Preparedness Plan

2021-2023



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### Preparedness Plan

#### Approved By: Agency Administrators



CAROLYN **UPTON** 

Digitally signed by CAROLYN UPTON Date: 2020.11.30 09:56:44 -07'00'

Carolyn Upton - Lolo NF Forest Supervisor

USFS, Lolo National Forest



Matt Anderson-Bitterroot Forest Supervisor USFS, Bitterroot National Forest

1-6-2021



Mike O'Herron- Area Manager

MT Department of Natural Resources, Southwestern Land Office

1-6-21



Shana M. Radford-Superintendent

BIA, Flathead Agency



Shelly R. Fyant- CSKT Tribal Council Chairwoman

BIA, Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes



**BENJAMIN GILLES** 

Digitally signed by BENJAMIN GILLES Date: 2020.12.10 13:40:12 -07'00'

Ben Gilles- Project Leader NW MT Complex

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Erin Carey - Missoula Office Field Manager Bureau of Land Management

12/9/20

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# Preparedness Plan

Approved By: Fire Program Managers

UAS	William Mortenson – Forest Fire I USFS, Lolo National Forest	Management Office:	1/19/21
UAS	Mark Wilson– Forest Fire Manage USFS, Bitterroot National Forest	ement Officer	1/5/21
DNRC	Karl Nikoleyczik- Fire Management MT Department of Natural Resource		12/14/2
	Adriane Beck-Director, DES Coordin Missoula County Office of Emerger	nator	12-10-20
1824 1824	Ron Swaney- Fire Management Offic BIA, Confederated Salish & Kootenai		
FISHER WEIGHT	MIKE GRANGER  Michael Granger-State Fire Manage U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Digitally signed by MIKE GRANGER Date: 2020.12.01 13:07:37 -07'00' ement Officer	
In the supplemental of the supplement			

# Preparedness Plan

#### Prepared By: Technical Group

nical Group	
Whileon of Joseph	17-Dec- 2020
Matt Jolly-Research Ecologist	
Rocky Mountain Research Station-Fire Sciences Laboratory	
Saturbiff Junton	16-Dec- 2020
Patrick Freeborn-Research Physical Scientist	
Rocky Mountain Research Station-Fire Sciences Laboratory	
MAEGAN MAUGHAN Digitally signed by MAEGAN MAUGHAN Date: 2020.11.30 12:13:06 -07'00'	
Maegan Maughan – Missoula Dispatch Detailed Center  Manager  USES, Missoula Interasency Dispatch Center	
RELLY MCKEE  Date: 2020.11.23 14:20:06 -07'00'	
Kelly McKee – Bitterroot Dispatch Center Manager USFS, Bitterroot Dispatch Center	
	Matt Jolly-Research Ecologist Rocky Mountain Research Station-Fire Sciences Laboratory  Patrick Freeborn-Research Physical Scientist Rocky Mountain Research Station-Fire Sciences Laboratory  MAEGAN MAUGHAN Digitally signed by MAEGAN MAUGHAN Date: 2020.11.30 12:13:06-07'00'  Maegan Maughan – Missoula Dispatch Detailed Center Manager USFS, Missoula Interagency Dispatch Center  KELLY MCKEE Digitally signed by KELLY MCKEE Date: 2020.11.23 14:20:06-07'00'  Kelly McKee – Bitterroot Dispatch Center Manager



Jeffrey Hayes – Fire Planner
USCS, Lolo & Bitterroot National Forests

1-7-2021

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#### Preparedness Plan

#### I. Introduction

#### A. Purpose

Preparedness plans provide management direction given identified levels of burning conditions, fire activity, and resource commitment. 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. The Preparedness Levels are identified and documented in the Northern Rockies Southwest Zone Fire Danger Operating Plan and the complete Preparedness Plan is in Appendix A.

#### B. Preparedness and Staffing Levels

#### 1. Preparedness and Staffing Levels

Preparedness Levels incorporate local fire occurrence, suppression resources committed, and stable variables (e.g. ERC, Live Fuel Moisture, 100-hr Fuel Moisture, etc.) to help with long-term decisions, such as the need to request severity funding or activation of public-use restrictions. Staffing Levels only consider fire danger and are intended to help with short-term decisions. Both can be set to the same levels (1-5) with the recognition they have different functions.

#### C. Policy and Guidance

Policy and guidance regarding the development of Preparedness Level Plans can be found in Chapter 10 of the Interagency Standards for Fire & Aviation Operations (Red Book).

Preparedness Level Plans are required at the national, state/regional, and local levels. These plans address the five Preparedness Levels (1-5) and provide management direction based on identified levels of burning conditions (fire danger), fire activity, resource commitment/availability, such as incident management teams assigned, and other considerations (in contrast to Staffing Levels, which typically only consider fire danger). Preparedness Level Plans may be developed by a state/regional office for agency-specific use.

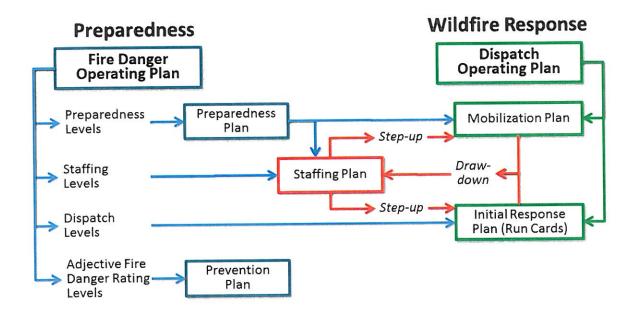
Supplemental preparedness actions to consider include, but are not limited to, the following items:

 Management briefings, direction, and considerations; Support function: consideration given to expanded dispatch activation and other support needs (procurement, supply, ground support, and communication;

- Support staff availability outside of fire organization;
- Fire danger/behavior assessment;
- Fire information internal and external;
- Multi-agency coordination group/Area command activation; and
- Prescribed fire direction and considerations.

Refer to the National Interagency Mobilization Guide and GACC Mobilization Guides for more information on Preparedness Level Plans.

Specific agency directives and interagency guidance requires numerous unit plans and guides to meet fire preparedness and wildfire response objectives. Some of these plans and guides are inter-related; one or more plans/guides provide the basis for other plans/guides. The Preparedness Plan is an operational plan tiered from the Fire Danger Operating Plan as shown below:



Preparedness Levels are established to assist fire managers with weekly or monthly planning decisions based upon seasonal fire danger elements. FireFamilyPlus is used to establish fire business thresholds. A statistical analysis of fire occurrence and historical weather needs to be completed for each FDRA. The final Preparedness Level determination may incorporate a measure of current and projected levels of resource commitment due to fire activity and a measure of ignition risk. Each agency will consider management actions identified in the FDOP appendix based upon the five local Preparedness Levels.

### II. Preparedness Levels: ERC Decision Threshold Ranges

Decision Threshold Ranges	Lolo DNRC East	Lolo DNRC West	CSKT East	CSKT West	Bitterroot Low	Bitterroot High
Low-PL 1 0% - <40%	0-21.9	0-23.9	0-20.9	0-31.9	0-23.9	0-16.9
Moderate-PL 2 >40% - <80%	22-39.9	24-41.9	21-32.9	32-49.9	24-42.9	17-39.9
High-PL 3 >80% - <90%	40-45.9	42-47.9	33-37.9	50-56.9	43-47.9	40-45.9
Very High-PL 4 >90% - <97%	46-51.9	48-54.9	38-43.9	57-64.9	48-52.9	46-50.9
Extreme-PL 5 >97%	52+	55+	44+	65+	53+	51+

## III. Preparedness Levels and Recommended Actions Guide

Preparedness Level (PL) Actions are guidelines, and as such are discretionary in nature, for agency personnel to refer to when preparedness level thresholds are reached. If an agency does not have a specific position listed within the Preparedness Level table, that agency will utilize discretion as to what position will assume those roles.

#### A. Agency Administrators

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	Affected Entity
	Ensure Resource Advisors (READ/REAF) are designated and available for fire assignments.			X	х	X	Agency
	Ensure Public Affairs Staff are identified and available as needed for coordination with fire programs and incident information.			x	X	X	Agency
	Consider needs for fire restrictions or area closures.			X	Х	Х	Public, Industry
	Evaluate work/rest needs of fire staff.				X	X	Agency
Agency Administrator, District	Provide appropriate support to fire staffs regarding the implementation of preparedness level actions (i.e. severity requests, restrictions and closure planning).				X	x	Agency
Ranger	Issue guidance to staff indicating severity of the season and increased need and availability for fire support personnel (i.e. availability for large fire support).				x	x	Agency
	If applicable, ensure administrative staff is prepared for fire activity business support.			х	X	X	Agency
	Consider ordering additional Line Officers for support.			Х	Х	Х	Agency
	Approve prescribed burning projects Regional (FS, BIA) or State (DNRC) approval.				X	X	Agency

# B. FS, MT DNRC, FWS, BLM, & CSKT Fire Management Officers & Assistant Fire Management Officers

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	Affected Entity
	Evaluate season severity data (NFDRS indices for the season, fuel loading, fuel moisture, drought indices, and long-term forecasts).	х	X	х	х	x	Agency
	Brief Agency Administrators and staff personnel on burning conditions and fire activity.		х	х	х	х	Agency
	Review geographical and national preparedness levels and evaluate need to suspend local Rx fire activities.			х	x	X	Agency
	Consider consulting with or ordering an FBAN or WFDSS Support.			х	Х	X	Agency
FS, CSKT, MT DNRC, FWS, BLM, Fire Staff,	Consider ordering a SOPL or LTAN to provide expertise and support to fire management strategy decisions regarding long-term fires.			х	x	x	Agency
FS District, CSKT, FWS, BLM, & MT	Ensure Prevention Technicians have initiated media contacts and public education contacts.		х	х	х	x	Agency
DNRC Unit FMO's & AFMO's.	Communicate with Missoula, Bitterroot, and Ronan Dispatch Managers on resource availability.		Х	х	X	X	Agency
	Consider fire severity request and pre-positioning of resources including: suppression resources, aerial support, aerial supervision, command positions, expanded dispatch, logistical support, and prevention technicians.			х	х	x	Agency
	Consider ordering additional Duty Officer support.			Х	Х	X	Agency
	If preparedness level is decreasing, consult with Duty Officer, Missoula, Bitterroot, and Ronan Dispatch Managers and consider release of pre-positioned or detailed personnel.			x	x	x	Agency
	Evaluate crew and staff work/rest requirements.			Х	х	X	Agency
	Evaluate the need for fire restrictions, area closures, and closed open burning.			х	х	х	Public Industry
	Consider beginning SW Zone MAC calls.			х	Х	X	Agency
	Coordinate with interagency partners on the need for fire restrictions or closures.			х	х	X	Agency
	Communicate with Missoula, Bitterroot, and Ronan Dispatch			Х	X	X	Public Industry

Center Managers on geographical conditions and resources availability.				
Request the agency administrator to issue guidance to agency staff regarding the need for increased availability in support positions.	Х	X	x	Agency
Contact local Fire Chiefs and communicate staffing levels, fire danger, and unified command.	x	X	X	Agency

### C. Dispatch Centers

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	Affected Entity
•	If preparedness level is decreasing, consider release of pre-positioned or detailed dispatchers and logistical support personnel.			х	X	X	Agency
Missoula, Bitterroot, &	Begin weekly SW Zone MAC conference calls with FS FMOs/Duty Officers, FWS, BLM, CSKT, & MT DNRC Fire Management.			х	X	x	Agency
Ronan Dispatch Centers	Consider pre-positioning or detail of off-unit IA dispatchers and logistical support personnel.			X	X	x	Agency
	Evaluate work/rest needs of Missoula, Bitterroot, and Ronan Dispatch staff.			х	X	X	Agency
	Consider having expanded dispatch and buying team in place.			Х	X	X	Agency

### D. FS, MT DNRC, FWS, BLM, & CSKT Duty Officers & Dispatch Centers

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	Affected Entity
	Coordinate with FS, MT DNRC, CSKT, FWS, BLM, and local RFD's on resource sharing across the Zone.			х	X	x	Agency
FS, MT DNRC, FWS, BLM, CSKT	Coordinate amongst agencies, on SW Zone MAC conference calls, to set incident priorities and adjust resources accordingly.			х	X	x	Agency
Duty Officers, Missoula, Bitterroot, &	Consider extra LEO presence during times of increased human caused fires, closures, and/or suspicious activity.				Х	x	Agency
Ronan Dispatch Centers	Coordinate the need for ordering a local or out of area Fire Prevention Team.			х	X	x	Agency
	Communicate when the transition to 7-day			X	X	X	Agency

Г						
	coverage across agencies will occur.					
	Coordinate the need for submitting severity requests.		Х	Х	X	Agency
	If preparedness level is decreasing, consider releasing pre-positioned and detailed resources.		х	X	x	Agency
	Ensure incoming severity, pre- position or detailed personnel receive a thorough in-brief on local conditions and are pre-positioned accordingly.		x	x	x	Agency
	Evaluate work/rest needs of IA crews, dispatchers, severity resources, and aviation bases.		х	Х	x	Agency
	Consider patrols and pre-positioning of local IA resources in high risk areas.		х	x	x	Agency
	Consider pre-positioning and/or detailing of additional IA resources from off-unit.		х	х	x	Agency
	Evaluate the need for aerial detection flights.		Х	Х	Х	Agency
	Consider bringing in local resources from scheduled days off.		Х	Х	X	Agency
	Consider suspending prescribed burning operations.			Х	X	Agency

### E. Fire Prevention Technicians/Education/Mitigation

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5	Affected Entity
	Contact Public Information Officer and local media to inform of the start of fire season and the potential for local fire danger to increase.			х	x	x	Agency Public
	Provide public and industry with access to fire danger information, closures, restrictions, and warnings.			X	х	X	Agency Public Industry
Fire Prevention	Post signs and warnings in approved camping, dispersed camping sites, trailheads, and recreation areas.			X	Х	X	Public
Technicians	Consider need for increased fire prevention patrols.			Х	X	X	Agency
	Notify local media if Very High/Extreme fire danger and the need for increased public caution.				х	X	Public
	Contact local fire chiefs and inform of increased fire danger.			Х	X	X	Agency
	Consult with FMO, Duty Officer, and/or Agency Administrator			Х	х	X	Agency

regarding need for fire restrictions or closures.				
Consider ordering additional fire prevention personnel to assist with restrictions or closures.	х	х	х	Agency
Consider forming a local Fire Prevention Team	X	х	X	Agency

### Appendix A: Local Preparedness Level Worksheet - Example to try

The preparedness level is a five-tier fire danger rating system based on ERC's, resource status, and fire activity. Fire business indicators used to help determine the preparedness level may include the current level of fire activity in the zone, or the number of resources committed to suppression activities. It is up to each dispatch zone to develop a methodology or tool that works best for them to assist in determining the preparedness levels for their zone.

The illustration below is an example of a "plinko chart" that uses a combination of ERC values for each FDRA, potential resource shortages in each FDRA, and the level of fire activity.

