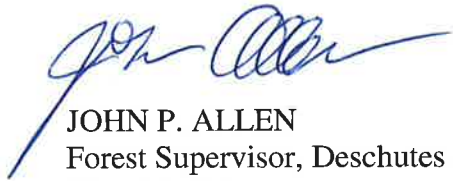


Notice of Administrative Change

USDA Forest Service
Deschutes National Forest
Bend, OR

The Forest Service is making administrative changes to the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the Deschutes National Forest.

The administrative changes are necessary due to the age of the plans and changes in wildland fire management policy and terminology since the publication of the LRMP Record of Decision in 1990. The Glossary of the LRMP includes definitions for prescribed burning, prescribed fire, wildfire and others which are no longer consistent with terminology as defined by interagency policy. Old and new definitions are described and posted to the FS Internet site at http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/centraloregon/landmanagement/planning/?cid=fsbdev3_035906. Definition updates as described are integrated into the standards and guides for each land allocation within the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS), a web-based program which spatially represents LRMP direction, as it relates to fire management, across the landscape. The LRMP language within WFDSS is reviewed continually and updated as necessary. This Administrative Change is made as provided for by the 2012 National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule, under 36 CFR 219.13(c)(2) and 36 CFR 219.16(c)(6).



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May 9, 2017

Table 1. Deschutes National Forest Plan Fire Management Language Glossary Updates, 2015

Term	Current Definition¹	Proposed New Definition²
Prescribed Burning	Use of fire in forest management for hazard reduction and vegetative manipulation.	See Prescribed Fire.
Prescribed Fire	A wildland fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish certain planned objectives. The fire may result from either planned or unplanned ignitions. Plans for use of unplanned ignitions for this purpose must be approved by the Regional Forester.	A wildland fire originating from a planned ignition to meet specific objectives identified in a written, approved, prescribed fire plan for which NEPA requirements (where applicable) have been met prior to ignition (see planned ignition).
Wildfire	Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.	Unplanned ignition of a wildland fire (such as a fire caused by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires) and escaped prescribed fires. (See unplanned ignition and escaped prescribed fire).
Unplanned Ignition	A fire started at random by either natural or human causes, or a deliberate incendiary fire	The initiation of a wildland fire by lightning, volcanoes, unauthorized and accidental human-caused fires (see wildfire).
Confined Fire	To restrict the fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire, during the fire, or in an escaped fire situation analysis.	The strategy employed by which a fire perimeter is managed by a combination of direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, fuels, and weather factors.
Contained Fire	To surround a fire, and any spot fires therefrom, with control line, as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.	The status of a wildfire suppression action signifying that a control line has been completed around the fire, and any associated spot fires, which can reasonably be expected to stop the fire's spread.
Escaped Fire	A fire which has exceeded, or is anticipated to exceed, initial action capabilities or the key fire management direction or prescription.	Obsolete
Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA)	A decision analysis of those factors influencing suppression of an escaped fire from which a plan of action will be developed. The analysis includes the development of alternative suppression strategies and net effect of each.	Obsolete (see WFDSS).
Fire Intensity	The severity of a given fire. Low intensity fires average flame lengths under 4 feet and high intensity fires average flame lengths over 4 feet.	Energy output from fire - can be measured as fireline intensity, temperature, residence time, or radiant energy.

¹ From Land and Resource Management Plan, Deschutes National Forest (1990).

² From Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2009), Keeley (2009), FSH 5109.19 Fire Management Planning Guide

Term	Current Definition ¹	Proposed New Definition ²
Fire Management Action Plan	A strategy specific to identified Management Areas which documents the appropriate wildfire suppression strategies and allowable burn acre objectives at varying fire intensities.	Obsolete. The Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is the current tool used to support multidisciplinary, effective wildland fire management decisions consistent with Land and Resource Management Plans.
Additional Terms & Definitions²		
Burn Severity	Aboveground and belowground organic matter consumption from fire. Sometimes subdivided into 'vegetation burn severity' and 'soil burn severity'. Often used interchangeably with fire severity. Usually the term is applied to soils and designated 'soil burn severity'. In the USA, it is the preferred term used in post-fire Burned Area Emergency Response assessments and is considered to be the relative change due to fire, i.e. two soils with poor structure and low organic matter content may be rated differently if one was in that condition before the fire and another was not. Degree of severity may be influenced by socio-political concerns such as values at risk.	
Escaped Prescribed Fire	A prescribed fire that has exceeded or is expected to exceed prescription parameters or otherwise meets the criteria for conversion to wildfire. Criteria is specified in "Interagency Prescribed Fire – Planning and Implementation Reference Guide".	
Fire Severity	Aboveground and belowground organic matter consumption from fire. Aboveground measures include tree crown canopy scorch, crown volume kill, bole height scorch, and skeleton twig diameter. Belowground and soil measures include ash deposition, surface organic matter, belowground organic matter contributing to soil structure, degree of hydrophobicity, and heat induced oxidation of minerals. Mortality is a common measure that is best applied to non-sprouting trees in surface fire regimes. In crown fire regimes, aboveground mortality may be useful when fires are patchy.	
Planned Ignition	The intentional initiation of a wildland fire by hand-held, mechanical or aerial device where the distance and timing between ignition lines or points and the sequence of igniting them is determined by environmental conditions (weather, fuels, topography), firing technique, and other factors which influence fire behavior and fire effects (see prescribed fire).	
Use of Wildland Fire	Management of either wildfire or prescribed fire to meet resource objectives specified in Land/Resource Management Plans.	
Wildland Fire	A general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland.	
Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)	In approximately 1998 the Forest Service transitioned from EFSA to WFSA and in June 2005, the National Fire and Aviation Executive Board chartered WFDSS to replace WFSA with a system that has the following capabilities: • Develops a scalable decision support system for agency administrators • Uses appropriate fire behavior modeling, economic principles, and information technology • Supports effective wildland fire decisions consistent with Land and Resource Management Plans In September 2014, the Forest Service was directed to begin phasing out the use of narrative Fire Management Plans and transition to spatial fire planning in WFDSS. LRMP standards and guides for each land allocation, as they relate to fire management, are maintained within WFDSS to help fire managers more fully implement their fire management programs at a landscape scale. The Forest Service has replaced its handbook direction (previous FSH 5109.19) with a Fire Management Planning Guide that further describes this process.	

References

- Keeley, J. 2009 Fire intensity, fire severity and burn severity: a brief review and suggested usage. *International Journal of Wildland Fire*, V18, pp. 116–126.
- 2009 Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy is available at: http://www.nifc.gov/policies/policies_main.html
- FSH 5109.19, Fire Management Planning Guide is available at: <http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/fire/fmp/>