

PRESCRIBED FIRE GUIDANCE

Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests

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Prepared by:  Date: 3/31/2015
Dan Huisjen, Forest Prescribed Fire and Fuels Specialist

Recommended by:  Date: 31/ March/2015
Clay Fowler, Forest Fire Management Officer

Approved by:  Date: 3/31/2015
Scott Armentrout, Forest Supervisor

Purpose

The intent of this document is to provide supplemental direction and guidance to both GMUG Fire and Fuels personnel and Forest Leadership as it relates to local procedures regarding prescribed fire and fuels planning and implementation on the Forest.

Applying prescribed fire to the landscape requires persistence and wisdom. The discipline is subject to innumerable roadblocks and pitfalls and carries some of the most significant liability of any management activity the agency partakes in. That being said, prescribed fire has great value in reducing future fire risk to infrastructure and the Wildland Urban Interface, is an essential ecological process in many of the GMUG's vegetation types, and, in the long run, plays an important role in the restoration and maintenance of landscape scale vegetation mosaics on the Forest. This document provides structure for planning and implementing prescribed burns so that fire can be applied wisely, safely, and efficiently to meet multiple resource objectives on the GMUG. This guidance should be reviewed regularly and modified as needed to increase safety and efficiency in the application of prescribed fire on the landscape.

Several personnel on the Forest helped develop this document. Clay Fowler, Forest FMO, provided general guidance for the creation of the document. Craig Warren, AFMO, North Zone, started drafting the document during the Summer of 2014 and turned it over to Dan Huisjen, Forest Prescribed Fire and Fuels Specialist, when he arrived on the Forest. Craig, along with Pat Medina, FMO, East Zone, and Thad Chavez, AFMO, West Zone, helped draft the document. All of the District Rangers on the GMUG reviewed the document and provided comments to improve it. Fuels Staff from both the Regional and Washington Offices also reviewed the draft and provided comments.

This document is a supplement to the Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide (April, 2014) <http://www.nwccg.gov/pms/RxFire/pms484.pdf>, the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (Red Book) <http://www.nifc.gov/PUBLICATIONS/redbook/2014/RedBookAll.pdf> and the GMUG NFs Fire Management Plan.

Project Planning - Interdisciplinary Teams and NEPA

Any proposed action that may affect vegetation, fuels, fire behavior, or fire occurrence should have a representative of the Fire and Fuels organization assigned to the ID Team. The ability to manage fire across larger landscapes in the future can be enhanced by attempting to develop projects that dovetail with or complement existing conditions and projects relative to landscape wide fuel complexes. It is also essential that any projects that manipulate vegetation near infrastructure or Wildland Urban Interface have a Fire and Fuels representative assigned to them to ensure that opportunities to meet fuels objectives be fully realized, whether they are primary or secondary to the project in these at risk locations. These types of projects would include those proposed specifically for fuels reduction (for which a Fire/Fuels person may be the ID Team leader) as well as timber sales, timber stand improvements, and some wildlife habitat and range improvement projects.

NEPA and Prescribed Burns

Project Areas

Relative to Project Areas for prescribed burns it is essential that NEPA be completed for the entire Project Area (ie, 'Allowable Area') desired for a burn plan. NEPA that only analyzes the immediate 'target' or 'treatment' areas and does not consider a larger Project Area can become

very restrictive for planning and implementing prescribed burns. It is therefore essential for Fire and Fuels personnel to be engaged with ID Teams early to ensure that consideration of larger Project Areas adequate for managing prescribed burns is included in the NEPA process.

Project Objectives

Any NEPA document that contains prescribed fire as a primary or secondary treatment will contain general objectives for the prescribed burn (eg: 'reduce future fire intensity', 'reduce surface fuel loads', 'raise crown base height', 'remove shade tolerant species', etc). These objectives can then be carried forward as the burn plan is developed.

Pre-Season Planning and Coordination

Each Zone will submit a list of proposed prescribed burns to the Forest Fire and Fuels staff by late February for Spring/Summer burns and late July for late-Summer/Fall burns. Each submission will include the Prescribed Fire Fact Sheet (Attachment 1) and a map at that time.

Prescribed Burn Coordination Meetings will be held in late Winter (March) and Summer (August) prior to each burn season. Forest and Zone Fire and Fuels staff, key Managers and Resource Staff, and a representative from Dispatch will attend to discuss each upcoming burn (funding, windows, resource needs, trainee opportunities, etc) and to prioritize and coordinate between Zones. Additionally, out-year fuels, and vegetation treatment projects and workloads will be discussed at this meeting.

There will be times when burn windows will be available for multiple burns to be implemented simultaneously on the GMUG. With limited operational resources available on the Forest it is important for the Forest to prioritize the burns, share resources between Zones, and order additional outside resources in order to take advantage of all burn windows. This coordination will be done through pre-season discussion as well as with regularly scheduled conference calls and discussion. The Forest Prescribed Fire and Fuels Specialist will lead this coordination effort and may serve as a Prescribed Fire Manager (RXM2) during periods of heavy prescribed burn activity.

Burn Planning

- Burn Plans will meet, at a minimum, the requirements of the Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide (April, 2014).
 - Updates to the Interagency Guide will be incorporated into Burn Plans as necessary
 - Additional FS Washington Office or Regional Office policy will be incorporated as necessary
- Additional GMUG requirements for burn plans include the following:
 - Agency Administrator Ignition Authorization
 - Approval dates will not be for the entire calendar year. They will be limited to a 30-90 day period that encompasses a spring, spring/summer, summer/fall, or fall window).
 - Element 2B: Prescribed Fire Go/No-Go:
 - Include additional signature lines for the Firing and Holding Bosses to ensure concurrence by the entire Burn Team prior to ignition.
 - Include final concurrence/notification of the Zone FMO/Duty Officer as well as the Agency Administrator

- Element 7: Prescription:
 - Prescriptions will be based on a range of fire behavior, eg flame length, rate of spread, probability of ignition, and spotting distance, etc., that will meet the objectives of the burn and which will provide a baseline for holding resources and control. Fire behavior parameters will be prescriptive.
 - A range of environmental parameters, ie 'inputs', including weather and fuel moisture, will be included in the burn plan as guidance. The environmental parameters will not be prescriptive but will be guidance developed to provide a 'likely', or 'best', window to obtain the desired fire behavior as well as to help schedule burn windows using weather forecasts.
 - On site fuel moistures will be measured (collected and dried) prior to burning to ensure fuel moistures are acceptable and to provide baselines to use in adjusting environmental guidance for future burns.
 - Because the environmental parameters are guidance and not prescriptive the Burn Boss must be mindful of how environmental parameters combine to affect fire behavior. It may be okay for RH to be a little low, particularly if fuel moisture is a little high or winds are light, however, it is a concern if RH is a little low, winds are higher than desired, and fuel moisture is a little low. Though the environmental parameters can be exceeded remember that the fire behavior parameters are prescriptive and cannot be exceeded. **Burn objectives must be met. Control of the burn must not be compromised.**
 - Page 29 of the Implementation Guide states: "If the prescription parameters are being exceeded, the prescribed fire burn boss must evaluate fire controllability and whether fire effects will meet objectives. The prescribed fire burn boss must take action to ensure objectives are being met, or take appropriate actions to maintain control of or secure the fire."
 - As the GMUG Prescribed Burn Program develops, some prescriptions will be developed (and some already have been developed) in which the Environmental Guidance Parameters overlap with the criteria used to issue Red Flag Warnings. From a Burn Plan perspective these higher end prescriptions are not an issue if Burn Plans have been well developed, have been technically reviewed, and are approved. On rare occasion, however, Red Flag Warnings may be issued for days that are good burn windows; this may result in public perception issues. Scheduling burns under Red Flag Warnings should be a rare occurrence. When it is anticipated the Forest FMO and Fuels Specialist, Agency Administrators, and PR staff will need to be involved in up-front discussions and will provide direction.
- Element 9: Pre-Burn Considerations and Weather:
 - Notifications – In addition to the standard notifications include the Forest FMO, the Forest Prescribed Fire and Fuels Specialist, and the GMUG Public Affairs Staff.
 - Weather – Portable RAWs
 - Burns of High Complexity will have a Portable RAWs set up on site 2-3 weeks prior to the anticipated burn window.

- It is recommended that burns of Moderate Complexity, or those with multiple days of burning, have a Portable RAWS set up on site 2-3 weeks prior to the anticipated burn window.
 - Each Zone will prioritize which burns should have a Portable RAWS set up on site and will borrow/obtain additional RAWS as necessary.
- Element 13: Public and Personnel Safety, Medical:
 - Public Safety – Address Public Safety separately from Personnel Safety; include identified hazards to the public as well as appropriate mitigations for public safety.
 - Medical - Describe the on-site response to a medical emergency.
 - During briefings the management of an ‘Incident within an Incident’ will be discussed and on-site medical qualifications will be identified.
 - The applicable Dispatch Center/Unit Medical Plan and the Dutch Creek Protocols (Nine Line) will be appended to the Burn Plan.
- Element 14: Test Fire:
 - Initial blacklining fire behavior is typically not representative of the desired fire behavior to meet burn objectives and usually should not be used as a representative test fire. Consider using the latter stages of blacklining, or a separate ignition behind the blackline, when the environmental conditions, fire behavior, and fire effects have become more representative, as the documented test fire.
- Elements 16 and 17: Holding, Mop Up and Patrol, and Contingency Plans:

These plans need to flow seamlessly so that transitions in the management organization, changes in personnel or equipment, and the location of spots or spread outside of desired areas during, or in the latter stages of the burn do not compromise control of the burn or safety. It may be useful to create a ‘Holding Plan’, a ‘Holding Contingency Plan’ and a ‘Mop Up/Patrol Plan and Contingency’ to fully integrate the contingency concept into these phases of burn management.

 - The Holding Plan (during the ignition phase until shortly after ignition) should describe minimum resource needs/production capabilities, critical holding points, water sources, and general instructions for the holding function (ie, protection of values, response to typical slops and minor short range spotting, patrols in the green, etc).
 - The Holding Contingency Plan should describe more significant control issues that could occur and should include 1)Trigger Points (such as multiple spots, significant fire behavior outside of target units, threatened Project Area boundaries, threatened private property/structures/values, inability of on-site resources to contain fire, etc), 2)Recommended Actions and Resources needed to manage each Trigger Point, and 3)Time Frame to correct the Trigger Point. It may be useful to develop Trigger Points in terms of increasingly severe situations and ‘stepping up’ the actions needed to manage those situations.
 - The Holding Contingency Plan must also identify contingency resources that might be needed to maintain control of the prescribed burn if the on-site resources (those identified in Element 11) do not have enough capability to manage the burn.

- Contingency resources are defined as resources that are committed to the burn(s) and that the burn can pay for to maintain control of the burn. Resources that the burn cannot afford (air tankers, helicopters) are generally not contingency resources.
- Burn plans must list the required contingency resources, or line construction capability, required and should list a 'pool' of potential resources that the Burn Boss can contact for a commitment prior to the burn.
- Immediately prior to the burn the Burn Boss will identify and confirm initial contingency resources for their burn. When multiple burns are being implemented on the Unit, or when contingency resources have been committed (either to a burn or to a higher priority assignment) Dispatch will coordinate with the Zone FMOs and Forest Fuels Specialist to locate and manage additional contingency resources.
- When multiple burns are being implemented the sharing of contingency resources should be done with caution; if a frontal passage, or other event, creates issues on all of the burns there may not be adequate contingency resources.
- The Mop Up/Patrol Plan and Contingency Plan should describe standards for the initial mop up and patrol of the burn as well as 'turn back standards' for the Burn Boss to transition the burn to the Duty Officer. The Mop Up/Patrol Plan should also, like the Holding Contingency Plan, contain Trigger Points and Recommended Actions and Resources/Management Level. Additionally, it must contain Conditions Requiring Additional Spot Forecasts, (ie high winds/low RHs, etc). It can be thought of in terms of decreasing risk and 'stepping down' the activity and management level needed as the burn winds down.
- At any point in either the Holding Contingency or Mop Up/Patrol Contingency a Trigger Point may dictate stepping up to a higher level of action and management and could even dictate moving from the Patrol Contingency Actions back to the Holding Contingency Actions.
- If the most severe Trigger Point in the Holding Contingency is exceeded and cannot be mitigated within 24 hours by burn-funded resources, and additional, unfunded resources are needed, Element 18: Wildfire Declaration, will be initiated.
- Transition of the prescribed fire from the Burn Boss back to the Duty Officer:
 - At some point the Burn Boss will turn the burn over to the Duty Officer to be managed similarly to any other fire that needs to be patrolled and declared out. Each burn plan will identify the conditions and/or time frames for this to occur and the transition will be formalized through notification of the agency administrator, any personnel still managing the burn, and Dispatch. Dispatch will document the transition.
 - If, while the prescribed burn is under management of the Duty Officer, and a Trigger Point of the Mop Up/Patrol Contingency or Holding

Contingency requires that a Burn Boss re-engage with the prescribed burn a transition back to a Burn Boss will occur.

- Element 18: Wildfire Declaration:
 - Before a prescribed fire is declared a wildfire the Burn Boss should discuss the situation with the Zone and Forest FMOs and the Agency Administrator. (This requirement should not delay the ordering of additional resources if values at risk are in imminent danger.)
- Element 20: Monitoring:
 - Establishing a few photopoints pre-burn that can be relocated to document both first order and second order (longer term vegetative response) fire effects is strongly recommended. This will help support future burning and adaptive management.

Pile Burn Plans

- Pile burn plans may be written programmatically (ie, for a Ranger District or Zone), or may be written for individual pile projects (ie timber sale, fuels project). Programmatic plans are recommended for efficiency.
- Programmatic pile burn plans will have individual amendments developed and approved for each pile project area. The pile burn amendment will contain the following elements: 1)a map of the specific project area, 2)a description of project area (location, topography, fuel type, description of piles), 3)any project specific unique features (structures, infrastructure, resources at risk, etc), and 4)signature of the preparer and Agency Administrator.
- Pile burn plans should be written with a requirement for snow on the ground (recommend >3" over >70% of the area) or, if no snow is required, then with adequate fine fuel moisture to preclude spread in the adjacent fuels.
 - For plans containing 'no snow but adequate fine fuel moisture to preclude spread' BEHAVE must be utilized to determine the fine fuel moisture at which spread is precluded and a contingency plan must be developed to ensure adequate response should spread occur. Note: In this instance fine fuel moisture is prescriptive.
 - For plans containing 'no snow but adequate fine fuel moisture to preclude spread' fine fuel moistures must be sampled (collected and dried) to ensure they are sufficient to preclude spread.
 - Additionally, consider requiring an engine be on-site when burning piles with no snow.
- Weather Forecast Requirements for Pile Burns
 - Due to the difficulty of accessing some pile project areas in the winter a nearby RAWS can be utilized to obtain weather data for spot forecasts.
 - The primary weather requirements for pile burning are typically adequate dispersion or the potential for a storm/snowfall. If no snow is present additional weather parameters and burn periods will need to be forecast to determine the suitability of the burn window to preclude fire spread.
 - Some pile smoke permit conditions allow burning during storms or snowfall of certain intensity and duration. The on-line tabular forecast (Hourly Weather Graph <http://forecast.weather.gov/wxplanner.php?site=gjt>) can be utilized to determine, and document, if these conditions are forecast.
 - For safety purposes a minimum of two personnel will be on site for any pile.burn.

Burn Plan Templates

All burn plans for the Forest will be in a similar template to ensure that all elements are consistent across the Forest. Templates can have minor, project specific modifications made as needed for project specific purposes (eg, prescription needs, interagency planning requirements, contingency needs, etc.).

The master burn plan template will be maintained and updated primarily through individual burn planning and through regular reviews in relation to the Interagency Guide and policy changes.

Standard templates will also be developed for Programmatic Pile Burn Plans and Individual Pile Plan Amendments.

Technical Review of Burn Plans

Technical reviews of burn plans, when considered in light of HRO principals, have great value in reducing the risk and liability associated with a prescribed burn program. The Technical Review process on the GMUG should create an environment in which the skill of individual burn plan preparers improves and in which burn plans 1)are consistently improved, 2)are seen from different perspectives, and 3)are not simply rubber stamped.

- All Technical Reviews will be completed by a qualified individual outside of the Zone in which the Burn Plan was prepared.
- Technical Reviews can be completed on Forest, on another Forest, by an outside Agency, or by the Regional Office.
- The GMUG will have one Technical Review done by the Regional Office annually.
- Each Zone should ensure that they utilize a variety of Technical Reviewers in order to integrate a diversity of expertise as well as to spread the workload around.
- Adequate time must be given for the Technical Reviewer to complete this task.

Annual Review of Approved Burn Plans

All approved burn plans will be reviewed and revalidated on an annual basis by the Zone FMO/Zone AFMO/or RXB2 as well as the Agency Administrator. This revalidation will be documented on the existing, or an additional, cover sheet (Element 1)

Burn Plan Amendments

Burn plan development should begin well before the implementation target date to allow time to consider all aspects of the project and to include reasonable flexibility in the original plan so that the necessity for amendments can be minimized. Thoughtful, comprehensive development of the original burn plan that gives the burn team flexibility to efficiently and safely implement a burn is preferable to trying to amend a burn plan so that it fits an external factor which may be outside of the original prescription, such as fuel moisture or humidity. Amendments to an approved plan should not be initiated or approved without careful consideration of how a seemingly simple change may result in a cascade effect throughout the burn plan.

If a burn plan amendment is necessary the following guidelines apply:

- 1)From the first paragraph on Page 20 of the Implementation Guide:

“When changes to a prescribed fire plan are necessary, the plan must be amended to identify the affected sections; the reason for the change(s); and have the changes clearly identified. For amendments, the need for additional technical review will be determined and justified in writing by the agency administrator. Amendments take place before ignition. Amendments to the prescribed fire plan require agency administrator approval and signature.”

2) All amendments on the GMUG will require re-approval by the Agency Administrator.

3) Any amendment that modifies overall complexity, environmental guidance parameters, fire behavior prescriptions, resource capabilities (not resource type), or unit boundaries will require discussion with, and re-approval by, a Technical Reviewer.

- Additionally, all amendments, no matter how minor, must be evaluated by the preparer of the amendment regarding how the change affects other plan parameters (fire behavior, holding, contingency, duration, smoke production etc). These cascading effects may result in the need for a Technical Review before final AA signature.

Burn Files

All hard copy burn files will contain the following:

- 1) Signed NEPA document (including proposed action, project objectives, design criteria, mitigations, etc.)
- 2) Vicinity and Project Maps
- 3) Signed Burn Plan
- 4) Annual Re-approvals and Signed AA Go/No-Go Forms
- 5) Smoke Permit
- 6) Burn Day Paperwork
- 7) Burn Summary

Electronic files of all of the above will be housed on the O drive, organized by Zone and project specific folders. Items 1-5 must be on the O drive prior to burning.

Trainees for Prescribed Fire Positions

Every prescribed fire offers opportunities to mentor firefighters in the art of applying fire to the landscape. It is essential to the long term success of the program that every effort be made to utilize Burn Boss Trainees and Firing Trainees, as well as Single Resource, STLD, and TFLD Trainees in the Holding Specialist position, when opportunities are available. Due to span of control concerns, however, it is recommended that only 2 of the 3 overhead positions be assigned a trainee on any single prescribed fire. Any Burn Boss Trainee or Firing Trainee should have trainee assignments in multiple fuels types and be mentored by two or more Burn Bosses, before being considered for qualification.

Prior to burn implementation each trainee needs to become fully familiar with both the burn plan and the burn site. This will require a commitment by supervisors to ensure adequate time is given to trainees to become

familiar with the project and to complete any additional tasks involved in planning, preparing for, and implementing the burn. While the focus of most trainee assignments is on burn implementation, it is equally important to have trainees involved in the initial and final planning and preparation of the project.

Additional trainee opportunities (eg., FFT1, FOBS, HMGB, HECM, etc.) can take place within the Firing and Holding functions to the extent that those opportunities, in combination with the overhead trainee positions, do not create span of control issues or compromise safety and overall burn implementation.

Smoke Management

Obtaining annual smoke permits for current or proposed burns is the responsibility of each Zone Fire and Fuels staff. Smoke permits from the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) can be accessed at:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/smoke-management-permits>

New smoke permits and renewals for broadcast burns should be obtained the winter prior to planned implementation. New permits for pile burns should be obtained at least by early Fall, prior to Fall/Winter windows coming available. Yearly renewals for piles should be obtained prior to the 'use or lose' leave period so that pile burning can continue in early January.

'Notification of Ignition' and 'Daily Actual Acres' forms will be submitted to APCD in a timely manner as required by policy and agreement.

Communication/Coordination

Agency Administrator

As burn windows approach and as burns are implemented the Agency Administrator will be kept well informed of burn status on a daily basis by the Burn Boss or FMO.

Resource Specialists

When burn windows become available it is essential that any Resource Specialist that oversees permitted activity (Range, Recreation, Lands, etc) be kept informed of burn implementation so that they can notify permittees as necessary. Additionally, many of the prescribed fire projects have Forestry or Wildlife components; these Resource Specialists should also be kept informed of, or engaged in, the project as needed.

Dispatch

At least one week prior to planned ignition Dispatch will be provided hard copies of the signed Burn Plan and unit maps along with a briefing from the Burn Boss or FMO regarding the general location, resource needs (including contingency resource needs), and any special considerations for the burn project. One to two days prior to burn implementation Dispatch will be provided with a copy of the Table of Organization, funding codes, and with anticipated Dispatch needs so that evening and/or weekend Dispatch coverage can be scheduled.

All resource needs for prescribed burns will be coordinated through the FMOs/Duty Officers and Dispatch. Off unit resources will require a resource order through the dispatch system but should also be

coordinated up front by the Burn Boss/FMOs with the sending unit. For aerial resources the Burn Boss will work with Dispatch to locate, schedule, and order an appropriate resource.

During periods when multiple burns are being implemented Dispatch will play a key role in locating and mobilizing additional contingency resources in coordination with Zone FMOs and the Forest Fuels Specialist or FMO.

National Weather Service

Prior to scheduling a burn, on-line forecasts and outlooks should be consulted to identify potential burn windows. Once a potential window has been identified it is strongly recommended that the Burn Boss contact the Fire Weather Forecaster at the NWS office in Grand Junction to brief them on burn location, topography, fuel type, and objectives and to discuss the potential burn window. If a Portable RAWS is on site or a nearby RAWS is representative of the area this information should be passed on to the Forecaster as well.

Spot Forecasts are required for each day ignition is planned as well as for any other day required in the Burn Plan (eg: during high wind/low RH events that may occur during Mop Up and Patrol). See 'Pile Burn Plan' section above for exceptions

If on-site weather conditions are not represented well by the Spot Forecast the Burn Boss should consult with the Fire Weather Forecaster to determine why there is a discrepancy and to ensure that resource objectives and control can still be ensured given the unanticipated weather.

Feedback to the NWS regarding the accuracy of each spot forecast is essential to obtaining high quality forecasts on future days or on future burns in the same area. Feedback for multi-day projects requiring numerous spot forecasts should be done daily to improve the following days forecast quality.

Public Information

At least two weeks prior to any burn (or pre-burn season), FMO's and/or Burn Bosses will provide GMUG Public Affairs staff with information on each anticipated burn. PA staff will issue pre-burn press releases. This information should also be included on the prescribed fire web site (<http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gmug/landmanagement/resourcemanagement/?cid=stelprd3812788>). The day prior to, or morning of, the burn, the FMO or Burn Boss will contact GMUG Public Affairs staff to notify them that the burn will be implemented. PA staff will issue a second press release both externally as well as internally to the Forest Leadership Team and any other pertinent staff.

Post Fire Reporting/Documentation

- At the completion of each days ignition the acres burned will be reported to Dispatch.
- APCD will be notified of Daily Acreage/Consumption Accomplishments
- An 'as treated' post-treatment map as well as a completed FACTS sheet for will be forwarded to the Forest Fuels Specialist for FACTS/GIS input.
- A Burn Summary/Burn Boss Report will be completed and filed in the project folder on the O drive.
- The hard copy burn file will be the location where all paperwork generated during burn implementation is located.

Prescribed Fire Fact Sheet
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests

Project Name:		Acres:	
Allowable Burn Dates (NEPA etc)		Complexity:	
Primary Burn Boss:		Fuel Type:	
Back-Up Burn Boss:		Burn Boss Trainee:	
Accounting Code / Amounts Available by Agency			
USFS:		Other:	
Cooperators/Partners:		Other:	
Staffing Minimums			
Total Personnel Required:		Specialized Personnel:	
Engine (#/Type):			
Prescription Parameters			
Maximum Mid Flame Wind Speed:			
Allowable Transport Wind Direction:			
Maximum Acres per Ventilation:	EXC/VG:		FAIR:
	GOOD:		POOR:
Anticipated Needs			
Prep Work:	Amount of Time:		Ignition Duration:
	Personnel:		Holding Duration:
Aviation Needs			
Helicopter:	BLM USFS NPS	Helitorch or PSD	
PSD Ball Estimate:		Barrels of Torch Mix Estimate:	
Special Notes:			