

# WESTERN OREGON OPERATING PLAN

Between

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
Oregon and Washington DUNS No. 798067393

**STATE OF OREGON**  
Department of Forestry DUNS No. 809579808

**COOS FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**  
DUNS No. 084417666

**DOUGLAS FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**  
DUNS No. 076423482

This Western Oregon Operating Plan is entered into under the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group (PNWCG) Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management. This operating plan is applicable to all signatory parties to this agreement. A written modification to the Master Agreement is unnecessary because this operating plan shall be interpreted in a manner that does not contradict the Master Agreement.

**In addition to the authorities listed in the Master Agreement the following authority applies:**  
[43 USC Ch. 44: OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD AND COOS BAY WAGON ROAD GRANT LANDS](#)

## I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the operating plan is to address wildfire protection on BLM administered lands in Western Oregon involving cooperation, interagency working relationships and protocols, financial arrangements, sharing of resources, and joint activities/projects.

## II. RECITALS

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Coos Forest Protective Association (CFPA), and Douglas Forest Protective Association (DFPA), hereinafter referred to as the State, agree to coordinate with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to provide fire management services on the BLM administered lands in Western Oregon as agreed to in this Operating Plan.

For glossary of terms, refer to the Master Cooperative Wildland Management Agreement and the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Glossary of Wildfire Terminology.

## III. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

- A. Standards:** All parties to this operating plan accept the standards for each agency through the duration of an incident, in compliance with the Master Agreement and associated operating plans. If personnel from an agency do not subscribe to the NWCG qualification standards, they may still be used on agency managed fires, and must only be assigned to duties commensurate with their competencies, qualifications, and equipment capabilities.

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group publication, National Incident Management System: Wildland Fire Qualifications System Guide (PMS 310-1), outline the minimum requirements for training, experience, physical fitness level, and currency standards for wildland fire positions, which all participating agencies have agreed to meet for national mobilization.

The use of aircraft will comply with the Master Agreement and Northwest Operating Plan. Non-federally approved aircraft are not authorized to conduct initial attack on BLM lands unless there is an immediate threat to non-federally protected lands. Non-federally approved aircraft are considered non-reimbursable on BLM jurisdiction.

- B. Training:** Parties will accept agency specific training and certification procedures of each agency. Each party will inform the other of applicable cross training opportunities for personnel.
- C. Communication Systems:** All agencies signing this operating plan agree to share the use of their interagency fire suppression radio frequencies or talk groups per a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The MOU's authorizing use of frequencies or talk groups will be kept on file at both agencies.
- D. Fire Weather Systems:** Annually, prior to May 1, the State will provide to each BLM District, a list of weather stations (Exhibit "A") and their catalog information that will be used for calculating National Fire Danger Rating System indices. In addition, the State will provide a list to each BLM District the BLM weather stations that are historically significant for fire behavior and smoke management purposes. For accuracy and historical consistency, the BLM will collaborate with the State and its local districts on station initialization, catalog changes or station relocation.

## IV. PREPAREDNESS AND INITIAL RESPONSE

- A. Protection Planning:** The State agrees to provide wildland fire initial attack responses based upon approved response plans agreed to by both the BLM and the State, see sample response plan, Exhibit “B”. Each year prior to May 1 the State and BLM will review and approve these plans.

The BLM District Managers will provide a written Delegation of Authority and expectations to the State’s Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders (ICs) annually prior to fire season. The delegation will authorize and set expectations that Incident Commanders will utilize during initial attack within BLM administered lands. The State will ensure that annual delegations of authority have been distributed to all resources who may assume the duties of IC on BLM administered lands. Sample Delegation of Authority is in Exhibit “C”.

- B. Protection Areas and Boundaries:** The BLM administered lands protected by the State are described in Exhibit “D”. This exhibit will be updated annually, prior to December 1, for the following year’s agreement period, starting July 1.

**C. Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression:**

- **Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance:**

The BLM may provide ground resources to the State. BLM will not charge for these resources for the first 24 hours of the incident.

- **Reimbursement of Preparedness/Initial Response:**

Under the authority of the Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement (42 U.S.C §1856a), this agreement “may provide for the reimbursement of any party for all or any part of the cost incurred by such party in furnishing fire protection for or on behalf of any other party.” Notwithstanding any other provision of law, BLM is also authorized “to enter into contracts with State and local governmental entities, including local fire districts, for procurement of services in the pre-suppression, detection, and suppression of fires on any units within their jurisdiction” (42 U.S.C §1856a-1). BLM will utilize the instrument most appropriate to make reimbursement.

Preparedness/Initial Response activities costs are those costs associated with protecting BLM lands until emergency fire suppression costs are incurred as described below. The method used to establish the Preparedness/Initial Response costs are based on the State budgets by district and rolled up to one consolidated cost for the BLM.

“Emergency fire suppression costs” means those fire suppression costs that are attributable to any fire that exceeds the approved State district’s fiscal year budgets:

An emergency fire requires more suppression resources to control and extinguish the fire than the State’s district can reasonably provide within the approved district budget based on declared fire season resource levels, whether or not the fire occurs during a declared fire season. Deductibles are not applicable to BLM fires. The following are examples of emergency fires (ORS 477):

- (1) A fire occurs in August, when the State’s district is at full strength. The pre-planned dispatch for the fire at this time and place (as an example) specifies two

engines, six persons and a district dozer. If these forces are inadequate to suppress the fire and additional forces must be hired, it becomes an emergency fire;

- (2) If a fire in the same location as in section (1) occurs in February, when the readiness resources are substantially less, the State's district must still suppress the fire. Hired resources from cooperators will normally be used to supplement limited district resources. The fire becomes an emergency fire when hired and regular district resources exceed the resources equivalent to the fire season pre-planned dispatch of two engines, six persons and a dozer;
- (3) An emergency fire situation may occur when there are multiple fires in a State district, even though none of the fires individually have exceeded the planned dispatch level, if the total effort of all the fires exceeds the district's budgeted resource level. This situation most frequently occurs during and after widespread lightning events. Additional resources, hired to supplement regular forces in the described multiple fire situation, are emergency fire resources eligible for payment.

The State will track all preparedness and initial response activities as described in this Operating Plan and will verify at time of reimbursement that they are not included in any emergency fire costs as described above. The intent is to prevent the reimbursement of the same expenditures twice.

Nothing herein shall be interpreted as obligating any parties to expend funds, or as involving the BLM, ODF, CFPA, or DFPA in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations authorized by law and administratively allocated for the work contemplated in this agreement.

- D. Fire Prevention:** All parties agree to work together to develop/revise Fire Mobilization Plans/Staffing Guide annually. Each year by May 1, the State and BLM will review and approve these plans. It is recommended that each BLM Fire Management Officer (FMO) and District Forester/Manager or designee meet at least annually to discuss previous year's Fire Mobilization Plan and any needed revisions for the upcoming year. This meeting should take place prior to February 1.

The Fire Mobilization Plan/Staffing Guide will include a readiness plan, detection plan, aviation plan, draw-down plan, and a prevention plan at a minimum. This plan is also commonly known as the District Mobilization Plan.

- E. Regulated Use/Fire Prevention Orders:** Regulated use/fire prevention orders will be coordinated between all agencies, so that a unified message can be delivered to the public. It is the responsibility of each agency to issue regulated use/fire prevention orders. The respective BLM District Manager will initiate and rescind fire prevention orders that close entry to, or restrict uses of, designated public lands (BLM administered), pursuant to 43 CFR 9212 – Wildfire Prevention. The currently established Regulated Use Zones, or as amended, will be the basis for describing closures with similar if not identical restrictions for specific areas/regulated use zones. See Exhibit "E" for sample language for BLM and the State.

- F. Burning Permits:** Broadcast burning, pile burning, and campfire permitting on BLM administered lands is under the authority of the applicable BLM District Manager. Any authorization of burning on BLM lands during Closed Fire Season will be coordinated and clearly communicated with the local State. Prior to burning within the Closed Fire Season, BLM will coordinate with the State for input, regarding concerns and fire risk to adjacent jurisdictions/landowners.
- G. Severity:** The BLM Severity requests should be coordinated between BLM and the State. For the purpose of this agreement, severity expenses shall be considered reimbursable to the State, if approved in advance with an authorized letter.
- H. Industrial Fire Precaution Levels (IFPL):** The State will determine IFPLs. All waivers for activities affected by the IFPL on BLM administered lands are the sole responsibility of the BLM, unless agreed otherwise. All waivers issued by the BLM will be coordinated and communicated with the State.

## V. OPERATIONS

### A. Fire Notifications and Reporting:

- Notification to the BLM will be made by the State within 30 minutes of fire discovery, for all fires on or near BLM lands.
- The State will notify the BLM when extra fire costs to the BLM may occur.
- The State will send BLM fire reports (Exhibit “F”) to the local BLM District within 10 days of a fire being declared out.
- The State will declare all fires out within 10 days from the third and final check, unless agreed otherwise.
- All fires larger than 10 acres shall have a shapefile identifying ignition point and fire perimeter submitted to the respective BLM District.

### B. Dispatching:

**Initial Attack/Run Cards:** The State will dispatch resources using the pre-identified response plans as agreed to by the signatory agencies. Sample response plan is in Exhibit “B”.

The State and BLM will assign an incident and financial code for each incident. The incident code is based on the jurisdiction at the point of origin and will reflect that unit’s identifier for reporting purposes. Through these codes the State will track all resources and financial expenditures for each incident. It is mutually understood that both BLM and the State will have separate incident numbers. However, the incident name created by the agencies must be the same.

**Incident Status Summary (ICS 209):** The ICS 209 will be submitted and tracked by the State, unless otherwise agreed to. Incidents where the point of origin resides on BLM jurisdiction, the incident code submitted will reflect that BLM unit’s identifier. An ICS-209 will be submitted daily for all uncontained full suppression wildfires that meet large fire criteria. An ICS-209 will be submitted weekly (Thursday evening), for all wildfires meeting large fire criteria that are being managed under strategies that are less than full suppression. The Agency Administrator may require additional reporting times.

**Daily Situation Reporting:** The State will submit daily Famweb SIT Report for wildland incidents on BLM jurisdiction. The State will update the year-to-date acres on a weekly basis.

### C. Response to Wildland Fire:

**All fire suppression actions conducted on lands of other Agencies shall be consistent with the Jurisdictional Agency's land management policy and the terms of this agreement.**

The highest priority of any fire is the protection of human life. Setting priorities among protecting communities and community infrastructure, forest resources, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be based on the values to be protected, and the threat to human health and safety.

If a wildfire crosses or threatens jurisdictional boundaries and becomes a multi-jurisdictional incident, the Protecting or Jurisdictional Agency may request a unified command structure for any wildland fire situation. Where such unified command is not implemented, the jurisdictional agency may reserve the right to designate an agency representative capable of evaluating operational tactics and local resource availability.

**Initial Attack:** For the purpose of initial attack, the first IC on scene qualified at any level will assume the duties of initial attack IC. The initial attack IC will have responsibility for all suppression efforts on the incident up to his/her level of qualification until relieved by an IC qualified at a level commensurate with the incident complexity.

An IC is expected to establish the appropriate organizational structure for each incident and manage the incident based on his/her qualifications, incident complexity, and span of control. If the incident complexity exceeds the qualifications of the current IC, the IC must continue to manage the incident within his/her capability and span of control until released.

As an incident escalates and de-escalates, continuing reassessments of complexity should be on going to validate the current command organization or identify the need for a different level of incident management in concurrence of the local jurisdiction.

**Extended Attack:** An incident that exceeds the capability of the initial attack resources and/or organization to successfully manage the incident to conclusion. Below is a list of triggers that are examples of when this has occurred:

- Incident being managed at the type 3 complexity,
- Incident being managed at the type 4 complexity that is expected to last more than three full operational periods,
- Discussing ordering an IMT at the type 3, 2, or 1 levels,
- Fire progression has not been stopped during the first full operational period,

**Extended Attack/Incident Management Teams (IMT):** The ordering of an IMT will be coordinated with all agencies, prior to ordering. In the event of an extended attack or when incident management teams are in command of an incident, incident business, procurement, and dispatch functions for that incident will be conducted through the State, unless the Jurisdictional Agencies decides otherwise.

The State will notify the BLM Duty Officer(s) or delegate of emerging fires that require an extended attack management. The State and the BLM Agency Administrators will consider jurisdictions involved and likelihood of future threats to adjacent landowners when making a decision on ordering an IMT.

Should a fire exceed the capability of initial attack resources and/or organization on BLM administered lands, a Wildfire Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment (RCA) will be completed by the BLM. On fires that are exclusively on BLM, if the RCA recommends a type 3, 2, or 1 IMT the State will coordinate with the local BLM Duty Officer/FMO and Agency Administrator prior to ordering a team. The decision to order an IMT on BLM jurisdiction is the sole responsibility of the BLM Agency Administrator. When fires are multi-jurisdictional the decision to order an IMT will be made jointly between Jurisdictional Agencies.

**Management Considerations:**

- Annually, by May 1, each BLM District will identify to all parties of this operating plan areas on BLM lands which are known to require special fire management measures and describe the measures to be taken. Maps (in a digital format if available) and digital information will be provided to the State.
- All dozer use shall be consistent with BLM Resource Management Plans, Fire Management Plans, and agency authorizations. Authorization is hereby given for dozer use for protection of imminent threats to human life.
- Chemicals used for wildland fire including foam, retardant, gel, or others will not be applied to waterways. Aerial application of chemicals will not be applied within 300 feet from any waterway. In the event that such action were to occur the State must notify the BLM Duty Officer immediately.
- Use of Fire Chemical – use only products qualified and approved for intended use. Follow safe handling procedures, use personal protective equipment recommended on the product label and Safety Data Sheet. A current list of qualified products and approved uses can be found on the Wildland Fire Chemical Systems website at <https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/index.htm>.
- Federal lands that encompass special management considerations require additional coordination with the assigned Resource Advisor (READ) and/or Duty Officer. These lands include Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas (WSA), and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

**D. Decision Process:** The BLM will assume the lead for development of Wildland Fire Decision Support System and delegation of authority as required for fires on BLM managed lands. The State and/or BLM fire management officials will provide information relevant to the initial stages of the decision document and may provide the situational briefing for the incoming incident management team.

**E. Cooperation:** All parties will be involved in developing strategy and tactics which would be used if a wildland fire does cross jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring jurisdictions should provide prompt notification to agencies when concerns exist about fires that have the potential to impact adjacent jurisdictions.

**F. Communication:** Communications should occur prior to fire seasons and during the early stages of wildland fires. Agencies managing fires, especially those with multiple objectives, should consider: firefighter and public safety, predicted weather conditions, resource drawdown,

proximity to private property, values at risk, smoke, current and anticipated fire activity and time of season.

News releases are issued through the jurisdictional public affairs offices of each agency. Where applicable news releases should be coordinated between the agencies.

- G. Cost efficiency:** Jurisdictional Agencies will identify conditions under which cost efficiency may dictate where suppression strategies and tactical actions are taken (i.e., it may be more cost effective to put the containment line along an open grassland than along a mid-slope in timber). Points to consider include potential risk to adjacent landowners, loss and benefit to land, values at risk, resource, social and political values, and existing legal statutes.
- H. Fire Investigation/Trespass:** Initial attack resources shall determine probable fire cause, whether human or natural. Once a probable fire cause has been determined to be "human," the IC will have dispatch request an investigator and/or Law Enforcement Officer(s) and notify the BLM duty officer. The IC is also responsible for protecting the origin without compromising firefighter and public safety.

All suspected human caused fires starting or burning onto BLM managed lands will have a Wildland Fire Investigator ordered to investigate the fire, and the investigator will prepare a written fire investigation report. The State and/or BLM may furnish a qualified investigator. If the State furnishes the investigator, the State will transmit the fire report (cause and determination) to the BLM within 10 business days after completion of the.

Investigations and all ensuing civil and/or administrative actions beyond origin and cause determination is the responsibility of the Jurisdictional Agency. When incidents impact multiple agencies jurisdictions, collections will be pursued jointly and cooperatively by each agency affected to the extent practical.

The State cannot recoup/pursue trespass funds (e.g. emergency fire suppression costs, emergency stabilization/rehabilitation costs, resource damages, administrative costs) on behalf of the BLM. This pertains to any and all costs expended on BLM lands that are considered reimbursable; including those under section IV Preparedness. The intent of this is to prevent the reimbursement of the same expenditures twice. The State's costs not reimbursed by the BLM may be pursued as required by Oregon statutes.

Evidence will be preserved in accordance with applicable Agency regulations and policies.

- I. Resource Advisors:** The BLM will assess the need to assign a READ for the BLM administered lands.
- J. Wildfire Suppression Activity Damage and Repair:** Suppression repair is the responsibility of the protecting agency, unless decided otherwise. Immediate suppression repair actions to prevent further land degradation, resource loss, or to ensure safety will be carried out as part of the incident. All expenses that exceed the State's preparedness/initial response activities costs (emergency fire suppression costs), as described previously, are considered reimbursable. The BLM will be consulted prior to initiating any suppression repair. Post-incident suppression repair actions on BLM lands will be specified in a suppression repair plan approved by BLM Agency Administrator.



### **K. Incident/Accident Notifications:**

**As soon as an incident/accident on BLM administered lands has been verified, the respective BLM District Manager or designee will be notified.**

For reporting purposes, an incident is an unplanned event involving property, employees, volunteers, contractors, emergency firefighters, the public or the environment that could have resulted in an injury, illness, or material loss, but did not. If there is injury, illness or loss of property, the incident is reported as an accident (DOI 485 DM 7).

- L. Serious Accident Investigations:** Many reviews and investigations involve cooperation between Federal, State, County, and Municipal Agencies. To comply with each agency's authorities, policies, and responsibilities, a multiagency review or investigation may be necessary. A multiagency Delegation of Authority should be provided to outline roles, responsibilities, and expected deliverables. For all incidents/accidents that occur on BLM lands, BLM will investigate according to the requirements stated in chapter 18, of the current year Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

## **VI. BILLING PROCEDURES**

The State and BLM will coordinate billing procedures, timing and contents. The intent is to improve billing efficiency and reduce the number of transactions. The State will provide an estimate, prior to the end of September of each year, of any reimbursable emergency fire suppression costs that they intend to make for that previous twelve-month period. Absent a written extension of time granted by the reimbursing agency, the State will transmit the final itemized bill to the BLM within 120 days of the end of the quarterly time period and/or suppression action for all fires covered by the bill.

In compliance with 48 CFR 52.232-25 Prompt payment, the BLM will make payment within 30 days, after the date of receipt of a proper invoice has been determined, unless the BLM and the State mutually agree to a delay.

- A. Preparedness and Initial Response Billing:** All parties agree that ODF will be the fiscal agent for both DFPA and CFPA as it relates to preparedness and initial response billing. All invoices for preparedness and initial response billing will come directly from ODF to the BLM Oregon State office, unless otherwise directed.

All preparedness and initial response billing will contain at a minimum:

- Preparedness and initial response invoice cover sheet (Exhibit "G").
- Cost calculations for preparedness and initial response worksheet (Exhibit "H").
- Preparedness and initial response itemized invoice (Exhibit "I").
- Summary of fire protection resources (see sample Exhibit "J").
- Narrative Summary of preparedness activities, related to BLM administered lands for the current reimbursement period.

**Reimbursement schedule:** The reimbursement period is based on ODF's quarterly time periods in line with Oregon State's fiscal year. The percentages are based on when ODF approximates the Preparedness/Initial Response expenses occur.

- July 1 – September 30th (60%)
- October 1 – March 31st (30%)
- April 1 – June 30th (10%)

**B. Emergency fire suppression costs/Suppression Billing:** All parties agree that emergency fire suppression costs will be consolidated into one invoice (per fire) from the State and sent to the appropriate local BLM District office, unless otherwise directed.

1. BLM jurisdiction incident:

All emergency fire suppression costs/suppression billing for incidents solely on BLM jurisdiction will contain at a minimum:

- Emergency fire suppression costs invoice cover sheet (Exhibit "K").
- Itemized invoice of emergency fire suppression costs with associated rates.
- Incident logs and resource orders.
- Completed fire report (Exhibit "F").

2. Multi-jurisdictional incident:

All emergency fire suppression costs/suppression billing on multi-jurisdictional incidents will be reimbursed through the Master Agreement and the Pacific Northwest Operating Plan.

The parties to this operating plan agree that the preferred default cost share method is:

Percent of Acreage – Each agency pays a percentage of the total costs based on the percent of total acres burned for each jurisdictional responsibility. The acreage split should be calculated on the final fire acreage.

A copy of preliminary/draft cost share agreements should be reviewed by Agency Incident Business Advisors or Agency Business Leads for all involved agencies for implementation prior to signature. Each Jurisdictional Agency will be responsible to provide a copy of all final cost share agreements, if available to appropriate agency business management personnel.

Every effort will be made to have a completed, signed Cost Share Agreement prior to the Incident Management Team leaving the incident. In those situations where agreement on a cost share cannot be reached, the decision will be elevated to the next level of the agency organizations.

## **VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**A. Principal Contacts:** Refer to Exhibit "L"

- B. **ODF District Budget Summaries:** The approved State District Budget summaries are described in Exhibit "M". This exhibit will be updated annually prior to July 1 for that year's operating period. Prior to May 1 annually, a draft budget summary will be provided to the BLM for review.
- C. **Modification:** Modifications within the scope of this Operating Plan shall be made by mutual consent of the Parties, through the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all Parties prior to any changes being performed; Annual or reoccurring updates to the Exhibits are not considered modifications. Any Party shall have the right to terminate their participation under this Operating Plan by providing advance written notice to the other Parties.
- D. **Annual Review:** This Operating Plan is reviewed annually, revised as needed, and documented on Exhibit "N", prior to February 1, unless otherwise agreed to.
- E. **Duration of Operating Plan:** This Operating Plan is executed as of the date of last signature and remains in effect from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2024, unless modified or superseded, or terminated. If the current Master Cooperative Agreement is superseded by a new agreement, this Operating Plan may remain in effect to the extent that it does not conflict with provisions of the new agreement, but only until such time that all activities and conditions can be incorporated into a new Operating Plan.
- F. **Authorized Representatives:** By signature below, all signatories to this Operating Plan certify that the individuals listed in this document are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Operating Plan.

**VIII. REVIEW AND SIGNATURES**

**Theresa M. Hanley**  
**Acting OR/WA State Director**  
**Bureau of Land Management**

Theresa M. Hanley  
 (Signature)  
 Date: May 8, 2019

**Peter Daugherty**  
**Oregon State Forester**  
**Oregon Department of Forestry**

P. Daugherty  
 (Signature)  
 Date: 05/10/2019

**Patrick A. Skrip**  
**District Manager**  
**Douglas Forest Protective Association**

Patrick A. Skrip  
 (Signature)  
 Date: 5/14/19

**Michael E. Robison**  
**District Manager**  
**Coos Forest Protective Association**

Michael E. Robison  
 (Signature)  
 Date: 5/13/19

Western Oregon Operating Plan  
Dates

Annually	The BLM District Managers will provide a written Delegation of Authority and expectations, Exhibit C.
February 1	Operating Plan is reviewed annually, revised as needed, and documented on Exhibit N.
February 1	The BLM and State to discuss previous year's Fire Mobilization Plan and any needed revisions for the upcoming year.
May 1	The State to provide BLM a list of weather key stations, Exhibit A
May 1	The BLM and State to review and approve response plans.
May 1	The BLM and State to review and approve Fire Mobilization Plans/Staffing Guides.
May 1	Each BLM District will identify to all parties of this operating plan areas on BLM lands which are known to require special fire management measures and describe the measures to be taken. Maps (in a digital format if available) and digital information will be provided to the State.
May 1	The State to provide a draft district budget summary for the BLM to review.
July 1	The State to provide an updated Exhibit M – ODF District Budget Summaries.
December 1	The BLM to provide an updated Exhibit D – Protection Area Boundaries

Western Oregon Operating Plan  
Exhibits

- A – Key weather stations
- B – Sample response plan
- C – Sample BLM Type 3, 4, 5 delegation of authority
- D – Protection area and boundaries
- E – Sample Regulated Use/Fire Prevention Orders
- F – BLM individual fire report
- G – Preparedness and initial response invoice cover sheet
- H – Cost calculations for preparedness and initial response worksheet
- I – Preparedness and initial response itemized invoice
- J – Summary of fire protection resources
- K – Emergency fire suppression costs invoice cover sheet
- L – Principle contacts
- M – ODF District budget summaries
- N – Annual review checklist