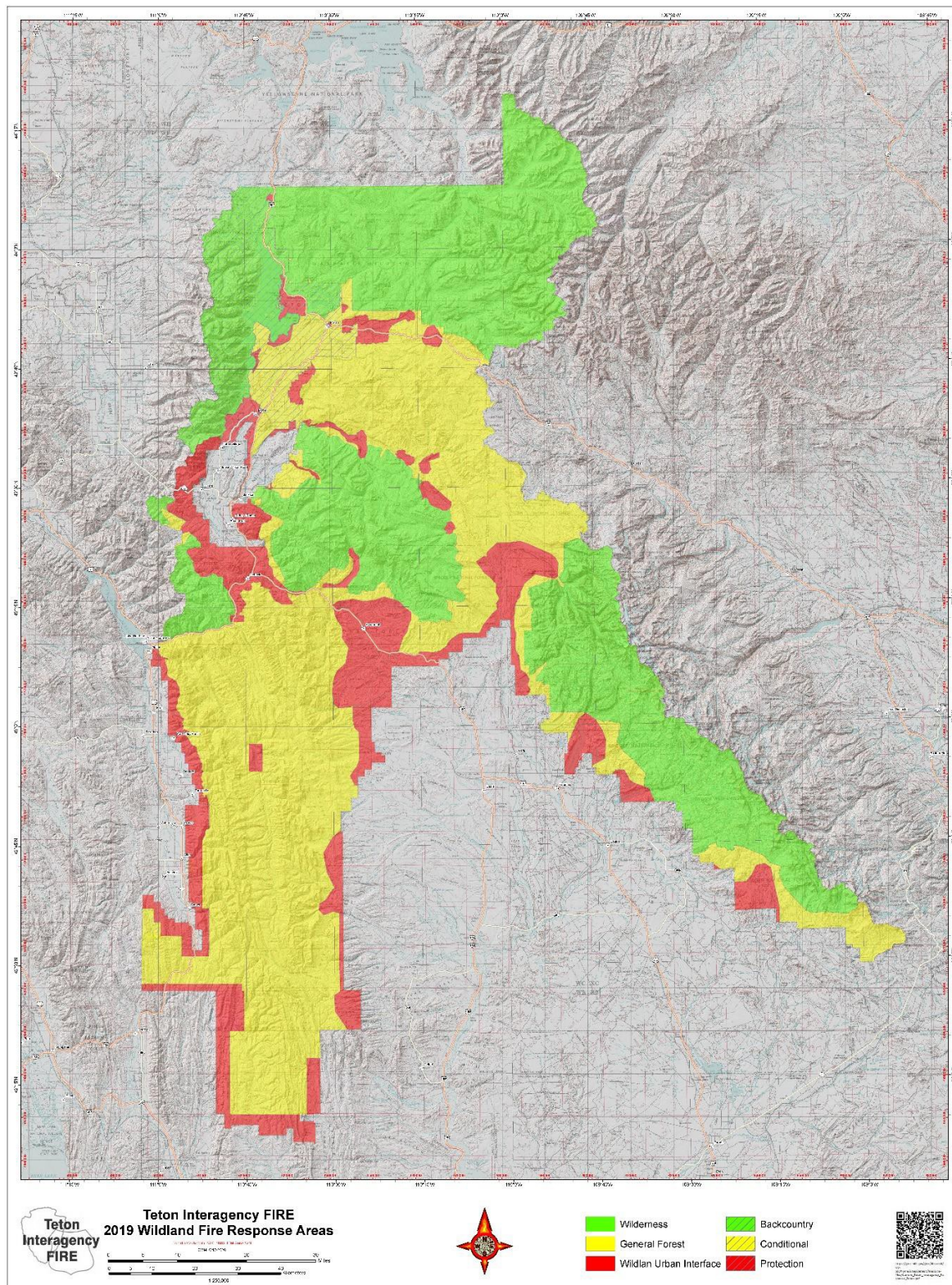
Initial Response Plan – Run Cards   TETON FDRA

Teton FDRA	Response Level		
Wilderness / Backcountry FMU	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	Notify DO	Helicopter recon	Helicopter or Fixed Wing recon

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Teton FDRA	Response Level		
General Forest / Conditional FMU	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	1 Engine/ground resource	1 Engine Helicopter	2 Engines Helicopter ICT4

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Teton FDRA	Response Level		
Protection FMU	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	1 Engine	2 Engines Helicopter	2 Engines Helicopter ICT4

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Notifications: Notify Zone DO via phone, send text notification of response to BTF and/or GRTE Wildfire notification group

Check with Sheriff's Office for local burn permits issued

Special Needs/Hazards: Retardant avoidance areas within Jackson Ranger District including Snake River near Camp Creek and southwest of Granite Hot Springs; Grand Teton National Park retardant avoidance areas include all bodies of water.

Frequencies:

Assign Command Rpt		Assign A/G
Rendezvous	General coverage Jackson Dist	A/G 10
Bacon Ridge	Gros Ventre drainage	A/G 19
Park Primary	Gen coverage of Park	A/G 12
Lava Mtn	Blackrock Dist	
Gravel	Blackrock Dist	
Hawks Rest	Blackrock Dist	
Ramshorn	Snake River Canyon	

Initial Response Plan – Run Cards   WIND FDRA

Wind FDRA	Response Level		
Wilderness Response Area	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	Notify DO	Helicopter recon	Helicopter or Fixed Wing recon

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Wind FDRA	Response Level		
General Forest Response Area	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	1 Engine/ground resource	1 Engine Helicopter	2 Engines Helicopter ICT4

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Wind FDRA	Response Level		
Protection Response Area	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	1 Engine	2 Engines Helicopter	2 Engines Helicopter ICT4

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Notifications: Notify Zone DO via phone, send text notification of response to BTF Wildfire notification group
Check with Sheriff's Office for local burn permits issued

Special Needs/Hazards: Retardant avoidance area north of Kendall GS near Stinky Spring

Frequencies:

Assign Command Rpt		Assign A/G
Ramshorn	Bondurant / Hoback Area	A/G 10
Elkhart	N Winds	A/G 19
Muddy Ridge	S Winds	A/G 12
Pinyon	Upper Green	
Bacon	Upper Green	

Initial Response Plan – Run Cards   WYOMING FDRA

Wyoming FDRA	Response Level		
General Forest Response Area	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	1 Engine/ground resource	1 Engine Helicopter	2 Engines Helicopter ICT4

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Wyoming FDRA	Response Level		
Protection FMU	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
	1 Engine	2 Engine Helicopter	2 Engines Helicopter ICT4

ALWAYS DISPATCH CLOSEST RESOURCE   **USE FIRE ALERT TONE**

Notifications: Notify Zone DO via phone, send text notification of response to BTF Wildfire notification group
Check with Sheriff's Office for local burn permits issued

Special Needs/Hazards: Advise responding resources to activate H2S monitors near H2S Sour Gas wells in the Big Piney Ranger District east of Deadline Ridge, near Soda Lake, near Little Cliff Creek, etc. Retardant avoidance areas throughoutBig Piney and Greys River Ranger Districts particularly near water.

Frequencies:

Assign Command Rpt		Assign A/G
Bradley	Alpine/Greys River Rd	A/G 10
Deadline	Big Piney/LaBarge	A/G 19
Green Knoll	Cokeville area	A/G 12
Sage Point	Afton/southern Greys River Rd	
Ramshorn	Snake River Canyon	