

Appendix B: Fire Prevention Plan (Salt Lake Field Office)

**FIRE PREVENTION PLAN
SALT LAKE FIELD OFFICE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
2004**

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INTRODUCTION

Fire prevention is vital to the overall fire planning program of the Salt Lake Field Office, Bureau of Land Management. Fire prevention is the first and least expensive line of defense against wildfire. Should prevention fail, other, more expensive elements of management must then be activated. When prevention is successful, the overall goal of reduced human-caused fires is achieved, usually at greatly reduced cost and improved productiveness.

The main task of fire prevention is the reduction of unplanned human-caused fires. Accomplishment of this primary task involves the education of the general public concerning the dangers and effects of fire. A more difficult problem is to motivate the public to prevent fires of their own accord. When this is accomplished, they will then help to educate others not reached by prevention personnel.

Field Office Description

The BLM manages over 2.5 million acres over an eleven county area of northwestern Utah. Land ownership within the field office boundaries is a mixture of BLM, Department of Defense, Forest Service, Tribal lands, State and State Trust Lands, Private, and US Fish and Wildlife Service. The majority of the BLM lands are within Rich, Box Elder, Tooele, and Utah Counties. The BLM parcels are quite scattered which makes interagency cooperation in fire prevention and education extremely important. Fuels within the field office are quite varied due to the Basin and Range topography. Consequently, there are two Fire Danger Rating Areas within the field office: Northern Utah Mountains and the Salt Lake Desert. More information on specific areas within the field office can be found in the Fire Management Plan.

The presence of a large metropolitan area produces countless public land users. Recreation activities are primarily dispersed because few developed recreation sites or designated recreation areas exist on BLM lands within the boundaries of this field office.

Objectives

- Prevent human-caused fires.
- Mitigate the effects of wildland fire on communities, businesses and resources by encouraging community fire planning.
- Communicate the benefits of fire.
- Work with other agencies and resources in delivering prevention messages.
- Improve credibility with cooperators and the public.

RAMS

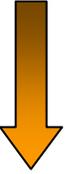
A Risk Assessment Mitigation Strategies document was completed in May 2002 for the field office.

FIRE HISTORY

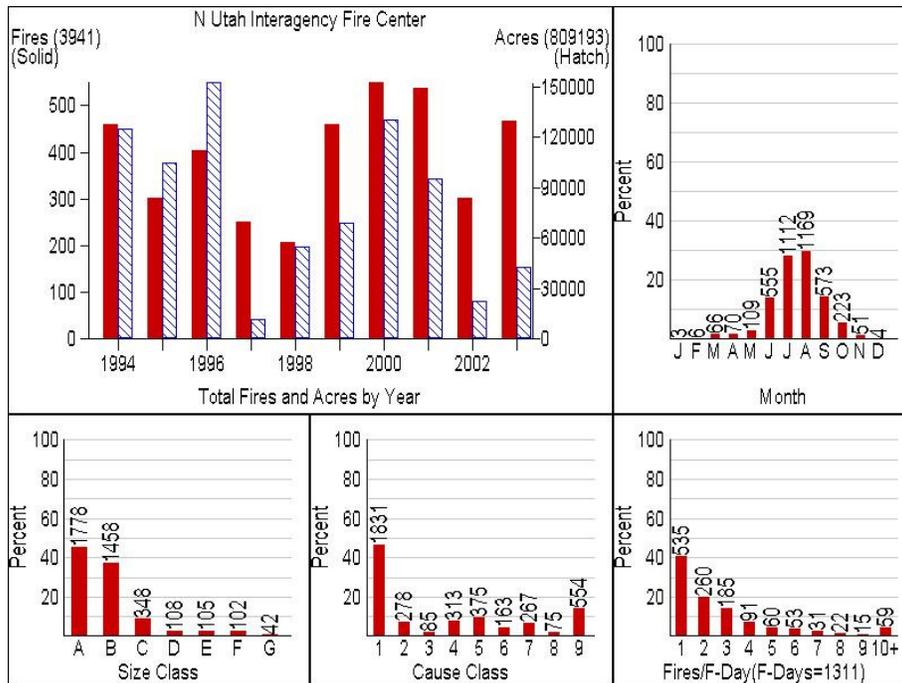
A ten-year fire history of the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center area shows that on BLM lands, approximately 23 percent of fires are caused by human activity. The percent for all

ownerships within the interagency area is 54 percent out of an average of 394 fires per year. Over 80,900 acres burn each year in the dispatch area. The majority of acres burned are on BLM land. Causes will be discussed for the entire interagency area of Northern Utah due to the common multiple fire ownership and interagency fire prevention, investigation and suppression programs.

Potential fire ignitions run the spectrum of fire causes and can occur at any time of year, with most occurring in the summer months. Human wildfire causes in order from highest to lowest are:

- High**
- 
- Low**
- Miscellaneous
 - Debris burning
 - Campfires
 - Equipment
 - Arson
 - Railroad
 - Smoking
 - Children

The following chart uses the Forest Service fire statistical cause codes that are used in the FireFamily Plus queries.



Risk Discussion

The Miscellaneous cause category is the largest because it includes a variety of ignition sources such as fireworks, welding (non-railroad), model rockets, Department of Defense activities, target shooting, and unknown. Due to the highly flammable nature of fuels and the variety of activities people participate in, these causes are typical from year to year.

Debris burning is a common cause due to the large amount of private and agricultural lands interspersed with public lands in the Northern Utah.

Campfires ignitions and abandoned campfires are common due to heavy recreation use in many areas of the field office. On BLM land, there are few developed campgrounds or improved recreation areas with designated campfire pits.

Equipment is a common cause for fire starts due to development, mineral operations, road maintenance, and numerous routes throughout the area where off-highway and on-highway vehicles may travel.

Arson occurrence is difficult to determine because little, if any, evidence is left behind by the arsonist. This is especially true with a “hot set.” There have been numerous instances of arson but comparatively few arrests or convictions.

Railways run throughout the counties in the dispatch area. Railroad ignitions are common and include all operations related to rail maintenance including welding, buried slag, grinding, vehicles, carbon, and metal fragments. The Union Pacific Railroad has recently instituted a fire prevention grinding policy for large grinding operations. It’s uncertain whether the local grinding and welding operations have standard procedures they follow but the local operations are the source of most maintenance fires.

Smoking is a cause that should be more carefully investigated. The general public is fully aware of the dangers due to the Ad Council’s campaigns. However, research has shown that very specific conditions must be met before a cigarette can ignite fine wildland fuels. Smoking is a cause that may have been historically mis-assigned to fires when cause determination was not thorough.

Children are a minor cause of wildfires in the area. This is perhaps due to the multiple agencies that participate in programs aimed at children. Juvenile firesetters in this area are typically curiosity-seekers. Many of the juveniles tend to be teenagers. Very few are in the problem fire setter category, where deeper mental or emotional disturbances may contribute to such behavior.

For more information on fire history refer to the Fire Management Plan.

PREVENTION METHODS

A. EDUCATION (See Event Schedule in Appendix A).

1. Schools
2. Scouts and Church Groups
3. Civic Groups
4. Industry and Government
5. Displays and Exhibits
6. Homeowners Associations and the Wildland/Urban Interface
7. Special Recreation Permit Groups

B. EVENTS (See Event Schedule in Appendix A).

1. Parades
2. Rodeos
3. Fairs
4. Home and Garden Shows
5. Community Celebrations

Engine crews should be utilized whenever possible to assist and involve them in fire education.

C. SIGNS

The remoteness of many areas within the field office is a problem in maintaining signs. They are often shot at, stolen or vandalized. The developed recreation sites and Special Recreation Management Areas have bulletin boards that may be used for posting fire prevention messages and restrictions. Use of the bulletin boards and adding to sign locations will be coordinated with the field office sign coordinator (Mandy Rigby). Prevention signs should be placed for maximum effect. A cache of prevention signs is maintained at the field office. See the Sign Plan in Appendix B.

D. MEDIA

Media should be used whenever possible to deliver messages to a specific population or to the general public. A media list may be found in the Northern Utah Contact List in Appendix

G. Fresh angles on prevention topics will be sought out to help sell messages.

- Cooperation: The field office fire information officer will coordinate media events with other agencies, the State Office, and cooperators. Coordination will also be necessary with the Utah Fire Information Committee.
- Timing: News releases will be sent prior to holiday weekends, during periods of high to extreme fire danger, at spring and fall cleanup times,
- Wildland Fire Information: Messages for fire prevention will be incorporated into wildland fire information also.
- Methods of Delivery: Ads may be placed in the news papers but public service announcements, guest editorials and the like are preferred methods of delivery.

E. CONTACTS

To share messages contacts may be made or information distributed through:

1. Wildland/Urban Interface
2. Businesses
3. Recreation Areas
4. Fuelwood Areas
5. Fireworks Stands
6. Public Issue Identification

F. RESTRICTIONS-CLOSURES

Fire restrictions or closures will be coordinated on an interagency level. Closures will be extremely rare on BLM lands in this field office but may occur on Forest Service lands. Every effort will be made to coordinate the implementation of restrictions on an interagency basis to avoid confusion and help the public understand the orders and comply with them. The field office may unilaterally institute a fire prevention order under the direction of the field manager but this information will be shared with the interagency cooperators within the Northern Utah area. Refer to Appendix F for the Operating Plan for the Implementation of Fire Restrictions/Closures in Utah (Appendix A from the Northern Utah Annual Operating Plan).

- When restrictions are in effect, additional signing will be placed along highways, at improved and unimproved recreation sites, and other locations as found necessary. See the Sign Plan in Appendix C for sign locations.
- The restriction will be shared with field office personnel and volunteers.
- The general public will be notified via the media by a news release and www.utahfireinfo.gov.
- Special efforts will be taken to publicize the restriction to all public land users.
- Severity requests will include materials and labor that would support implementation and enforcement of the restriction.

G. FUELS MANAGEMENT

The field office is actively mitigating fire hazards in the fuels and wildland-urban interface programs. Fuels management can be also used as an opportunity to establish relationships with stakeholders and share messages on benefits of fire and fuels reduction. The federal projects can be a springboard for community fire planning, The field office should be involved with community fire councils to identify projects on private land.

The field office issues a quarterly e-mail update on wildland-urban interface and fuels projects called, "Not in Our Backyard."

H. PATROLS

The purpose of patrols is to share fire prevention information with the public, to check for compliance with fire restrictions or to encourage safe practices, and to ensure visibility of the agency. Patrols will be conducted during high use or holiday weekends by the

education and mitigation staff and engine crews. For additional guidance see the Patrol Plan in Appendix B.

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The fire education and mitigation staff will work closely with law enforcement to implement and enforce fire prevention orders, prevent human-caused fires by enforcement of various laws on public lands, and to investigate fire causes and prepare trespass cases. Law enforcement has the lead responsibility in criminal cases.

J. ASSESSMENTS

A field office hazard assessment is currently being completed by the fuels staff. In combination with the outputs of this process, risks and values will be assessed for the field office to identify priorities for hazard reduction and community fire planning. Assessments are required for all communities that complete community fire plans per Bureau direction (IM OF&A 2003-020). Assessments of private land will be done in cooperation with the private landowners, community, county and state personnel.

K. SEVERITY

Use the Great Basin Fire Prevention Planning Levels (Appendix E) to guide prevention activities as fire severity increases.

Coordinate budgetary needs during fire severity with the fire management officer to ensure adequate funding to cover additional labor, vehicle mileage and gas, materials, additional staffing, and a National Fire Prevention and Education Team, if found necessary. Any requests for a team will be coordinated with the Utah BLM and Forest Service Intermountain Region Fire Prevention and Education Specialist (Jeannette Hartog).

TARGETED RISKS/HAZARDS AND PLANNED ACTION

- A. *Railroads*: Railroad risks often include welding, grinding, carbon, brake shoes, and metal fragments. Right of ways are not well maintained. In consideration of this risk, fuelbreaks in the wildland-urban interface can be designed to slow the spread of a fire should one originate from the railroad lines. Work with the State Office and other agencies toward a plan to work with the railroad to reduce ignition potential. Arrange for the railroad fire investigation course to be taught locally that is currently being developed.

Homes and Commercial Businesses: Defensible space and construction and prevention information will be shared with homeowners and business owners generally at events and other opportunities. However, the focus of this mitigation program is on community fire planning and assessments. The following communities are targeted for 2004:

Park Valley/Rosette
Home Ranch
Dove Creek
Grouse Creek/Etna
Terra
Vista Grande
Bear River, WY

See the Fire Management Plan for additional community fire planning targets. Through environmental analysis issue identification process, communities will be motivated to initiate community fire planning. Communities will be contacted via the most effective methods which may include letters, meetings, media, and visits.

- B. *Ranches and Farms:* Scattered ranches and farms exist throughout the field office. Residents and owners will be encouraged to take action on private land to mitigate the threat of wildfire. Where feasible, the BLM will work with several ranches or farms of an area that may be defined as a community to complete a fire plan. Implement a debris burning prevention campaign with interagency partners.
- C. *Improved Campgrounds.* There are four improved campgrounds: Little Creek, Clover Creek, Simpson Springs, and Birch Creek. Hazard assessments will be completed for each campground and recommendations made for fire protection. Fire prevention measures and restrictions will be posted at the campgrounds and patrols and personal contacts with campers made to reduce the risk of wildfires.
- D. *Dispersed Camping Areas:* To mitigate risks, campers will be contacted during patrols and information posted where feasible. High use dispersed camping areas include: Horseshoe Knolls, Five Mile Pass, Ten Mile Pass, White Rocks, Black Mountain, Lone Rock.
- E. *Special Recreation Management Areas.* There are five SRMAs that include: Payson Motocross, Pony Express, Knolls, Bonneville Salt Flats, and North Deep Creeks. The North Deep Creeks area is remote and managed as a Wilderness Study Area. The Bonneville Salt Flats area is devoid of fuels. Five Mile Pass is a proposed SRMA which receives heavy use year round by off-highway vehicle users. A fuelbreak was created along the boundary of the Payson Motocross SRMA. The Simpson Springs campground should be evaluated for fire hazards. Vegetation is sparse in the Knolls area and is a popular off-highway vehicle area.
- F. *Prescribed Burning.* A communication plan will be developed for any prescribed fire that begins with public involvement and notification of the environmental analysis through implementation (and post implementation if needed). Fuels and wildland-urban interface projects will also require a plan for communication.

- G. *Target Ranges.* Established, formal ranges and informal shooting areas are of concern. The majority of target ranges are informal that exist on or adjacent to public lands managed by this field office. These areas need special attention during times of seasonal heavy use. Posting will be done regularly where practical. Use of tracer type ammunition is not allowed. Violations noted in target range areas will be reported and turned over to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Ranges located in flashy fuel types should have fuelbreaks to interrupt fuel continuity. Work with the recreation staff and law enforcement to identify designated target ranges.
- H. *Special Recreation, Lands and Realty and Other Permits:* Stipulations will be incorporated into all permits issued by this office that have some risk of wildfire starts from the permitted activity. The language of the stipulation currently reads:

“The holder or its contractors will notify the BLM of any fires and comply with all rules and regulations administered by the BLM concerning the use, prevention and suppression of fires on federal lands. In the event of a fire, personal safety will be the first priority of the holder or its contractors. The holder or its contractors will initiate fire suppression actions in the work area to prevent fire spread to federally administered lands. Per 36 CFR 261.52, all internal and external combustion engines operated on federally managed lands must be equipped with a qualified spark arrester that is maintained and not modified. Fire extinguishers that are rated, at a minimum, as ABC - 5 pound will be available on all equipment and vehicles. If a fire spreads beyond the suppression capability of workers with fire extinguishers, all will cease fire suppression action and leave the area immediately via pre-identified escape routes. The holder or its contractors will notify the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center immediately (801) 908-1901 of the location and status of the escaped fire.”

- I. *Times of High Recreational Use*
News releases warning of fire danger, increased patrols and work at special events will take place for holiday weekends and other high-use times:
Easter Weekend, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Pioneer Day (July 24), Labor Day, Columbus Day, and the fall hunting seasons.

TRAINING

There is not currently a standard track for training in fire prevention and education. In the absence of a defined training path, a number of other classes have been adopted as standard courses that provide skills and knowledge to the employees.

1. Fire Prevention Methods (P-140, P-240, P-340)
2. Standards of Procedure for Fire Cause Determination

All fire fighters at the field office will be trained, as a minimum, in origin protection and documenting observations (FI-110) and in the field office procedures. Many fire fighters have attended the FI-210 Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination course.

3. Additional training may include but is not limited to: S-203, S-403, S-130/S-190/I-100, S-290, S-215, S-491, Great Basin & Northern Rockies Fire Prevention & Education

Workshop, environmental education, witness interviewing, RAMS, Fire Prevention & Education Teams.

FIRE INVESTIGATION

Fire investigation is essential to recover suppression costs and to design a program to reduce the number of human-caused fires. Fire investigators will be on-call to assist incident commanders with cause determination. At this field office, the on-call investigators are: Randal Griffin, Ranger; Aaron Kania, Ranger; Erin Darboven, Fire Education and Mitigation Technician; and Teresa Rigby, Fire Education and Mitigation Specialist. See Appendix D for the Fire Cause Determination and Investigation Standard Operating Procedures.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

- The projected MIS targets will be submitted each year and accomplishments recorded.
- NFPORS community fire planning accomplishments will be inputted by the State of Utah.
- Monitor fire causes and adjust program to focus on problem areas.

BUDGET AND STAFFING

The budget for the Mitigation and Education program is provided by fire preparedness (2810). This is supplemented by purchases from the wildland-urban interface program (2824) when needs are identified. Similarly, in the fuels program (2823) public education needs may exist. Additional support comes from the State Office or Region 4 Forest Service when statewide campaigns are implemented. Mid-year requests are another source of one-time purchases that augment the preparedness budget

Additional support may be requested as needed from the Fire Management Officer. Funding currently meets the basic needs of the program. Additional funds will be needed in the future to cover increased sign maintenance costs and campaigns targeting specific fire causes. When associated with a WUI project or during severity, additional funds may be available to cover labor, vehicle use, and mileage costs.

2004 (Current)

\$2,000 (materials, signs and other)

Fire Ed/Mitigation Specialist GS-9/11 PFT

Fire Education and Mitigation Technician GS-7/9 WAE

Outyears (Planned)

\$4,000

Fire Education and Mitigation Specialist GS-9/11 PFT

Fire Education and Mitigation Technician GS-7/9 WAE

Fire Prevention Technician GS-5/6 (WAE eventually)

**APPENDIX A
EVENT SCHEDULE**

Event	Location	Contact Person	Approximate Date
Ogden Home and Garden Show	Ogden Fairground	Jeanette Hartog	2 nd week of March
Salt Lake Home and Garden Show	Southtowne Expo Center	KJ Pollock	Last week of March
Earth Day Events	Varied	Recreation Staff	Last week in April
Utah Wildfire Awareness Week	Varied	Jeannette Hartog	May
Pony Express Days	Eagle Mountain Center	Michelle DeKorver	2 nd week of June
Grantsville Parade	Grantsville, UT	Neil Critchlow	July 4
Bit-n-Spur Rodeo	Deseret Peak Complex, Tooele	Jim Herald 801-560-0909	July 4
Cedar Fort Pioneer Days	Cedar Fort Park	Virginia Cook	July 24
Days of '47 Rodeo	Delta Center	KJ Pollock	July 21-24
Ophir Days	Ophir	Aaron Kania, LEO	1 st w/e in August
Hunting Exposition	Southtowne Expo		2 nd w/e in August
Rich County Fair and Parade	Randolph, UT	Dan Ames	3 rd week of August
Park Valley Round-Up	Park Valley, Box Elder County	Billy Chadwell	Labor Day W/E
State Fair	State Fairpark	Sherry Foot	1 st week September
Firefighters' Fundraiser Pig Roast	Deseret Peak Complex Fire Museum	Museum Curator	2 nd week September
Public Lands Day	Varied	Recreation staff	3 rd week of September
National Fire Prevention Week	Varied	Fire Prevention Personnel & County Fire Wardens	1 st week of October

ON-GOING EVENTS

Wonderful Outdoor World	
Scout Groups	
Stingerzz Baseball Games (3 in 2004)	
Fire Chiefs' Meetings	
County Commissioner Meetings	
Town Council Meetings	

APPENDIX B

Fire Prevention Patrol Plan Salt Lake Field Office

The patrol plan offered here consists of general suggestions for patrolling the West Desert District of the Salt Lake Field Office.

Patrol duties are many and varied. Of course, certain days will have more time constraints than others so you might want to conduct a variation on a theme. It should be noted that there are many other duties incorporated in patrolling besides just driving to point B from point A. On the way one can check signs, talk to folks, observe, record and report illegal activity while being available for fire cause determination or other fire suppression duties.

Before you go, you'll need some tools and materials:

Maps of the areas to be patrolled

Radio frequency list

Camera

GPS unit

Handouts for Fire Safety and Home Protection

Living with Fire Brochures, Are you Living in the Red?, Promotional materials with ut.blm.gov website, Living with Fire materials

Goodies for the kids

Shovel

Staple Gun with Staples

Personal Protective Equipment/Red Bag

Radio and batteries

Fire Investigation Kit

Phone List

Food and Water

Copy of Standard Operating Procedures for Fire Cause Determination and Investigation/Salt Lake Field Office/BLM

Patrol Duties

Numerous activities can be accomplished while patrolling.

These activities may include, but are not limited to:

SIGNING

Installation and Maintenance

INFORMATIONAL CONTACTS

Topics Patrollers should be familiar and relay include:

- Restrictions (if applicable).
- Fire danger.
- How their activity could be done safely to prevent a fire.
- Historic fires in area.
- How wildland area residents can protect their home-provide information materials.

I. Individuals

Campers

Off-highway vehicle users

Hunters

Hikers

Homeowners

II. Groups

Boy Scout Groups

OHV groups

Permittee groups

ENFORCEMENT

Coordination and Communication with Law Enforcement (LEOs) is important.

Observe and report suspicious or illegal conduct or behavior.

Familiarize oneself with restrictions and closures: not only fire restrictions but ATV trail use, adequate spark arrestors, camping etiquette, etc.

Complete Fire Investigations.

SIGNING (See Sign Plan in Appendix C)

Bulletin Boards are located at the following locations:

Horseshoe Springs(2): East and West

Simpson Springs

Clover Springs

5 Mile Pass(3)

Sunshine Canyon

Manning Canyon (2): North and South

Knolls

Randolph: Little Creek and Birch Creek

During patrols your duties include checking the bulletin boards within the area. Carefully located signs with selected messages can be effective tools in preventing resource losses due to wildfire. While on patrol replace signs to maintain a fresh look and make necessary repairs to existing signs. In the event of fire restrictions, plan on an entire day in order to post all of the bulletin boards in Skull Valley and Rush Valley. Coordination and communication are important in providing accurate, up-to-date information. Law Enforcement and the Recreation Staff are an excellent resource to use. Typically I will give them extra signs to place in areas I don't usually visit. For example, Knolls and Rich County. The same approach holds true for rescinding restrictions.

INFORMATIONAL CONTACTS

Patrol emphasis should be to communicate with as many users as possible. One-on-one contact to inform people of the need to be fire safe while using public lands is one of the most effective means of wildfire prevention.

Contact Tips

Don't be shy. Present yourself positively to the public whether it's a motorcyclist at Manning Canyon or a Target shooter at the quarry on West Mountain. Just a simple "hi" or "hello" is enough to break the ice. People are usually happy to see you, they will ask all types of questions and are appreciative of the attention. Be alert, try and keep a mental if not written note of makes and models of cars, license plates, and other details that might be of some use in the future should fire be in the vicinity at a later time.

As far as groups, they are an excellent audience. Groups are a great opportunity to provide fire safety information, their mobilized size provides an audience to present prevention. Be sure to tailor the message depending on the group. For example, Boy Scouts-campfires, OHV group-spark arresters.

ENFORCEMENT

As fire prevention patrol, we do not have the authority to write citations. If you have a situation that requires Law Enforcement officers, obtain their services through dispatch.

In case of wildfire, sometimes wildfire personnel will be dispatched in order to determine the cause and compile the necessary evidence and information. The Salt Lake Field Office has

standard operating procedures in the case of wildfire that will help in deciding whether or not Law Enforcement should be dispatched. Fire prevention patrols should familiarize themselves with these standards.

It is a good idea to always carry a camera and GPS unit in your patrol vehicle in case of fire.

Patrol Plan West Zone*

Maps-Tooele and Rush Valley

Starting from the Salt Lake Field Office I head west on 201, past Tooele, past Grantsville. Take the Rowley/Dugway exit and head South down highway 199 for about 3 miles

1. Lone Rock -West side of the road, self-descriptive area.

Good place to encounter some people. Don't overlook the east side of hwy 199(Skull Valley Hwy) you will usually find some folks out and about that area as well. There is a high human-caused fire occurrence here.

2. Muskrat Station. I usually take my lunch here and get caught up on the gossip du jour.

3. Horseshoe Knolls. Yet another place where one should stop on both sides of hwy. 199. At HK there are 2 Bulletin Boards. The East side is a high use area for ATVs. I find that at the Springs themselves people don't hang around for any extended period of time however, the sign still needs to be checked.

From Horseshoe continue to head South, through the Goshute Reservation until about mile marker 8 where you'll encounter a BLM sign for White Rocks. Go West.

4. White Rocks. Typically White Rocks is a high use area in the evening hours. It's worth checking out during the day because you'll usually find some folks out here. White Rocks has been a place for "raves" to take place. Be sure to relay any information about illegal activities to our LEOs.

From White Rocks I head out the same way I came in, proceed South on hwy. to the end of the road at the Church and Dugway Proving Grounds. From that area I turn east on hwy.199 through the town of Terra, and up and over Johnson Pass.

Along the way be sure to check out the side roads frequently you'll find folks on these roads. This is probably the prettiest part of the patrol and the elevation provides a bit of reprieve from usually very hot air. Go ahead, open the window it's real nice outside, plus it'll wake you up. Next stop....

5. Clover Springs. This area is a designated campground. As far as sign maintenance Clover also has a bulletin board. One is likely to find families camping here. Great opportunity to talk about campfires and hand out some Smokey and Living with Fire materials while you're at it.

From Clover you can continue on hwy 199 going through Rush Valley. At the intersection, time permitting, you can head north on hwy 36 back to the barn, or head down to Vernon station if a rest break is needed. If going back to the Field office is your next destination one may also opt

for heading north on the Mormon Trail Road which is the road just past the town of Rush Valley. This road eventually hits Grantsville.

*It should be noted the west zone also includes the Rosebud Fire Station, Rich County and many points in between. These areas are impossible to include as an effective one-day patrols due to their distance from the Salt Lake Field Office. If approved by your supervisor they are an excellent two day adventure, can spend the night at either station.

PATROL PLAN EAST ZONE#1

Maps: Tooele and Rush Valley

Starting from the Salt Lake Field Office, head west on 201. Take the Lakepoint and Tooele exit. Continue heading through the town of Lake Point and Tooele on hwy 36. Past Stockton, you'll continue to travel over railroad tracks, keep on truckin' past the town of Faust. Another 10 miles down hwy. 36, on the east side you'll see the Vernon station.

1. Vernon Station I usually stop at Vernon station to eat lunch, stretch the legs and talk to the firefighters there.

From Vernon Station head south on hwy 36, turn right at the "Silver Sage" restaurant, continue another 2 blocks until you hit the post office, turn left. Continue until the end of the street, at the stop sign turn right. At this point you're on the Pony Express Trail. Go west.

2. Lookout Pass. Drive Carefully. This dirt road can be very slick at times. Just down from the pass as you're heading west you'll see a "cemetery" marker. Often there are RV campers at this spot. It's worth turning south to see who's in that area.

From the cemetery continue west until you hit Simpson Springs.

3. Simpson Springs. Designated campground. Historically Simpson Springs was a Pony Express route. High season at Simpson Springs is in the spring and fall.

From Simpson Springs head back the same way you came. This time head north on hwy. 36 turn east at Faust. Continue on hwy 73 for about 5 miles until you come to a well marked intersection at 5-mile pass.

5-Mile Pass and Sunshine Canyon. Mecca for dirt bikers and OHV people. Three bulletin boards are located at 5-Mile Pass, one on the east side and two on the west side. Sunshine Canyon is located about 2 miles north on hwy. 73 on the east side, bulletin board to post information on. Talk to people here. High priority area for LEOs.

From 5-Mile and Sunshine Canyon continue to head south on hwy 73 traveling through the town of Fairfield. After the town of Fairfield be on the lookout for White Hills, a development located on the north side. Head into the only entrance. Continue on the same road until you reach a log cabin. Turn left/west at the log cabin, at this point the road turns into dirt. Continue

driving west. Follow the road until you see some bulletin boards. This area is Manning Canyon. Another hotbed for OHVs.

Manning Canyon. Great opportunity to talk with folks here. Feel free to do some exploring around this area, usually busy.

Patrol Plan-East Zone#2

Maps-Tooele and Rush Valley

Salt Lake and Provo

From the Salt Lake Field Office go west on 201 until you hit the Tooele Exit, just as if you're going to Vernon Fire Station head south on hwy. 36 through Tooele and through Stockton. About 3 miles south of Stockton turn east on hwy 76. Along this route check out the Sunshine Canyon area, 5-mile pass, and past Fairfield check out Manning Canyon.

From Manning Canyon proceed on hwy 73 east past Eagle Mountain and The Ranches. There is a stoplight at hwy 68 (Redwood Road), turn right here. Travel past Saratoga Springs along the Utah Lake until you hit The Knolls. A hotspot for OHVs. This can be a good area to talk to people.

From The Knolls continue south for a few more miles and start heading west into Lake Mountain. Be careful not to get lost. This is a difficult area to negotiate. Head west through Soldiers Pass and north into Mercer Canyon. The ultimate destination being Israel Canyon. Or if you prefer you can take Soldiers Pass west the entire time until you come back to Eagle Mountain.

This is a somewhat abbreviated patrol. Tailor it at will. You can make it as long or as short as you like or that demands suggest. It is a good one if there is little time. This patrol takes about ½ day to conduct.

Patrol Plan-East Zone #3-West Mountain

Maps-Salt Lake and Provo

From the Salt Lake Field Office head south on I-15. Continue on I-15 past Lehi, past American Fork, past Provo until you eventually hit Payson. At the Payson exit head west on hwy 147 until the junction where you hit hwy 141. From there head south for a few miles until you hit a distinctive quarry of Keigley.

Around the **Keigley** area, especially just north of the quarry there is some popular BLM land with OHVs. Check it out. From Keigley continue on to the town of Genola. At Keigley it is worth it to check out the target shooting range and remind people of the potential of fire from a ricocheting bullet, and their liability for suppression costs is always a selling point for fire safety.

At **Genola** head north and continue to skirt the lake. There is plenty of BLM property to the east of the road-check it out.

Continue to follow West Mountain, follow it all the way around until you hit the quickest road that heads east. There are numerous ways to get back to I-15 from here. All roads eventually do lead to Rome.

Out of all the patrols this is my favorite. The drive around the lake is very scenic. Unfortunately you won't see a lot of action on West Mountain itself. However it is a good idea to make a BLM patrol presence in the area, there is a high occurrence of human caused fire here.

One should plan on an entire day for this patrol. Just by looking at the plan itself you might notice that the majority of time is spent solely commuting to West Mountain.

APPENDIX C

Fire Prevention Sign Plan Salt Lake Field Office, BLM

Signing Strategy

The Salt Lake Field Office (SLFO) signing strategy is based upon risks, hazards and values identified within the field office. Signing is designed for particular regulatory or informational messages in a given area to maximize dissemination of the messages.

The SLFO Fire Education and Mitigation Staff will be responsible for sign inventory, installation, maintenance and ordering under the direction of the fire management officer and with assistance from other fire personnel as needed. This plan will be updated annually in the winter for the upcoming fire season.

Signing Action Plan

Fall/Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Inventory signs in cache and in field, noting condition of signs and purpose.· Create sign plan.· Order additional signs as necessary.· Coordinate fire prevention sign plan with law enforcement and recreation, as well as field office sign coordinator.· Coordinate sign locations with realty specialist to verify ownership and ensure UDOT regulations are followed when necessary.
Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Install new “Prevent Wildfires” aluminum signs at proposed signing locations.· Replace any old or damaged “Prevent Wildfires” aluminum signs.· Post fire prevention and safety messages (plastic signs) on bulletin boards in high use recreation areas.· Install Randolph and Rosebud fire danger adjective rating signs.· GPS location of signs (include information about message, type, material, and condition)

<p>Summer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Maintain appearance and condition of signs through rehabilitation or replace as needed. · Change fire danger adjective sign rating as necessary to reflect level reported from Salt Lake Interagency Fire Center. Coordinate changing adjective with fire personnel at stations. · Consider other locations for signing if necessary, as well as non-traditional signing efforts (i.e. bulletin boards, movie previews) <p><i>If restrictions are in effect:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Change (or add where space is available) signs on bulletin boards from general fire prevention to restriction messages. · Post fire prevention orders in bulletin board locations and other temporary sign locations. (Post along fence lines where access to public lands exists and there is high risk/values/hazards). · Remove restriction signing the day following rescind of restrictions.
<p>Fall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Take down and store fire danger adjective rating signs. · Inventory signs in cache and condition of posted signs · Rehabilitate signs. · Order new signs before end of Fiscal Year if possible. · Revise sign plan.
<p>Winter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Place order for new signs. · Coordinate fire prevention sign plan with law enforcement and recreation, as well as field office sign coordinator. · Coordinate sign locations with realty specialist to verify ownership and ensure UDOT regulations are followed when necessary.

Sign Locations

Fire Prevention Sign Locations

<u>Location</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Type</u>
Tooele County		
Skull Valley		
Muskrat Station	Info Board	Adjective Ratings*
Lone Rock	Bulletin Board	Info/Warning/Regulatory
Timpie Point	Bulletin Board	Prevent Wildfires*
Horseshoe Knolls (2)	Bulletin Boards	Info/Warning/Regulatory
White Rocks	Bulletin Board	Prevent Wildfires*
Simpson Springs	Bulletin Board	Info/Warning/Regulatory
Pony Express Trail	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires
Lookout Pass	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires
Rush Valley		
Vernon Station	Info Board	Adjective Rating*
5 mile Pass (3)	Bulletin Boards	Info/Warning/Regulatory
Sunshine Canyon	Bulletin Boards	Info/Warning/Regulatory
Clover Springs	Bulletin Board	Info/Warning/Regulatory
Manning Canyon (2)	Bulletin Boards	Info/Warning/Regulatory
Utah County		
Saratoga Springs	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires*
Town Buildings		
Road to Fairfield N4446937 E423815	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires*
Rich County		
Randolph	Info Board	Adjective Rating*
Rosette	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires
Box Elder County		
Rosebud Station		Adjective Rating*
Grouse Creek	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires
Other		
Pilot Mountains	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires
Ibapah Valley	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires

* Maintain Seasonally
Remove and Replace with Fire Season

Signing for Restrictions

In the event that restrictions and/or closures are put in place, signs are posted as follows. All signs dealing with fire restrictions will be coordinated with law enforcement personnel. Signed Restriction Order is placed alongside Restriction Signs.

Location	Material	Type
Tooele County		
Skull Valley		
Muskrat Station (2)	Plastic w Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
South-bound hwy 199	“	“
Lone Rock	Bulletin Board	Regulatory 12x14
Timpie Point	Bulletin Board	Regulatory 12x14
Horseshoe Knolls (2)	Bulletin Boards	Regulatory 12x14
White Rocks (2)	Bulletin Board	Regulatory 12x14
N/S-bound@WR sign	Plastic w Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
Simpson Springs	Bulletin Board	Regulatory 44x54
Rush Valley		
Vernon Station	Plastic w Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
5 mile Pass (3)	Bulletin Boards	Regulatory 12x14
staging area	Plastic w Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
Sunshine Canyon	Bulletin Boards	Regulatory 44x54
Clover Springs	Bulletin Board	Regulatory 12x14
Manning Canyon (2)	Plastic on Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
End of Canyon	Bulletin Board	Regulatory 12x14
Faust Road	Plastic on Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
Hwy. 73 W/E bound	Plastic on Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
Utah County		
Saratoga Springs	Plastic on Plywood	Regulatory 44x54
N/S bound hwy 68		
Rich County*		
Randolph	Plastic on Plywood	Regulatory 44x54*
Box Elder County*		
Rosebud Station	Plastic on Plywood	Regulatory
Grouse Creek	Aluminum Sign	Prevent Wildfires

*Rich County and Box Elder can be difficult to reach within the day of enactment/rescinding of restrictions due to their sheer distance.

Coordination with County Fire Marshals is recommended.

APPENDIX D

Standard Operating Procedures Fire Cause Determination and Investigation

Salt Lake Field Office Bureau of Land Management

Introduction

The purpose of these standard operating procedures is to clarify and apply state office and national policy at the field office level. These procedures will help ensure the protection of the point of origin and evidence crucial to the determination of fire cause, the appropriate use of law enforcement, and the thorough investigation of a fire that is crucial to the successful administrative, civil and criminal actions.

Policy

As per BLM Utah State policy, the fire management officer (FMO) is primarily “responsible for protecting the ignition sites so that a proper investigation can take place to determine if the source of the fire is human caused.” To investigate the cause, “the FMO will use the best available resource to investigate each fire ... individuals knowledgeable in fire investigation” (IM# UT 2000-048). The BLM Fire Trespass Guidelines state that law enforcement is not required to be a part of the initial cause determination (IM# OF&A 2000-019).

Bureau policy requires that the “Fire investigation must be concurrent with fire suppression” and “the investigator must arrive on the fire scene and complete the investigation in 24 hours or less, since evidence is easily destroyed.” It further states that “it is the responsibility of the on scene Incident Commander (IC) to ensure these policies are followed” (IM# UT 2000-048).

Cost recovery will be pursued on all human caused wildfires regardless of the cost of suppression, rehabilitation or damages. To accomplish this and per national policy, all “wildfires will be investigated to determine cause, origin, and responsibility”. This policy extends to “all human caused fires on public and/or other lands under protection agreement” (*Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations*). Cause determination and investigation will be completed on all lands and all fires to which BLM forces respond.

Training and Qualification

As a minimum, all fire personnel assigned to the Salt Lake Field Office will receive P-130, Wildland Fire Cause Determination, to qualify as First Responders as defined in the Draft Standards for Certified Wildland Fire Investigators, Memo 9260.10 (WO-370). All Fire Cause Determination Specialists (FCDS) referenced in these standard operating procedures will, at a minimum, have successfully completed P-130 and qualify as a First Responder. The fire

education and mitigation staff (FEM) and all law enforcement officers (LEO) assigned to the Salt Lake Field Office will receive training in FI-210, Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination, to qualify as Wildland Fire Investigators (Type 3) under the draft standards. Taskbooks for this position are expected in 2004. Other field office employees may also receive the training to provide assistance to the LEO and FEM. The Salt Lake Field Office law enforcement staff will assist in teaching the FI-110 training and recurrency in cooperation with the fire staff.

All personnel expected to participate in the initial cause determination or subsequent fire investigation, during the period of time prior to the fire being declared controlled, will as a minimum meet the following safety requirements:

- Attend annual Recurrency Training. This safety refresher training will include, as a minimum, a review of the 10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watch Out Situations, principles of LCES (Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, Safety Zones) and hands on fire shelter inspection and deployment practice.
- Complete S-190, S-130, I-100 and FI-110.
- Pass the Work Capacity Test at the Light fitness level known as the “Walk Test.”
- Wear the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) on site. The PPE includes hard hat, Nomex shirt and trousers, 8" high laced leather boots with lug soles, leather gloves, and fire shelter.
- Meet all other Bureau and field office standards to hold a current Red Card.

Responsibility

The responsibility of initial fire cause determination rests with the Salt Lake Field Office Fire Management Officer. It is expected that the FMO will direct staff to assist in fulfilling this responsibility. When responding to all fire incidents, the IC will ensure that the fire's area of origin, where evidence may be present, will be protected and that an initial fire cause determination is made. Without compromising safety, every effort will be made to protect the area of origin from suppression operations. The IC will ensure that the Fire Cause Determination Report is completed for all fires to document the cause, identify the point of origin, and to determine whether an investigation is warranted. These duties may be delegated by the IC to a FCDS.

Because proof of negligence or intent is essential to each case, it is incumbent upon all fire personnel to record observations that may provide evidence for determining fire cause and party responsibility in order to assist the IC as assigned. To assist in performing these duties, fire investigation kits will be maintained and stored in all prevention and law enforcement vehicles, in all engines and command vehicles, and in support vehicles for helitack and the Interagency Hotshot Crew. The fire education and mitigation staff will resupply materials used from the kits as requested by crew leaders. The fire education and mitigation staff will be available to respond to fire incidents to assist the IC in the initial cause determination and protection of the origin.

Procedures for Determining the Fire Cause

- 1. If the ignition is determined to be of natural causes (lightning):**
 - A. IC will complete the Field Fire Report and enter it into the Fire Management Information System database (DI 1202) within two days of the fire begin declared “out.”

- 2. If the ignition is determined or suspected to be caused by human activity (regardless of land status) the IC, as the FCDS, will either:**
 - A. Promptly protect the point of origin and conduct a cause determination, filling out the cause determination report.
OR
 - B. Delegate this responsibility to a firefighter with FCDS qualifications.
OR
 - C. Request a FCDS through the Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center (NUIFC).

- 3. An LEO will be called to the scene of the fire to conduct an investigation when:**
 - A. Possible suspects have been identified and have been seen in the fire area, leaving the fire area, or have been associated with being responsible for causing the fire.
OR
 - B. Vehicles have been identified (license plate number) and have been seen in or leaving the fire area.
OR
 - C. Witnesses are present on scene that need to be interviewed and have information as to who was responsible for causing the fire.
AND
 - D. Evidence is present that would lead to identifying those person(s) responsible for causing the fire.

E. An LEO may also be called to the scene of the fire to conduct an investigation when arson is suspected. There may be evidence, but no suspects, vehicles, or witnesses identified, which points to the fire having been started on purpose. This instance is usually associated with fires believed to have started by an arsonist.

- 4. An LEO is expected to exercise judgment to “self-dispatch” to incidents when:** There is a likelihood the fire is human caused and the LEO either observes smoke or hears radio traffic about a fire in reasonable proximity. When self-dispatching, communication must occur with NUIFC and the IC.

Procedures for Dispatching an LEO or FCDS

In the event the LEO is dispatched, the following information will be communicated by the IC or FCDS to NUIFC for relay to the LEO:

1. Name of the IC or FCDS.
2. Cell phone number and radio channel of IC or FCDS.
3. Is there cell coverage?
4. Geographic location and a description of the route to fire investigation site.
5. Fire name and number.
6. What situation is present that requires the presence of an LEO.

< The LEO or FCDS will notify the IC and NUIFC of arrival and departure.

Fire Trespass Reporting

< The IC will provide the FCDS with the Fire Cause Determination Report, notes, sketches, photographs, photograph log, names of witnesses and any other information upon arrival. The IC will ensure documentation is complete and accurate.

< The FCDS will provide the LEO with the Fire Cause Determination Report, notes, sketches, photographs, photograph log, names of witnesses and any other information upon arrival. The FCDS will ensure documentation is complete and accurate.

< Within five days of conducting a fire investigation, the LEO will provide the Fire Education/Mitigation Specialist with the following:

1. Case Report
2. Copies of all photographs and the photograph log.
3. Copies of witness statements and interviews, if available.
4. Evidence report.
5. GPS map.

< If an LEO is not requested or unable to conduct an investigation, a FCDS will document the cause using the Fire Cause Determination Report and will complete a narrative report to be forwarded within two days of the fire start, if a follow-up investigation is necessary. The LEO will review the report and make a recommendation to the Field Office Manager on whether to pursue the trespass case.

< It will be the responsibility of the Fire Education and Mitigation Specialist to enter and maintain data in the Fire Management Information System pertaining to Fire Trespass.

< All human caused fires will be entered into the LAWNET database.

< Line management will be informed by the Duty Officer regarding human caused fires and estimated expenses and issues immediately.

- < The Fire Trespass Coordinator will enter trespass information into SLFO Trespass Log.

Cost Accountability

Costs for investigation will be charged to the fire, including base hours and overtime.

Fire Trespass Administration

It is the responsibility of the Fire Education/Mitigation Specialist, as the Fire Trespass Coordinator and in accordance with the BLM Fire Trespass Guidelines, to ensure each fire trespass incident is carried through the required administrative process under the direction of the Field Office Manager.

Review and Revision

The standard operating procedures will be reviewed at least annually to ensure compliance with national standards and field office procedures. If conflicts or issues arise during the fire season, the policy will be immediately reviewed and changes made as necessary. The Field Office Manager retains the authority to deviate from the procedures identified in this policy when necessary.

APPENDIX E

Prevention Education Preparedness Level Descriptions. Unit Preparedness Levels shall be determined in accordance with agency direction through Agency Directives (such as FSH 5109.18, BLM). A similar process may take place at your local administrative unit. The following are recommended Preparedness Levels for the Great Basin Geographic Area.

ALL PREPAREDNESS LEVELS (Before Start of Season)	
Description: The following activities apply regardless of the level of fire activity.	
Management Recommendations	Responsibility
Support Functions	
A. Training	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
B. Workshop	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
C. Restriction Preplanning (Review)	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
D. Establish Base Stocking Level of Supplies	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
E. Contacts – Establish Network	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
F. Ensure Compliance of Readiness Review	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
G. Establish/Update/Review Local Prevention Plan	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
H. Community Awareness Programs: School Programs, SPA, County Fairs, etc.	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
I. Establish Prevention Staffing	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL I	
Description: No large wildland fires in progress. Most units have low to moderate fire severity. Number and size of fires within normal range for that time of year (occasional fire or fires not exceeding 99 acres in size). Little or no commitment of other than local resources.	
Management Recommendations	Responsibility
A. All Preseason Steps Completed /Considered	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
B. Establish Media Contacts	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
C. Signs	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
D. Inspections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities: Administrative Sites, Campgrounds, Dispersed Recreation Sites • Structures: Uniform Fire Code (Appendix 2A-Defensible Space) • Defensible Space Projects • Industrial 	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
E. Analyze Ignition Causes	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist

F. Patrol/Public Awareness	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
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PREPAREDNESS LEVEL II	
Description: One or more units experiencing moderate to high fire danger with NFDRS Staffing Classes II and III. Several units having ¼ to 99 acre fires. Potential exists for initial attack fires to escape and become large, project fires. Resources within the area appear adequate to deal with the situation.	
Management Recommendations	Responsibility
A. Consider Increasing Staffing Levels	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
B. Media Releases Weekly	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
C. Special Prevention Activities (SPA')	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
D. Target Specific Areas/Causes/Seasons (Hunting, July 4 th , etc.)	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
E. Coordinate Patrol Efforts with Enforcement and/or Suppression	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
F. Establish Communication with	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
G. Continue Prevention Planning Actions In Level I.	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL III	
Description: Several units experiencing high to very high fire danger with NFDRS Staffing Class III. Numerous units having ¼ to 99 acre wildland or prescribed fire activities ongoing. Several wildland fires are escaping initial attack and reaching 100 to 300 acres or larger in size. Holding actions taking increasing numbers of resources. A Type I/II Incident Management Team is on order or committed, or 50 percent of area crews or initial attack resources committed, or a 30 percent combination of both.	
Management Recommendations	Responsibility
A. Establish Regular Press Briefings	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
B. Include Prevention/Education when requesting Fire Severity Funding	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
C. Consider extending Hours	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
D. Increase Communications with Cooperators	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
E. Elevate: Sign Program, Patrols Awareness/Enforcement, Suppression Public Presence	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
F. Evaluate Availability of Prevention Personnel for off district distribution	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
G. Evaluate need for fire restrictions	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
H. Consider ordering local/national prevention team.	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
I. Continue Prevention Planning Actions in Levels I and II.	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL IV	
Description: Two units experiencing very high or extreme fire danger, with NFDRS Staffing Class of IV. Numerous wildland fires escaped initial attack, and several are reaching 100-1000 acres in size. No break in the predicted weather for at least 48 hours. Two or more units experiencing incidents requiring Type I or II teams, 80 percent of all crews or initial attack resources committed on wildland fires. Competition exists for resources between units. Resources being mobilized from outside the Great Basin.	
Management Recommendations	Responsibility
A. Evaluate Need for Fire Restrictions and coordinate with interagency partners	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
B. Increase Media Effort – Information Center	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
C. Increase Local Staffing – Use non-traditional partners	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
D. Continue use of Local/National Prevention Team (if ordered)	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
E. Continue Prevention Preparedness Actions in Levels I-III.	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL V	
Description: Several units are experiencing major incidents which have the potential to exhaust all resources, while numerous new fires continue to occur. Most, if not all, the resources within the Area are committed; as resources become available, they are immediately reassigned to other incidents. The majority of support is coming from outside the Area. No break in the weather is predicted for at least 48 hours.	
Management Recommendations	Responsibility
A. Implement Restrictions (After all other prevention measures have been exhausted.)	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist
B. Prevention Teams - Continued	FMO/Prevention Education Specialist

APPENDIX F

OPERATING PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRE RESTRICTIONS/CLOSURES IN UTAH (Northern Utah Annual Operating Plan)

A. Purpose: Provide guidelines for interagency coordination in declaring, administering and terminating fire restrictions/closures by the various federal, state and local jurisdictions in Utah to:

1. Minimize confusion by coordinating information released to the news media and general public.
2. Provide criteria to be used in the decision making process to implement restrictions/closures/terminations action.

B. Scope: This operation plan is established as a guideline for the cooperating agencies in Utah as members of the Great Basin Coordinating Group.

C. Coordination: Whenever fire restrictions/closures are implemented or terminated, all agencies agree to coordinate their efforts at the local, regional and state level. This includes the area involved, restrictions/closures action, news media and public notification process. The Restrictions/Closures Zone Coordinator (Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands -Tracy Dunford or David Dalrymple, 801-538-5555) will be notified when a fire restriction/closure implementation or termination is under serious consideration to assist in overall coordination. All interagency partners will make every effort to coordinate implementation and termination of restrictions at the same time. Closures may be authorized by the jurisdictional agency.

D. Criteria for Fire Restriction Actions: Criteria and data that may be used by agencies in the decision making process to implement or terminate fire restrictions/closures may include but are not limited to the following:

1. National fire danger rating system.
2. National Weather Service data and long-range forecast.
3. Live fuel moisture.
4. 1000-hour time lag fuel moisture.
5. Predicted fire behavior.
6. Recent fire history.
7. Fuel loading and condition.
8. Local conditions (not weather related).
9. Fire protection service capabilities including water resources.
10. Preparedness levels, local or national.

E. Restrictions: The following restrictions will be used as conditions warrant:
When fire restrictions are imposed they will include all of the following acts as prohibited on public, private, and county-owned lands when a restriction is ordered:

- Setting, building, maintaining, attending, or using open fire of any kind, except campfires within approved fire pits and grills provided for, in improved campgrounds, picnic areas, and permanently improved places of habitation, or except as otherwise authorized.

Devices fueled by petroleum or LPG products are allowed in all locations.

- Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle, camp trailer, or building, a developed recreation site, or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared to mineral soil.

- Discharging, or using any kind of fireworks, tracer ammunition, or other incendiary devices in any location on federal, state, and unincorporated private lands.

Exceptions to Restrictions: All other fire restrictions, or necessary exemptions to the restrictions, will be handled through local "permits" issued by the responsible agency(ies) for that purpose.

F. Boundary Lines

The boundary will be the entire interagency dispatch zone.

G. Fire Ban

From time to time it may be necessary to impose an advanced fire restriction. Advanced restrictions or fire bans will be authorized on a statewide basis and include the complete ban of fires with the exception of devices fueled by petroleum or other LPG products.

H. Closures

Area closures may be necessary at times and shall be authorized by the jurisdictional agency for that area.

I. Procedures: The following general procedures will be used in implementing and terminating fire restrictions/closures:

1. Implementation

a. Any fire service agency, federal, state or local, may initiate consideration of a fire restrictions/closures action. The local fire coordination center manager (see attached list) will contact all local fire agencies to determine interest. The boundary will be the Northern Utah dispatch area boundary.

b. The Local Fire Coordination Center Manager will contact the Zone Restrictions/Closures Coordinator, Tracy Dunford or David Dalrymple at (801) 538-5555 and advise them of the impending action. The Local Center Manager will contact adjacent Local Fire Coordination Center Managers and other interested parties to ascertain interest in enlarging the affected area. Joint action shall be taken to implement fire restrictions. Where feasible, joint action will be taken with regards to closures.

c. The Zone Restrictions/Closures Coordinator will contact the BLM Fire Interpretive Specialists in the State BLM Office: Susan Marzec, 801-539-4028, USFS: Jeannette Hartog, USFS (Region 4) and Utah BLM Fire Prevention Specialist, 801-625-5245 and Jan Passek, FMO Zion NPS: 435-772-0188 to advise them of the pending action. The Zone Restrictions/Closures Coordinator will assist the BLM Fire Interpretive Specialist in developing the statewide news release and media contacts list in conjunction with the affected agencies.

d. The individual agencies will develop the appropriate legal papers to implement the restrictions/closures action on lands they administer.

e. Local Fire Coordinator Center Manager will notify all local fire agencies (city, county, state and federal) of the impending action.

f. Public notification and news media contacts will be coordinated by the Zone Coordinator, BLM Fire Interpretive Specialist and local agency fire public affairs or education/mitigation specialist. The local fire public affairs or education/mitigation specialist will contact local media (newspapers, radio stations, etc.) and ensure appropriate local notification is posted. The Zone Coordinator and the BLM Fire Interpretive Specialist, in conjunction with public affairs officials from the affected agencies, will publish the action in the statewide media (newspapers, television stations, etc.).

g. The Eastern Great Basin Coordination Center will inform the fire community through its daily situation and other appropriate reports.

h. Every effort should be made to ensure that the area affected is easy to explain and readily identifiable on the ground. At least one week notice should be given to allow the information to be communicated to adjacent units, the news media and the public.

2. Termination/Modification of Restriction/Closure Action

a. Any fire service entity that has a restriction/closure action in effect may propose a termination or change of a fire restrictions/closures action. The Local Fire Coordination Center Manager (see attached list) will contact all local fire agencies with restriction/closure actions in effect to determine interest in terminating or modifying these actions. Joint action shall be taken to rescind or modify restrictions. Where feasible, joint action will be taken with regards to closures.

b. The Local Fire Coordination Center Manager will contact the Zone Restrictions/Closures Coordinator, Tracy Dunford or David Dalrymple at (801) 538-5555 and advise them of the impending action. The Local Center Manager will contact adjacent Local Fire Coordination Center Managers and other interested parties to ascertain interest in terminating or modifying the restriction/closure action over a large area.

c. The Zone Restrictions/Closures Coordinator will contact the BLM Fire Interpretive Specialists in the State BLM Office: Susan Marzec, 801-539-4028, USFS: Jeannette Hartog, USFS (Region 4) and Utah BLM Fire Prevention Specialist, 801-625-5245 and Jan Passek, FMO Zion NPS: 435-772-0188 to advise them of the pending action and effected area. The Zone Restrictions/Closures Coordinator will assist the BLM Fire Interpretive Specialist

in developing the statewide news release and appropriate media contacts list in conjunction with the affected agencies

d. The individual agencies will develop the appropriate legal papers to terminate or modify the restrictions/closures action on lands they administer.

e. Local Fire Coordinator Center Manager will notify all local fire agencies (city, county, state and federal) of the impending action and area affected.

f. Public notification and news media contacts will be coordinated by the Zone Coordinator, BLM Fire Interpretive Specialist, USFS Fire Prevention Specialist, and local agency fire public affairs or education/mitigation specialist. The local fire public affairs or education/mitigation specialist will contact local media (newspapers, radio stations, etc.) and ensure appropriate local notification is posted. The Zone Coordinator and the BLM Fire Interpretive Specialist, in conjunction with public affairs officials from the affected agencies, will publish the action in the statewide media (newspapers, television stations, etc.).

g. The Eastern Great Basin Coordination Center will inform the fire community through its daily situation and other appropriate reports.

h. Every effort should be made to ensure that the area affected is easy to explain and readily identifiable on the ground. At least one-week notice should be given to allow the information to be communicated to adjacent units, the news media and public.

J. Enforcement: Agencies agree to assist each other in enforcing fire restrictions/closures to the extent possible and coordinate enforcement activities where appropriate.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE UTAH ZONE RESTRICTION/CLOSURE PROCEDURE:

Restriction - a limitation on an activity or use.

Closure - the closing of an area to entry or use.

Campfire - a fire used for cooking, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial, or aesthetic purposes. These fires are not within a building, mobile home, or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground, from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills. "Campfires" include "fire."

Stove Fire - a campfire built inside an enclosed stove, grill, or portable brazier, including a space heating device.

Developed Recreational Site - an area that has been permanently improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site may be a publicly owned campground or picnic area signed and identified on a map as a site developed for that purpose. It may also be a privately owned permanent developed site used for camping or picnicking for groups or an individual.

Designated Area - a geographic area defined by an agency in which specific land use activities occur.

Permit - a written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

Internal Combustion Engine - an engine that obtains its power from heat and pressure produced by the combustion of a fuel and air mixture inside a closed chamber or cylinder.

Chainsaw - a portable power saw with an endless chain that carries the cutting teeth used especially for felling trees, cutting firewood, etc.

Motorized Equipment - any equipment or vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine.

Designated Roads and Trails - those roads and trails that are identified on maps regularly provided to the public by the State Department of Transportation or land management agencies.

Fireworks - any device that produces noises, smoke, showers of sparks, or movement by combustion or explosive materials. These are Class C explosives as defined by the US Department of Transportation in Part 173, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.