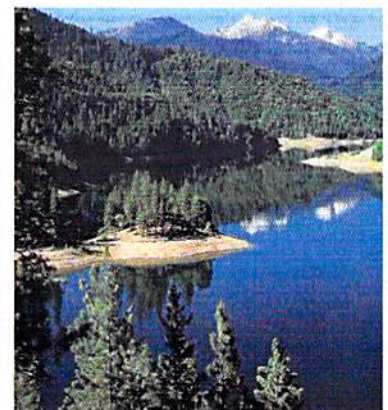
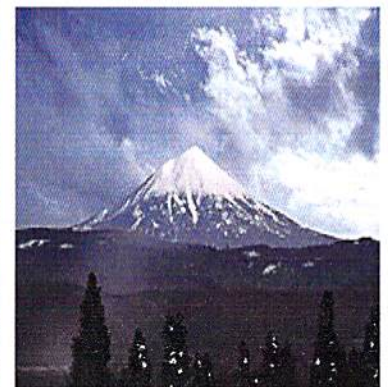
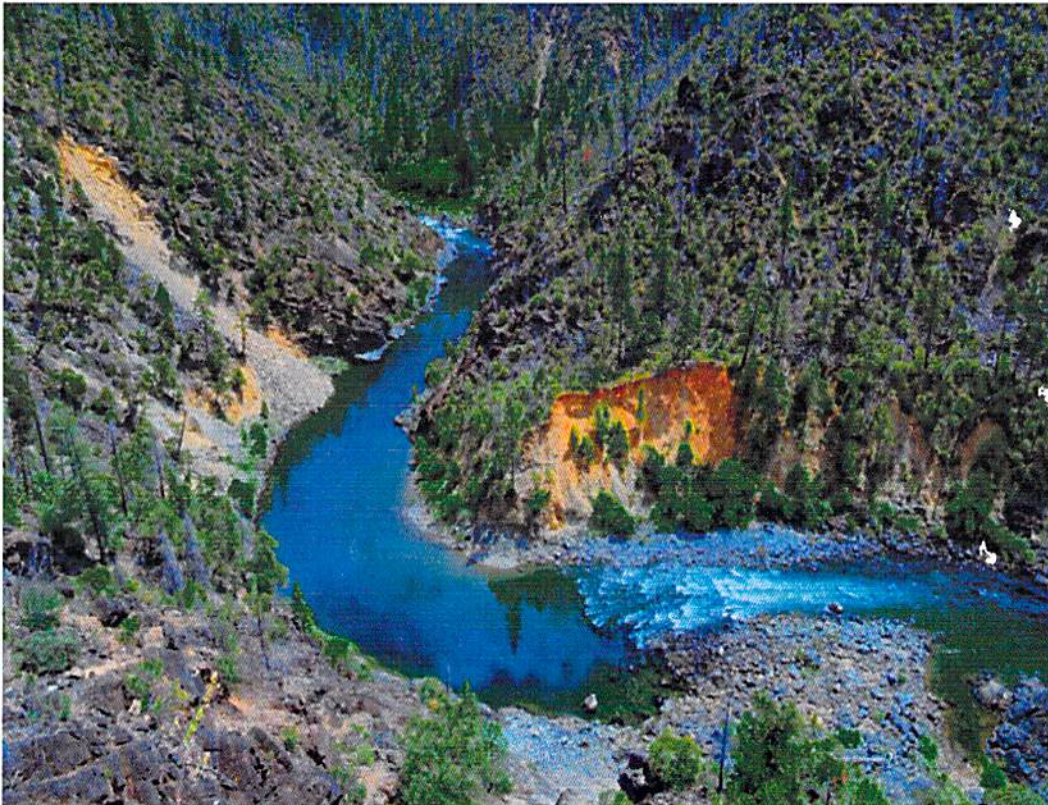
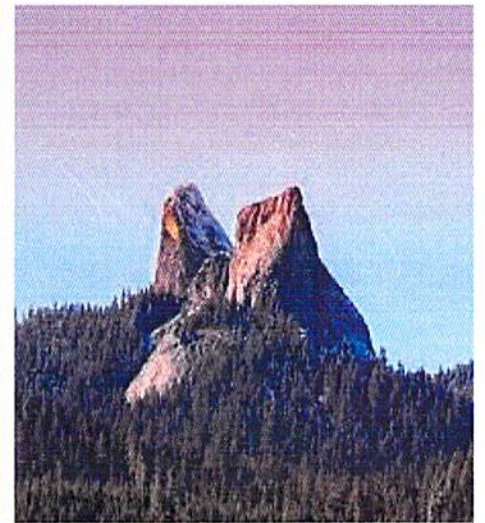


Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest Fire Prevention Plan | 2017



**Rogue River—Siskiyou National
Forest
Fire Prevention Plan
July 2017**

This Fire Prevention Plan is approved and will remain in effect until rescinded or revised.



Eric Hensel
Forest Fire Management Officer, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

7/28/17

Date



Robert G. MacWhorter
Forest Supervisor, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest

8/15/17

Date



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Introduction

The Fire Management program on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest (RSF) includes aspects such as fire prevention, fuels management, and fire. To have an efficient and effective program, it is imperative that the fire prevention program implementation comes through the District Fire Management Officers (FMOs). The fire prevention program's primary goal is to provide for firefighter and public safety by addressing fire risks that threaten damage to, or loss of, valuable public resources such as timber, watershed, plant and animal species and recreational values. Many areas of the forest are interspersed with private land ownership. National Forests provides a source of revenue in the form of timber production, forest product harvest (grasses, mushrooms, boughs, etc.), ranching, mining, and recreation.

The success of preventing human-caused wildfires on the Forest is tied directly to our ability to communicate timely fire prevention information to the visitors and residents of the area. The rural and dispersed nature of populations within and near the Forest offers a unique challenge to fire prevention personnel.

The Rogue-Siskiyou National Forest covers 1.8 million acres. It is a very diverse forest in terms of topography, fuel types, weather, vegetation, public use, timber, wildlife, recreation, and mining activities. Communities adjacent to and within National Forest land are dependent on the natural resources of the area. During spring, summer, and fall months many recreational users are attracted to the Forest. During fire season the risk of wildfire increases as the numbers of visitors increase.

Historically, field fire prevention personnel have primarily conveyed fire prevention education at the local level through direct contact. Local community bulletin boards often are used to reach the rural residents. The Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest fire prevention program has a strong partnership with the Oregon Department of Forestry, CAL-FIRE, the Klamath, Umpqua and Fremont-Winema National Forests, and the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative in disseminating fire prevention information and education programs and materials.

The most effective form of fire prevention education has been found to be direct contact with forest visitors and one-on-one meetings with residents living within urban interface zones. The success of this form of education is directly tied to the amount of effort, funding and managerial support given to the fire prevention program. In the past, concern over the threat of large fires in the western United States lead to increases in funding and support through the National Fire Plan. The National Fire Plan calls for involvement by fire protection agencies with communities. Fire prevention plays a key role in delivering fire prevention education. Addressing fire risk in itself will not prevent large damaging wildfires. Coordinating fire prevention efforts with fuels education (such as fire mitigation measures homeowners can take or fire prevention for forest visitors) can have very effective results.



Purpose

The purpose of the Rogue River-Siskiyou Fire Prevention Plan is to provide guidance for the development and implementation of a fire prevention program that maintains a high level of efficiency in both time and cost. Future activities in fire prevention must be both simple and practical in order to plan, educate, and inform all people using the Forest, as well as those who live adjacent to the Forest in urban and rural areas. To be effective, efforts must be focused on causes for fires that are responsible for the greatest number of fire starts, result in the greatest acreage burned, have the potential to cause the most resource damage, have the most significant impact on the economy, and indicate increasing trends.

Mission

Provide a balanced program for planning fire prevention activities through sound risk management. Some risks are associated with threats to life and property, public and employee safety, resource values and management objectives.

Objectives

- Develop a single integrated operational plan that provides guidelines and instructions on how to manage prevention activities for the Forest's five Ranger Districts.
- Unite the Forest fire prevention efforts into a more integrated cohesive work group. This will also help facilitate working relationships with cooperators outside of the Forest.
- Identify risks, hazards and values where fire occurrence poses a threat of resource damage.
- Identify problem areas, causal factors and increasing trends in fire occurrence. Develop and implement measures targeting the reduction of human-caused fires in these areas (abandoned campfires, recreational shooting, refuse burning, use of power equipment, industrial operations, etc.)
- Prioritize and focus cost effective fire prevention activities in priority areas with the highest hazards and most values at risk from human caused fires.
- Track fire occurrence and summarize District fires by cause, type, acreage, and year.
- Address the wide variety of skills and tasks required to provide fire prevention program support. Build capacity by developing qualified personnel and develop the leadership and expertise ultimately required to provide the Forest with qualified and certified Fire Prevention personnel.
- Increase the overall effectiveness of fire prevention efforts. To increase the general public's awareness of fire management and improve attitudes towards prevention of human-caused fires.



Fire Prevention Program Scope of Work

Maintain Forest/District Prevention Plans:

- Update District Sign Plans as needed with the number of signs by size and a location map.
- Annually update the District Prevention Plan with any major changes or items such as contact lists and event calendars.
- Assist in maintaining the Forest's Fire Prevention Plan.

Maintain NFDRS and Prevention Signs:

- Fire Prevention personnel are responsible for updating fire danger rating signs ("Smokey's Arm"), fire prevention signage, and occasional permitting signs on the Forest.
- The RSF prevention sign plan will provide direction to assist in keeping poster board messages current with the changing of the seasons and specific needs such as Fourth of July, seasonal public use restrictions, and fire closures.
- Prevention signs will be repaired and maintained by fire prevention personnel, with the assistance of other fire personnel, as needed throughout the year.
- Public Use Restrictions (PURs) and closure information will be made available at the Medford supervisor's office and all district ranger stations.
- PURs and closure notices will be posted on prevention signboards entering the district's boundaries and at locations such as post offices, libraries, gas stations, and markets in nearby towns. Signboard locations are identified District Fire Prevention Plans.

Special Events:

- Participate in special events to engage larger audiences when applicable. These events include: fire prevention week activities, local community events, school programs, Medford's Pear Blossom parade, Ashland 4th of July, Grants Pass Boatnik, Fishing Derby Day, Memorial Day festivals, and other events.

School Programs:

- Participate in Team Teaching with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Co-op and Coos/Curry school districts.
- Participate in elementary school programs with "Smokey's Five Rules" at pre-school and first through fourth grade level.
- Participate in Smokey Bear and fire education school programs for older students (fifth grade through high school).

Fire Management:

- Provide assistance and expertise on fire incidents, as per red card qualifications.
- Provide staffing for fire modules as qualifications permit in times of draw down.
- Maintain fire reports and visitor contact logs.
- Update and maintain historic District fire cause records.
- Maintain vehicles in a fire ready posture during established fire season.
- Check designated and dispersed campsites for campfire compliance.

Fuels Management:

- Provide assistance in writing and implementation of prescribed fire burn plans.
- Assist in prescribed fire implementation, fire effects monitoring, and fuels sampling as qualified.
- Assist in implementing fuels projects and preparing fuels reduction project proposals.



Lookouts:

- Open and close lookouts at the beginning and end of fire season
- Provide materials and maintenance for upkeep throughout the season.
- Provide leadership to staffed positions and coordinate schedules for relief or intermittent staffing.

Meetings:

- Maintain membership in the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Co-op and attend meetings when available.
- Attend other fire prevention meetings as necessary such as Fire Adapted Communities, SW Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative, Jackson/Josephine Outreach and Education, and SW Oregon Wildfire Strategy
- Support the fire safe councils in communities such as Illinois and Applegate Valley.

Public Contacts:

- Use patrol routes to cover high priority geographical areas of each district, ideally seven days a week during periods of high fire danger.
- Increased patrol on holiday weekends, during hunting season, mushroom season and the peak of fishing season, and on special event days. The emphasis on these patrols is public contact.
- Check dispersed campsites for compliance with current restrictions.
- Make verbal contact with all forest users explaining rules and regulations.

Mass Media Contacts:

- Work with the Forest Public Affairs Officer to prepare news releases and PSA's for local newspapers, radio stations, and social media regarding fire prevention messages, fire restrictions, and prescribed fire messaging.

Fire Investigation

- Perform as a Fire Investigator in the case of suspicious or unknown fire cause events.
- Maintain fire investigation kit and all items needed for investigations.
- Provide direction to initial attack resources about their responsibilities and duties as the "first on scene" of possible investigation fires.

Law Enforcement:

- Support Forest level law enforcement with reporting, documentation, and action in the event of violations, warnings and reports.
- Maintain and update records of violations, citations and incidents.
- Testify in federal court if necessary in respect to violations and citations.
- Assist cooperating agencies such as Fish and Game, and Sheriff's Department as needed.

Special Use Permits:

- As necessary, assists in preparing hazard reduction letters to railroads power line utilities companies, permit holders, etc. prior to start of fire season.
- Inspect and follow-up for fire compliance on all special use permits during fire season such as summer homes and mining or equipment operations.



Inspect Spark Arrestors:

- Provide spark arrestor training as requested. Items to cover include: Industrial Operation Guide, Off-Highway Vehicles and Railroad Locomotives.
- Perform inspections throughout the fire season with regard to changing restriction levels and weather and fuels conditions. Coordinate with timber sale administrators and/or contract administrators to assist in checking exhaust systems on all internal combustible engines, chain-saws and small engines in woodcutting sites, timber sales and industrial operations sites.
- Check that all Off Highway Vehicles are equipped with a muffler or spark arrester mounted to the exhaust system.
- Small engines are checked for condition of screen and proper fit with no openings larger than 0.023 inch.
- Larger engines and diesels are required to have an exhaust driven turbocharger or a "Qualified Rated" spark arrester installed and properly maintained.
- Checks for prohibited modifications or by-pass exhaust between the exhaust system and the engine.

Training for Apprentices:

- Provide for the completion of required hours of prevention orientation/training to all non-converted apprentices.

Volunteers:

- Provide prevention materials and fire information to campground hosts and other volunteer employees.



Prevention Program Standards

This plan was developed through the efforts of the Forest Prevention Committee comprised of the following:

Siskiyou Mountains District Fire Prevention Technician: A.J. Panks

High Cascades District Fire Prevention Technician: Sarah Uvodich

Wild Rivers District Fire Prevention Technician: Shelly Steiner

The intent of this section is to explain forest-wide agreed upon standards for the Prevention program. In addition, there is discussion of what the program might look like in the future. It is recognized that standardization in all aspects of a prevention program across the Forest would be desirable. However, it is also recognized that this is not always realistic for such a diverse Forest. Therefore, key parties discussed protocols that could be standardized across the Forest such as vehicles, desired qualifications and 'call signs'/titles.

In the future we would like to see additional items standardized in this section such as, sign posting sizes and signboard construction in accordance with the "Wildland Fire Prevention Sign and Poster Guide".

Vehicles:

For permanent fleet vehicles, the Prevention program on this Forest follows the "USDA Slip On Unit Specifications" for Type 7 Fire Apparatus, updated February 2011. General standards are as follows:

"The self-contained slip-on fire fighting unit shall consist of a water storage tank, auxiliary engine-driven centrifugal pump, hose reel and control panel. The slip-on shall be mounted to a utility, platform or pickup bed. A canvas cover shall be included to fit the entire unit. Tank capacity, control panel location and optional foam dispenser shall be as-specified by the procuring activity."

For specific standards and specifications refer to the "USDA Slip On Unit Specifications" in the appendices of this plan or go to <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/equipment/engine-models/type-7/type-7-slip-on.pdf>. The Forest's Fleet Manager can provide updated specifications regarding prevention vehicles. It is important prevention personnel maintain a solid working relationship with the Forest's Fleet Manager.

In addition to the vehicle and pump specifications, Forest leadership has decided that permanent Prevention fleet vehicles be recognized as such by following "RLS Direction FSH 5109.16 Chapter 30, April 2015" which states

"Emergency lighting and siren equipment must only be installed on vehicles as identified in national fire vehicle specifications and these vehicles must meet applicable NFPA 1906 requirements for optical and audible warning devices and reflective striping (FSM 5126.11)."

NFPA 1906 defines the requirements for new automotive fire apparatus and trailers designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment and to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations.

For specific information and certification requirements, please refer to the direction above found on the Forest's homepage under "Fleet" or contact your fleet manager.



Prevention vs. Patrol

There is technically a difference between *prevention* and *patrol* when applying call signs and dispatching:

- “Patrol” refers to any vehicle use for fire prevention activities that has a pump and at least a 50 gallon water tank. These are often referred to as “wet” units. The implication of a *patrol unit* is that it carries water and is staffed by a person with firefighting qualifications sufficient to extinguish small fires.
- “Prevention” refers to any vehicle used for fire prevention activities that does not meet the definition of a *patrol*. This could be a pickup truck used to post fire danger signs and make visitor contacts. These are often referred to as ‘dry’ units. The implication is that this resource, while it may be staffed by highly qualified personnel, does not carry water.

SPECIFIC GOALS

- Lower the risk of human caused fires
- Support the integration of fire prevention and hazardous fuels programs
- Conduct community and Forest user information and education
- Utilize state-of-the-art prevention skills and knowledge

OPPORTUNITIES

- Incorporate fire prevention in the forefront of fire/hazardous fuels decisions
- Develop an effective and productive prevention program
- Accomplish program of work objectives
- Develop a fire prevention career ladder
- Work closely with communities
- Establish and participate in special events
- Educate the public of all ages
- Participate in the planning strategies of the hazardous fuels program
- Formalized a prevention training plan
- Seek training opportunities both internal and external

Current & Desired Staffing

At this time the Forest fire prevention program consists of:

- 1 GS-7 Fire Prevention Technician at the Siskiyou Mountains RD (PFT), PD #FS0908
- 1 GS-7 Fire Prevention Technician at the High Cascades RD (PSE 18/8), PD #FS1795
- 1 GS-7 Fire Prevention Technician at the Wild Rivers RD (PSE 18/8), PD #FS0908
- 1 GS-7 Fire Prevention Technician at the Gold Beach RD (PSE 18/8) - VACANT, PD #FS0908
- Seasonal GS-4 or 5 Fire Prevention Technicians at all districts to provide 7-day coverage, PD #FS1648
- Program oversight is provided by District Fire Management Officers and the Deputy Fire Staff-Fuels located at the Supervisor's Office (SO).

If funding was not an issue, the desired future organization would include a GS-11 Forest Fire Prevention Officer at the SO and several GS-9 District Fire Prevention Officers. Based on current funding levels, a GS-9 Forest Prevention Officer with GS-7 District Fire Prevention Technicians would be a good start.

Forest Fire Prevention Officer GS-0462-10/11 Tour: PFT PD #FS3073

PLANNING

- Oversight and management of Forest prevention program
- Coordination with State, County, local fire agencies and fire safe councils
- Prevention budget planning and coordination
- IDT member for hazard fuels reduction planning (private interface)
- Oversight and management of Forest resource protection program

IMPLEMENTATION

- Develop and maintain Forest prevention plan
- Integration and coordination of fire prevention with fuels and other resource functions
- Develop program of work and budgets
- Review and provide technical support to grants, agreements, MOU's, etc.
- Foster working relationships with communities
- Provide and/or coordinate fire prevention/fire hazard communication and education
- Qualified as Wildfire Investigation (WFI-Type I)
- Qualified as Forest Protection Officer (FPO) Level II
- Review of external fire plans, i.e. Timber Harvest Plans, Fire Safety Plans
- Performs fire information officer duties



MONITORING

- Program of work oversight
- 5110 Wildfire Prevention requirements
- 5109.18 Wildfire Prevention Handbook
- 5109.17 Fire Qualifications Handbook
- 5109.31 Wildfire cause Determination Handbook
- 5109.34 Interagency Fire Business Mgmt. Handbook
- 5309.11 Law Enforcement Handbook

REQUIRED CRITICAL SKILLS AND TRAINING

- Minimum Physical Fitness WCT level of Moderate
- Valid state and government driver's license
- Purchase card holder
- Level II FPO
- Fire Investigator Type 2
- 1st aid/CPR
- S-390 Advanced Fire Behavior
- I-400 Advanced ICS
- P-351 Advanced Wildland Fire Investigation
- P-301 Fire Prevention Planning
- Qualifications to serve as Forest Duty Officer (desired)
- Fire Wise/Fire Safe Council knowledge and skills
- Communication and presentation skills
- Knowledge of budget processes
- Knowledge of NEPA process
- Knowledge of grants, agreements, and MOU writing and processes
- S-403 Fire Information Officer

DEVELOPMENTAL

- Fire Leadership and/or L-381 Incident Leadership
- P-340 Advanced Fire Prevention
- RX-310 Fire Effects
- Investigative skills
- I-420 Command and General Staff

PLANNING

- Oversight and management of District prevention program
- Coordination with State, County, local fire agencies and fire safe councils
- Assist in developing prevention budget, planning, and coordination
- IDT member for hazard fuels reduction planning (private interface)
- Supervision of District Fire Prevention Technicians

IMPLEMENTATION

- Develop and maintain District prevention plan
- Integration and coordination of fire prevention with fuels and other resource functions
- Develop program of work
- Foster working relationships with communities
- Provide and/or coordinate fire prevention/fire hazard communication and education
- Qualified as Wildfire Investigation (WFI-Type I)
- Qualified as Forest Protection Officer (FPO) Level II
- Perform fire information officer duties and public notification of hazard abatement for fire/fuels implementation projects; i.e. smoke management, traffic management, fire safety management

MONITORING (OVERSITE)

- Program of work oversight
- 5110 Wildfire Prevention requirements
- 5109.18 Wildfire Prevention Handbook
- 5109.17 Fire Qualifications Handbook
- 5109.31 Wildfire cause Determination Handbook
- 5109.34 Interagency Fire Business Mgmt. Handbook
- 5309.11 Law Enforcement Handbook



REQUIRED CRITICAL SKILLS AND TRAINING

- Physical Fitness WCT level of Moderate
- Valid state and government driver's license
- Purchase card holder and knowledge of purchasing process
- Level II FPO
- Fire Investigator Type 2
- 1st aid/CPR certified
- S-390 Advanced Fire Behavior
- I-400 Advanced ICS
- P-351 Advanced Wildland Fire Investigation
- P-301 Fire Prevention Planning
- Working knowledge of budget and budget execution
- Incident safety management
- Fire Wise/Fire Safe Council knowledge and skills
- Communication and presentation skills
- Qualifications to serve as Duty Officer (desired)
- Public information skills
- Knowledge of grants, agreements, and MOU writing and processes

DEVELOPMENTAL

- Fireline Leadership and/or L-381 Incident Leadership
- S-404 Safety Officer
- S-390 Fire Behavior Calculations
- P-340 Advanced Fire Prevention
- RX 310 Fire Effects
- Investigative skills (Interviewing, interrogation diagrams etc.)
- Knowledge of NEPA process
- S-403 Fire Information Officer
- Appropriation Law



PLANNING

- Assist in oversight and management of District prevention program
- Coordination with State, County, local fire agencies and fire safe councils
- Assist in preparing prevention budget planning and coordination
- IDT member for hazard fuels reduction planning (private interface)
- Supervision of seasonal fire prevention personnel

IMPLEMENTATION

- Develop and maintain District prevention plan
- Integration and coordination of fire prevention with fuels and other resource functions
- Assist in development of program of work
- Foster working relationships with communities
- Provide and/or coordinate fire prevention/fire hazard communication and education
- Qualified as Wildfire Investigation (WFI-Type I)
- Qualified as Forest Protection Officer (FPO) Level II
- Perform fire information officer duties and public notification of hazard abatement for fire/fuels implementation projects; i.e. smoke management, traffic management, fire safety management
- Fire Lookouts: provide oversight, planning, scheduling, etc.

MONITORING

- Program of work oversight
- 5110 Wildfire Prevention requirements
- 5109.18 Wildfire Prevention Handbook
- 5109.17 Fire Qualifications Handbook
- 5109.31 Wildfire cause Determination Handbook
- 5109.34 Interagency Fire Business Mgmt. Handbook
- 5309.11 Law Enforcement Handbook



REQUIRED CRITICAL SKILLS AND TRAINING

- Physical Fitness WCT level of Moderate
- Valid state and government driver's license
- Purchase card holder and knowledge procurement processes
- Level II FPO
- Fire Investigator Type 2
- 1st aid/CPR
- S-390 Advanced Fire Behavior
- I-400 Advanced ICS
- P-351 Advanced Wildland Fire Investigation
- P-301 Fire Prevention Planning
- Working knowledge of budget and budget execution
- Incident safety management
- Fire Wise/Fire Safe Council knowledge and skills
- Communication and presentation skills
- Public information
- Knowledge of grants, agreements, and MOU writing and processes

DEVELOPMENTAL

- Fireline Leadership and/or L-381 Incident Leadership
- S-404 Safety Officer
- P-351 Advanced Wildland Fire Investigation
- S-390 Fire Behavior Calculations
- P-340 Advanced Fire Prevention
- RX 310 Fire Effects
- Investigative skills (Interviewing, interrogation diagrams etc.)
- Knowledge of NEPA process
- S-403 Fire Information Officer
- Appropriation Law
- Work on qualifications to be able to serve as Duty Officer



PLANNING

- Participate in daily and weekly work planning

IMPLEMENTATION

- Conduct prevention patrols for an identified geographical area
- Maintains and constructs signs according to the Sign and Poster Plan
- Provides fire safety information and education to the public
- Assists with education/engineering projects
- Provides information to the District FPO
- Assists with fire safety inspections, performs inspections when training is completed
- Fire suppression duties as needed
- Assists with fire investigations

MONITORING

- 5109.18 Wildfire Prevention Handbook
- 5109.17 Fire Qualifications Handbook
- 5109.31 Wildfire Cause Determination Handbook

REQUIRED / CRITICAL SKILLS AND TRAINING

- P-101 Introduction to Wildland Fire Prevention
- P-110 Wildland Fire Suppression Orientation
- P-140 Introduction to Fire Prevention
- P-130 Fire Cause Determination for First Responders
- Spark arrestor training
- Physical fitness arduous
- Valid State and Government Drivers License
- First Aid/CPR
- Firefighter Type 1 qualified
- Incident Commander Type 5 qualified



DEVELOPMENTAL

- Level II law enforcement /forest protection officer training
- Fire investigator Level I
- S-290 Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior
- P-151 Wildfire Origin and Cause Determination
- I-300 Intermediate ICS
- S-270 Basic Air Operations

Fire Prevention Education and Outreach

Nationwide approximately 9 out of 10 wildland fires are reported to be caused by human carelessness. This is why wildfire prevention on the RSF is one of the most important aspects of the fire management program. Prevention activities are accomplished by fire prevention personnel across the forest through public outreach and awareness, school visits by Smokey Bear, and other public education programs. Aggressive wildland fire prevention programs have been proven to reduce the occurrence of unwanted human caused fires. The Prevention Program provides the community with a variety of educational programs, materials and information.

Smokey Bear

To understand how Smokey Bear became associated with forest fire prevention, we must go back to World War II. On December 7, 1941, Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor. The following spring in 1942, a Japanese submarine surfaced near the coast of Southern California and fired a salvo of shells that exploded on an oil field near Santa Barbara, very close to the Los Padres National Forest. Americans throughout the country were shocked by the news that the war had now been brought directly to the American mainland. There was concern that further attacks could bring a disastrous loss of life and destruction of property. There was also a fear that enemy incendiary shells exploding in the forests of the Pacific Coast could easily set off numerous raging forest fires. With experienced firefighters and other able-bodied men engaged in the armed forces, the home communities had to deal with the forest fires as best they could. Protection of these forests became a matter of national importance, and a new idea was born. If people could be urged to be more careful, perhaps some of the fires could be prevented. With this in mind, the Forest Service organized the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign with the help of the Wartime Advertising Council.

Posters and slogans were created by the War Advertising Council, including "Forest Fires Aid the Enemy", and "Our Carelessness, Their Secret Weapon." By using catchy phrases, colorful posters and other fire prevention messages, the Advertising Council suggested that people could prevent accidental fires and help win the war.

American Icon

Smokey Bear is America's wildfire prevention icon. He has educated generations of Americans about their role in wildfire prevention. Created in 1944, the Smokey Bear Wildfire Prevention campaign is the longest running public service advertising campaign in U.S. History.

The campaign's original catch phrase was "Smokey Says – Care Will Prevent 9 out of 10 Forest Fires." In 1947 it was changed to "Remember... Only YOU Can Prevent Forest Fires." Most recently, in 2001, it was again modified to "Only You Can Prevent Wildfires" in response to a massive outbreak of wildfires in natural areas other than forests. The term "wildfire" applies to any unwanted, unplanned, uncontrolled outdoor fire.



Despite the campaign's success over half a decade, wildfire prevention still remains one of the most important campaigns impacting our country's awareness of Smokey's message, which is as relevant today as it was in 1944.

Fire Prevention Activities

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

By encouraging good habits of wildfire prevention at an early age, children become very aware of why we must be careful with our outdoor activities and how to prevent wildfires. Children take the message home and help remind parents to prevent wildfires.

The intent of conducting quality school programs is to stress fire prevention and fire safety in a cooperative effort with other local agencies. Annual spring programs are presented at the elementary schools throughout the Rogue Valley and on the coast in Coos and Curry counties. Local cooperators the RSF Works with include: the Oregon Dept. of Forestry, City and County Fire Districts, and volunteer fire departments.

It has been found that classroom presentations are most effective if the number of children present is kept relatively small. This gives more individual attention and creates fewer distractions. Grades are often combined for these sessions, and it is beneficial to keep the age range as close as possible. The delivery of the specific message is adjusted to fit the age of the audience. Primary grades (K-2nd) tend to learn by participating and being involved in activities. Intermediate grades (3rd-6th) tend to be receptive scholars who are easily influenced by presentations.

Reaching out to junior high school aged students has always been a challenge. The majority of this group has heard the fire prevention message numerous times throughout their school career. By raising the awareness of fire's role in nature, and the differences between wildfire and prescribed fire, there is an opportunity to stress the fire prevention message in a new way. Junior high students tend to react better to an educational message that relates directly to them. Citing and working off of local fires they may have heard about is the best way to get their attention.

The opportunity to present at local area High Schools during a spring career fair is a good setting to answer questions about wildland fire and promotes the Forest Service in general. It also offers a roundabout way to promote fire prevention within the fire management program.

SIGNAGE

Fire prevention signing will be accomplished according to the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest Sign Plan, Forest Service Manual 7160, the Standards for Forest Service Signs and Posters (EM-7100-15) and the Wildfire Prevention Handbook 4, NFES 1818.

A well located sign can deliver a variety of messages during the course of the year, and do so in a very cost effective manner. Care must be taken to ensure the signs are located so they are easily read, chosen to deliver the proper message and quickly changed to meet the changing conditions. Generally there are three types of fire prevention signing messages:

- **General Awareness** – messages influence personal attitudes and opinions but have little influence on personal behavior. These posters are an indirect program tool. An example of a general awareness poster is the illustration of Smokey Bear that reads “Help Prevent Wildfires”.



- **Regulatory or Prohibitive** – messages are focused on public restrictions or closures. These posters state certain activities are restricted or specific actions are required prior to the activity. An example of a regulatory poster is picturing a dirt bike with the words “Spark Arrester Required”. Regulatory posters also accomplish part of the subpart B posting requirements in 36 CFR 261.51. The code requires each prohibition to be displayed “in such locations and manner as to reasonably bring the prohibition to the attention of the public”. An example of a prohibitive poster pictures a campfire with a slash through it.
- **Educational Messages**— are designed to specifically influence personal behavior while engaged in some activity on the forest. Messages are tailored to specific fire occurrence problems on the forest and are posted in or near the problem occurrence area. An example is the poster that informs people what is used to extinguish fires using written words and pictures of a shovel and bucket. Where applicable, it is allowable to mix general fire prevention posters with specific action posters. “Wildfire destroys trees” followed by “Drown your campfire” elicits a positive tone to the reader.

PUBLIC DISPLAYS

The RSF makes an effort to participate in a variety of available opportunities with fire prevention exhibits at fairs, parades, home shows, sportsman’s shows, special gatherings, FireWise celebrations, school field days etc. The exhibits should be planned in advance and include consideration for staffing the booth.

A listing of all fairs, parades, social activities, etc. that a district area annually attends will be included in the individual District Prevention Plans.

PUBLIC CONTACTS

The single most effective means of delivering the prevention message is a personal contact. Unfortunately it isn’t always possible (or practical) to contact every forest user or resident in your area. Still, an attempt to make as many personal contacts as possible is a worthwhile goal. Every Prevention officer should look professional and take the responsibility to make personal prevention contacts whenever an opportunity presents itself.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEDIA RELEASES

Advertising using outlets such as television, radio, print and social media are an effective means of reaching a large population base with a targeted message. Well-timed press releases to these help make the public aware of wildfire problems in the Area.

With the help and partnership of other government agencies and affiliations in SW Oregon, the RSF prevention program shall utilize premade Public Service Announcements and also diligently focus on delivering messages for fire information, restrictions, closures, and awareness.



News Media:

All prevention messages dispersed to the general public need to be coordinated through the Forest PIO/PAO. The following need to be considered before fire prevention news releases are sent:

- Which news media sources are the most effective for the targeted audience.
- The type/content of media releases anticipated. Many can be prepared well in advance.
- Tentative time schedule for public service announcements. For example, May/June for debris burning, Fourth of July for fireworks, and July/August for campfire restrictions.
- Any opportunities for interviews or award announcements should be taken advantage of.
- Paid advertising can be tailored to reach a wide segment of our public, or can be aimed at a very narrow audience. Unlike public service announcements and news releases, paid advertising brings the assurance that your message will be delivered at the desired date and time needed to ensure effective delivery.

Public Use Restrictions

Public Use Restrictions (PURs) are aimed at the general public, recreationalists and forest visitors. The intent of these restrictions is to limit activities that are known to result in human-caused fires, especially in more hazardous areas. Regulated activities can include: smoking, driving vehicles off of road systems, building campfires, use of internal combustion engines, welding, or using cutting torches. Restrictions are put in place using a Forest Order, and are directly tied to the CFRs. Public Use Restrictions should be based on current and expected conditions, rising risk and the potential for human-caused wildfires. As conditions change, PURs can be increased, lowered or rescinded. In extreme cases, closures may occur.

Exceptions

Exceptions appear commonly in the system of PURs and *may* include a list of sites that are excluded from the order. Excluded sites should be listed in the order and a map of the site(s) provided. While exemptions may be perceived to add flexibility or additional options to restricted/limited activities, they can also be a source of confusion, inconsistency and/or detail that challenges the public's ability to clearly comprehend the orders intent. (refer to Appendix C)

Exemptions

Exemptions should be managed and mitigated according to risks and benefits. The restrictions/orders need to progressively focus on those members of the public and activities over which there is the least amount of active control. This will frequently mean that activities of the public should be restricted before activities occurring under contract or permit are restricted or reach the same level of restriction. The rationale used by authorized officers for granting or denying exemptions needs to be documented in writing. Exemptions will be authorized through an entry/activity permit.



Campfire Restrictions

Campfire restrictions limit the ability of a recreational user to build, maintain, attend or use a campfire or stove fire (including a charcoal fire) in developed or dispersed sites managed by the relevant agency. Exceptions need to be identified by facility/campground name.

Dispersed – campfires are prohibited in undeveloped or dispersed areas.

Developed – campfires are prohibited in all developed sites managed by the agency/agencies implementing the restrictions.

Developed with no campground host – campfires are prohibited in dispersed sites described above and in developed sites without a full-time campground host.

Smoking

Where smoking is considered an ignition risk, it may be prohibited. General language in Forest Service (FS) PURs/closure orders limits smoking to within an enclosed vehicle or building, a designated campground, while standing in a cleared area of a specific size, while in a boat floating in the water, or while standing in the water.

Example: Forest Service language also includes the provision: “while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is cleared of all flammable material.”

Motorized Vehicle Travel

Travel limitations may be implemented in stages, as risk rises leading to additional PURs, or not at all. General language for travel includes:

Example: Operating any type of motor vehicle off National Forest System Roads, except when operating in compliance with travel management rule and the Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) pursuant to 36 CFR § 261.13 and 36 CFR §261.56.

OHV Travel

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) travel is also part of the motorized vehicle public use restrictions. Decisions need to be made about which areas are closed and which areas may remain open to use. These areas should be described by name and/or geographically (i.e. trail numbers). Exceptions are generally for designated OHV play areas and certain trails where OHV use is seen to not have a significant potential for causing a wildfire.

Parking

In addition to travel, PURs may address where vehicles may be parked either temporarily during the day or overnight. Typical language addresses the parking site conditions or provides a distance from roadway limit, such as:

Example: Possessing or using a motor vehicle on National Forest System roads, except when parking in an area devoid of vegetation within 10 feet of the roadway; and except for parking overnight in Forest Service developed campgrounds and trailheads.



Equipment and Other Operations

Based on an evaluation of risk and casual fire factors, the Fire Staff Officer may recommend PURs for equipment and operations not regulated by the Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL) System. Here specific types of equipment, mandatory fire precautions and/or the time of day that equipment/activities could be engaged. These types of restrictions address:

- Use of explosives
- Operating a chainsaw, generator or equipment powered by an internal combustion engine
- Welding or operating an acetylene or other torch with open flame

Wilderness

Because the RSF shares several wilderness areas with other Forests, PURs need to be coordinated with neighboring units (the Umpqua NF, Fremont-Winema NF, Klamath NF, Six Rivers NF, BLM, etc.). Implementing PURs within the wilderness may include the following:

- No campfires
- No Smoking (smoking is prohibited away from a motor vehicle, except or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable material).
- Gas Fuel Stoves Only – no open fires or biomass stoves
- PURs will be posted at all trailheads by Fire Prevention Technicians, Fire Prevention Officers (FPOs), Field/Wilderness Rangers and Recreation Technicians.

Enforceable fire restrictions and emergency closures can reduce the possibility of human-caused wildfires occurring during periods of seasonal drought, when wildfires seriously threaten life, property and resources.

Industrial Precaution Levels (IFPL)

In the Pacific Northwest the IFPL system applies to woods workers and other industrial forest users. IFPLs regulate all spark-emitting devices used during contracted or permitted activities on federal, state and private lands. Industrial Operations are those that require a contract (timber sales, road maintenance, trail maintenance, silvicultural operations, fuel reduction, firewood gathering, etc.) and in so signing the contract agree to abide by the IFPL provisions. On the Rogue River-Siskiyou these restrictions are applied during fire season (typically June–October) when the risk of large fires is greatest.

To the extent possible, IFPL restrictions between agencies should be coordinated and implemented similarly for the same fire Danger Rating Areas. Some industrial restrictions are unique by agency and based on different guidelines dependent upon statutes, rules, or policy. Finding the middle ground and coordinating implementation/notification processes between partners is the preferred operational standard for public benefit.

The IFPL system does allow for waivers of IFPL restrictions when localized conditions depart from broader geographic criteria, or if the operator is able to demonstrate that they can mitigate the risk of wildfire from their operations (extra fire watch, firefighting equipment on site, etc.). The basic principal is that the Agency will not accept additional risk by granting a waiver.



Industrial Precaution Levels

Note: The Oregon Department of Forestry revised their IFPL requirements in May of 2017. The Forest Service has not yet adopted those changes. The following are the IFPL definitions for the Forest Service for 2017:

- I. **Closed Season** — Fire Season Requirements Are In Effect. A Fire Watch/ Security is required at this and all higher levels unless otherwise waived.

- II. **Partial Hoot-owl** —The following may operate only between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M. local time:
 - Power saws except at loading sites;
 - Cable yarding;
 - Blasting;
 - Welding or cutting of metal.

- III. **Partial Shutdown** —The following are prohibited except as indicated:
 - Cable yarding - except that gravity operated logging systems employing non-motorized carriages may operate between 8 P.M. and 1 P.M. when all blocks and moving lines are suspended 10 feet above the ground except the line between the carriage and the chokers.
 - Power saws - except power saws may be used at loading sites and on tractor/skidder operations between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M.In addition, the following are permitted to operate between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M. local time:
 - Tractor, skidder, feller-buncher, forwarder, or shovel logging operations where tractors, skidders or other equipment with a blade capable of constructing fireline are immediately available to quickly reach and effectively attack a fire start;
 - Mechanized loading or hauling of any product or material;
 - Blasting;
 - Welding or cutting of metal;
 - Any other spark emitting operation not specifically mentioned.

- IV. **General Shutdown:** All operations are prohibited.

Sign Program

An efficient and cost effective sign program is a key component of the Forest's prevention program. Fire prevention posters and signs are used to promote wildfire prevention awareness and education, and to provide notice of public use restrictions due to high or extreme fire danger. The following will define the principles and guidelines of the Sign Program.

Sign Placement

The following factors will be used to select sign locations:

- Entry points to contiguous blocks of forest lands
- Frequently used travel routes
- Consultation with long time District employees
- Identification of heavily used recreation sites
- Determining appropriate locations of organizational bulletin boards for recreational sites.

Signs located along Department of Transportation (DOT) controlled roadways must comply with DOT regulations including location, approvals, construction, and permitting when applicable.

The Forest has an extensive system of wildfire prevention bulletin boards and signs maintained, and patrolled by the Fire Prevention Technician and other fire management personnel. The District Fire Prevention Technician will provide an inventory of posters and coordinate the posting of appropriate messages.

General Messages

- One Careless Moment-Prevent Wildfires
- Wanted-Your Campfire Dead Out!
- Put it Out...Every Spark Dead Out
- Cutting Trees Permit Required



Seasonal Messages

- No Fireworks
- Fire Restrictions
- Public Use Restrictions
- Fire restrictions-No vehicles Off Road
- Fire Restrictions Now in Effect-No Campfires, No Charcoal Grills, Stove OK
- Fire Restrictions Now in Effect-No Campfires, No Charcoal Grills, No Stove



Sign Design

The Forest utilizes multiple bulletin board size signs. Metal signs will be built to replace aging wooden signs. According to the Wildland Fire Prevention Sign and Poster Guide bulletin board size signs:

- Are economical (approx. \$100/sign).
- Can be assembled and installed by district personnel
- Have varying longevity, depending on the materials used (metal vs. wood)
- Simple maintenance

Birdhouse styles signs will be constructed with wood material in reference to the Wildfire Prevention Sign Guide.

Ordering or Creating Posters

Posters will be inventoried twice a year (bi-annually), on each district, once prior to fire season and again at the end of fire season. Sign condition surveys and accurate poster counts will be performed as needed. An inventory count will be available for review in the poster storage area of the fire warehouse, and an electronic copy will be housed in the O-drive. Posters can be ordered or created using only agency approved logos and symbols. Fire Prevention Officers will keep a master copy of logos and symbols approved for agency use. Signs that are created are to be approved by the FPT and District Ranger prior to use in the field. Posters can be ordered from the following source:

Unicor Sign Factory, (805)735-6211; fax (805) 735-4507. Fax order to UNICOR and follow up by phone to confirm receipt and provide payment information. Information and ordering can be found at: <http://www.unicor.gov>

Sign Installation

Signs will be installed in accordance with the Wildland Fire Prevention Sign and Poster Guide. Posts will be installed to an adequate depth to provide sturdy surfaces upon which to affix posters. To facilitate readability, new signs may be slightly towards the road during installation. Vegetation will be cleared so sign is easily seen from road.

Removal

Carefully remove all staples when replacing or removing a poster. This will allow the new poster to lie flat against the backing and it will remain as placed until you change the poster at a later date. Return the old poster to the district poster cache. If removing the sign frame refer to heavy lifting JHA.



Maintenance

- Image is very important to the Forest Service. All prevention signs on the Forest are to be kept in good repair. Damaged signs need to be fixed properly in a timely manner. Sign boards are to be painted as needed.
- Immediately replace posters that have been defaced or otherwise damaged. Replace posters when they are no longer needed or when the message is no longer applicable and timely.
- Seasonal "No Fireworks" posters will be in place one week prior to July 4th and will be removed one week after this holiday weekend, unless special circumstances interfere with posting.
- Public use restrictions posters will be in place to accurately reflect the status of any PURs and will be promptly removed when the order is rescinded.
- Remove small saplings, tree branches, brush, tall grasses and other obstacles from around signs that obstruct the visibility or detract from the poster message.
- Restore all signs to optimum conditions when applicable. Utilized only Forest Service brown colored paint, and maintain a three foot perimeter around all signs down to mineral soil.

Appropriate Messages

District sign plans contain a separate page for each sign location. Included on each page is a list of the appropriate posters for that site based on the use and targeted audience. This makes it easier to update postings at each site by an interdisciplinary workforce such as prevention and engine personnel, other District personnel, or volunteers (i.e. campground host). The list of appropriate posters includes the UNICOR catalog reference number. Sign information is divided by numbered tabs that coincide with the number of the sign. There is an information/data sheet, a picture of the sign, and a map of the sign location. These pages are used to locate, post, and maintain the signs during the fire season. Each page specifies which poster to place at that particular location and when to do the posting. The pages also are useful for documenting vandalism and generating action plans which would reflect any major maintenance revisions or improvements.

Methodology / Individual Pages for Each Sign

Sign applicability was determined by using the national template: Sign Inventory Data Sheet: from the Wildfire Prevention Sign and Poster Guide PMS 469/NFES 2753, July 2005 edition. Individual pages were developed for each sign to create an effective and manageable program. Each sign contains information relative to that sign and its location.

- GPS coordinates were collected for each sign using handheld units. Coordinates taken in Degree, Minutes, and Seconds (D/M/S): WGS84/NAD83 format.
- Use the 1:50,000K Series map and display the GPS coordinates in the D/M/S, WGS 84/NAD 83 format.
- Photographs were taken with a digital camera, transferred into the computer and pasted into their individual template pages.



Individual Sign Pages for Each Sign

Sign information is divided by numbered tabs that coincide with the number of the sign. There is an information/data sheet, a picture of the sign, and a map of the sign location. These pages are used to locate, post, and maintain the signs during the fire season. Each page specifies which poster to place at that particular location and when to do the posting. The pages also are useful for documenting vandalism and generating action plans which would reflect any major maintenance revisions or improvements.

Fire Investigation, Special Use Permits & Inspections

It is extremely important that only qualified wildland fire investigators, properly equipped, be utilized for fire investigations. All human-caused or suspected human-caused fires will be investigated. Law enforcement, on availability, will be dispatched with the fire investigator to assist in case needs, crowd control, evidence gathering, and investigator safety.

The District Prevention Technician, if qualified, will be the initial investigator. If, during the investigation, there is a need for an additional investigator, one will be ordered through dispatch.

- The fire investigation assignment will take priority over other duties until completed.
- Law Enforcement will be consulted on case needs for possible claims litigation.
- District initial attack personnel will be familiar with their responsibilities to assist with fire investigations.

Basic procedures for initial attack: Module leaders should carry and know contents of "Wildfire Determination Handbook," as it relates to their duties. The DFMO will be responsible for insuring compliance with investigator/initial attack requirements.

Enforcement

Forest Service Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) are responsible for enforcing laws on the Forest. Because their jobs involve visitor contacts and patrolling, fire prevention personnel may encounter violations of laws and Forest orders. Prevention personnel are reminded that:

- Prompt, professional enforcement will be taken when necessary. Recognize when a LEO needs to be involved. Don't over-step your authority or put yourself in a dangerous situation.
- All law enforcement follow-up action will be taken only by authorized personnel and in a manner that is safe to both parties and in conformance with FSM 5300, regional, forest, and district law enforcement plans.
- State fire laws, not covered by regional order, will be enforced only by those designated.
- All law enforcement follow-up action will be coordinated through the forest law enforcement office.



Special Use Permits & Inspections

Forest Service policy states that all special uses on Forest lands will be managed in a manner that protects natural resource values, public health and safety, and is consistent with the land and resource management plans. In general, permits are necessary for any activity that requires the forest to be altered in any way. A Special Use Authorization is a permit, term permit, temporary permit, lease, or easement that grants rights or privileges of occupancy or use with specified terms and conditions on National Forest land. The occupancy and use may be for a one-day event such as a wedding or bicycle race, or many years for major activities such as a ski resort permit. The role of Prevention in Special Use Permitting has two functions: the first is to give prevention personnel an opportunity to help create guidelines and protocols regarding fire preparedness and fire restrictions that the permittee must follow; the second is for prevention personnel to perform inspections throughout the season to assure permit holders are abiding to fire regulations. The following is a list of some of the activities that would typically require a Special Use Permit:

Recreation

- Outfitter and guide services (fishing, hunting, river, wilderness)
- Placer mining

Public Events

- Weddings
- Group gatherings (festivals, parades, demonstrations)
- Markers & Monuments (historical markers, roadside markers, summit markers, etc.)
- Races, athletic events, youth groups, etc.



Commercial Activities

- Ski Areas
- Boat docks, wharfs, and marinas
- Resorts and lodging services
- Organized / private camps
- Guide services (rafting, hunting, adventure)

Resource collection (forest product permits)

- Firewood cutting
- Mushroom picking
- Pine cone / bough collection
- Native plants & grasses

Leases & Easements

- Summer homes
- Grazing permits
- Right-of-ways (powerlines, railroads, pipelines)



Industrial Interests

- Manufacturing
- Timber harvest & processing
- Mineral exploration
- Commercial filming, photography, etc.

Incident / Event Reporting

Incident Reporting will be standardized throughout the Forest in accordance to the Forest Service Manual 5300.

FSM 5340.3 - Policy

“Forest officers shall report all violations of law and regulations on or affecting National Forest System (NFS) lands, facilities, or users whether or not the violator is known. Follow the specific reporting procedures set forth in the unit’s approved law enforcement plan.

Use the Law Enforcement and Investigations Management Attainment Reporting System (LEIMARS) to report and track all violations of law and regulations reported by forest officers and all felony and serious misdemeanor cases.

Use LEIMARS to report all violations of law and regulations and incidents which could result in claims for or against the Government related to the NFS.”

5341 - PROCEDURES

“Forest officers shall report all known violations of law or regulations by completing the appropriate forms. After completing the forms, enter the information relating to all incidents (criminal, civil, and administrative) into the LEIMARS. Available forms include:

- *Law Enforcement Violation Notice, form FS-5300-4 (printed form)*
- *Law Enforcement Incident Report/Warning Notice, form FS-5300-1, page 1, Warning Notice (printed form)*
- *Law Enforcement Incident Report/Warning Notice, form FS-5300-1, page 2, Incident Report (printed form)*
- *Report of Investigation, form FS-5300-24a*
- *Supplemental Incident Report, form FS-5300-22 (addendum to the FS-5300-1)*
- *Supplemental Incident Report – Controlled Substance Activity, FS-5300-2a (addendum to the FS-5300-1)”*

5342 - STATISTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTS

“Statistical law enforcement reports are the foundation for analyzing violation and enforcement problems. The statistical analysis provides information for program planning, program changes, and management decisions that can have a positive result on violation prevention, vandalism, theft, resource damage, and public protection.”



5342.1 - Report Forms

“Law enforcement statistical reports are based on information reported using various law enforcement forms, including the forms identified in FSM 5341 and form FS-5300-5, Law Enforcement Activity Report.

See FSH 5309.11, *Law Enforcement Handbook*, for instructions on completing these forms. Instructions for completing the FS-5300-1 and FS-5300-4, *Law Enforcement Incident Report/Warning Notice and Law Enforcement Violation Notice forms* are available at: http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/im/forms/fs_forms/index.htm”

5342.2 - Law Enforcement and Investigations Management Attainment Reporting System

“The Law Enforcement and Investigations Management Attainment Reporting System (LEIMARS) can provide all data contained on the Incident Record/Warning Notice, form FS-5300-1; Law Enforcement Violation Notice, form FS-5300-4; Supplemental Incident Report - Controlled Substance Activity, form FS-5300-2a; and Report of Investigation, form FS-5300-24a.

The LEIMARS provides data in almost any combination desired, as shown in the following examples:

1. All law violations reported on National Forest System lands.
2. Value of resource or property damage.
3. Court disposition.
4. Amount of restitution to the Government.
5. Value of property stolen and recovered.
6. The number of violation notices, warning notices, and incident reports issued.
7. Number and status of case investigations, including case update information, individual suspect and defendant status and sentencing.

The system can provide a summary sheet of this information as it relates to a particular geographic location or forest officer number. The system can also summarize activity based on, but not limited to, incident type, incident retrieval code, Federal and/or State offense code, and/or value of controlled substances seized. For additional information see the LEIMARS User Guide.

The LEIMARS contains a case tracking section which provides retrievable data in almost any combination desired for cases involving felony or serious misdemeanor violations.”

Education Activity Reporting (NICE)

Across the nation, dedicated Forest Service employees and their partners conduct a diverse range of programs that help children and visitors learn about the nation's forests and grasslands. For more than one hundred years, we have been providing interpretive services, ranger talks, summer outdoor work opportunities, and educational programs such as Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl.



NICE

The **N**ational **I**nformation for **C**onservation **E**ducation (*NICE*) database is the primary way in which the Forest Service tracks and monitors programs and activities in conservation education across the nation. This online, searchable database of education programs is a terrific clearinghouse for finding programs and resources that connect children with nature and educate them about forest management and the role they can play.

The Rogue River-Siskiyou has adopted this reporting database system and will continue to evaluate our success at reaching out to our young community members and forest visitors. For further information please visit the website at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/conservationeducation/about/accomplishment-reporting>

FIRESTAT Reporting

Purpose

The Individual Wildland Fire Report, Form FS-5100-29, provides timely statistical data and information for both administrative purposes and managers to use in making land and resource management decisions. The report is a record of fire occurrence, related fire behavior conditions, and the suppression actions taken by management. It is a building block for the historical data base from which other reports can be derived and analyses completed. Use for future fire and land and resource management analysis underscores the critical importance of complete and accurate fire reports. The Fire Statistics System (FIRESTAT) is the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service application used to electronically enter information for the Individual Wildland Fire Report (Form FS-5100-29) and store it in the application on the National Fire and Aviation Management Web (FAMWEB) Database, housed at the National Information Technology Center (NITC) in Kansas City, Missouri. FIRESTAT is used to enter, update, and delete the required data on the Individual Wildland Fire Report. The historical and current year data is stored in the FAMWEB Database.



Reporting Standards

Report standards (FSM5180) dictate the timeframes by which reports should be entered and are as follows:

1. Within 10 days of the discovery date, initiate the fire report in FIRESTAT and complete to the extent that reporting data is stable.
2. Within 10 days after the fire's management strategy is met, enter the acreage and Firecode data.
3. Within 10 days of being declared "out," document and complete the report, including approval.

Complete and accurate data should be entered no later than January 15 of the year after discovery, regardless of whether or not the fire is declared out (see Field 23. Fire Out Date/Time in FIELD INSTRUCTIONS below). As stated in FSM 5180, District Rangers are responsible for "preparing a complete and accurate report". This responsibility is typically delegated to the District Fire Management Officer. Accordingly, the Ranger should determine preparer and approver guidelines.

Fire Assessment Area Plan

The RSF Fire Prevention Plan is designed as an operational plan to assist in determining strategies to reduce the number of human-caused fires. Wildfire prevention activities will be directed toward activities that tend to result in ignitions that pose the greatest potential to cause unacceptable damage or losses. Problems or potential problems must be identified in order to properly direct prevention efforts.

The first phase of analysis is the assessment of the following components, which help identify and prioritize the prevention program of work.

Risk: is defined as “the chance of fire starting as determined by the presence and activity of causative agents” (NWCG Glossary of Terminology). Risks are those uses or human activities, which have the potential to result in a wildland fire ignition. After assessing the risks within an area, it is helpful to look at the historical fires to validate the assessment. Historical fire occurrence alone, however, is not always an accurate reflection of the risks in an area. When assessing the risk of a given area only the risk should be examined.

Hazard: is defined as “any real or potential condition that can cause injury, illness or death of personnel, or damage to, or loss of equipment or property” (NWCG Glossary of Terminology). The objective in examining hazards is to determine the potential for a large fire to result from a human caused ignition. This can be more simply put as determining the degree of difficulty in suppressing a fire once it is ignited. It is important to examine hazards independently from other factors.

Values to be Protected: “includes property, structures, physical improvements, natural and cultural resources, community infrastructure, and economic, environmental and social values” (NWCG Glossary of Terminology).

Once Risks, Hazards and Values are evaluated, it is possible to determine when, where and how to implement effective fire prevention programs. By comparing an area’s potential for ignition (Risk), its potential to burn after ignited (Hazards), and the values which are threatened by wild land fires (Values), a fire assessment plan can be prepared. This plan will concentrate on the highest priority wild land fire prevention problems. It may not be necessary to have an extensive prevention effort in an area with a number of Risks if the hazard is minimal or if the Values threatened are not high. In contrast, it is important to have a comprehensive effort in an area where there is substantial Risk, high Hazard and high Values threatened.

Risks, Hazards, and Values are three distinctly different components and they must be assessed independently with no attempt to blend or combine any of them. For each component, a relative of HIGH, MODERATE, or LOW is assigned within each Administrative Area.

The following information is useful when conducting an assessment:

- History of human-caused fire occurrence.
- Current and anticipated staffing.
- Previous Wildland Fire Prevention Plans.
- Information from Resources Specialists and Fire Management personnel.
- Previously identified Risks



Risk

Assessing the level of Risk consists of evaluating the potential for wildland fire ignition. Consideration at this time is not given to how or if a fire would spread or burn once ignited. Concentrations of lightning and human activities that could start fires are identified. The following are some of the types of "Risks" found on the this forest:

Industrial Operations

Timber operations
Construction projects
Road maintenance
Power lines
Agricultural
Railroads
Pipelines
Forest product gathering

Recreation

Developed campgrounds
Dispersed recreation
Water based activities
Hunting & Fishing
OHV-Off Road Vehicles
Sightseeing
Hikers
School Groups

Information gathered during the assessment process allows for prevention actions to be designed so that they will be more effective in reducing undesirable losses from fire. Risk can be effectively treated several ways:

- Restrictions or closures can be used to limit activities in specific areas.
- Education and awareness through personnel contacts, media messages, signing, etc., can be used to reduce the potential of ignitions.
- Enforcement actions can modify behavior and prevent ignitions. Examples might include enforcing debris burning restrictions or spark arrester requirements. Using prevention actions, a risk rating of high may be reduced to medium or low.
- Hazard can also be effectively treated and the hazard component for an area may be reduced from high to medium, for example. Fuel reduction, vegetative modification and creating defensible space are effective methods to treat the hazard compartment.

Historical fire occurrence information tells us what fire causes our prevention actions should target. For example, prevention actions targeting incendiary fires should be primarily enforcement related rather than educational (signing, etc.).

Other Fire Risks

- Transportation corridors
- Debris / slash burning
- Fireworks
- Shooting / target areas
- Children (matches)
- Incendiary devices, arson
- Fuel wood cutting
- Cultural activities
- Wildland Urban Interface (by far our greatest increase in fire risk over the last decade)



Hazards

“Hazard” is used to describe the relationship between fuels and topography and should not be confused with how hazard is defined in others disciplines. Factors such as fuel type (grass, bush or timber), amount of fuel (heavy, medium or light) and the terrain are evaluated when establishing Hazard areas.

The assessment identifies areas like fire behavior based on fuels and topography. Three rating levels are used on the Forest: Low, Moderate and High.

Values

Assessing “Values” is a subjective process, which utilizes an interdisciplinary approach. Values are viewed as areas or issues where wildland fire would be unacceptable. Areas of obvious value are labeled high. Other areas, which have some value, but are less in relative comparison, are labeled as Moderate. The remainder is considered Low.

Values used for the assessment include:

Watershed	Wild and Scenic Rivers
Cultural/Historical	Fish/Wildlife Habitat
Soils/Minerals	Visual Resources
Scenic Byways	Life
Recreation Areas	Wilderness
View Sheds	Air Sheds
Timber/Forest Products	Improvements
Political/Social	Back Country By-Ways
Commercial Development	Riparian

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is defined as “the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes and area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire” (NWCG Glossary of Terminology). A buffer is usually applied around structures. As with most other National Forests, the Rouge River-Siskiyou NF has a significant amount of WUI within and adjacent to it’s borders. The major high use recreation river corridors are the Rogue, Applegate and Illinois Rivers.

Risks:

- Trash and vegetation burning (backyard burning).
- Recreation use, both in developed campgrounds and dispersed areas, including campfires and smoking.
- Communities within the interface; i.e. residences, businesses, outbuildings.
- River use by recreationists, special use permittees, and communities.
- Children playing with incendiary devices in areas of high hazard.
- Use of improper or no spark arrestor on equipment such as internal combustion engines like chainsaws, off road vehicles, other equipment used off roads.
- Powerlines and pipelines



Hazards:

- Burning in locations where flammable vegetation is within easy reach, which includes overhanging branches, trash and debris, fine fuels, and ground litter which can become a hazard due to inadequate clearance.
- The accumulation of grasses, duff, and leaf litter from an inadequately cleared campfire area causes increased hazard.
- Trash, debris, and fine fuels around structures. Woodpiles stacked against buildings. Dry vegetation and trash not cleared from property.
- Dry vegetation around power poles, under powerlines, and in pipeline right-of-ways.
- Roads that have grass, pine needle, and leaf litter that has not been graded off raises the hazard for vehicles.
- Dry vegetation in woodcutting areas and other locations where internal combustion engines are in operation.

Values:

- Human life
- Private property, infrastructure, and natural resources
- Government property, infrastructure, and natural resources

Objective:

- To lower the number human-caused fires within the urban interface through education, patrolling, and enforcement.

Firewise

The Forest works with cooperators on a national public awareness program called Firewise. Firewise is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic fires. This involves working with Prevention Partners and the local community. Public involvement is key to the success of the program. WUI areas are rapidly growing and it is not realistic to expect that fire departments will have the resources (and funding) needed to protect every structure in the WUI as they would in a city. When choosing to live in flammable ecosystems, landowners must take the initiative to take measures to protect their own property.

About the Firewise Communities Program

NFPA's Firewise Communities Program encourages local solutions for safety by involving homeowners in taking individual responsibility for preparing their homes from the risk of wildfire. Firewise is a key component of Fire Adapted Communities – a collaborative approach that connects all those who play a role in wildfire education, planning and action with comprehensive resources to help reduce risk. The program is co-sponsored by the USDA Forest Service, the US Department of the Interior, and the National Association of State Foresters.

To save lives and property from wildfire, NFPA's Firewise Communities program teaches people how to adapt to living with wildfire and encourages neighbors to work together and take action now to prevent losses. We all have a role to play in protecting ourselves and each other from the risk of wildfire. To find more information about Firewise Communities and programs visit <http://www.firewise.org/>



APPENDIX A**Fire Prevention Cooperators Contact List**

Name	Agency/Dept.	Title	Phone 1
Eric Hensel	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Fire Staff Officer	541-618-2100
Rob Budge	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Deputy Fire Staff- Fuels	541-618-2102
Andrew Panks	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Prevention Technician	541-899-3877
Shelly Steiner	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Prevention Technician	541-592-4091
Sarah Uvodich	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Prevention Technician	541-560-3424
Michael Gavlik	Rogue River Fire District 1	Capt. Firefighter/ Paramedic	541-582-4411
Mike Shaw	Rural Metro Fire Department		541-474-1218 Ext. 595
Kara Baylog	OSU Extension Service	Citizen Fire Academy/ Forestry Edu Program Asst	541-776-7371
Michelle Johnson	Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal	Deputy State Fire Marshal Central Point	541-618-7982
Brian Ballou	ODF SW Oregon District	Fire Prevention Specialist	541-665-0662
John O'Connor	ODF SW Oregon District	Cohesive Wildfire Strategy Coordinator	541-664-3328
Kelly Jensen	Medford Fire-Rescue		541-601-5633
Samantha Metheny	Medford Fire-Rescue	Fire Inspector	(541) 774-2313
Michelle Baumgartner	Josephine Soil & Water Conservation District	Forestry Technician	541-787-7074
Jenny Hall	Josephine County	Emergency Services Manager	
Michele Brown-Riding	Jacksonville Firewise		541-782-7383
Neil Benson	Jackson/Josephine County Fire Planers		
Sara Rubrecht	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Program Manager Emergency Services	
Brian Bolstad	Jackson County Fire District 5		(541) 535-4222
Darin Welburn	Jackson County Fire District 5		
Ashley Lara	Jackson County Fire District 3	Fire & Life Safety Specialist	541-831-2778
Mark Northrop	Jackson County Fire District 3	Deputy Fire Marshal	(541) 831-2776



APPENDIX C

OTHER REFERENCES

The following references are located in the Forest's Fire Management Reference System (FMRS) at: <O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem>

Fire Prevention related documents found in the FMRS include:

- Fire Danger Operating Plan: https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/content/products/Plans/RSF_FDOP_2017.pdf
- Fire Restriction/Closure Plan (example Public Use Restrictions):
[O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\A_Preparedness\Fire Restriction Closure plan](O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\A_Preparedness\FireRestrictionClosureplan)
- Fire Prevention Plan: [O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\A_Preparedness\Fire Prevention Plan](O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\A_Preparedness\FirePreventionPlan)
- Evacuation Information—Be Ready, Be Set, Go: http://jacksoncountyor.org/DesktopModules/Bring2mind/DMX/Download.aspx?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=38364&language=en-US&PortalId=13&TabId=1549
- Phone Directories: [O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\B_Wildfire Response\Telephone Directories\RVICC](O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\B_WildfireResponse\TelephoneDirectories\RVICC)
- Community Wildfire Protection Plans: [O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\C. Hazardous Fuels and Prescribed Fire](O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\1FireManagementReferenceSystem\C_HazardousFuelsandPrescribedFire)
- Delegations of Authority: [O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\FireManagementReferenceSystem/Delegations](O:\NFS\RogueSiskiyou\Program\Fire-5100\FireManagementReferenceSystem\Delegations)
- District Fire Prevention Plans

