

TETON INTERAGENCY FIRE FDOP QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

The Teton Interagency Fire Danger Operating Plan (FDOP) is intended to document a decision-making process for agency administrators, fire managers, dispatchers, and firefighters by establishing interagency planning and response levels.

The Fire Danger Rating Areas are the Teton, Wind, and Wyoming FDRAs for Grand Teton Park and the Bridger-Teton Forest.

The components of the Plan are organized in the diagram to the right in how they relate to local fire response.



Local Preparedness Level Work Sheet

#1	Energy Release Comp										
	Model G (Teton)	0-14	15-34	35-55	56-67	68+					
	Model G (Wyoming)	0-17	18-36	37-59	60-71	72+					
	Model G (Wind)	0-15	16-35	36-58	59-71	72+					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇒	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
#2	7-Day Significant Fire Potential Outlook										
	Model G (Teton)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Model G (Wyoming)										
	Model G (Wind)										
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇒	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
#3	Fire Activity/Draw Down										
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇒	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preparedness Level		I	II	III	IV	V					

Staffing Level Work Sheet

Energy Release Component	(0-14)	(15-31)	(32-45)	(46-60)	(61-67)	(68+)
Model G (Teton FDRA)	(0-14)	(15-31)	(32-45)	(46-60)	(61-67)	(68+)
Model G (Wyoming FDRA)	(0-17)	(18-31)	(32-49)	(50-62)	(63-69)	(70+)
Model G (Wind FDRA)	(0-15)	(16-33)	(34-47)	(48-61)	(62-69)	(70+)
High Risk Triggers (Y/N) Defined by GB 7 Day Outlook If Yes, then bump up one level for final staffing level.	N or Y	N or Y	N or Y	N or Y	N or Y	N or Y
Staffing Class	I	II	III Lo	III Hi	IV	V

Draw Down Levels

Unit/FDRA	SL 1	SL 2	SL3Lo	SL3HI	SL4	SL5
TIF Resources*	0** Helicopters 0 WFM	1 T3 Helicopter 0 WFM	1 T3 Helicopter 0 WFM	1 T3 Helicopter 0 WFM	2 T3 Helicopter 1 WFM or T2IA Handcrew	2 T3 Helicopter 1 WFM or T2IA Handcrew
Teton	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	2 engines any type	2 engines any type
Wind	0 engine	0 engine	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	1 engine any type
Wyoming	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	1 engine any type	2 engines any type	3 engines any type
Total Engines***	2	2	3	3	5	6

The above resources identify the minimum drawdown levels at each staffing level.

* These resources are available Unit wide for all 3 FDRA's and could be staged wherever needed as fire managers determine.

** Usually 1 helicopter will be maintained on unit during the fire season but at SL 1, the staffing plan allows flexibility for the period where we do not have helicopters on contract and/or to allow both helicopters to go off unit.

***Engine coverage between zones will be coordinated so that the total engine needs are met.

Definitions:

Preparedness Plan provides management direction given identified levels of burning conditions, fire activity, and resource commitment, and are required at national, state/regional, and local levels. Preparedness Levels (1-5) are determined by incremental measures of burning conditions, fire activity, and resource commitment. Fire danger rating is a critical measure of burning conditions.

Staffing Plan describes escalating responses that are usually noted in the FMP. Mitigating actions are designed to enhance the unit'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.

Prevention Plan documents the wildland fire problems identified by a prevention analysis. This analysis will not only examine human-caused fires, but also the risks, hazards, and values for the planning unit. Components of the plan include mitigation (actions initiated to reduce impacts of wildland fire to communities), prevention (of unwanted human-caused fires), education (facilitating and promoting awareness and understanding of wildland fire), enforcement (actions necessary to establish and carry out regulations, restrictions, and closures), and administration of the prevention program.

Restriction Plan is an interagency document that outlines interagency coordination efforts regarding fire restrictions and closures. An interagency approach for initiating restrictions or closures helps provide consistency among the land management partners, while defining the restriction boundaries so they are easily distinguishable to the public.

*Preparedness Levels often get confused with Staffing Classes. Staffing Classes are intended to help with **short-term** decisions, while Preparedness Levels incorporate stable variables to help with **long-term** decisions, such as the need to request severity funding or activation of public-use restrictions.*

Draw-Down is the degree of response capabilities of an agency due to the impact of fire management activity within their home jurisdiction and/or their commitment of resources to the mutual aid system for incident response outside of their jurisdiction.