

# KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST NORTH ZONE FIRE MANAGEMENT FIRE PREVENTION PLAN 2009



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## INTRODUCTION

The North Zone Fire Management organization is comprised of the fire resources of the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest and the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. This fire management area lies on the Kaibab Plateau in the northern part of Coconino County, and extends along the Colorado River to the west ending at Toroweap. It is bordered by state and Bureau of Land Management lands. State Hwy 89A is the major transportation corridor to the plateau, and State Hwy 67 bisects the core fire management area running North-South from Jacob Lake to the North Rim.

The North Kaibab Ranger District (NKRK) consists of 655,897 acres, of which approximately 193,000 is ponderosa pine; 189,000 is mixed conifer; 25,000 is aspen; and 248,000 is pinion-juniper and lower-desert vegetation. Elevations range from 3,300 feet in Kanab Creek to over 9,200 feet in the south-central portion of the District. **SIMILAR PARK DATA?**

There are three areas in the North Zone which have been designated as Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) by the Arizona Interagency Coordination Group and Forestry Division for Arizona State Land Department. These are the Jacob Lake area, Kaibab Lodge, and the North Rim Developed area. The Kaibab Camper Village is the only privately owned land (inholding) completely surrounded by National Forest System Lands. This RV park and campground is located on the south side of Forest Service Rd 461 immediately west of the intersection of Forest Service Rd 282 and Forest Service Rd 461.

There are two designated wilderness areas on the North Kaibab Ranger District, the Kanab Creek Wilderness in the northern part of the district and the Saddle Mountain Wilderness in the southeast part of the district. **The majority of the park is treated as de-facto wilderness, though there is no official wilderness designation.**

The intent of this plan is to identify existing human-caused fire problem areas and develop an action plan to reduce the annual number of preventable unwanted fires.

## OVERVIEW

The North Zone Fire Management area sees use from recreational users, hunters, special use permittees, contractors, partners such as the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and Arizona Game and Fish, and fuel wood gatherers. All of these user categories contribute to preventable wildland fires. Over 800,000 people a year pass through the zone to reach the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. The human caused fire problem for the zone is a limited one, with the 10 year moving average showing a decline. On the NKRK, there were 7 human-caused fires in 2006, 6 in 2007, and 3 in 2008. In the park, 3 human caused fires per year (park wide). Loss from fire though, is still a concern due to the low fuel moisture conditions that occur during most wildland fire seasons and potential for fire spread..

Fire managers for the zone have a progressive prescribed fire and wildland fire program. Fires have occurred from March through December. The critical fire season is from May 15<sup>th</sup> through July 15<sup>th</sup> and with a second, less severe season from August through September. The zone averages approximately 75 fires annually, the majority of which result from lightning.

The potential for significant wildland fire occurrence in the southwest area has been above normal for the past five years and trends indicate it will continue to remain elevated across much of Arizona due to persistent drought conditions that continue to produce less than average yearly precipitation amounts.

## **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The goals of the district fire prevention program are:

- To reduce the number of wildland fires caused by activities and operations that fall under Forest Service regulation
- To reduce resource/monetary loss from human-caused wildland fires
- To increase public awareness of the cause and effect of unwanted wildland fires, including resource, monetary, and recreational losses
- Implement this plan in a timely and cost effective manner

Specific objectives are to:

- Reduce the number of human-caused wildland fires from the present average occurrence of eight (8) fires annually to an average of no more than four (4) annually on the North Kaibab Ranger District.
- Patrol to maintain a presence in high use and high human-caused fire areas during fire season.
- Present a prevention message to public that is tailored to the current and expected fire danger.

## **ASSESSMENTS**

This process identifies values that potentially could be lost because of a wildland fire risk problem, or a fuels hazard problem. Only human-caused wildland fires are considered within the scope of this plan. This section has been condensed to discuss the zone as a whole due to the low incidence of human-caused fires in the zone.

### **RISK**

Risk is defined as the probability that a wildland fire will start. For the ten year period from 1995 through 2004, an average of 65 wildland fires have occurred on the ranger district every year. Of those, 8.4 or 13% of all wildland fires within the district are caused by humans. The leading human cause is escaped campfires (70%), typically during the spring (April and May) or during hunting season. Over 60% of the human caused wildland fires occur within 2 miles of one of the Hwy corridors, and especially near Jacob Lake and De Motte Park.

Fall wildland fires are often related to the hunting season because some visitors start warming fires without properly clearing fuels away from the fire ring or fail to extinguish them when they leave. During some years, fuel moistures are such that these wildland fires cause little, if any, resource damage. In other years, dry conditions may exacerbate the spread so that significant suppression efforts are required.

In the Park, the lack of dispersed camping at the North Rim and Toroweap, combined with fuel types, have greatly reduced the risk of human-caused fires. **XXXHUMAN CAUSED FIRE STAT FOR PARKXX**

## **HAZARD**

Hazard is defined as the degree of resistance of an area to control of wildland fire. This usually includes models of topography and fuels but does not consider weather factors. With this in mind, the only characteristic that can be modified is the fuel. The fuels hazard can be continuous fuels that allow fire to spread, high fuel loadings that cause high levels of radiant heat, or fuels that can cause a wildland fire to loft embers near a value. Establishing a control line around a site can prevent a wildland fire from spreading to it. Removing the fuel concentrations will reduce the amounts of radiant heat produce by a wildland fire. Reducing ladder fuels will raise the crown base height, making it harder for a wildland fire to spread into the tree crowns. Crown fires are a major producer of lofted embers.

## **VALUES**

Values are defined as natural or developed areas that could be destroyed by an unwanted wildland fire. A map of these values is available in the Zone Duty Officer Handbook and Zone Fire Management Plan.

### Natural/Cultural Values

Apache Trout Habitat in North Canyon Creek  
MSO Restricted Habitat  
Kaibab Squirrel Habitat  
Pedio Cactus Habitat  
Pre-historic dwellings

### Developed areas

Jacob Lake Area- (Hwy 89A and Hwy 67)	Dry Park Lookout Tower/Cabin (FS 422C)
Jacob Lake Lookout Tower (Hwy 67)	Arizona Game & Fish Department Ryan
Jacob Lake Ranger Cabin – (FS 282)	House/Smelter Site (FS 22)
Salt House – Three Lakes (FS 811)	Indian Hollow campground- (FS 232)
Mile and a Half group campsites (FS 212)	Utility lines and Communication sites
Pleasant Valley Cabin- (Hwy 67)	Ryan Substation (Garkane)
DeMotte Park Campground- (Hwy 67)	Jacob Lake Power line (Garkane)
East Rim road (FS 611)	ADOT communications site
Jolly Sink Area (FS 205)	North Rim Power line (Garkane)
Little Mountain (FS 252)	Jacob Lake repeater site
Big Springs Work Center- (FS 22)	Big Ridge repeater site
Big Springs Lookout Tower/Cabin (FS 454)	Big Springs repeater site
Mangum Camp- (FS 22)	Dry Park repeater site
Big Saddle Cabin (FS 292)	South Canyon repeater site
Jump-up Cabin (FS 423)	VT repeater site

## **MITIGATIONS**

**General Actions** will be implemented on the compartments during the entire year as a general practice of the Prevention Plan. This will be the responsibility of all fire prevention personnel.

**Specific Actions** are measures taken when conditions are severe and there is a high potential for an unwanted human related wildland fire incident to take place. These actions are usually initiated when general actions are not adequate to ensure resource protection and public safety. Responsibility of these actions is varied at many levels of the organization, but implementation and compliance will be the primary function of fire prevention and law enforcement personnel.

## **GENERAL ACTIONS**

### **A. ADMINISTRATION**

**A-1** Annually evaluate and update a current copy of the Fire Prevention Plan and disseminate information to fire staff and all field going fire and prevention personnel.

**A-2** Establish and develop an annual budget cost summary for the implementation of the Fire Prevention Plan. Include estimated expenses for staffing requirements, training, vehicles, maintenance, repairs, supplies, and educational materials.

**A-3** Develop Individual Development Plans (IDPs) for program personnel and schedule wildland fire and prevention training when appropriate and available.

**A-4** Encourage any prevention personnel who wish to be Fire Protection Officer (FPO) certified to obtain and attend the necessary training courses to be available for enforcement duties on the Forest.

### **B. EDUCATION / MEDIA**

**B-1** Actively create and schedule public presentations for local audiences including schools, visitor centers, campgrounds, parades, local employers, scouting organizations, volunteer fire departments and special public events. Coordinate prevention and education activities with the Grand Staircase National Monument/BLM, Park interpretive staff, and local fire departments when appropriate.

**B-2** Coordinate with Public Affairs Officer to request and release public service announcements (PSAs) or news releases emphasizing fire prevention messages prior to the arrival of fire season.

**B-3** Maintain a visual presence with consistent patrols and public contacts. Provide handout material to local merchants and establishments.

**B-4** Utilize Smokey Bear program with appearances wherever possible.

### **C. SIGNING**

**C-1** Develop and maintain a working sign plan which includes a map of physical locations and sizes of sign structures, and prevention messages to be rotated appropriately according to seasonal requirements.

**C-2** Post and maintain current Fire Prevention messages and exhibits in high volume visitor areas and points of significant interest.

**C-3** Specify annual budget needs to repair, maintain, and reconstruct new sign boards as needed to sustain a professional appearance.

### **D. LOOKOUTS / DETECTION**

**D-1** Jacob Lake, Big Springs, and Dry Park Lookout Towers will be staffed as needed during the "Fire Season" months (May through November, depending on weather) by temporary seasonal employees. These positions are inclusive in the annual budget requirement of this plan.

**D-2** Tour operator and permittees may be required per contractual agreement, to maintain minimum fire suppression equipment on board vehicles and report all discovered fires to appropriate officials.

**D-3** Continue to maintain and improve communications with agency and commercial aircraft which have been exceedingly helpful with detection and reporting zone fire incidents.

## **SPECIFIC ACTIONS**

### **E. ADMINISTRATION / SPECIAL ORDERS**

**E-1** Maintain a current and effective “Red Flag Action Plan” as an element of the Prevention Plan.

**E-2** A “Red Flag” Watch, Warning, or Alert may be declared as conditions warrant.

**E-3** Restriction and Area Closure Orders are commonly implemented when significant dangerous conditions require such actions to ensure resource protection and public safety. They are categorized by Stages 1-5 (see page 13) After being signed by the Forest Supervisor, all orders remain effective until rescinded by a similar order.

**E-4** Special Use permittees may be required to adhere to, or be exempted from Special Orders as they are implemented. Specific actions will be defined in the Structure Protection Plan, permits, agreements, and/or contracts. Prevention personnel may be required to recommend or advise line officers on specific implementation.

### **F. EDUCATION / MASS MEDIA**

**F-1** Emphasis will be focused on specific regulatory and advisory messages and disseminated widely. Target audiences will be identified and information dispersed at known historical problematic areas where a high concentration of visitors and users are predicted to occupy and impact an area, particularly where there are recognized high values at risk.

**F-2** Public Affairs Officer will have primary responsibility for mass media outreach.

**F-3** Ensure compliance with regulations and orders by increased daily patrols and visual presence with all available fire resources throughout the district focussing in the urban interface and high volume visitor areas.

**F-4** Apprise all adjacent agencies, rural and volunteer fire departments of any current restrictions and orders affecting visitor use in the area. Work with recreation staff to inform permittees.

### **G. SIGNING**

**G-1** Fire Danger Indices at entrance roads to the district will be kept current and coordinated per the NFDRS Operating Plan.

**G-2** Restriction and closure signs will be posted throughout the district according to current Forest Orders and the Fire Prevention Sign Plan. (see page 15)

### **H. ENFORCEMENT / INVESTIGATION**

**H-1** All wildland fire incidents suspected of, or determined to being caused by human related activity will be reported and investigated by qualified personnel. Prevention and fire crew members will secure the point of origin and any other evidence of human activity in the area whenever safely possible.

**H-2** Qualified Forest Protection Officers will be responsible for issuing Warnings and Violation Notices when voluntary compliance is unattainable. All other Prevention Technicians will gather and report pertinent informaton regarding violations to the Prevention Specialist and/or District LEO.

**H-3** Night shifts may be scheduled to guarantee compliance during periods under fire restrictions. A minimum of two qualified FPO’s will pair up for any shifts worked after dark per agency policy.

**H-4** Severity resources can be requested and ordered to assist when conditions warrant.

## BUDGET SUMMARY

Personnel costs were configured using the 2009 General Schedule Salary table. Amounts were calculated by multiplying hourly basic rates by the number of fire prevention personnel needed, combined with the length of their prospective permanent and seasonal appointments. These amounts reflect the annual minimum required staffing needs for the efficient implementation of the Prevention Plan.

Other additional itemized costs were estimated by reviewing historical expense patterns combined with foreseeable future necessities to achieve the objectives and desired results of the Prevention Plan. These costs are projected to sufficiently cover the entire district requirement.

### ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENSES:

#### PERSONNEL

1	GS-0462-07	PFT	FORESTRY TECH PREVENTION SPEC	_____	\$37,000
2	GS-0462-05	ST	FORESTRY TECH PREVENTION TECH	_____	\$32,000
3	GS-0462-04	ST	FORESTRY TECH LOOKOUT	_____	\$45,000

#### TRAINING / TRAVEL

Courses / Classes / Tuition	_____	\$3,000
Per Diem	_____	\$6,000

#### VEHICLES / MAINTENANCE

3 Fire Prevention Trucks ( Every 5 years...\$60,000 ) Annual Average	_____	\$12,000
Fuel ( mileage )	_____	\$10,000
Vehicle Maintenance ( annual cost for 3 vehicles )	_____	\$5,000

#### EXPENSE ITEMS

Educational Material ( posters, displays, publications, printed copies )	_____	\$1,000
Smokey Bear Prevention Supplies	_____	\$1,500
Construction Material ( signs, lumber, hardware, paint, tools )	_____	\$1,500
Fire operations equipment (line gear, field gear, etc)	_____	\$1,500
Uniform Allowance ( minimum of 3 )	_____	\$610

The Budget will be subject to periodical and annual examination. This is intended to maximize cost containment and sustain the most essential expenses by priority while maintaining efficiency. The annual evaluation will be reviewed by the Lead Fire Prevention Technician, Fire Management Officer and District Ranger.



## **RED FLAG PLAN**

A “Red Flag Event” by description, is a combination of environmental factors that by negative influence, can lead to extreme wildland fire behavior with potential for unmanageable results. The evaluation process consists of assessing unusually low relative humidities and fuel moistures, combined with above normal temperatures and sustained high winds of 25 MPH or greater during preparedness level 3 or above. At the onset of predicted critical fire weather, a methodical procedure of advisories and warnings are implemented and disseminated widely, both to the public and within the agency, emphasizing extreme fire danger and very high potential for an unwanted major wildfire occurrence. Preventive measures are usually enacted at this time. A collaborative decision between Federal and State land managers and the National Weather Service usually dictate when these conditions arise.

Red Flag Events are categorized in the following order:

- **FIRE WEATHER WATCH** is issued to alert the possibility of the development of the above described conditions that (with reasonable confidence) will likely occur in the near future.
- **RED FLAG WARNING** is issued to warn of a predicted, impending or ongoing event that will meet the criteria of a Red Flag Alert within the next 24 hour period. This warning will generally precede a full alert.
- **RED FLAG ALERT** is the most critical stage and implemented when conditions are extreme. It is the responsibility of the Forest Supervisor to initiate and commence any specific actions deemed necessary. All Red Flag Advisories are broadcast by the Williams Dispatch Center on the daily Fire Weather Forecast.

When a Red Flag Alert is issued, the District Ranger and/or Duty Officer will implement any or all of the following actions at his or her discretion.

1. Local district fire resources will be moved and staged in strategic locations for initial attack.
2. The district dozer (when available) will be loaded on the transport and placed on “stand by” for immediate available dispatch.
3. All Prevention Patrol personnel will increase area patrols and public contacts particularly in high volume visitor areas.
4. Industrial contractors within the district are subject to shut down operations for short periods during such alerts.
5. All surrounding cooperating agencies will be notified of any implemented plans affecting public use.
6. Front line office personnel will advise visitors of current and expected conditions and any temporary restrictions that apply.
7. Any qualified district employees can and may be used for support of fire management activities as needed.

## **FIRE RESTRICTIONS & CLOSURES**

The Forest utilizes restrictions and closures to help prevent human-caused wildland fires and to limit the exposure of users during periods of dangerous fire conditions. Implementation normally occurs in five stages based upon: preparedness level, current fire occurrence, projected fire season duration, and severity.

The usual order of restrictions and closures are listed by the following stages:

- **STAGE 1 - Smoking and Campfire Restrictions**

Smoking and Campfire restrictions limit smoking and the building of any open flame fires to specific designated areas. It will usually prohibit such activity in all dispersed areas of the forest.

- **STAGE 2 - Powersaw, Off Road Motor Vehicle Use and Industrial Fire Plan “C”**

The powersaw order can limit the use of powersaws during specific hours of the day, or prohibit their use entirely. The motor vehicle restriction prohibits any motor vehicle from operating or leaving the surface of NFS roads except when parking in an area where devoid of vegetation. The Industrial Plan “C” will be administered by the terms and language within its contents, and in some cases can be exempt from certain restrictions, usually under the direction of the Forest Contracting Officer.

- **STAGE 3 - Camping Restrictions**

Camping Restrictions should be considered prior to moving towards a forest area closure. This step allows some flexibility before actually closing down all or certain areas of the forest. Day use provides the user the ability to still enjoy while maintaining necessary restrictions for the forest.

- **STAGE 4 - Area Closures**

Area Closures are usually implemented when a specific area is known to be at high risk of severe damage from a wildfire or other events. Sensitive watershed areas, endangered wildlife habitat, urban interface and infrastructure sites and Fire Incident areas are some examples where area closures can protect high values at risk.

- **STAGE 5 – Forest Closures**

A complete Forest Closure is rare and used only when severe wildland fire conditions exist. It is intended to ensure both public safety and resource protection while minimizing potential for costly suppression actions. The lack of available suppression resources in a region can often influence this type of closure.

All Forest Orders implemented are also required to be officially rescinded by the Forest Supervisor. The same level of coordination between districts, adjacent forests, and Fire Management Staff should occur when deciding to rescind any signed order. The Public Affairs Officer will notify the media and the Williams Dispatch Center will notify the districts.

Additional detailed information regarding the Restriction and Closure Order process can be obtained from **appendix “D” in the 2009 Fire Management Plan.**

## **PROGRAM EVALUATION**

At the end of each fire season, the Fire Management Officer and Supervisory Fire Prevention Technician will evaluate the success or need for improvement of the prevention plan and program. Any time an action appears to be inefficient or ineffective, it will be modified or removed. Midway through the fire season the FMO will review new human caused starts. If there is a significant increase in these starts, an effort will be made to find reasons and mitigate them.

Most recent evaluation date: 03/01/2008

## **APPENDIX A**

### **PREVENTION TECHNICIAN DAILY & SEASONAL DUTIES**

#### **GENERAL DUTIES**

While on patrol or assigned to a station, patrols establish contact with Forest users, visitors, and local residents. Fire prevention technicians (FPTs) provide information to them regarding fire danger levels and advise them of precautions they can take to prevent the occurrence of unwanted fires. FPTs explain pertinent laws and regulations, distribute and explain fire prevention literature, and posts signs. FPTs detect and suppresses fires as qualified while patrolling.

#### **SAFETY**

Fire prevention technicians (FPTs) are exposed to several risk factors on a daily basis due to the nature of the job. These factors include firefighting, visitor contacts, driving/patrolling, and project work. FPTs must be thoroughly familiar with the all relevant JHAs, agency policy, and guidelines to ensure compliance with established procedures. FPTs are required to attend safety meetings.

#### **WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION**

Only personnel that meet requirements in FSH 5109.17 and are red carded will participate in fire operations. Unless you are an ICT5 (or higher), do not give an official size up to dispatch to prevent giving the appearance that you have assumed command of the incident. Assess the situation from a safe location, flag the route into the fire, and give reports as the fire status changes until resources arrive and suppression actions can be taken. **FPT's serve as qualified during suppression operations.** Any firefighter may be asked to evacuate the public, act as a road guard, serve as a lookout, fire investigator, or radio relay. Be prepared to be out for extended periods of time.

#### **DETECTION/REPORTING WILDLAND FIRES**

Locating and reporting fires is a primary purpose of an FPTs job. The nature of the job gives you the ability to roam your patrol area and locate fires. This is especially important after a lightning storm has passed through or during periods of high user activity. When a storm is approaching, track the direction that it travels. After it has passed, if it came through your patrol area, move into the area and begin looking for smokes. When a smoke is located, gather the following information before you make an announcement to dispatch: Accurate map location, best access, best estimate of fire behavior, fuels burning, slope percent, and direction of spread. Relay this information to dispatch. Provide other information as requested. Under no circumstances are you to attempt to attack a wildland fire by yourself. Wait for reinforcements and prepare to give them a thorough briefing of the situation.

#### **DRIVING/PATROLLING**

A majority of the prevention technician job is spent driving and patrolling. Driving slowly and defensively reduces risk. Wear a seatbelt and drive with headlights on. Be aware of other vehicles, pedestrians, and wildlife. During hunting season watch for ATVs and wear hunter-orange vests when patrolling on foot. Because you are driving alone most of the time and road conditions can

change, get out and walk routes when conditions deteriorate. Always walk around vehicle before backing where backing will require driving off road. Follow District Driving JHA and related JHAs.

## **VEHICLE INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE**

In order to do their job, FPTs rely on their vehicle. Ensuring that a vehicle is in top running condition requires that vehicle and pumps are inspected daily. This process includes checking fluids, belts, batteries, lights/signals, tires, and flowing water from the pump. A daily checklist is provided in each prevention vehicle to help guide this process. You will fill out the monthly checklist at the first of each month and give it to your supervisor. Notify your supervisor to arrange for repairs to be completed when needed.

## **VISITOR CONTACTS**

A fire prevention technician is visitor contact oriented, requiring personal safety to be the first priority and consideration. Yearly training on handling visitor contacts will be provided. Examine campsites before making entry to determine possible hazards. Prior to making contact, check in with dispatch and advise them you are making a visitor contact. Provide dispatch with location, vehicle description and license plate. Request dispatch to give you 4 minute checks until you are clear of the contact. If contact is going well when dispatch asks for a status report, respond with "Code 4". Approach visitors with caution and when possible have back-up available in vehicle or close-by with radio contact. Break contact or do not initiate contact if visitors appear threatening, threaten you, or you get a "bad feeling" about the contact. If contact must be made after dark a minimum of two personnel will make the contact.

Patrolling and promoting the current prevention message to forest visitors is the key to wildland fire prevention. You need to be actively seeking forest users and giving them accurate information. Patrol the heavily used areas daily. Interacting with forest visitors will give you an idea of the amount and location of people using the forest, which can help determine where resources need to be located. Always be courteous and polite. Remember that most visitors are not aware of Forest Service rules and regulations and need to be informed of their responsibilities. Don't make up an answer you are not sure of.

## **REPORT INFORMATION**

With the number of public contacts and amount of area covered, fire prevention technicians are primary gatherers of information for fire management. Interacting with forest visitors is critical for you to determine visitor impacts, violations of Forest Service rules, and potential problems. Report significant events or changes to the appropriate managers as needed. For violations, appropriate action needs to be taken and information needs to be passed to the fire manager.

## **DAILY LOGS**

The daily log serves as a written record of contacts, events, and accomplishments. Write down license plate and vehicle descriptions when preparing to make contacts. Write down significant events and the time they occurred. Note accomplishments and number of contacts daily.

## **PREVENTION SIGNS**

Review the sign plan and follow the guidelines established. Inspect signs daily. If you determine a sign needs to be moved or a new sign placed to be more effective, notify your supervisor.

## **PUBLIC USE RESTRICTIONS AND AREA CLOSURES**

As the summer gets hotter and drier, we can expect to impose fire restrictions. On rare occasions, we will enforce a forest closure that results in restricted access to the forest by the public. The FPTs role during fire restrictions is to post the appropriate sign, inform the public of the current restrictions, and enforce the restrictions. During a closure, an FPT can expect to serve in several roles. The first priority is to place barricades on forest roads and ensure that the public has been removed from the forest. Patrolling your area will be essential in ensuring the public is complying with the closure order. You may need to escort people off the forest. Education of restrictions is the FPTs primary goal; however citations should be awarded as necessary. You might also be asked to set up and participate in an information booth to inform and educate the public about forest closures.

## **PROJECT WORK**

Before beginning any project, review the JHA for the specific tasks. Ensure the specified PPE and mitigation measures are in place before starting work. When performing sign maintenance by yourself, make sure someone knows where you are working. When additional people are needed to accomplish a project, coordinate with the Station Managers or Engine Captains for assistance.

## **FOREST PROTECTION**

Because of their independence and patrol duties, FPTs are often in a position to see incidents or issues and give resource managers information to address matters of concern on the district. You have the unique opportunity to assist a variety of specialists in protecting the resource as well as to educate the public in these matters. Most forest visitors look forward to their National Forest experience and are eager to learn more about how to help protect the lands they are recreating in.

When matters arise that are violations of forest orders or federal code, your safety is the first priority. If you encounter a situation that is beyond the scope of your training or seems to compromise your safety, notify Williams Dispatch and provide them with enough information to pass the matter on to the appropriate law enforcement officials.

You may not always see or be able to locate the party responsible for an incident, but an incident report will be filled out and turned in to the district law enforcement officer. Examples of things to look for include damaged signs, trash or debris, fresh cut stumps, and off road damage. If you are qualified as a level II forest protection officer, you have the authority to issue citations to individuals that have violated Forest Service rules and regulations.

## **EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Promoting an accurate and informative prevention message in the local communities is important for wildland fire prevention. The supervisory fire prevention technician or AFMO will coordinate with schools and local officials for Smokey Bear programs to participate in classrooms, parades, and other appropriate community functions. Smokey Bear education classes will be held in the forest for large groups if requested and coordinated through your supervisor.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **NORTH KAIBAB RANGER DISTRICT PREVENTION SIGN PLAN**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

An effective prevention program must employ the use of fire prevention posters. The effectiveness of the messages provided by these posters depends upon the total appearance of the sign and the backing boards.

The posters serve as a constant reminder to the public in the careful use of fire and Forest Regulations. Because it is impossible to directly contact all the forest visitors, these signs also aid the prevention program by providing a visual contact to most people passing through the forest. The time of year and the fire danger will determine the message being conveyed.

The North Kaibab Ranger District employs fire prevention signs in four general areas:

1. ROADS - Most of the signs are near higher speed roads, i.e. U.S. Highway 89A, State Highway 67 and Forest Route 22 (422).
2. IMPROVED CAMPGROUNDS - Jacob Lake and DeMotte Campgrounds.
3. UNIMPROVED CAMPGROUNDS - These are distributed throughout the District
4. TRAILS - These are placed at the trailheads, normally in conjunction with an unimproved campground or campsites.

Four types of signboards are currently in use.

1. 44" x 54" - for high-speed visibility on roads with 45-55 M.P.H. traffic
2. 16" x 44" - For Moderate speed visibility on roads with 30-45 M.P.H. traffic
3. BIRD HOUSES - For trails, campgrounds, and low speed roads. For posting signs up to 12" x 14"
4. BULLETIN BOARDS - Used at Jacob Lake and DeMotte Campgrounds, along 89A south of Fredonia and in House Rock Valley, at the 8910/89A intersection, and at the 611-610 intersection.

#### **GOAL**

To maintain in good condition, using current messages, all fire prevention signs on the North Kaibab Ranger District.

#### **POSTING**

All posters will be kept up-to-date with the current fire danger or specific risk. The size of the poster will match the size of the board being posted on. Do not place small signs on large boards or large signs on small boards. From July 1st through the 6th, most signs in the heavy use areas will show "No Fireworks" messages. During the hunting seasons, the signs are to be directed at the hunters and the related risks of both campfires and smoking. During the other times of the year, the signs will reflect the current fire danger.

The division of posters into specific use groups is covered under POSTER INDEX (below).

## **MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS**

To be effective, each sign must be properly maintained, easily read, pleasant to the eye, and must be kept current. These instructions will provide uniform standards in maintaining the posters and the backing boards.

### **Posting Standards:**

- All posters must be placed on established backing boards and be the correct size
- Before posting, remove all staples and tacks from the board
- Enter the poster on your records, noting the date posted and showing if the proper type of backing board is at that location
- Let your supervisor know if you need any replacement boards, posters, or other materials
- Throughout the summer, inspect prevention signs and replace faded, torn, or soiled posters as necessary

### **Required Yearly Maintenance:**

- Stain backing boards with brown paint as needed.
- Replace any mutilated or damaged backing boards
- Tamp and straighten post and sign board (reset if necessary). Be sure posts are perpendicular and backing board is level. Tighten all lag screws.
- Remove any brush or limbs that obstruct clear vision of the poster.

### **Sign Installation Guidelines:**

- Backing boards erected along roads or trails shall be erected at right angle to the road or trail, plainly visible, and not less than six feet, not more than ten feet, from the traveled edge of the road, and three feet from the outer edge of the trail head
- Backing boards are to be placed on the driver's or traveler's right when facing the sign.
- Birdhouse type backing boards will be erected on a 4" x 4" post.
- All 16" x 44" backing boards will be erected on two pressure treated 4" x 4" posts
- All posts should be perpendicular to the ground and backing boards square and level
- Posters should meet visual quality objectives for district and be in compliance with district recreation/visual quality policies.
- After the backing board has been erected, remove any brush, limbs, etc., that obstruct a clear view of the poster

## **POSTER INDEX**

Most of the available prevention signs may be used as appropriate for the levels of visitation and fire danger. For example, during level 1 or 2 fire restrictions, we will use only fire restriction posters. During the winter, we could include posters that have messages about not littering.

We will avoid using the following posters during the 2009 fire season:

“Green Forests Offer More....”

“This or That....”

## APPENDIX C

### CONTACT/NOTIFICATION LIST

For our prevention program to be successful, we will be in partnership and coordinating with our surrounding cooperators. These cooperators include: the Bureau of Land Management Arizona Strip and Kanab Field Offices, Vermillion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona Department of Lands, and Coconino County. The following list includes contacts for these partners, those involved with our values at risk, educational contacts, and others.

NKRD Law Enforcement Officer

Jason Bulkley  
O: (928) 643-7395  
C: (928) 853-9104  
[jbulkley@fs.fed.us](mailto:jbulkley@fs.fed.us)

BLM-Kanab Field Office  
Fire Operations Specialist  
Kevin Cahill  
435 644-4600  
[Kevin\\_Cahill@blm.gov](mailto:Kevin_Cahill@blm.gov)

USFS Communications  
Chris Dennison 635-8379  
[cdennison@fs.fed.us](mailto:cdennison@fs.fed.us)

BLM-Kanab Field Office  
VC/INTERP??

Kaibab Camper Village  
Jacob Lake  
928 643 7804

Kanab Elementary  
Pam Assiz, Principal  
XXX-XXX

North Rim District Ranger  
Vice- Dale E. Kissner  
Grand Canyon National Park  
928-638-7872 office  
928-606-1160 cell

Fredonia Elementary  
Mr. Robinson, Principal  
XXX-XXX

North Rim Lead LEO  
Ryan Petersen  
928-638-7876  
[Ryan\\_Petersen@nps.gov](mailto:Ryan_Petersen@nps.gov)

Fredonia Headstart  
XXXXXXXXXX

North Rim Chief of Interpretation  
Robin Tellis  
PHONE  
[Robin\\_Tellis@nps.gov](mailto:Robin_Tellis@nps.gov)

Mocassin Elementary  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
[hot.mama.79@hotmail.com](mailto:hot.mama.79@hotmail.com)

BLM-Kanab Field Office/Cedar City Office  
Fire Mgmt Communications Contact  
Nickolas Howell  
Office: (435) 865-3026  
Cell: (435) 590-4821  
[Nickolas\\_Howell@blm.gov](mailto:Nickolas_Howell@blm.gov)