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# Utah/Intermountain Interagency Prescribed Fire Plan Template

The Utah and Intermountain Region Prescribed Fire Plan Template is designed to be user friendly and to provide a standard format throughout Utah for use by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and throughout the Intermountain Region of the USDA Forest Service (USFS). This template meets the requirements established in the Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide.

This Prescribed Fire Plan represents a standardized, electronic, reproducible template form for the Prescribed Fire Plan development process editable in MS Word. General direction from the Reference Guide is provided within the template. For detailed direction on each element, see the Reference Guide. While the template provides for all elements of the burn plan, in several areas (these include the organization chart, radio communications plan, and medical plan), units may desire to use locally developed sections as long as they met standards developed in the Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide.

Within the template, grey boxes identify areas requiring input into the Prescribed Fire Plan. Wording in **red** are instructions to the preparer for each element. Upon completion of the plan the preparer should delete all items that appear in **red** and **should not be included in the final document**. Those items underlined in **blue** are hyperlinks that will take the preparer to the document referred to in the text or to an internet location. Items that appear in **green** are recommended text and should be used to assist in the development of the specifics for the prescribed fire plan, then converted to black if

utilized in the final burn plan. Text in **black** are to remain as part of the plan.

While the template is intended to be Interagency in scope, agencies have added national and regional supplemental direction to the Prescribed Fire Plan template. Specific direction by agency is identified by the following colors: Bureau of Land Management – **brown**, US Forest Service – **purple**, National Park Service - **orange**. When completing the template, one only needs to complete the additional requirements for their respective agency and can delete the non-applicable section or leave blank.

In the electronic MS Word version, the Project Name and Unit Name should be entered in the document's header which will automatically appear on each following page of the plan. Project Name is the name of the prescribed fire and Unit Name is the name of the administrative unit.

To insert information into the document's header:

1. Double-click in the header region (upper region of each page displayed on the screen).
2. Type Project and/or Unit name.
3. Double-click *outside* the header region in the body of the document.

You may also access the header under **View > Headers and Footers**. This will open the header region for edits automatically. After entering the information, go again to **View > Headers and Footers** which will return you to being able to enter information into the body of the document.

Revised: 20 March 2007 - JBW



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# PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT(S)

PRESCRIBED FIRE NAME

<b>PREPARED BY</b>	Signature of qualified burn boss at the complexity of the plan.	<b>DATE</b>	
	Name & Qualification		
<b>ADDITIONAL PREPARER</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Name & Qualification		
<b>FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICER REVIEW</b>	BLM/NPS Specific	<b>DATE</b>	
	Name & Qualification		
<b>TECHNICAL REVIEW</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Name & Qualification		
<b>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	NPS Specific	<b>DATE</b>	
	Name & Qualification		
<b>FIRE ECOLOGIST</b>	NPS Specific	<b>DATE</b>	
	Name & Qualification		

COMPLEXITY RATING

EA NUMBER

PROJECT NUMBER

APPROVED BY

DATE

Agency Administrator

APPROVED BY

DATE

Agency Administrator



Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## US FOREST SERVICE – BURN BOSS REQUIREMENTS

All elements of the Prescribed Burn Plan are as prescribed and are predicted to remain in prescription during the expected life of the burn (day of the burn go-no-go decision).

<b>PRESCRIBED FIRE BURN BOSS</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">USFS Specific</div>	<b>DATE TIME</b>
	<b>RXB1, RXB2, RXB3</b> (circle appropriate qualification)	

The burn unit should be checked on a regular basis following active ignition until declared out. Documentation of conditions should be made in a Unit Log with the below filled out following each check of the burn unit.

Date/Time Lines Checked	Who Checked	Method (air/ground)

<b>PRESCRIBED BURN DECLARED OUT</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">USFS Specific</div>	<b>DATE TIME</b>
	<b>RXB1, RXB2, RXB3</b> (circle appropriate Qualification)	

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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### **Management Summary**

The first paragraph of the Management Summary is intended as an overall project summary for internal and external use. The paragraph should be used on [www.utahfireinfo.gov](http://www.utahfireinfo.gov) to summarize each burn project in Utah when scheduled for implementation. The (name of prescribed fire) Prescribed Fire project is located in XXX County, XXX miles (direction) of (name of community). Previous treatment on this project included XXX. The project consists of XXX acres located (geographical location). The primary objective of this burn is to reduce the existing wildland fire hazard and (include any other significant objectives), thus reducing potential negative effects from future wildland fire to both agency and adjacent private lands while restoring fire-adaptive ecosystems.

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 2 - AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR PRE-IGNITION APPROVAL CHECKLIST

Instructions: The Agency Administrator's Pre-Ignition Approval is the intermediate planning review process (i.e. between the Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide and Go-No-Go Checklist) that should be completed before a prescribed fire can be implemented. The Agency Administrator's Pre-Ignition Approval evaluates whether compliance requirements, Prescribed Fire Plan elements, and internal and external notifications have been or will be completed and expresses the Agency Administrator's intent to implement the Prescribed Fire Plan. If ignition of the prescribed fire is not initiated prior to expiration date determined by the Agency Administrator, a new approval will be required.

YES	NO	KEY ELEMENT QUESTIONS
		Is the Prescribed Fire Plan up to date? <i>Hints: amendments, seasonality.</i>
		Will all compliance requirements be completed? <i>Hints: cultural, threatened and endangered species, smoke management, NEPA.</i>
		Is risk management in place and the residual risk acceptable? <i>Hints: Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating Guide completed with rational and mitigation measures identified and documented?</i>
		Will all elements of the Prescribed Fire Plan be met? <i>Hints: Preparation work, mitigation, weather, organization, prescription, contingency resources</i>
		Will all internal and external notifications and media releases be completed? <i>Hints: Preparedness level restrictions</i>
		Will key agency staff be fully briefed and understand prescribed fire implementation?
		Are there any other extenuating circumstances that would preclude the successful implementation of the plan?
		Have you determined if and when you are to be notified that contingency actions are being taken? Will this be communicated to the Burn Boss?
		Other:

**RECOMMENDED BY** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE** \_\_\_\_\_  
FMO/Fuels Specialist/Prescribed Fire Burn Boss

**APPROVED BY** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE** \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency Administrator

**APPROVED BY** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE** \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency Administrator

**APPROVAL EXPIRES (date)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Project Name:**

**Unit Name:**

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 2 - PRESCRIBED FIRE GO-NO-GO CHECKLIST

	YES	NO
A. Has the burn unit experienced unusual drought conditions or contain above normal fuel loadings which were not considered in the prescription development? If <u>NO</u> proceed with checklist, if <u>YES</u> go to item B.		
B. If <u>YES</u> have appropriate changes been made to the Ignition and Holding plan and the Mop Up and Patrol Plans? If <u>YES</u> proceed with checklist below, if <u>NO</u> STOP.		

YES	NO	QUESTIONS
		Are ALL fire prescription elements met?
		Are ALL smoke management specifications met?
		Has ALL required current and projected fire weather forecast been obtained and are they favorable?
		Are ALL planned operations personnel and equipment on-site, available, and operational?
		Has the availability of ALL contingency resources been checked, and are they available?
		Have ALL personnel been briefed on the project objectives, their assignment, safety hazards, escape routes, and safety zones?
		Have all the pre-burn considerations identified in the Prescribed Fire Plan been completed or addressed?
		Have ALL the required notifications been made?
		Are ALL permits and clearances obtained?
		In your opinion, can the burn be carried out according to the Prescribed Fire Plan and will it meet the planned objective?

If ALL answers are YES, proceed with the test fire. Document the conditions, location and results on the Test Fire Provision Worksheet and Unit Log. Concurrence is documented by the signatures below. The Go-No-Go Checklist will be completed each day of active ignition. The separate Agency Administrator Pre-Ignition Approval Checklist is required to document the agency administrator's final approval.

<b>SIGNED</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Prescribed Fire Burn Boss		
<b>CONCURRENCE</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Ignition Specialist Function		
<b>CONCURRENCE</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Holding Specialist Function		

### ELEMENT 3 - COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS SUMMARY

ELEMENT	RISK	POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCE	TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY
1. Potential for escape			
2. The number and dependence of activities			
3. Off-site Values			
4. On-Site Values			
5. Fire Behavior			
6. Management organization			
7. Public and political interest			
8. Fire Treatment objectives			
9. Constraints			
10. Safety			
11. Ignition procedures/ methods			
12. Interagency coordination			
13. Project logistics			
14. Smoke management			

<b>COMPLEXITY RATING SUMMARY</b>	
	<b>OVERALL RATING</b>
<b>RISK</b>	
<b>POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES</b>	
<b>TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY</b>	
<b>SUMMARY COMPLEXITY DETERMINATION</b>	
<b>Rationale</b>	
Place short narrative on general rationale used in developing complexity analysis. All elements with a “High” rating and those elements that are higher than the summary rating in the complexity analysis will be discussed and will identify potential consequences and mitigating measures. If Complexity Rating Worksheets develop a lower complexity then selected, explain reason for going with higher complexity.	



## ELEMENT 4 - DESCRIPTION OF PRESCRIBED FIRE AREA

### A. Physical Description

Legal description:	T		R		S	
	T		R		S	
Latitude				Longitude		
Project Acres				County		
Primary Unit Acres				Drainage		
Low elevation				Average aspect		
High elevation				Average slope		

### Project Boundary

**The project boundary defines that area where fire will be ignited and may be allowed to burn.** Describe the physical, natural and/or human made boundaries (including primary unit (area to be ignited) and area fire is allowed to burn along with discussion on multiple compartments if applicable) of the prescribed fire project. This will be done through maps and a narrative. The entire prescribed fire project area must be analyzed under NEPA.

The project area includes (narrative description of project area and boundary). The primary unit, where active ignition will occur, includes (narrative description of primary unit and boundary).

An amendment to the burn plan is not required for minor changes in burn unit boundaries to facilitate holding and/or ignition, as long as the area in question has been in the NEPA document, requires no change in holding or ignition resources and is within the project boundaries. Changes to project area boundaries resulting in either an increase or decrease in area requires an amendment to the burn plan.

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## B. Vegetation/Fuels Description

On-Site Fuels Data			Adjacent Fuels Data		
FBPS Fuel Model(s)			FBPS Fuel Model(s)		
NFDRS Fuel Model(s)			NFDRS Fuel Model(s)		
Fire Regime(s)			Fire Regime(s)		
Fire Condition Class(es)			Fire Condition Class(es)		
Fuel Loading	1 hour tlf		<b>General Description of Adjacent Fuels</b> Describe the fuels outside of the primary burn unit with consideration of this used in developing minimum workforce and equipment needs.		
	10 hour tlf				
	100 hour tlf				
	1000 hour tlf				
	Litter depth				
	Duff depth				
	Live woody				
	Live herbaceous				
	Total fuel loading				
<b>Comments</b>					
Include narrative description of fuels within the burn unit including percent of the unit composed of each vegetative type and corresponding fuel model(s). State how the above loading was determined (i.e. inventory, photo series, estimation, fuel tables, etc.). Identify conditions in and adjacent to boundaries that may be a potential threat for escaped fire. Space is provided above under "On-Site Fuels Data" for two fuel models. If additional fuel models are required, the columns should be split. If only one fuel model is involved, the two columns should be merged.					

## C. Description of Unique Features

<p>List and discuss special features, hazards, regulations, issues, constraints, etc. Examples may include: fences, power poles, historical/cultural sites, threatened and endangered species or habitat to protect, etc.</p>
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Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 5 - GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### A. Goals

Short summary description that identifies the purpose of the prescribed fire and the resource management goals from the supporting Land/Resource Management Plans, Fire Management Plans, and/or NEPA documents. Will identify desired future conditions of the prescribed fire project. This should be consistent with the appropriate land management goals. Include a discussion of future Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) post-treatment conditions if applicable.

### B. Objectives

<b>1. Resource Objectives</b>
Describe in clear, concise statements the specific measurable resource and prescribed fire objectives for this project. Objectives will be measurable and quantifiable so prescription elements can be developed to meet those objectives and the success of the project can be determined following implementation.
<b>2. Prescribed Fire Objectives</b>

## ELEMENT 6 - FUNDING

Funding Source(s)								
Phase	Fuels	Wildlife	Range	Recreation	Timber	Other	Subtotal	
Planning								
Clearances								
Burn Plan Preparation								
Site Preparation								
Ignition & Holding								
Mop-up & Patrol								
Subtotal								
<b>Grand Total</b>		* Enter Subactivity code at top of column (i.e. Wildlife-1050). These estimated costs are for the entire burn implementation and could be in one or more subactivities.						

### ELEMENT 7 - PRESCRIPTION

<b>A. Environmental Prescription</b>	<b>Acceptable Prescription Range</b>			<b>Outside area at critical holding point</b>
	<b>Low Fire Intensity</b>	<b>Desired Fire Intensity</b>	<b>High Fire Intensity</b>	
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>				<b>minimum acceptable moisture</b>
<b>Relative humidity (%)</b>				
<b>Mid-flame wind speed</b>				
<b>Wind direction (azimuth°)</b>				
<b>1-hr fuel moisture (%)</b>				
<b>10-hr fuel moisture (%)</b>				
<b>100-hr fuel moisture (%)</b>				
<b>1000-hr fuel moisture (%)</b>				
<b>Live fuel moisture (%)</b>				
<b>Duff moisture (%)</b>				
<b>Soil moisture (%)</b>				

**Additional Information**

If a weather or fuel element is not a consideration as an environmental prescription, place N/A in the blank and do not leave empty. Identify vegetation species and timing for collecting. Fuel moistures should be collected from the burn site. If computed fuel moisture is used in determining guidance parameter verses actual sample, then such should be indicated as parameter.

Separate prescriptions may be needed for multiple fuel model conditions to address seasonal differences and/or types of ignition (black lining, aerial ignition, etc). Separate prescriptions may result in multiple complexity ratings and burn organizations. For example, a separate prescription is needed for black-lining operations if conditions will be significantly different from the primary prescription. Separate prescriptions may result in the need to identify multiple levels of management, organizational structures, implementation measures, and pre-burn considerations.

<b>B. Fire Behavior Prescription</b>	<b>Acceptable Fire Behavior Range</b>			<b>Outside area at critical holding points</b>
	<b>Low Fire Intensity</b>	<b>Desired Fire Intensity</b>	<b>High Fire Intensity</b>	
<b>Fuel Model(s)</b>				
<b>Rate of Spread</b> (chains/hour)				
<b>Flame Length</b> (in feet)				
<b>Scorch Height</b> (in feet)				
<b>Probability of Ignition</b> (%)				
<b>Spotting Distance</b> (in miles)				

**Prescription is defined as the measurable criteria that define a range of conditions during which a prescribed fire may be ignited and held as a prescribed fire. The plan prescription will describe a range of low to high limits for the environmental (weather, topography, fuels, etc.) and fire behavior (flame lengths, rate of spread, spotting distance, etc.) parameters required to meet Prescribed Fire Plan objectives while meeting smoke management and control objectives. Parameters are quantitative variables expressed as a range that result in acceptable fire behavior and smoke management.**

**Attach BehavePlus Worksheets**

**Fire Behavior Narrative**

Separate Environmental and Fire Behavior Prescriptions may need to be developed for each separate phase (primary burn phase & black lining). Separate Environmental and Fire Behavior Prescriptions may need to be developed if potential exists for burning to occur in different seasons (i.e. fall vs. spring).

**ELEMENT 8 - SCHEDULING**

<b>A. Ignition Time Frames/Season(s)</b>	
<b>B. Projected Duration</b>	
<b>C. Constraints</b>	
<p>These constraints and considerations are specific to burn scheduling (i.e. cannot burn from 1 May to 31 July due to nesting birds, local event occurs on the first weekend of a specific month and burning to not occur, a spring burn is preferred to a fall burn to reduce the impact to the residual vegetation).</p>	

**ELEMENT 9 - PRE-BURN CONSIDERATIONS**

**A. Considerations**

<b>1. On Site</b>
<p>Describe on-site actions and considerations that need to be conducted prior to implementation. Examples include clearances, line to be built, preparation of critical holding points, snags to be felled or protected, equipment to be pre-positioned, special features to be protected, warning signs to be placed, portable weather stations to be put in place, fuels moisture sampling, and monitoring needs. Include who is responsible and timeframes for completion.</p>
<b>2. Off Site</b>
<p>Describe off-site actions and considerations that need to be conducted prior to implementation. Prior to implementing the prescribed fire, the responsible dispatch office <b>will</b> be given a complete copy of the Prescribed Fire Plan.</p>

Project Name:	Unit Name:
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**B. Method and Frequency for Obtaining Weather and Smoke Management Forecast(s)**

<b>Proximity to nearest RAWS</b>	<b>Identify nearest RAWS with distance/direction from Unit</b>		
<b>Need for on-site RAWS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	No
<b>Additional Information</b>			
<p>Describe any fuel sampling and weather data that may need to be obtained. This data should be taken at the project site. If this is not possible, use the closest representative site. Identify requirements for a spot weather forecast and associated National Weather Service Forecast Office.</p> <p><b>A Spot Weather Forecast from the National Weather Service is required prior to ignition, for each day active ignition is occurring on the burn.</b> The National Weather Service (Salt Lake City/Grand Junction/Pocatello/Boise/Elko/Las Vegas/Reno) Forecast Office can be reached at (801-524-5066 (SLC)/970-256-9463 (GJT)/208-232-9316 or 9357 (PIH)/208-334-9862 (BOI)/775-778-6720 (LKN)/702-263-9750 (VEF)/775-673-8109 (REV)) or a spot weather forecast can be requested online at (<a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=slc">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=slc</a> / <a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=gjt">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=gjt</a> / <a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=pih">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=pih</a> / <a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=boi">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=boi</a> / <a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=lkn">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=lkn</a> / <a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=vef">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=vef</a> / <a href="http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=rev">http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=rev</a>).</p> <p>Projected weather beyond the ignition operation and need from additional spot weather forecasts should be taken into account in order to minimize the risk of a later escape. Local weather phenomena and considerations include (entered local weather information).</p> <p>Within Utah, a Clearing Index must be obtained from the National Weather Service responsible for area burn is occurring.</p>			

**C. Notifications**

<p>The Notification Plan will include a list of agencies, organizations (including media), and individuals that are to be notified prior to ignition, with information necessary to make the contacts. Reasonable efforts will be made to notify adjacent land owners (or their agents) and other potentially impacted publics. Attempts and/or actual notifications will be documented with date and method and placed in the Project File.</p>
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Project Name:	Unit Name:
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Who	When <sup>1</sup>	Phone Number and/or e-mail	Responsibility	Date	Contact Type <sup>2</sup>
J. Bradley Washa – Utah BLM State Fuels Specialist	B, A	801-539-4246 801-558-6998	Burn Boss		
Greg Zschaechner – Interagency Smoke Management Specialist	B, A	801-539-4151 801-550-9871	Burn Boss		
www.utahfireinfo.gov Heather O’Hanlon	B	435-259-2184 Heather_O’Hanlon@blm.gov	Fire Education and Mitigation Specialist		
<sup>1</sup> When to Notify	Before ( <b>B</b> ): The day prior to burn day. Day of ( <b>D</b> ): Prior to ignition on burn day. After ( <b>A</b> ): After burn is completed.		<sup>2</sup> Contact Type	Phone Contact (PC) Phone Message (PM) Direct Contact (DC) E-mail (EM)	



**ELEMENT 10 - BRIEFING****Operational Briefing** (Responsibility – Prescribed Fire Burn Boss)

- Introduction of Burn Organization
  - Make Crew and Equipment Assignments
- Provide Maps
- Review Burn Objectives and Constraints
- Review Spot Weather Forecast
- Discuss Weather Data Collection Procedures
  - Make Weather Observer Assignment and Set Collection Schedule
- Review Predicted Fire Behavior
- Review Burn Prescription and Critical Weather that Will Terminate Burn
- Review Ignition Plan and Possible Problems
- Review Aerial Ignition Plan and appropriate safety procedures (if applicable)
- Review Holding Plan and Possible Problems
- Review Contingency and Wildfire Conversion Plan
  - Identify High Value and Areas of Special Concern
  - Identify Mitigation Measures, Procedures, Project Boundary, Etc.
- Review Safety Plan, Risk Assessment/JHA and Medical Evacuation Plan
  - Identify On-Site Personnel with Medical and Helitack Qualifications
- Review LCES and Identify Lookout Assignments
- Discuss Communication Plan

**Crew Briefing** (Responsibility - Ignition Specialist and Holding Specialist Functions)

- Make Crew Assignments, Record Names, and Review Chain of Command
- Make Equipment Assignments and Physically Test Equipment Prior to Ignition
- Assign Radio Frequencies and Physically Test All Radios Prior to Ignition
- Review Contingency Plan, Wildfire Conversion, Procedures, and Mitigation
- Review Everyone's Personal Protective Equipment
- Discuss Probable Starting and Ending Times
- Assure Everyone Knows Position, Responsibility, and Procedures

**SIGNED**

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**DATE**

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Prescribed Fire Burn Boss

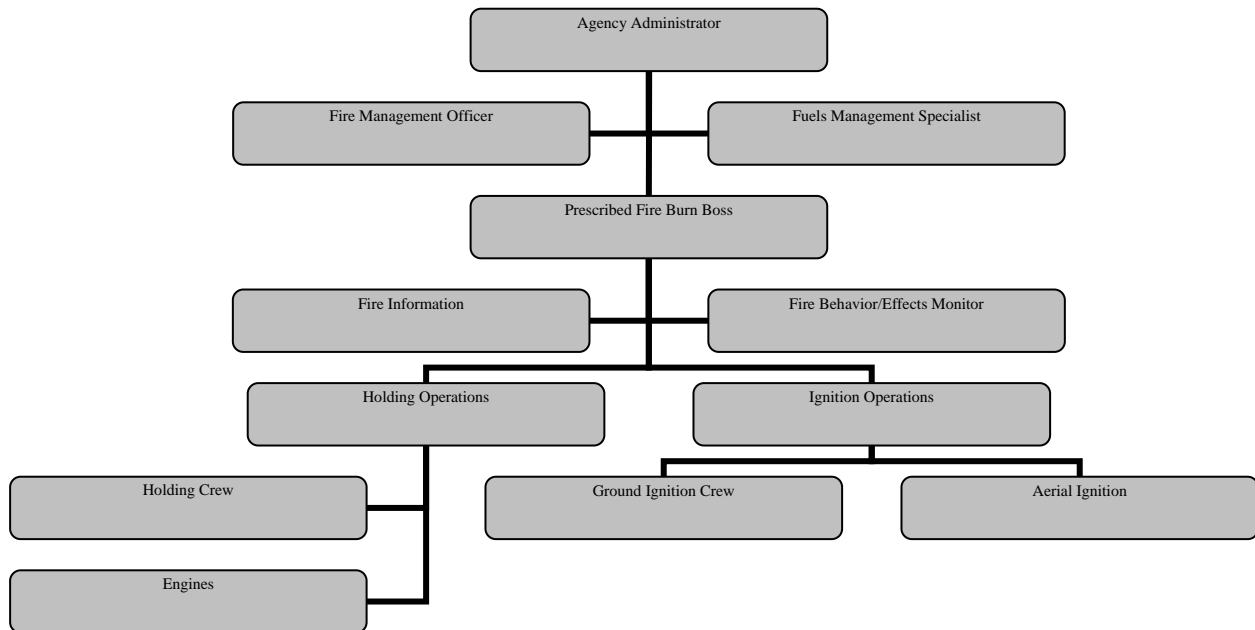
## ELEMENT 11 - ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

<b>Minimum Workforce &amp; Equipment Needed to Conduct Burn</b>							
<b>A. Positions</b>							
Position	ICS Code or Unit of Measure	Low		Desired		High	
		Total Amount	Line Building Rate	Total Amount	Line Building Rate	Total Amount	Line Building Rate
Prescribed Fire Burn Boss	RXBX		0				
Ignition Specialist Function	Specify Qual.						
Holding Specialist Function	Specify Qual.						
Fire Effects Monitor	FEMO						
Lookout	Specify Qual.						
Engine Boss, Operator, and Crew	ENGB/ENOP						
Ignition Crew	FFT2						
Holding Crew	FFT2						
<b>B. Equipment</b>							
Engine (Type)							
Engine (Type)							
Dozer (Type)							
Helicopter							
Helitorch							
Plastic Sphere Dispenser							
<b>C. Supplies</b>							
Drip Troches							
Chain Saws							
Hand Tools							
Fuel							
Portable Water Tanks							
<b>Total Line Production Rate</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
<p style="color: red;">Line production rates from personnel should not be duplicated for equipment (i.e. holding crew members that are assigned to an engine should not be included in personnel total). MS Word will perform production rate calculations by right clicking on each numeric field at bottom of table and selecting "update field." For MS Word to do the calculations, all boxes need to have a number in them (i.e. place a zero "0" if there no rate of production). Place any assumptions made when identifying production rates. Fireline Handbook production rates and/or documented empirical evidence to justify minimum holding resources required. Line production rates should be compared to fire behavior outputs when identifying resource needs.</p> <p style="color: green;">Calculations were taken from the Fireline Handbook Appendix A based on fuel model xx.</p>							

Project Name:

Unit Name:

### Organization Chart



This is an example organization chart, locally developed organizational chart can be used in place of this chart. Add boxes as needed for additional personnel assigned for each operational period. Organization chart may be completed on the day of the burn and must be completed for each operational period. Aerial Ignition operations will require an additional organization chart within the air operations plan in accordance with the Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide.

Additional resources may be assigned to the project without amending the burn plan if the addition of these resources does not change the complexity of the burn or require additional supervisory positions. These changes must be documented in the daily briefing. Reduction in resource capabilities identified as required in the plan requires an amendment.

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## ELEMENT 12 - COMMUNICATION

### A. Radio Frequencies

Channel	Function	Frequency	Band Width	Assignment	Remarks
<b>COMMAND</b>					
		TX: RX: Tone:			
		TX: RX: Tone:			
<b>TACTICAL</b>					
		TX: RX:			
		TX: RX:			
		TX: RX:			
<b>AIR OPERATIONS</b>					
		TX: RX:			
		TX: RX:			
<b>OTHER</b>					
		TX: RX:			
		TX: RX:			
<b>REMARKS</b>					
<p style="color: red;">* If aerial ignition is used, assign a specific radio frequency for use between aircraft and Prescribed Fire Burn Boss and/or Ignition Specialist Function. Also include any required telephone numbers in the remarks section.</p>					

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 13 - PUBLIC AND PERSONNEL SAFETY AND MEDICAL

### A. Safety Hazards

<b>Firefighter</b>
Identify and analyze the safety hazards unique to the individual prescribed fire project and specify personnel safety procedures. Include safety hazards (including smoke exposure and impacts) as identified in the Risk Assessment/Job Hazard Analysis. All personnel who are within the active burn area are required to wear personal protective equipment.
<b>Public</b>
Identify and analyze the safety hazards unique to the individual prescribed fire project and potential impacts to public safety. Identify procedures for non-operational personnel (i.e. media, researchers, cooperators, agency administrators, dignitaries, other agency personnel, etc.) visiting prescribed fire project.

### B. Measures Taken to Reduce the Hazards

Identify mitigating measures taken to reduce safety hazards identified above. Describe provisions to be made for public safety (include closure of area, signs placed on roads, etc.).
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### C. Emergency Medical Procedures

In the event of serious accidents or injuries, the burn boss shall be notified immediately. Individuals with medical qualifications (i.e. First Responder, EMT, Paramedic) and helitack qualified should be identified at the pre-burn briefing. The burn boss will initiate on-site response (if not already in progress) and coordinate additional response needs (listed below) through:
EMS will be activated through contacting dispatch (or from on-site personnel through 911).

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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#### D. Emergency Evacuation Methods

<p>The first option is to transport the injured person(s) via on-site vehicles to (identify medical facilities and describe directions to emergency facilities).</p>
<p>For minor injuries, individuals who are ambulatory will be transported to (identify nearest and preferred medical facility). Directions from the burn unit to the medical facility are as follows: (described directions to medical facility).          Medical facility will be contacted and advised of injuries and eta for transport of injured individual.</p>
<p>The second option is to transport the injured person(s) to meet an ambulance at (describe a location known to both project personnel and emergency services).</p>
<p>The third option is to transport the injured person(s) to the nearest helispot to be evacuated via air ambulance.</p>
<p>The helispot location is (describe the location relative to the project area and for the air ambulance include a Lat/Long).</p>
<p>The fourth option is to care for and protect the injured person(s) while emergency services respond on-site to extract and transport the injured. Send personnel to meet and lead emergency services to the site.</p>
<p>The project area location is (describe directions for responding emergency services and include a Lat/Long). Individual from the burn project will be sent to (described location) to lead in EMS.</p>



Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 14 - TEST FIRE

### A. Test Fire Provisions and Planned Location

Provisions for a test fire are required and results must be recorded. The test fire must be ignited in a representative location and in an area that can be easily controlled. The purpose of the test fire is to verify that the prescribed fire behavior characteristics will meet management objectives and to verify predicted smoke dispersion. In many applications, analysis of the initial ignitions may provide adequate test fire results. On multiple-day projects, evaluation of current active fire behavior, in lieu of a test fire, may provide a comparative basis for continuing and must be documented. If in doubt however, initiate a separate test fire and evaluate results.

### B. Test Fire Documentation

<b>Location:</b>

<b>Date and Time:</b>

Weather/Fuels Conditions	
<b>Cloud Cover %</b>	
<b>Temperature</b>	
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	
<b>Fine Dead Fuel Moisture</b>	
<b>Wind Speed</b>	
<b>Fuels</b>	

Test Fire Results	
<b>Flame Length</b>	
<b>Rate of Spread</b>	
<b>Smoke Dispersion</b>	
<b>Other</b>	

<b>The test fire meets the prescription parameters</b>	<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>	
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**SIGNED**

**DATE**

Prescribed Fire Burn Boss



Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 15 - IGNITION PLAN

<p><b>A. Firing Methods &amp; Devices</b></p> <p>The means by which a fire is ignited, such as hand-held drip torch, helitorch, or backpack propane tanks. If aerial ignition is specified in the Prescribed Fire Plan, an Air Operations Plan will be included as Appendix F to the Prescribed Fire Plan. The aerial ignition organization will be included with the implementation organization chart (Element 11). For additional details reference the <i>Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide and Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide</i>. Major changes to ignition methods including ground ignition to aerial ignition; aerial ignition to hand ignition; hand drip torch ignition to use of terra torch ignition (includes ATV mounted ignition devices) require an amendment to the burn plan.</p>
<p><b>B. Ignition Techniques</b></p> <p>Any method of igniting a wildland area to consume the fuel in a prescribed pattern (e.g., heading, backing, or flanking fire).</p> <p>Overall, strip head firing or dot firing will be utilized to bring fire down through the unit. This may need to be in a general backing fashion to minimize impacts to the residual stand. Flame length and intensity will dictate ignition technique and strip width.</p>
<p><b>C. Patterns &amp; Sequences</b></p> <p>The overall progression of ignition events to apply fire to a given area and the manner in which a prescribed fire is ignited. The distance between ignition lines or points and the sequence of igniting them is determined by weather, fuel, topography, ignition technique, and other factors which influence fire behavior and fire effects should be discussed. If multiple compartments within the project are to be ignited, this should be further discussed on the preferred sequence of igniting the compartments.</p> <p>The Ignition Specialist and Holding Specialist functions are expected to work closely together to see that the ignition pattern and sequence do not present concern for control of the burn. The (wind or slope and aspect) should be the dominant influence for fire behavior and the primary factor in establishing the ignition pattern and sequence for the unit. The ignition pattern and sequence found below and on the attached map are suggested and can be modified to better suit the current conditions experienced on the day of the burn</p> <p>Ideally, the test fire would be ignited (location). Following the test fire, ignition can continue along (location). Once a sufficient blackline (headstrip) is established as an anchor, flanking fire can be taken initially down the (location) fireline and flank. This would then be followed with igniting off the (location) flank of the compartment. As the flanks become secure, fire should be backed down the interior of the unit towards (location).</p>
<p><b>D. Ignition Staffing</b></p> <p>Identify positions within the ignition organization to be utilized. Relationship to holding organization should be further identified including use of holding crew for transporting fuel and use of ignition crew for holding activities, if required. If aerial ignition is occurring, a brief discussion on staffing should occur in this section along with full details within the Air Operations Plan found in Appendix F.</p>

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 16 - HOLDING PLAN

<p><b>A. General Procedures for Holding</b></p> <p>Describe general procedures to be used for operations to maintain the fire within the primary unit and project area and meet project objectives until the fire is declared out.</p>
<p><b>B. Critical Holding Points and Actions</b></p> <p>Describe critical holding points (if any) and mitigation actions. If line building production rates of on site resources, identified in Element 11, do not exceed expected perimeter increase (i.e. light flashy fuels), mitigation actions need to be identified here.</p>
<p><b>C. Minimum Organization or Capabilities Needed</b></p> <p>Minimum capabilities needed for holding are identified under Element 11 - Organization and Equipment. The Holding Specialist function will be held at the (ICS position) level based on complexity of burn and holding operation. On burn day and subsequent days of the prescribed fire, a mix of the number and kinds of hand crews and engines may be modified as long as stated production capabilities are not compromised. As the prescribed fire progresses from ignition to holding to mop up and patrol, specified capabilities and/or types of resources may be adjusted. If flexibilities are built into the Prescribed Fire Plan, there must be a clear statement as to the work capability requirements of the resources at the various stages of the prescribed fire.</p>
<p><b>D. Mop-up and Patrol</b></p> <p>The Mop-up and Patrol portion of the Holding Plan will provide a description of the procedures to be implemented between the time of ignition and the time the prescribed fire is declared out. Identify who is responsible and actions to be taken. Conditions for leaving burn unstaffed prior to being declared out should be identified.</p> <p>This section should contain a specific description of what the standards are for mop-up (see mop-up categories R4 FSM 5142.2) and what type/kind of equipment will be assigned to patrol, who will be in charge and duration and the standards for when the burn will be declared out and by whom. Documentation needs to be completed on a daily basis until the fire is declared out, and included in the final project file.</p>

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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**ELEMENT 17 - CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**A. Trigger Points**

Contingency planning is the determination of initial actions and additional resources needed if the prescribed fire is not meeting, exceeds, or threatens to exceed the potential trigger points (i.e. project or unit boundary, objectives, prescription parameters, minimum implementation organization, smoke impacts, other Prescribed Fire Plan elements).

If any of the following situations occur, contingency action will take place:

1. Fire threatens the project boundary.
2. More than three simultaneous spot fires and/or slop overs occur, each greater than xx acres or smaller.
3. Fire outside of the primary unit boundary.
4. Smoke impacting sensitive areas.
5. Potential for costs to control exceed available project funds.

**B. Actions Needed**

If the objectives are not being met, the Contingency Plan is implemented. Describe action to be taken.

If the contingency actions are successful at bringing the project back within the scope of the Prescribed Fire Plan, the project may continue. Contingency actions will include (described actions to be taken). If contingency actions are not successful by the end of the next burning period, then the prescribed fire will be converted to a wildfire.

**C. Additional Resources and Maximum Response Time(s)**

Resource	Agency & Location	Maximum Response Time	Conformation of Availability*	
			Yes/No	Date

\* To be completed within one day of the burn and adjusted during course of extended burning conditions

## ELEMENT 18 - WILDFIRE CONVERSION

### **A. Wildfire Declared By**

The Prescribed Fire Plan will specify who has the authority to declare a wildfire. A prescribed fire must be declared a wildfire by those identified in the plan when that person(s) determines that the contingency actions have failed or are likely to fail and cannot be mitigated by the end of the next burning period.

The Prescribed Fire Burn Boss will have the authority to declare the prescribed fire a wildfire. If any of the following situations occur, the burn will be declared a wildfire, initial attack will occur, and appropriate management response will take place.

1. Contingency actions have failed or are likely to fail and cannot be mitigated.
2. Fire outside of the project area.
3. Costs for control exceed available project funds.

After wildfire declaration, a project cannot be returned to a prescribed fire.

### **B. IC Assignment**

Identify who will be the IC and what positions will be used to transition to an ICS organization.

Should a wildfire be declared, the Prescribed Fire Burn Boss will become the Incident Commander until relieved or replaced. The IC will organize all on-site resources for a safe and aggressive response. Personnel within the prescribed fire organization will transition into ICS wildfire positions they are qualified to carry out. The IC will order additional suppression resources identified in the Contingency Plan as well as any other required resources necessary to support the suppression effort.

Upon a wildfire conversion occurring, all overhead personnel will begin to document actions taken on a Unit Log. After the incident is contained, the Prescribed Fire Burn Boss will submit a post fire report documenting weather, resources on site, ignition operations, holding actions, and other pertinent data.

### **C. Notifications**

Identify the notifications to be made upon wildfire conversion and who will make them.

The Prescribed Fire Burn Boss/IC will notify (specify Dispatch Center) and the (specify unit) Fire Management Officer (FMO) of the escape and identify himself/herself as the IC. FMO will then notify the (specify Field Manager/District Ranger/Park Superintendent/Refuge Manager) and the (State/Regional) Fuels Specialist. (Dispatch Center) will notify contacts listed on the notification plan of the escape and the current situation.

Burn boss will notify regional fire management officer within 24 hours of an escape, threat of an escape, or activation of contingency resources identified in the plan, or any prescribed fire that requires additional resources or operational time not accounted for in the IAP.

### **D. Extended Attack Actions and Opportunities to Aid in Fire Suppression**

Describe the containment strategy, identifying any containment opportunities along with high value and special areas of concern. Suppression activity for a wildfire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack or contingency forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander is defined as Extended Attack. A Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is required when a wildfire escapes initial attack. The WFSA is a decision making process that evaluates alternative wildfire suppression strategies against selected environmental, social, political, and economic criteria and provides a record of those decisions.

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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The appropriate management response will be used in order to flank the fire with engines until the forward rate of spread is stopped. The containment strategy will be to utilize safe anchor points and create direct fire line where feasible and indirect fire line, including burning out, depending upon location of natural barriers and roads. The FMO and/or IC, Resource Advisor, and Agency Administrator may develop a WFSA which will determine the appropriate management response to the escaped fire. The Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) process is required when a wildfire escapes initial attack.

Opportunities to aid in fire suppression include: utilize existing roads (identify specific roads) in the vicinity of the burn unit, moist drainages, and changes in fuels (i.e. transition from brush field into timber fuel models).

Areas of high value and special concerns include: (identify areas of high value or special concern).

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 19 - SMOKE MANAGEMENT AND AIR QUALITY

### A. Compliance

Describe how the project will comply with State and Federal air quality regulations.

Utah Specific - This burn plan complies with the Utah Smoke Management Plan and is designed to meet the requirements of State of Utah Title R307, state administrative rule for air quality; Regional Haze Rule, 40 CFR 51.309(d)(6); and the policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Interim Air Quality Policy on Wildland and Prescribed Fires (Interim Policy).

A National Weather Service Clearing Index above 500 is required prior to ignition. For de minimus prescribed burning, ignition can occur when the Clearing Index is between 400 and 500 with approval of the executive secretary of the Utah Air Quality Board. De minimus burning is limited to piles up to 30,000 cubic feet/day or up to 20 acres/day. When burning within the de minimus category, the Burn Boss is required to (1) notify the executive secretary by fax, e-mail, or phone by 0800 on burn day prior to ignition of the burn and (2) record and submit hourly photographs, a record of any complaints, hourly meteorological conditions and an hourly description of the smoke plume (Smoke Form 9).

### B. Permits to be Obtained

**Smoke Management Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

Identify what permits, if any, need to be obtained.

**Utah Division of Air Quality Documentation:**

**Two Weeks Prior - Form 3** - Pre-burn Information - place in project file. Burn Plan to be submitted two weeks prior to ignition to Utah Division of Air Quality - Interagency Smoke Management Program.

**Two Days Prior - Form 4** - Burn Request/and Reporting - place in project file.

State of Utah Approval - <http://www.utahsmp.net/1Level/1-1approvals.htm>.

**Morning After Burn** (by 08:00) - **Form 5** - Daily Emissions Report - place in project file.

### C. Smoke Sensitive Areas

Identify any non-attainment or Class I airsheds within 15 miles:

Receptor	Direction	Distance	Receptor	Direction	Distance

### D. Impacted Areas

Identify smoke sensitive areas including population centers, recreation areas, hospitals, airports, transportation corridors, schools, non-attainment areas, Class I air sheds, and restricted areas that may be impacted in addition to the above identified receptors.

### E. Mitigation Strategies and Techniques to Reduce Smoke Impacts

Include mitigation strategies and techniques to reduce the impacts of smoke production.

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## ELEMENT 20 - MONITORING

<p><b>A. Fuels Information (forecast and observed) Required and Procedures</b></p> <p>Prescribed fire monitoring is the collection and analysis of repeated observations or measurements to evaluate changes in condition and progress toward meeting a management objective. Describe the monitoring that will be required to ensure that Prescribed Fire Plan objectives are met. For the prescribed fire, at a minimum specify the weather, fire behavior and fuels information (forecast and observed) and smoke dispersal monitoring required during all phases of the project and the procedures for acquiring it, including who will conduct the monitoring and when monitoring is to be performed.</p>
<p><b>B. Weather Monitoring Required and Procedures</b></p> <p>Weather observations should be measured and recorded on a (specify time frame) basis on the Weather / Fuels / Fire Behavior / Smoke Observations form found in Appendix G.</p>
<p><b>C. Fire Behavior Monitoring Required and Procedures</b></p> <p>Fire behavior observations should be measured and recorded on a (specify time frame) basis on the Weather / Fuels / Fire Behavior / Smoke Observations form found in Appendix G.</p>
<p><b>D. Monitoring Required to Ensure Prescribed Fire Plan Objectives are Met</b></p>
<p><b>E. Smoke Dispersal Monitoring Required and Procedures</b></p>

## ELEMENT 21 - POST-BURN ACTIVITIES

<p><b>Post-Burn Activities that Must be Completed</b></p> <p>Describe the post-burn activities that must be completed. This may include post-burn reports, safety mitigation measures, and rehabilitation needs including those as a result of pre-burn activities undertaken.</p> <p>The Prescribed Fire Burn Boss will insure the Prescribed Fire Post Burn Evaluation is completed (Appendix H). Utah Division of Air Quality, <a href="#">Form 5</a> – Daily Emission Report must be submitted by 08:00 on the day following the burn. The Weather/Fuels/Fire Behavior/Smoke Observations (Appendix G) will be collected and placed into the project folder. Any additional Fire Effects Reports will be completed and placed in the project folder.</p>
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Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## **APPENDICES**

**A. Maps - Vicinity and Project**

**B. Technical Review Checklist**

**C. Complexity Analysis**

**D. Risk Assessment - Job Hazard Analysis**

**E. Fire Behavior Modeling Documentation or Empirical Documentation** (unless it is included in the fire behavior narrative in Element 7 - Prescription)

**F. Air Operations Plan** (if applicable)

**G. Prescribed Fire Post Burn Evaluation**

**H. Weather / Fuels / Fire Behavior / Smoke Observations**



Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## **APPENDIX A - MAPS**

### **1. Vicinity Map**

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## 2. Project Map

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## APPENDIX B - TECHNICAL REVIEWER CHECKLIST

PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN ELEMENTS	S, U, or N/A	COMMENTS
1. Signature Page		
2. GO-NO-GO Checklists		
3. Complexity Analysis Summary		
4. Description of the Prescribed Fire Area		
5. Goals and Objectives		
6. Funding		
7. Prescription		
8. Scheduling		
9. Pre-Burn Considerations		
10. Briefing		
11. Organization and Equipment		
12. Communication		
13. Public and Personnel Safety and Medical		
14. Test Fire		
15. Ignition Plan		
16. Holding Plan		
17. Contingency Plan		
18. Wildfire Conversion		
19. Smoke Management and Air Quality		
20. Monitoring		
21. Post-Burn Activities		
Appendix A: Maps		
Appendix B: Complexity Analysis		
Appendix C: Risk Assessment/JHA		
Appendix D: Fire Prediction Modeling Runs		
Other		

S = Satisfactory    U = Unsatisfactory    N/A = Non Applicable

Recommended  
for Approval

Not Recommended  
for Approval

Approval is recommended subject to the  
completion of all requirements listed in the  
comments or on the Prescribed Fire Plan.

Technical Reviewer

Qualification and Currency (Y/N)

Date

## APPENDIX C - COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS

This analysis is designed to be used with the NWCG Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide (PMS 424 - January 2004) and Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating Descriptors starting on Page 6 of the guide [http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/RxFire/complexity\\_analysis.pdf](http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/RxFire/complexity_analysis.pdf).

An initial complexity rating should be completed during the project development stage to identify items needing mitigation. These items can then be addressed during the development of the Prescribed Fire Plan. When doing the complexity rating, be sure to consider areas outside of the project boundaries that could be impacted by smoke or an escaped. Once the Prescribed Fire Plan is near completion, the final complexity rating is made providing justifications for changes and any mitigating actions resulting in change. Select rating level and delete remaining ratings for both the preliminary and final ratings (do not highlight as when printed in black and white, rating level is unknown). Entire complexity element should be on one page (not split between multiple pages),

The final rating should be entered on the Complexity Elements Summary and cover page of the Prescribed Fire Plan. The mitigating measures identified in the plan should be noted in the rationale for the Complexity Analysis Summary. All complexity elements with a rating of high should be highlighted in the management summary.

<b>PREPARED BY</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Agency Administrator		
<b>APPROVED BY</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
	Agency Administrator		

### Complexity Elements

#### 1. Potential for Escape

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## 2. The Number and Dependency of Activities

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

## 3. Off-Site Values

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

## 4. On-Site Values

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
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### 5. Fire Behavior

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 6. Management Organization

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 7. Public and Political Interest

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 8. Fire Treatment Objectives

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 9. Constraints

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 10. Safety

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 11. Ignition Procedures/Methods

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 12. Interagency Coordination

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

### 13. Project Logistics

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	



Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

#### 14. Smoke Management

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
<b>Technical Difficulty</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Preliminary Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	
Final Rating <i>Low Moderate High</i>	

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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**APPENDIX D - RISK ASSESSMENT / JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS**

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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**APPENDIX E - FIRE BEHAVIOR MODELING DOCUMENTATION OR EMPIRICAL DOCUMENTATION**

Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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## **APPENDIX F - AIR OPERATIONS PLAN**

Project Name:	Unit Name:
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**APPENDIX G – WEATHER / FUELS / FIRE BEHAVIOR / SMOKE OBSERVATIONS**

<b>Weather and Fuels</b>									
OBSERVATION TIME (24 HR)									
SLOPE (%)									
ASPECT									
ELEVATION (FEET)									
FUEL MODEL (1-13)									
SHADING (<50% or >50%)									
DRY BULB TEMPERATURE (°F)									
WET BULB TEMPERATURE (°F)									
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)									
EYE LEVEL WIND SPEED (MPH)									
WIND DIRECTION									
CLOUD COVER (%)									
1-HR FUEL MOISTURE (%)									

<b>Fire Behavior</b>									
FIRE (HEAD, FLANK, BACKING)									
AVERAGE FLAME LENGTH (FT)									
MAX. FLAME LENGTH (FT)									
RATE OF SPREAD (CH/HR)									
TORCHING/CROWNING (Y or N)									
FIRE WHIRLS (Y or N)									
SPOTTING (Y or N)									
SMOKE DIRECTION									
SMOKE RISE									

**Notes**

<b>OBSERVER NAME:</b>		<b>DATE</b>	
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Project Name:		Unit Name:	
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**APPENDIX H - PRESCRIBED FIRE POST BURN EVALUATION**

Burn Unit	Date(s) Burned	Acres Burned	Ignition Start Time

**Weather and Fuel Conditions**

	Time of Ignition	Low	High
Temperature			
Relative Humidity			
1-hr Fuel Moisture			
10-hr Fuel Moisture	100-hr Fuel Moisture	1000-hr Fuel Moisture	Days Since Significant Precipitation
Wind Direction (Average)	Wind Speed (Average)	Percent of Fuel Consumed	Ignition Duration (min.)

**Accomplishment of Fuels Treatment Objectives**

Overall Objectives Achieved:		Yes		No
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Short Term Results (include changes in fuel profile and fire regime condition class)

**Cost Evaluation**

Burn Plan Preparation	Site Preparation	Burn Operation	Total Burn Costs	Cost/Acre
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

**Narrative – Prescribed Fire Burn Boss Comments**

i.e. operations, safety, fire behavior, personnel & equipment performance, logistics, smoke management

Prescribed Fire Burn Boss		Date	
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