

CENTRAL OREGON FIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICE

OCHOCO & DESCHUTES NATIONAL FORESTS, PRINEVILLE DISTRICT BLM
FIRE PREVENTION, EDUCATION & MITIGATION PLAN



RISK MITIGATION THROUGH EDUCATION, ENGINEERING AND
ENFORCEMENT

**CENTRAL OREGON FIRE MANAGEMENT SERVICE
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DISTRICT BLM
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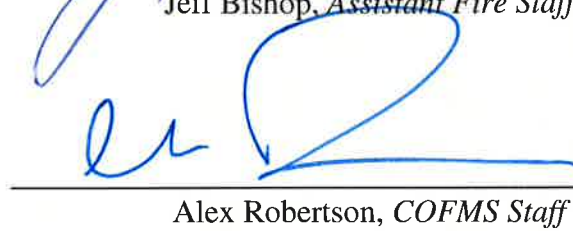
2016

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 6-9-16

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INTRODUCTION

This Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS) Prevention, Education, and Mitigation Plan will provide guidance and direction for the wildfire prevention & education efforts within all of COFMS. This plan is addressed in the COFMS Fire Management Plan.

Current direction is to provide a balanced prevention program through risk management. These risks include threats to life, property, public and employee safety, resource values, and management objectives. Ignition management is risk mitigation through education, engineering and enforcement efforts. Specific wildfire prevention programs should be directed toward those ignition sources that pose the greatest potential to cause unacceptable damage or loss within preventable quotient.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Prevention Plan is to develop and implement a prevention program that maintains a high level of efficiency in scope and provide education to increase awareness of fire prevention issues. Future activities in fire prevention must be simple and practical for the education, engineering, and enforcement issues that arise from visitors to Central Oregon public lands. Efforts should also be made to address the issues that arise from residents living within the wildland urban interface.

OBJECTIVES

- Identify risks and hazards where human start fire occurrence poses a potential threat for fires in wildland urban interface areas, general range, forest lands, and other areas with values at risk.
- Apply maximum prevention efforts, utilizing Education, Engineering, and Enforcement to minimize human-caused ignitions.
- Use Prevention Analysis to document unit fires by cause, type, acreage, and location, on a yearly basis.
- Create an awareness of wildland fire prevention issues and share the responsibility of preventing fires with employees and the public.
- Focus cost-effective prevention activities in priority areas.
- Provide opportunities to discuss the role fire plays in a fire-adapted ecosystem.

2016 FIRE PREVENTION ORGANIZATION

Call Sign	Name	Title	Contact Info
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PT-32	Heather Fisher	Newberry West Prevention Technician	Office- 541-383-4765 Cell- 541-480-0913
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FIRE HISTORY

The following table shows the statistical fire causes for the past five **5 years**. (FS & BLM only)

YEAR	Lightning	Equipment Use	Smoking	Campfire	Debris Burning	Railroad	Arson	Children	Misc	Total Human
2015	120	7	2	88	4	1		1	81	184
2014	333	6	1	52	9	1	4	1	56	130
2013	122	1	1	5	2	0	8	0	9	149
2012	16	3	0	4	0	0	10	0	12	45
2011	26	1	0	3	1	1	3	0	4	39
Five-Year Average	123	4	1	30	3	1	6	0	32	109

** Data has not been verified for accuracy **

PLANNING & ANALYSIS

It is vital to accurately identify problems or potential problems in order to direct wildfire prevention efforts for the maximum gain. To prioritize prevention efforts the **Risks**, **Hazards**, and **Values** within COFMS should be assessed independently. This will help build the units yearly analysis plan.

The following existing resources should be used in the analysis:

- History of human-caused fire occurrence
- Current and anticipated staffing
- Resource Specialist and Fire Management Personnel expertise
- Previous Fire Management Plans
- Previous Fire Prevention efforts.

RISKS - Risks are defined as those uses or human activities that have the potential to result in a wildland fire ignition. After assessing the risks within an area, it is helpful to look at historical fires to validate the assessment. However, historical fires alone are not an accurate reflection of the risks in an area.

The following is a list of the types of “RISKS” found adjacent to and/or within COFMS boundaries:

- Wildland Urban Interface
- Railroads
- Service Contracts
- Maintenance Projects
- Construction Projects
- Powerlines
- Gas Lines
- Power Equipment
- Water-Based Recreation-Boating, etc.
- Campgrounds-Developed
- Campgrounds-Undeveloped
- Dispersed Camping Areas
- Transportation Corridors
- Fireworks
- Children
- Incendiary Devices/Arson
- Debris Burning
- Slash Burning
- Timber Operations
- OHV-Off Road Vehicles
- Hunters
- Recreation Users
- Businesses
- Schools
- Dumping
- Fuelwood/Woodcutting
- Electronic Sites
- Cultural Activities
- Drug Labs

HAZARDS – Hazards are defined as the fuels and topography of an area. The objective in examining hazards is to determine the potential for a large fire resulting from a human-caused ignition. In other words, determining the degree of difficulty in suppressing a fire once it is ignited.

The assessment identifies potential areas of high difficulty in containing or suppressing a fire based on the fuel and topography.

- Hazards in and around Wildland Urban Interface or Intermix areas.
- Locations where flammable vegetation is within easy reach which includes overhanging branches, trash debris, fine fuels, and ground fuels.
- Accumulation of grasses, duff and leaf litter from an inadequately cleared campfire area.
- Trash, debris and wood piles against buildings.
- Dry vegetation along roadsides where vehicles may stop.
- Dry vegetation along railroads.
- Forested areas where internal combustion engines are in operation. (Woodcutting, OHV trails, hunter's camps, generators, harvest activities, etc.)

VALUES – Values are defined as natural or developed areas where loss or destruction from wildfire would be unacceptable.

Values used for the analysis include, but are not limited to:

- Life
- Property-Government or Private
- Watershed
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Cultural and Historical Resources
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat
- Soils and Minerals
- Plantations
- Water Storage
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Visual Resources
- Recreation Areas
- View Sheds
- Air Sheds
- Timber and Forest Products
- Improvements
- Political or Social
- Commercial Development
- Riparian Areas
- Infrastructure

ACTIVITY GUIDELINE FOR ASSIGNED RATINGS

For each component (Risks, Hazards, or Values), a relative rating of HIGH, MODERATE, or LOW is assigned.

HIGH: Patrol areas weekly or daily making regular public contacts. High visibility signs should be posted in high hazard areas to reflect current conditions.

MODERATE: Patrol bi-weekly; signing to reflect current conditions.

LOW: Infrequent to no patrol; infrequent sign changes.

- *These ratings may stay the same; however areas of patrol will shift depending on the current recreational demand, Fire Danger Rating and Staffing Level*

STAFFING LEVELS

- *Refer to COFMS Fire Management Plan (FMP), Staffing and Action Guide-Prevention Staffing (See Appendices)*

PREVENTION PROGRAM

This plan addresses what actions needs to be done in each Wildfire Prevention Area. It defines what actions should take place, when, and who is responsible. Wildfire prevention activities generally fall within one of four broad categories.

- A. Education
- B. Engineering
- C. Enforcement
- D. Administration

A. EDUCATION

Education is aimed at changing people's behavior through awareness and knowledge.

Employee Education

Tasks:

- Actively educate and encourage participation of unit employees in the fire prevention program.
- Educate employees and the public with all COFMS restrictions or closure plans (See PUR plan.)
- Spark Arrestor inspections.
- Burn Permit policies.
- Campfire safety and regulations.
- Responding to wildland fire and protecting the origin of a fire.
- Educate homeowners of their responsibility to provide defensible space.
- Proper use of Smokey Bear.
- Assist apprentices with fulfilling prevention hour requirements.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

Public Awareness Programs

All employees have a responsibility to support and to participate in wildfire prevention and mitigation. Not only are they fun and rewarding for employees to participate in, but these events give the public a chance to see the men and women who are charged with protecting our public lands. If you would like to help with an event get in touch with the contact person. If you know of an event that needs a Fire Prevention Speaker and or Smokey Bear, contact prevention personnel.

Tasks:

- Provide fire safe and prevention materials to visitors.
- Actively participate in the Central Oregon Fire Prevention COOP (COFPC).
- Actively participate in local fairs, parades and sporting/home shows.
- Inform and educate the public on fire conditions, and regulations.
- Issue burning permits where applicable.
- Coordinate with Public Affairs Officers (PAO) for press releases and news broadcasts related to Fire Prevention.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

- *See list of attached special events COFMS participates in annually. (Appendices)*

Fire Prevention Awareness

COFMS will continue to concentrate fire prevention efforts in the “Team Teaching” program at the first grade level. This program will be coordinated through the Central Oregon Fire Prevention COOP and all Prevention personnel will actively participate in this program. These presentations will be conducted during the months of March, April and May throughout Central Oregon Counties. Older children in the school system are reached through the Oregon State Fire Safety Skills curriculum. Presentations for other grade levels will be conducted on a request basis, and will be coordinated through the relevant Division Prevention Personnel and the COFPC.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

Wildland Urban Interface

Prevention Staff will work with the COFPC, Oregon Department of Forestry, cooperators, and other staff to provide information to homeowners on how to inspect their property for unsafe conditions. Where appropriate, survivable space standards will follow guidelines put forth in the Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 (Senate Bill 360), Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and Fire Adapted Communities (FAC). Encourage responsibility for fire safe conditions around their own homes and neighborhood.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

Campfire Safety Program

COFMS generates a significant amount of visitor use days per year; the bulk of which coincides with fire season and the peak recreational period. COFMS has Fire Prevention Technicians (FPT) who work with recreation personnel during these peak season. Education of the public about campfire safety is essential in the prevention of fires. Provide information regarding current fire danger and tips for camping and backcountry use to recreation staff including Wilderness Rangers and Field Rangers that patrol developed and dispersed recreation sites. During holidays or high use weekends on COFMS-protected lands, Division Prevention Staff should make frequent one-on-one contact with recreationists.

Tasks:

- Review campfire issuance policies with unit personnel.
- Distribute campfire safety handouts to the public and recreation staff.
- Keep all employees and public abreast of current fire situation (FIRE RESTRICTIONS IN EFFECT.)

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

Smokey Bear

Smokey Bear is considered the guardian of our forests and has been the recognized forest fire prevention symbol since 1944 after WWII. The living symbol was found on a fire in New Mexico in 1950. The Smokey Bear Act was enacted to protect the image. In this country he is 2nd to Santa Claus and even has his own zip code. Federal law protects his image and strict guidelines regulate his public appearances. Laws relating to the Smokey Bear act of 1952 fall under the Code of Federal Regulations and Title 18 codes. These codes:

- a. Provide for licensing of Smokey Bear symbol.
- b. Provide use of collected fees and royalties from the licensing program for Unit fire prevention.
- c. Ensure the proper use of the Smokey Bear symbol and costume.

Standards for image:

- a. Costume has to be complete
- b. Never appear without head
- c. No suspenders
- d. No boots, use fur feet
- e. Brushed suit in good condition
- f. Used only for official functions
- g. Used only with a uniformed escort
- h. Smokey does NOT speak

Care of Costume:

- a. Air out after each use
- b. Brush fur and clean when needed
- c. Lock up costume when not in use
- d. Instructions should be included in each box

**SMOKEY COSTUME DOES NOT GO OUT WITHOUT PREVENTION
PERSONNEL AND IS USED ONLY TO PROMOTE FIRE PREVENTION**

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

B. ENGINEERING – Engineering is an activity designed to shield an ignition source (e.g. spark arrestor) or remove the fuel which could ignite from a spark or fire brand (clearance around a home, structure, or campfire ring)

Patrolling

All FPTs will follow proper radio protocol with Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center (COIDC). If an FPT will be late returning to the office he/she will advise COIDC and the Fire Duty Officer.

All FPTs will develop and maintain an open communication link with Recreation and Law Enforcement. The communication between departments is vital in maintaining a high level of service for customers during our heavy summer time recreational use within COFMS.

The FPTs will identify the use areas of the unit (HIGH, MODERATE, and LOW). They will be very familiar with areas that pose the largest fire threat to the unit, based on the activities that are taking place.

FPTs will patrol based on the event and recreational activity on public lands. Holidays may require special patrol efforts.

Uniforms- *See appendices for recommended uniform guidelines.*

FPTs are responsible to keep current on potential fire hazards and keep visitors informed of the local, regional and national fire situation. FPTs should provide visitors with recreational and unit information upon request.

FPTs will keep the front desk informed on current fire conditions and any special restrictions. (IFPL, PUR's etc.)

FPTs will keep the front desk updated on the issuing of burn permits when applicable.

FPTs will be responsible to keep the unit Public Affairs Officer (PAO) informed about prevention activities and concerns.

Objective:

Reduce the number of abandoned campfires through increased patrols and educate the public about fire prevention measures.

Tasks:

- Patrol within activity guidelines.
- Increased patrols for holidays.
- Reduce known fire hazards in dispersed areas.
- Ensure or provide extra signing for known problem areas.
- Coordinate media releases with Public Affairs Officer.
- Concentrate patrol efforts to address known prevention threats for activities such as recreational use, hunting, mushroom seasons, and high use woodcutting areas.
- Include fire prevention messaging with routine recreation activities.
- Greet visitors, check and/or inform public about fire safety and any special regulations in effect.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

Signage**Tasks:**

- Repair and maintain existing signs.
- Install fire prevention signing at points of significant interest and user impact.
- Design and produce “cause specific” signing.
- Construct all signs in accordance with the Sign and Poster Guidelines for the Forest Service and BLM. (*See Reference section below*)
- Change posters as seasonal and special events occur.
- GPS and photograph all new sign or potential sign locations.
- Update the Fire Prevention Sign Plan annually describing:
 - Sign locations (highways, roadside etc.)
 - Sign standards (size and configuration)
 - Types of messages to be displayed seasonally
 - Maintenance responsibilities
 - Procurement procedures

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

- *Refer to your District Sign Plan for specific sign locations and poster applications.*

Hazard Reduction

Tasks:

- Ensure fire hazard reduction compliance around all unit facilities.
- Work with Recreation and Facilities personnel to ensure that all fire hazard reductions are being completed in developed campsites and other areas of concentrated public use.
- Develop community interest in residence clearance programs.
- Educate the public instilling an attitude of landscaping in a “Fire Safe” way.
- Identify and prioritize as **HIGH**, **MODERATE** and **LOW** hazard areas.
- Work with local and state agencies to promote defensible space, aligning prevention message with Fire Adapted Communities and compliance with Senate Bill 360.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Ongoing

Industrial Operations

Industrial Fire Precaution Levels and inspections are to increase awareness of industrial operators on high hazard days and maintain fire safe practices with the goal of zero industrial operations fires. The prevention objectives for industrial inspections are to increase the awareness of the operators on high hazard days, maintain existing fire safe practices and work towards a zero occurrence of industrial operations fires on the unit.

Tasks:

- All project inspections should be made prior to the start of operations during fire season.
- The first inspection should be done with both the Contracting Officers Representative (COR), fuels/fire representative and the FPT. Inspections will focus on proper fire safe procedures and techniques.
- The COR and PFT will do random inspections of the industrial operation throughout the fire season.
- Mechanical equipment will be inspected during project work.
- Spot checks will be done to assure the industrial operator is operating under the proper IFPL level.
- Other industrial operations for brush piling, road construction etc. should be inspected prior to the start of the operation by the Contracting Officer, COR and FPT if requested.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel, COs and CORs

Due Date: Fire season

Spark Arresters

Tasks:

- Routinely inspect private and government equipment including chainsaws, generators and off-highway vehicles for legal spark arresters while on patrol.
- Issue verbal or written warnings and/or terminate the activity with a violation notice.
- Provide spark arvester inspections when fuel wood permit field checks are conducted.
- Conduct inspections on all internal combustion equipment on all industrial operations.

Responsibility: All Prevention/Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) **Due Date:** Ongoing

- *Refer to current Spark Arvester Guide located online.*
http://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/programs/fire/spark_arvester_guides/

Dispersed Camping Areas

Tasks:

- Ensure that a positive working environment is maintained between prevention, Law Enforcement, and recreation staff regarding dispersed camping issues and a common fire prevention message is being presented by all involved.
- Know and visit the commonly used dispersed camping areas unit wide.
- GPS areas of high use.
- Clean around existing campfire rings.
- Remove any unsafe campfire rings.
- Ensure area is properly signed.
- Greet visitors, check and/or insure campfire safety. (where applicable)
- Document and report any unlawful violations. Keep track of vehicles/license plates, time of contact, and other information as needed.

Responsibility: All fire personnel

Due Date: Seasonal

C. ENFORCEMENT – Enforcement is used to gain compliance with fire regulations and ordinances.

Law Enforcement

All *Forest Service* fire prevention personnel within COFMS will be qualified as Level 2 Forest Protection Officers (FPO). During patrol, prevention technicians will make public contacts and issue written warnings and citations as appropriate. In the FPO capacity, fire prevention technicians will focus the bulk of their energy on educating visitors, but enforcement of Code of Federal Regulations is a critical piece of the education. Prevention technicians will often be tasked with Forest Protection Officer duties beyond those specific to fire management, but fire management matters will take priority.

Emergency Fire Closure and Restriction Plan

The following are guidelines for implementing fire restrictions and emergency closures if conditions warrant. The effects of the restrictions must be weighed against the impact these actions will have on the public. Appropriate actions must be taken but should not be more restrictive than necessary.

Specific weather and fuel conditions must be reached before restrictions will be implemented. Fire suppression capabilities are also considered in implementing restrictions. These conditions may vary from area to area but certain factors are used in determining whether to implement restrictions throughout COFMS.

An emergency fire restriction or closure is defined as a temporary restriction on outdoor activities or entry to an area due to unusual fire hazard or danger.

Criteria for Implementation

- Critical burning conditions experienced or predicted multiple fires situations exist.
- Resource shortages reduce capacity to the point that new ignitions may result in unacceptable large fire.
- Increase in human starts.

Criteria for Cancellation

- Critical burning conditions moderate due to change in fuels/weather.

Types of Restrictions

- **Regional/State Wide - General**

Regional/State Wide – General Fire Restrictions are issued as a regional manual supplement which include exploding targets, explosives, and exploding ammunitions, they remain in effect year round and are not influenced by minor daily weather fluctuations.

- **Fire**

A Forest Order, Pursuant to 16 USC 551, 36 CFR 261.50 (a) and (b)-FS, and Pursuant to 43 CFR 9212.2 (a)-BLM, imposes fire restrictions. Fire restrictions are implemented when specific criteria is met and after consultation with the Line Officers and Fire Staff/COFMS Duty Officer as well as their firefighting cooperators. Fire Staff coordinators should facilitate the implementation of restrictions within their respective areas

Orders shall not allow fires outside of a developed campsite or designated area.

Orders shall not allow smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, or at a developed recreation site or other designated area.

Orders shall not allow operation of internal combustion engines, except on national system roads or trails.

- **Emergency Fire Closures**

Emergency fire closures are imposed by a special order (FSH 5109.18). This is a temporary order prohibiting entry to specific areas of the unit due to fire hazards and or burning conditions. Use of the closure is a last resort measure when no other option is available to protect resources and provide public safety.

Refer to the Public Use Restriction (PUR) Plan.

Signage

It is the responsibility of FPTs to keep all signs posted with the appropriate posters for the current fire conditions and be aware of current fire restrictions.

The fire prevention sign placed in the front of the unit office will be posted with the current fire danger rating.

Travel

General language for travel includes:

- **(Forest Service)** 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.
- **(BLM)** operating any type of motorized vehicle except on roadways clear of flammable vegetation. Developed roads are those intended for automobile use and clear of all flammable vegetation and debris.

Holiday, Special Event, Hunting and Mushroom Season Patrols

Fireworks are not permitted on National Forest system lands year around. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prohibits the use of fireworks and exploding targets on all BLM-managed public lands from June 1 to October 15. During special event activities staffing levels will be implemented based on the current Fire Danger/Fire activity and anticipated recreational usage. Patrols will ensure that the areas with the highest concentration of visitors are covered. Work schedules should be adjusted to provide adequate coverage beyond normal work hours.

This may also happen when there is extreme fire danger. During this situation, it may be necessary to staff night patrols. After hours activities require a second employee accompany the FPO/FPT. Notification efforts should be made to COIDC 48 hours prior to the activity so appropriate dispatch staffing can be planned.

FPTs should maintain radio communications with COIDC and the duty officer for the day. Upon arrival back to the duty station the FPT should advise both COIDC and the duty officer.

Tasks:

- Appropriate signs should be posted in high risk areas pursuant to the approved sign plan
- News releases should be issued using PAO's, websites, Twitter, and blogs.
- Increase patrols for high visibility in concentrated use areas
- For the July 4th holiday, signs should be in place for a minimum of one week prior to and after the holiday
- Coordination between other departments and other agencies will be necessary for many of the holiday and special event weekends. This will be accomplished by attending established meetings.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Fire Season

Permit Inspections

Tasks:

- FPTs should check all woodcutters for current woodcutting permits, tags and document all illegal woodcutting.

- When any FPO determines that there has been a violation of any permit, a violation notice should be issued to the visitor unless otherwise directed by management.
- All prevention personnel should keep local LEO's aware of any violation and/or warning notices that are issued. All prevention personnel will also notify law enforcement and recreation staff of potential problem visitors to ensure the safety of other district employees and the public.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel & LEOs

Due Date: Ongoing

Fire Investigations

All human-caused fires shall be investigated as per agency policy.

Tasks:

- All prevention personnel should receive basic Wildland Fire Investigation training, specifically FI-210.
- Complete a full Fire Investigation packet for each investigation and give to unit Law Enforcement within a timely manner.
- Work with the Unit Law Enforcement and Claims to recoup suppression cost of human caused fires whenever possible.
- Evaluate the Unit's Fire Investigation program annually. (FPO and LEO)

Responsibility: All qualified Fire Investigators

Due Date: Ongoing

D. ADMINISTRATION—Those activities such as planning, budget, and training.

Fire Prevention Training

Tasks:

- Specific skill requirements should be developed and specialized training should be provided: i.e. spark arrestor, fire prone property, power lines, signs, etc.
- Fire Prevention and other "select" personnel should attend specific fire prevention courses. FPTs are encouraged to seek training opportunities outside of the prevention realm to ensure professional growth.
- Train volunteers and agency personnel in fire prevention to complete selected fire prevention activities.

- All prevention employees should be required to meet current agency qualifications for any equipment to be used throughout the season. (i.e. chainsaws, pumps and power tools, etc.)

Responsibility: FOS, DAFMO/or DFMO

Due Date: Ongoing

Prevention Documentation, Records and Meetings

Tasks:

- Annually review and update of the Fire Prevention Analysis, Sign Plan, and JHA's.
- Update sign mount and poster inventory.
- Review unit map packages and assemble as needed.
- Continue district representation on the unit's prevention committees.
- Participating in annual readiness reviews and vehicle inspections.
- Complete year-end prevention analysis for COFMS Fire Staff and Unit managers.
- Actively participate in the Central Oregon Fire Prevention COOP.

Responsibility: All prevention personnel

Due Date: Oct-Nov

Evaluating the Program

The Prevention Analysis should be completed annually to ensure effective implementation of the planned actions. Effectiveness of the overall Prevention Program should involve various evaluation techniques over time.

The following questions are provided to assist in the evaluation process:

- Have the priority areas or actions changed? If so, the Plan must be amended to address changes in priority areas and /or the redefinition of the Prevention Tasks.
- Are the tasks funded? If so, was the task completed? If not, the responsibilities and completion dates must be reevaluated and redefined.
- Have the tasks been successful? If not, the tasks, responsibilities, and completion dates must be reevaluated and redefined as appropriate.

This evaluation holds Unit/District Fire Management Officers accountable for the effectiveness of the Prevention Program.

Key Duties and Expectations

COFMS Fire Prevention Technicians have specific duties outlined in this plan. It is realized that fire prevention is a shared responsibility among all agency employees. FPTs will make every effort to adhere to the prevention pillars of Education, Engineering, Enforcement and Administration. All fire personnel play a key role in educating visitors about fire prevention issues such as properly extinguishing all campfires. The key players on the team, however, will be the Assistant Fire Staff Officer and the Units Fire Prevention Technicians. The relationship between Fire Staff and Unit level fire prevention personnel will be one of mutual support.

The Assistant Fire Staff Officer has broad program oversight and responsibility for implementation of the entire fire prevention effort. Specifically the Assistant Fire Staff Officer will:

1. Take the lead in coordination of fire prevention activities with other Federal and State agencies.
2. Assists with the implementation, development, and coordination of wildland urban interface programs within the COFMS area of interest.
3. Assists in the coordination of fire prevention training needs for fire prevention personnel.
4. Assists Unit Fire Prevention Technicians with fire prevention and education programs when needed.
5. Assists Unit FMO's with wildland fire mitigation, including risk assessment, prevention programs and interagency coordination of their fire prevention programs.
6. Represent COFMS at the local, regional, and interagency levels in fire prevention, mitigation, and education related activities.
7. Coordinates with fire managers and line officers for fire prevention program direction and assist in the fire prevention planning process.
8. Coordinates fire restriction and closure plan development and implementation. Work with public affairs personnel, fire management personnel, and cooperators to develop, implement, and disseminate fire restriction and closure information.
9. Assist in developing and implementing educational events and programs for local communities to reduce loss resulting from wildland fire.
10. Maintain and update the Central Oregon Fire Management Fire Prevention Plan.
11. Responsible for Forest and Unit level prevention budget and purchasing.

The Unit Prevention Technicians have fire prevention program responsibilities within their Units. Specifically the Unit Fire Prevention Technicians will:

1. Prepare, update, and validate Unit Sign and Patrol Plans including patrol routes and plan for type and placement of signs for maximum exposure of prevention awareness.
2. Provide fire prevention education to schools and promote fire prevention through fairs, parades, and community events.
3. Assist in planning for both near and long term activities in wildland fire prevention and mitigation.
4. Track abandoned campfires on the unit and submit reports to COIDC each week to ensure totals are accurate and up-to-date.

5. Monitor and implement fire prevention activities and evaluate the effectiveness of the fire prevention program. Recommend revisions to wildland fire prevention and mitigation procedures and guidelines to the Assistant Fire Staff Officer.
6. Track all events, parades, programs, contacts, assignments, and fire investigations conducted annually for end of the season reporting.
7. Work with COFPC, cooperating agencies, and the public to promote awareness of the fire prevention program through personal contacts, meetings, and presentations.
8. Perform initial attack on wildland fires serving as incident commander, firefighter, fire investigator, and other duties as assigned.
9. Assist with fuels management activities when available.
10. Perform Forest Protection Officer duties for the unit including issuance of citations for violations.
11. Ensure the Fire Danger Adjective Rating and IFPL signs are updated daily to reflect current conditions.

Appendices

**COFMS SPECIFIC ACTION GUIDE AR-ACTION REQUIRED AA-ACTION AUTHORIZED
PREVENTION & LOOKOUTS**

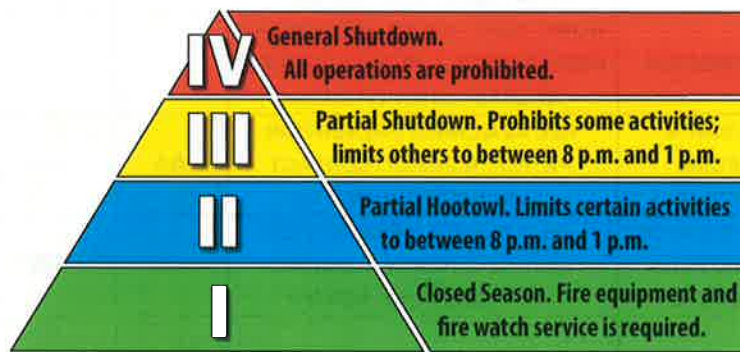
RESOURCE	ACTIVITY	ACTION DESCRIPTION	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	EXTREME
PREVENTION	BURN PERMITS & HEAVY EQUIP & CHAINSAW USE UNDER PERMIT	CHECK BURN PERMITS & MAKE CONTACT WITH OPERATORS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH STATE & FEDERAL FIRE LAWS	AA	AA	AA	AA
	STAFFING LEVEL	EXTENDED STAFFING, AT LEAST ONE PER MANAGEMENT UNIT (1800-2000 NORMALLY)			AA	AA
		ALL AVAILABLE PREVENTION PATROL & PUBLIC CONTACT - AT LEAST ONE PER MU		AA	AA	AA
	DRAWDOWN	WORK DAYS OFF TO PROVIDE ONE PREV. PATROL & PUBLIC CONTACT - AT LEAST ONE PER DIVISION			AA	AA
	HOLIDAY & SPECIAL EVENTS	ALL AVAILABLE PREVENTION PATROL & PUBLIC CONTACT - AT LEAST ONE PER MU	AA	AA	AR	AR
	FIRE WX WATCH OR RED FLAG WARNING	ALL AVAILABLE PREVENTION PATROL & PUBLIC CONTACT - AT LEAST ONE PER MU	AA	AA	AA	AA
LOOKOUTS	STAFFING	PRIMARY LOOKOUTS STAFFED 7 DAYS	AA	AA	AR	AR
	ACTIVE LIGHTNING, BUILDUP	PRIMARY LOOKOUTS EXTENDED STAFFING (1800-2000 NORMALLY)	AA	AA	AR	AR
	IDENTIFIED RISK 2 OR 3	PRIMARY LOOKOUTS EXTENDED STAFFING (1800-2000 NORMALLY)	AA	AA	AR	AR
	3 DAYS FOLLOWING LIGHTNING OR LAST DET. FIRE	PRIMARY LOOKOUTS EXTENDED STAFFING (1800-2000 NORMALLY)	AA	AA	AA	AA
	FIRE WX WATCH OR RED FLAG WARNING	PRIMARY LOOKOUTS EXTENDED STAFFING (1800-2000 NORMALLY)		AA	AR	AR
PRIMARY LOOKOUTS EXTENDED STAFFING (1800-2000 NORMALLY)		AA	AA	AR	AR	
ALTERNATE LOOKOUTS & LOOKOUT POINTS	LAL 3+, ACTIVE LIGHTNING & 3 DAY AFTER, IA FIRES, RED FLAGS, & SPC EVENTS.	STAFFING & EXTENDED STAFFING OF ALTERNATE LOs & LO POINTS AS DETERMINED BY FIRE DUTY OFFICER	AA	AA	AA	AA

WORK/REST CONCERNS AND FATIGUE MANAGEMENT SHALL OVERRIDE REQUIRED ACTIONS

Industrial Fire Precaution Levels: In the Pacific Northwest, Oregon Dept. of Forestry (west of the Cascades), US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Affairs all use the same **four-level** industrial regulation system during fire season (April 1 – October 31). This system, which helps prevent wildfires by regulating work in the woods, is known as the Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL) system.

Below are the levels and what they mean:

- Level I: Closed Fire Season – fire equipment and firewatch service is required.
- Level II: Partial Hoot-owl – limits certain activities to between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m.
- Level III: Partial Shutdown – prohibits some activities altogether and limits other activities between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m.
- Level IV: General Shutdown – All operations prohibited.



Industrial Fire Precaution Levels

National Fire Danger Rating System (PNW)

The National Fire Danger Rating System provides the technical basis for establishing the daily Industrial Fire Precaution Levels.

NFDRS characterizes fire danger by evaluating the approximate upper limit of behavior of wildfires occurring on a fire danger rating area during a 24-hour period, based on weather, topography and fuels.

The idea is to divide the continuum of fire danger into discrete class to which preplanned management actions are keyed. The designations for the classes are displayed as an adjective, **Low, Moderate, High, and Extreme.**



UNIFORM PROGRAM-

Objectives

The objectives of the uniform program is:

1. To provide the public with clear identification of the Agencies and to distinguish agency employees from those of other government agencies.
2. To promote a positive image by providing employees, volunteers, and enrollees with a uniform which portrays a consistent and neat appearance, and is appropriate for their assigned duties and climate at their duty station.
3. To enhance and clearly identify the authority of employees and other personnel when representing the agencies in such activities as assistance to the public, recreation administration, contract administration, fee collection, and other agency functions.

Appearance and Uniformity

Failure to wear the complete and required uniform in the condition specified may result in disciplinary action. Take disciplinary action only after providing an employee with appropriate warning and a reasonable amount of time to achieve the standard.

The uniform is a symbol of our agencies and should be worn with dignity and pride.

1. Appearance. Employees in uniform must maintain and wear the uniform in a manner that reflects credit to the agencies. The uniform should be neat and clean; should not be frayed or untidy; and should not show excessive wear.
2. Uniformity. Mixing uniform components with civilian clothing is not permitted except under special circumstances, such as wearing Nomex pants with the uniform shirt during fire season.

Conduct

Uniform wearers must conduct themselves in a manner that reflects credit to the agency. Employees shall use good judgment when wearing the uniform to avoid situations which may reflect adversely on the agency. Inappropriate conduct or behavior of employees while in uniform, whether on or off duty, may result in disciplinary action.

Annual Fire Prevention Events

NEWBERRY DIVISION:

January

- No events

February

- Boy Scouts of America

March

- No events

April

- Team Teaching Bend-2 weeks

May

- Tumalo Elementary-3rd grade
Natural Resources presentation
- Central Oregon Home Show
- High Desert ESD
- Bend Elks Baseball

June

- Campfire at Tumalo State Park
- Participate in field days at
Elementary schools

July

- Bend 4th of July Celebration
- Campfire at Tumalo State Park
- Deschutes County Fair
- Sun River Fireman's Picnic

August

- Campfire at Tumalo State Park

September

- Discover Nature Festival-Deschutes
Children's Forest
- Hunter's Booths

October

- No events

November

- No events

December

- Christmas tree safety program
w/timber

Prairie/Rivers Division:

January

- No events

February

- Eagle Watch
- Crook County Children's Learning Center- Bi-annually, (even years)

March

- Jefferson County Children's Learning Center Fire Safety Day
- Prineville Preschool Fire Safety Day

April

- Team Teaching- Jefferson County
- Team Teaching- Crook County & Mitchell/Dayville
- COFPC- Crook and Jefferson County Firefree

May

- Fin Fire Feather day
- BLM Outdoor Day on Crooked River
- Central Oregon Home and Garden Show

June

- Paulina Outdoor school
- Prineville State Park Star Party
- Crooked River Roundup Parade

July

- 4th of July Celebration and Parade- Madras, Prineville, and Dayville
- Jefferson County Fair

August

- Deschutes County Fair
- Crook County Fair
- Air Show of the Cascades

September

- Bow Hunters Booth- Prineville
- Rifle Hunters Booths- Prineville
- Crook County Firebuster Program
- Mitchell Persimmons Festival and Parade

October

- Paulina School Open House

November

- No events

December

- No events

Cascade Division:

January

- No events

February

- No events

March

- Team Teaching- Sisters

April

- No events

May

- Central Oregon Home and Garden Show

June

- Sisters Rodeo and Parade
- Wizard Falls Free Fishing Day
- Black Butte Ranch Emergency Services and Safety Expo
- Three Rivers Emergency Services and Safety Expo

July

- No events

August

- No events

September

- No events

October

- No events

November

- No events

December

- No events

Crescent Division:

January

- No events

February

- No events

March

- Team Teaching- Gilchrist/North Lake/ La Pine Schools

April

- National Fire Prevention Week- Coloring contest, Gilchrist School

May

- No events

June

- Outdoor Adventure Day- La Pine
- Boy Scouts of America- Outdoor fire Safety

July

- 4th of July Rodeo and Parade- La Pine

August

- Deschutes and Klamath County Fairs

September

- Fire Safety Presentation for Matsutaki season

October

- Rifle Hunters Booth- Crescent Lake Jct.

November

- No events

December

- No events

REFERENCES

2016 COFMS Fire Prevention, Education and Mitigation Plan

REFERENCES: Located on COFMS Intranet at:

<http://fsweb-ochdes.r6.fs.fed.us/fire/prevention-mitigation.shtml>

- 1) Cohesive Strategy, Fire Adapted Communities
 - a. Orientation: fac.pptx
 - b. FAC Briefing Paper: facbriefing_paper.pdf
 - c. FAC Recipe: facrecipe3x5_(2).pdf

See: http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/prev_ed/fac/

- 2) Respected Access/Tread Lightly campaign link:

See: <https://www.treadlightly.org/programs/respected-access-campaign/>

- 3) Greater Sage-Grouse Sagebrush Ecosystem Curriculum

See: <http://www.fws.gov/greatersagegrouse/education.php>

- 4) **BLM:** Strategic Business Plan for BLM's Wildland Fire Community Assistance Program, November, 2015 and letter of direction (IM).

- 5) **2016 FSM DRAFT Revisions (hold for final release June 2016)**

5109.18 Wildfire Prevention Handbook
3110 Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention
5110 Wildfire Prevention

For **graphics approved for use in the Pacific Northwest**, go to the following ftp site:

https://ftp.nifc.gov/incident_specific_data/pacific_nw/!SORO/Prevention/2015%20Approved%20Graphics/