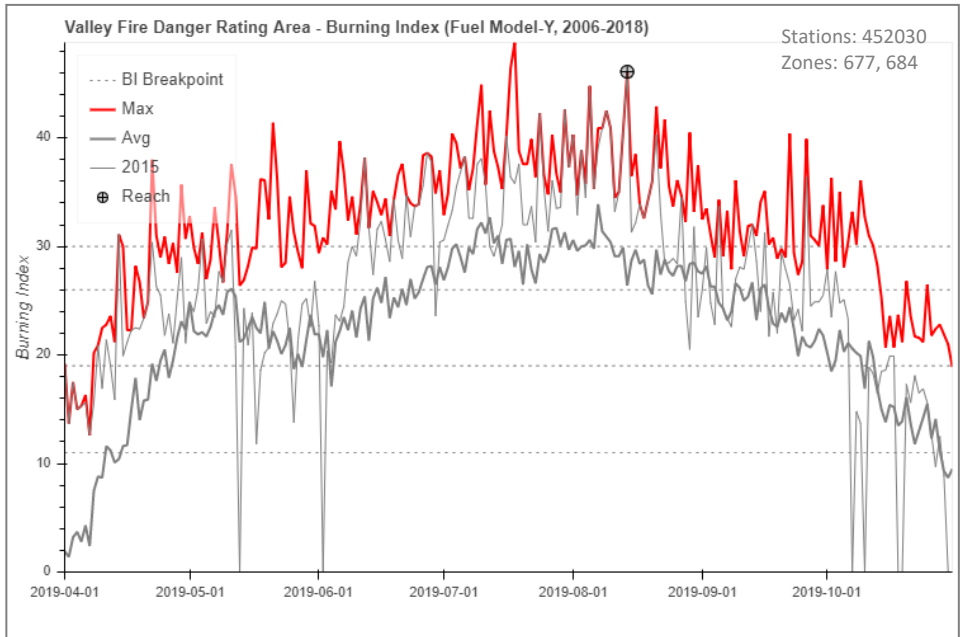


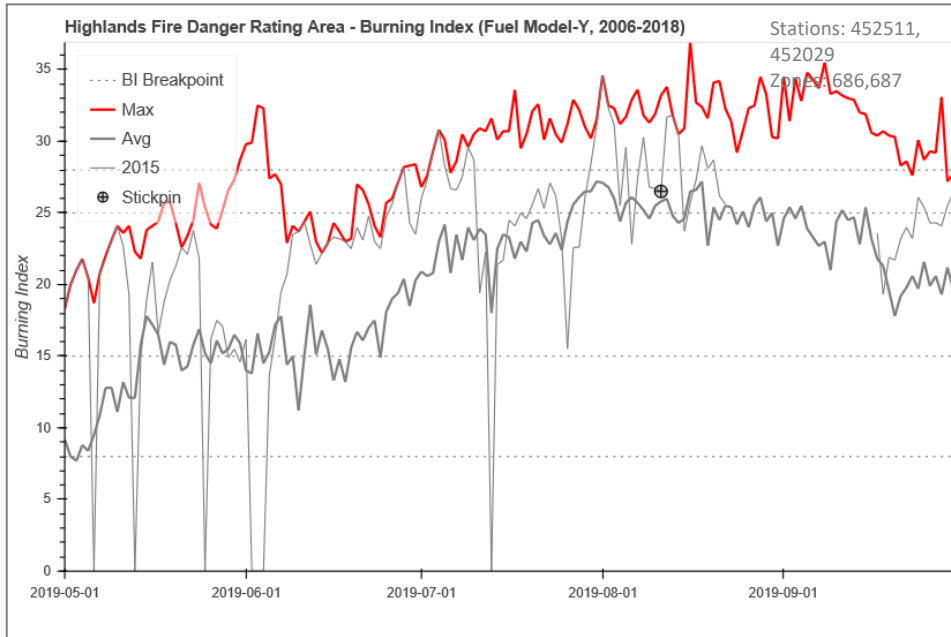
**Northeast Washington Interagency Communications Center**

Current seasonal and daily National Fire Danger Rating data can be found by navigating to <https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/districts/NEWICC/index.html>

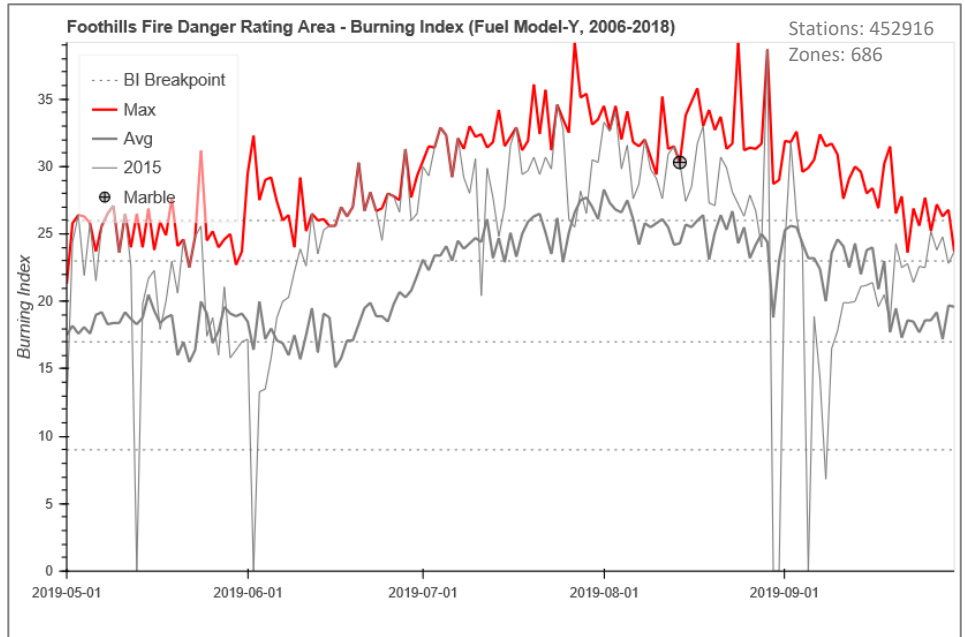
**Fire Danger Interpretation:**  
 Burning Index (BI) Breakpoint – thresholds dividing BI into 5 levels of staffing based on fire business.  
 Max – Highest BI by day, 2006-2018  
 Avg – Average BI by day, 2006-2018  
 2015 – A Year to Remember  
**Remember What Fire Danger Tells You:**  
 Burning Index gives day to day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature and RH ranges, and precip duration.  
 Wind is part of BI calculation  
 Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape – Fuel, Weather, Topography  
 Listen to weather forecasts, especially WIND  
**Local Thresholds – Watch Out**  
 Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:  
 20 ft. Windspeed over 6 mph  
 RH less than 16%  
 Temperature over 89  
**Past Experience**  
 Many fires in NE Washington exhibit significant fire growth following poor humidity recovery (<40%) and dry cold front passage.



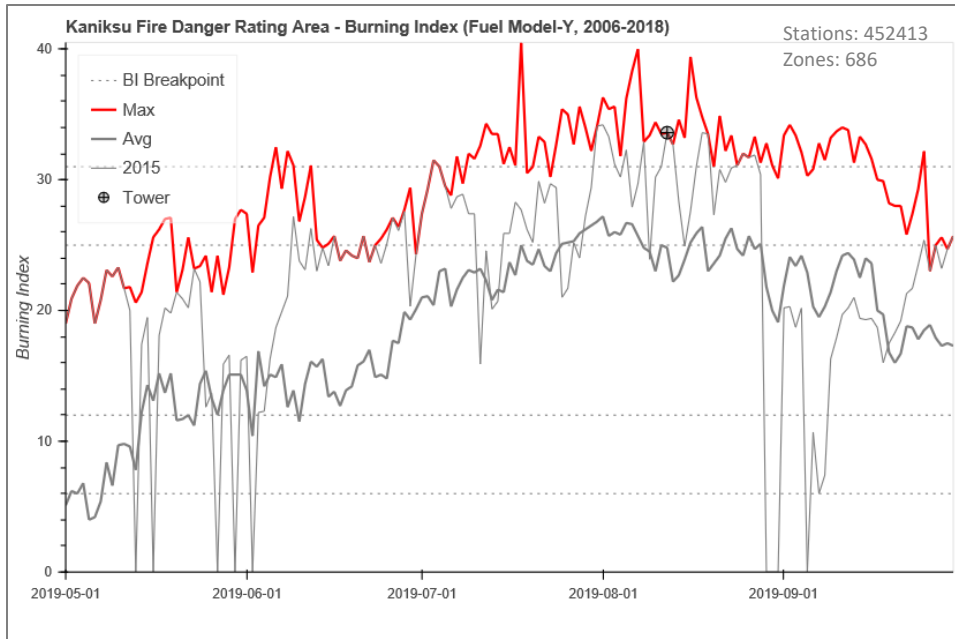
Valley: Okanogan and Columbia River valley grass and brush in Chelan and Okanogan Counties



Highlands: The east and west slopes of the Kettle Mountain Range covering Ferry County, northern Stevens and eastern Okanogan County.



Foothills: Covers grass and timber in the Colville and Spokane valleys, generally below 3,000 feet in elevation



Kaniksu: Timbered stands in Stevens and Pend Orielle counties, generally above 3,000 feet in elevation