Chase Lake WPA Unit 3		Quantity	Significance	Values Description: Describe the identified off-site, on-site and political values
Values	On-Site	**None**	**Low**	Few or no special internal features are present that require special attention in planning or implementation.
	Off-Site	**Nominal**	**Mod**	There are moderate to high values at risk if the unit is burned while the adjacent crops are cured and unharvested.
	Public/Political Interest	**None**	**Low**	There has been little to none political controversy related to the project and little or no news media interest.

Element	Preliminary Risk	Risk Rating Descriptors	Agency Administrator/Preparer Discussion Completed
Safety	Low	• Safety issues and hazards are easily identifiable, addressed in briefings, and managed. • Minimal organization produces little exposure of personnel to hazards. • Adverse impacts to public health and safety are unlikely. • Activities are high frequency/low risk. • Fatigue and exposure to hazards are limited. • Standard safety briefings and attention to Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES) are sufficient. Safety issues are easily identifiable and mitigated. The burn will be consistent with numberous other burns around the district and present no special safety concerns. Safety concerns will be addressed in pre-burn briefings. Any unit specific safety issues (ie. powerlines, wet spots, abandoned well etc..) will be highlighted during these briefings. A Job Hazard Analysis will be attached to the plan as well, outlining common hazards and mitigating steps.	Yes
Fire Behavior	Mod	• Fuels vary within the unit, both in loading and arrangement. • Fire behavior may present control challenges that are easily mitigated. • Medium fuel loadings with some high concentrations are present. • Variable terrain features may significantly affect fire behavior and present moderate ignition and control problems. • Local winds and burning conditions may vary enough to cause shifts in fire behavior that briefly exceed modeled fire behavior and threaten controllability. • Periodic torching can be expected either as isolated points or in limited areas. • Probability of ignition outside of the unit is low and any spotting is expected to be short range. Fuels vary moderately within the units, both in loading and arrangement. Medium loading with some concentrated areas of high fuel loading are both present within the units. Two fuels models (FM 1 & 3) are represented.	Yes
Resistance to Containment	Mod	• Potential for multiple wildfire mechanisms such as spot fires or slopovers that can propagate at moderate rates of spread but can be held by prompt holding actions. • Some fuel concentrations or ladder fuels exist near critical holding points. • Expected fire intensities in the primary fuel type create little potential to challenge standard fire lines. • The probability of ignition in fuels outside of control lines is low to moderate. • Some dependency on natural fuel breaks to hold the prescribed fire. • Local drought and or fire indices are expected to be moderate to high. Potential for escape is moderate due to the amount of mow lines with a moderate amount of fuel loading adjacent to the planned unit.	Yes
Ignition Procedures and Methods	Mod	• Multiple firing sequences patterns and timing must be coordinated to meet project objectives and reduce the risk of an unexpected or adverse event. • Specific fire intensities or ROS are somewhat critical for meeting resource objectives but are readily attained by placing local skill sets in firing boss positions. Firing sequence and timing is critical to maintain safe burn conditions and to meet project objectives. The entire project will be visible to the FIRB/Burn Boss. Coordination and communication will be vital throughout ignitions to ensure a safe and effective burn.	Yes
Prescribed Fire Duration	Low	• Ignition operations should be accomplished within one operational period. • Burn unit is small in size and residual burning is not expected after primary burn out of the unit. • Decrease in seasonal severity is expected. • Short time frame does not require special logistical support. • Mop-up is minimal or none is anticipated/planned. Iginition will be completed within one operational period. Minimal mop-up due to grass fuel model.	Yes
Smoke Management	Mod	• Noticeable smoke will be produced creating at least some public concern. • Short-term health or safety concerns related to smoke exposure may occur if actual weather deviates from forecasted. • Nearby communities are highly conscious of smoke from wildland fire. • Some possibility for a NAAQS exceedance violation. • The prescription or ignition portions of the plan need to consider smoke management. Potential impacts include a few neighboring farm houses and nearby roads.	Yes
Number and Dependence of Activities	Low	• Activities are mostly independent from each other. • Coordination of activities is simple and straightforward. • The project does not involve another land management agency or jurisdiction. Burn day activities are generally independent of one another. A low to moderate level of coordination between resources may be necessary. In some instances, mulitiple burn units may be ignited in one day, making dependency on other resources more vital, however, these units will be simpler in overall complexity, therefore keeping the final rating low.	Yes
Management Organization	Low	• A small number of qualified people are required to implement the prescribed fire. • A single level of supervision is all that is needed (i.e. Burn Boss plus lighters and holders). This burn will require a single level of supervision (Burn boss plus lighters and holders).	Yes
Treatment/Resource Objectives	Low	• Few if any issues are present that hamper meeting treatment resource objectives. • Few or no adverse impacts are expected if resource objectives are not met. • No critical holding points. The reduction of grass litter is easily achieved using a level of fire behavior that is easily achieved, managed and monitored.	Yes
Constraints	Mod	• Constraints exist with some constraints imposing limits on implementing the prescribed fire or achieving objectives. No constraints related to access, water sources, specific tactics or equipment and aircraft exist. Spring burn scheduling may conflict because other agencies and refuges may also be burning in the spring, typing up needed personnel. Mow line and landowner contacts should be in place before burn season starts. Weather and scheduling conflicts are the most common limiting constraint on any of the units that are planned to be burned. Some scheduling conflicts can be avoided with pre-season planning and use of additional resources.	Yes
Project Logistics	Low	• Minimal logistical support is needed to safely meet prescribed fire objectives. • No special equipment, support or communications needs are required. The burn will have no adverse project logistics. All travel will be local and within 1 day drive. No specialized equipment is needed. Project duration will be less than two days.	Yes

Element	Preliminary Risk	Post-Plan Risk	Risk Rating Decriptors	Elements and Actions in the RX Fire Plan that Address Risk Mitigation
Safety	Low	Low	• Safety issues and hazards are easily identifiable, addressed in briefings, and managed. • Minimal organization produces little exposure of personnel to hazards. • Adverse impacts to public health and safety are unlikely. • Activities are high frequency/low risk. • Fatigue and exposure to hazards are limited. • Standard safety briefings and attention to Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES) are sufficient. There is minimal potential for serious accidents/injury to firefighters or the public on this burn.	No Change.
Fire Behavior	Mod	Low	• Terrain is mostly flat or the slope and aspect are uniform, leading to a relatively unvarying fire. • Winds, fuel moisture, microclimate, and other fire conditions are relatively uniform and are not conducive to active fire spread. • Fire behavior is highly predictable. • Fire spread beyond the immediate ignition area(s) is not likely to occur or contribute to any control problems. Fire behavior outside the unit would be similar or less than that inside the unit depending on neighboring land use. Primarily lower fire behavior can be expected off federal lands. If fire escapes and burns additional refuge land, similar fire behavior can be expected.	No Change.
Resistance to Containment	Mod	Mod	• Potential for multiple wildfire mechanisms such as spot fires or slopovers that can propagate at moderate rates of spread but can be held by prompt holding actions. • Some fuel concentrations or ladder fuels exist near critical holding points. • Expected fire intensities in the primary fuel type create little potential to challenge standard fire lines. • The probability of ignition in fuels outside of control lines is low to moderate. • Some dependency on natural fuel breaks to hold the prescribed fire. • Local drought and or fire indices are expected to be moderate to high. Overall, resource values won't be negatively affected by an escape. Fences and signs may be damaged. An escape should be quickly contained due to the surrounding features.	No Change.
Ignition Procedures and Methods	Mod	Mod	• Multiple firing sequences patterns and timing must be coordinated to meet project objectives and reduce the risk of an unexpected or adverse event. • Specific fire intensities or ROS are somewhat critical for meeting resource objectives but are readily attained by placing local skill sets in firing boss positions. Firing methods and procedures must be coordinated to provide for adequate safety and to meet project objectives.	No Change.
Prescribed Fire Duration	Low	Low	• Ignition operations should be accomplished within one operational period. • Burn unit is small in size and residual burning is not expected after primary burn out of the unit. • Decrease in seasonal severity is expected. • Short time frame does not require special logistical support. • Mop-up is minimal or none is anticipated/planned. Ignition on all units last one operational period and 1 hour fuels require minimal mop-up.	No Change.
Smoke Management	Mod	Low	• Smoke concerns are generally few or easily mitigated. • Smoke will be short-lived or inconspicuous. • Exposure to smoke by firefighters and the public will be minimal. • Few concerns exist about smoke from nearby communities. Any impacts would be minimal and temporary because of the 1 hour fuels present in the unit. Impacts will be mitigated by insuring smoke lift and dispersal will lessen impacts to any smoke sensitive features.	No Change.
Number and Dependence of Activities	Low	Low	• Activities are mostly independent from each other. • Coordination of activities is simple and straightforward. • The project does not involve another land management agency or jurisdiction. Coordination problems should not increase the risk of escape using allowed wind directions and precription parameters.	No Change.
Management Organization	Low	Low	• A small number of qualified people are required to implement the prescribed fire. • A single level of supervision is all that is needed (i.e. Burn Boss plus lighters and holders). Problems with supervision or communication are expected to be minimal. Unit and operations consistent throughout the district.	No Change.
Treatment/Resource Objectives	Low	Low	• Few if any issues are present that hamper meeting treatment resource objectives. • Few or no adverse impacts are expected if resource objectives are not met. • No critical holding points. Burning some other time, treating mechanically, or grazing can approximate objectives. Failure to burn would have no adverse impacts to natural resources.	No Change.
Constraints	Mod	Low	• Constraints exist with little impact on imolementing the prescribed fire or achieving objectives. Lack of available personnel may keep the burn from occuring whenever it is in prescription. Other opportunities shoud arise later in the season when adequate staffing and weather occur.	No Change.
Project Logistics	Low	Low	• Minimal logistical support is needed to safely meet prescribed fire objectives. • No special equipment, support or communications needs are required. Problems related with logistics will not increase the risk of escape, affect the completion of the project or create a safety concern.	No Change.

Element	Post-Plan Risk	Technical Difficulty	Rating Descritors
Safety	Low	Low	• No special actions are required to mitigate potential minor accidents or injuries identified in the risk assessment/Job Hazard Analysis (JHA). • Safety concerns can be easily mitigated through LCES. • No preparation work or special project design features are required. Safety concerns can be easily mitigated through LCES. A standard safety briefing as part of the project briefing should be sufficient to cover the safety concerns. Special mitigation to protect public health and safety are not needed.
Fire Behavior	Low	Low	• Standard fire safety precautions are adequate to ensure personnel safety. • No fire behavior variations are expected and numerous barriers to fire spread exist. • The number, size or likelihood of spot fires and slopovers is minimal and do not require additional suppression resources. • Fire behavior is such that holding forces can easily control possible spot fires and slopovers using direct attack tactics. • No on-site operational fire behavior specialists are required. Crews on hand will usually be successful employing direct attack on spot fires and slop overs. After the intiating stages, direct attack may not catch an escape, however, there are numberous roads, canals, lakes and areas of light fuel available as contingency lines.
Resistance to Containment	Mod	Low	• Minimal holding resources are involved in the holding operation. • The burn unit and project area is easily accessible to the holding resources identified in the plan. • Minimal line width required to contain expected fire spread. • Minimal site prep is required. Holding operations will generally be supervised at the engine boss level. All protions of the permeter will be accessible to some type of holding forces (engines or hand tools). Wind, tempereture and RH parameters in the burn plan are common in the spring.
Ignition Procedures and Methods	Mod	Mod	• The need for multiple firing devices, sequences, techniques, or patterns has been identified. • Firing procedures are somewhat complex in at least some portions of the project area and a single Firing Boss (FIRB) is used. • Two different types of ignition devices are planned. • The ignition pattern requires direct control of the lighters to achieve project objectives and manage safety concerns. • Communications may require the use of a command (repeater) and at least two tactical frequencies will be used. • The project area is large but can be observed from high points and terrain and/or distance does not contribute to sequence and timing problems. Two ignition groups will typically be used on RX burns with the county. On more complex units, a FIRB may be advised. Multiple layers of supervision will be used creating a moderate complexity.
Prescribed Fire Duration	Low	Low	• Ignition and mop-up operations are usually completed in 1 to 2 operational periods. • Mop-up and patrol is typical with minimal resource and equipment needs. • Standard press release is sufficient for public notification. Due to 1 hour fuels ignition and mop-up last one due unless there are heavies present or under drier condions when duff layers are more redily available to burn.
Smoke Management	Low	Low	• ERTs and SMTs are simple, routine and straightforward to achieve and will provide desirable smoke management outcomes. • Some limitations may be present in the plan. • Wind and dispersion parameters are not constrained. • No sensitive receptors exist. • Minimal coordination with air quality officials is required.
Number and Dependence of Activities	Low	Low	• Minimal difficulty in coordinating the required activities. • Holding and lighting are loosely dependent on each other. • Coordination problems or communication failures or issues will not affect the completion of the project. • No to very few pre-burn considerations are required. Minimal difficulty in coordinating the required activities. Communication and operations will be consistent with other burns around the district.
Management Organization	Low	Mod	• At least one primary team member may need to come from outside of the local unit and may not be familiar with local factors. • The numbers of qualified personnel available on the local unit are limited. • Special skills or supervision required for one function (RXB2 suggested). • Some pre-burn preparation work may require special organizational planning and/or coordination. • Protection of resource values requires extra considerations when developing certain elements of the prescribed fire plan. • Few resources are required for mop-up and patrol. Some team members may need to come from outside of the local unit (refuge) because the number of qualified personnel from the local unit is limited. An RXB2 is required. Coordination with both neighboring agency and interagency is important. Previous experience and partnerships with cooperators has been established which should help in getting the needed additional resources.
Treatment/Resource Objectives	Low	Low	• There are few resource objectives to meet. • Measures to achieve the objectives are easy to complete and there are few or no restrictions on techniques. • There are few or no restrictions on techniques and prescription parameters. • Basic monitoring of fire behavior and weather is needed to determine if prescribed fire objectives are being met. • Many other opportunities will exist to meet objectives in a given year. • Pre-burn site preparation is not required to meet resource objectives. There are few or no restrictions on techniques to achive fire objectives.
Constraints	Low	Mod	• Some constraints are not easily accommodated and increase the difficulty of completing the project or achieving objectives. • Some prescribed fire parameters are dependent upon marginal environmental conditions. • The length of time to complete the project and the size of the organization may need to be increased. Constraints could significantly increase the difficulty in completing the project due to the increased minimal staffing requirements, and narrower window for weather prescription parameters. If weather or fuel conditions increase fire behavior and holding concerns, a step up of equipment and personnel will be implemented to lessen chance of escape.
Project Logistics	Low	Low	• No specific logistic function is required and the local unit will handle their own support needs. • Project is nearby and easily accessible. • Local cache can supply the needs of the prescribed fire. The burn boss, FIRB, and engine bosses will handle most support needs. Additional equipment might be required (water tender, sprinkler system, etc...) increasing logistical planning.

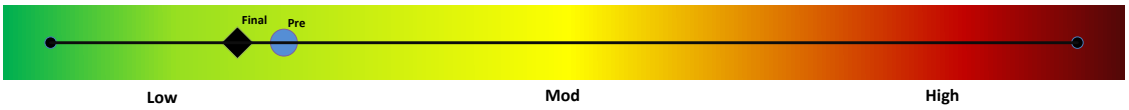
NWCG Prescribed Fire Summary and Final Complexity Worksheet, PMS 424-1

This worksheet is supplemental to the *Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide*, PMS 424. It is designed to enable effective risk management. The *Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide,* PMS 484, provides further explanation. This becomes Element 3 of the Prescribed Fire Plan.

Chase Lake WPA Unit 3		Quantity	Significance
Values	On-Site	None	Low
	Off-Site	Nominal	Mod
	Public/Political Interest	None	Low

Element	Preliminary Risk	Post-Plan Risk	Technical Difficulty	Calculated Rating
Safety	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fire Behavior	Mod	Low	Low	Low
Resistance to Containment	Mod	Mod	Low	Mod
Ignition Procedures and Methods	Mod	Mod	Mod	Mod
Prescribed Fire Duration	Low	Low	Low	Low
Smoke Management	Mod	Low	Low	Low
Number and Dependence of Activities	Low	Low	Low	Low
Management Organization	Low	Low	Mod	Mod
Treatment/Resource Objectives	Low	Low	Low	Low
Constraints	Mod	Low	Mod	Mod
Project Logistics	Low	Low	Low	Low

Calculated Summary Prescribed Fire Plan Complexity



Final Complexity Determination	Final Complexity Determination Rationale
Mod	This project requires a moderate rating due to fact that the final rating is a moderate. There is a moderate risk of escape which would in all cases affect private land. The higher level of coordination and communication required to conduct the burn adds to the risk of escape.

Signatures	Rx Burn Plan Preparer's Name:_____ X_____ Date:_____ Preparer Technical Reviewer's Name:_____ X_____ Date:_____ Technical Reviewer Agency Administrator's Name:_____ X_____ Date:_____ Agency Administrator

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Chase Lake WPA Unit 3		Quantity	Significance
Values	On-Site	None	Low
	Off-Site	Nominal	Mod
	Public/Political Interest	None	Low

Element	Preliminary Risk	Post-Plan Risk	Technical Difficulty	Calculated Rating
Safety	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fire Behavior		Low	Low	Low
Resistance to Containment			Low	
Ignition Procedures and Methods				
Prescribed Fire Duration	Low	Low	Low	Low
Smoke Management		Low	Low	Low
Number and Dependence of Activities	Low	Low	Low	Low
Management Organization	Low	Low		
Treatment/Resource Objectives	Low	Low	Low	Low
Constraints		Low		
Project Logistics	Low	Low	Low	Low

Calculated Summary Prescribed Fire Plan Complexity

Final Complexity Determination	Final Complexity Determination Rationale
Mod	This project requires a moderate rating due to fact that the final rating is a moderate. There is a moderate risk of escape which would in all cases affect private land. The higher level of coordination and communication required to conduct the burn adds to the risk of escape.

Signatures	Rx Burn Plan Preparer's Name: Terry Gwilliams TG Date: 3-3-20 Preparer Technical Reviewer's Name: Dominick Date: 3.23.20 Technical Reviewer Agency Administrator's Name: _____ X _____ Date: _____ Agency Administrator