

Oregon Department of Forestry

Orientation to Fighting Fire In Oregon

Presentation Overview

- Overview of Oregon's forests
- Introduction to ODF and Fire Protection Division
- Statewide Coordination and Resources
- Fire History and Fire Environment
- Fire Finance
- Risk Management and Safety



Oregon's Forests



- Approximately ~30 million of acres of forestland
- Diverse conditions Coastal strip to Chaparral to ٠ **High Desert**

ODF protects ~16 million acres •

- 100+ year premise remains constant protect Oregon's forest land through aggressive IA to contain cost and minimize resource loss
- Fire Protection is a partnership (landowners, ODF and the State)
- Protection responsibility is intermingled with 1,000s of miles of common boundaries

"Fires don't recognize these boundaries"



Acreages from OFRI 2023 Forest Facts

1,807,600



Land Management & Ownership

Forestland Ownership



Forestland Ownership acreages from OFRI 2023 Forest Facts







Overlapping Protection Systems

- wildland
- wildland-urbaninterface (WUI)
- rural
- structural



USFS RDA Univ-Wisc SILVIS 2020 Wildland Urban Interface for Oregon

incorporating 2020 census and 2015 land cover vegetation data, with areas above here are horn the 3rd edition of "The 1990-2000 wildiand urban interface of the conterminous United States," produced by the Univ of Wissonsin-Piedison SILVIS Las, and obtained from the US Porest, Service Research Data Archive, Will parameters are based on the Pederal Register definition ("ederal Register 55:751, 2001).

This may show high, med up, and low housing density "Interface" and "Internet" areas within Oregon. These areas are the WUL with a minimum of 6 housing only par sq. km (247 acres) and >50% vildians vegetation. Internity events weather vegetation. Internity events have >55% veldarid vegetation cover and Interface areas taxe >75% veldand vegetation cover.

20 MILES

40 KM

WUI in Oregon (2020 UnivWisc Silvis) 65% of ODF fires originate within 1 mile of the WUI

Intermix and Interface

About 2.4M acres of

 87% of these fires are human-caused



Oregon Wildland Urban Interface

Introduction to ODF

- Agency Organization
 - Salem, Field
- ODF Areas, Districts, Reference Map







Oregon Department of Forestry

Top-Line Leadership Org Chart



Oregon Department of Forestry

Protection Division Org Chart

ODF Reference Map

- Showing Areas, Districts, and Units of ODF
- Also showing Rangeland Fire Protection Associations

Fire Protection Division

- Purpose, Policy, Primary Mission/Priorities
- Oregon's Complete and Coordinated Fire Protection System
- Recent Fire History
- Large Fire Costs and Fire
 Suppression Effectiveness

Purpose, Policy, Primary Mission/Priorities

- Purpose:
 Protect Forests from Fire
- Forest Protection Policy: Preserve & conserve forest resources by preventing and suppressing forest fires
- Primary Missions/Priorities:
 - Protection of life
 - Protecting forest resources
 - Structural protection shall not inhibit forest resource protection

Aviation, Crews, Resources

Incident Resource Agreements Resources								
413 Type 2 Crews	72 Faller Single, Faller Mods	66 Medical (staff, ambulances, BCMU, REMS)	5 Mobile Showers					
240 Dozers 205 Excavator 186 Water Ter 136 Engines 143 Log Truck 92 Skidders/	rs nders :/Loader/Shovel/F Skidgines	Processors						

- 62 Feller Bunchers 60 Runners
- 11 Mulabar Ma
- 41 Mulcher Masticators
- 40 Dump Trucks
- 14 Chippers

648 additional equipment, transports, overhead positions and services/supplies

Statewide Coordination

- Crews and Cooperators
- 3 Incident Management Teams & equipment
- Coordination with federal agencies
- 50+ aviation companies
- Landowners provide annually:
 - 640 trained personnel
 - 445 pieces of equipment
- Resources from 12 ODF Districts
 - 200 engines
 - 400 firefighters
 - 15 large bulldozers
 - Look-outs and dispatchers

Aircraft Type	Total (50)		Aircraft Mission		OREGON		
Helicopter, Type 1	1	Heavy Helicopte	er with 700 gallons of water capacit				
Helicopter, Type 2	8	Medium Helicop	oter with 200-300 gallons of water o	Aircraft			
Helicopter, Type 3	1	Light Helicopter	with 100-150 gallons of water capa	acity.	Types and		
Helicopter, Type 3 Helitack	3	Aerial delivery o capacity.	of fire fighters with 100-150 gallons	Missions			
Large Air Tanker	1	Heavy Aircraft w	vith 3000 gallons of fire retardant c	apacity.	1113310113		
Single Engine Air Tanker	7	Single Engine Ai capacity.	r Tanker with 800 gallons of fire ret				
Fire Bosses	2	Scooping Single retardant capac	Engine Air Tanker with 800 gallons ity				
Detection Aircraft	7	Light Fixed Wing Supervision of T	g Aircraft used for Fire Detection an actical Aircraft assigned to an incide	d Aerial ent.			
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	20	Type 3 UAS (som operations such	ne with infrared capability) support as mapping, situational awareness	fire line and			
Call When Needed (CWN) Aircraft	"Severity" Contracted Aircraft		Association/District State/Asso Contract Aircraft A		ciation-Owned ircraft		
43 - Type 1 Helicopters 46 - Type 2 Helicopters 42 - Type 3 Helicopters 24 - Light Fixed-Wings 25 - SEAT/Fire Bosses 13 - Large Air Tankers 5 - UAS Service Providers Total Aircraft: 198	 Large Air Tanker Single Engine Ai Fire Bosses Light Fixed Wing Heavy Helicopt Medium Helicopt Light Helicopter Total Aircraft: 19 	r Tankers g er oters (Helitack)	3 - Medium Helicopters 3 - Light Helicopters (2 are Helitack) 3 - Light Fixed Wing <u>Total Aircraft: 9</u>	2 - Light Fixed-W 20 – Unmanned <u>Total Aircraft: 22</u>	Ving Aircraft Systems		

RESOURCES **Aviation** STATE & ASSOCIATION AV ADACC 150 MILEST SCHOOLSES WHER WESSEN AND PRAFT 170.541FS/J/0.54N/7753 DISTRICT CONTRACTED AR ATWCK ISS ARTS: AR MENOUS DEFECTION ISS WETS NOMINOUS TEALCIET & TEHENTACK CONTRACTOR NOV DEULKEY & IS PELIAUK ST MR 15) 00 MIN 977 SEVERITY CONTRACTED LANCE AN IANKEN 250 MR15/ MPMCN9075 SERVICE ISSNETS/ of MANITA WORLD AND A ANTANNA 75 AM ESCOD MANUTES

1411 (80:55

1218/2327

CLUMACK.

/1 Hould/Alex

Resource Map

Aircraft Type	# of Aircraft	Operational Characteristics
Type 1 Helicopter	3	Heavy Helicopter with 700 gallons of water capacity.
Type 2 Helicopter	8	Medium Helicopter with 200- 300 gallons of water capacity.
Type 3 Helicopter	1	Light Helicopter with 100-150 gallons of water capacity.
Type 3 Helitack Helicopter	3	Aerial delivery of fire fighters with 100-150 gallons of water capacity.
Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT)	4	Single Engine Air Tanker with 800 gallons of fire chemical capacity.
Single Engine Scoopers	2	Scooping Single Engine Air Tanker with 800 gallons of fire chemical capacity.
Detection Aircraft	5	Light Fixed Wing Aircraft used for Fire Detection and Aerial Supervision of Tactical Aircraft assigned to an incident.
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	30	Type 3 UAS (some with infrared capability) support fire line operations such as mapping, situational awareness and detection.
Call When Needed Aircraft (All Types)	100+	Emergency access to Airtankers, Helicopters, Light Fixed Wing Aircraft, and Uncrewed Aircraft Systems

Aircraft 30-Minute Response Times

ODF Multi-Mission Aircraft

- IR and visible camera capability
- Video and images available in SOFSA

Smoke Detection Cameras

- 86 active cameras
- Video and images planned for viewing in SOFSA

SOFSA: State of Oregon Fire Situation Analyst

- Statewide common operating picture of wildfire incidents and response for the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Oregon State Fire Marshal
- Available on any device with internet connection
- Register here:

https://www.oregon.gov/odf/fire/pages/contact-sofsa.aspx

Fire History

- ODF 10 Year Fire History
- ODF Decadal Fire History
- Oregon Decadal Fire History
- Oregon Decadal Fire History Maps

ODF Recent Fire History: Number of Fires

ODF Recent

Fire History: Acres Burned

47% of Oregon wildfires start within ODF Districts, but only 18% of the state's acres burned are on ODF protected lands.

Acres Burned by Decade – ODF Protection

Acres Burned by Decade – All Jurisdictions

Oregon Large Fire History 1994-2003

Oregon Large Fire History 2004-2013

Oregon Large Fire History 2014-2023

Fire Environment

- NFDRS
- Pocket Cards
- Significant Fire Potential

FSS

- NFDRS gives *ratings of potential* for fires to ignite, spread, and require suppression.
- Outputs are shown in Charts, Pocket Cards, Fire Danger Operating Plans, Maps

- The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) is a computer model that allows land management agencies to estimate fire danger across a landscape
- It is a decision support tool for management decisions and to support firefighter safety
- NFDRS was implemented in 1972 to give a consistent national approach to fire danger
- In 1994 ODF adopted the system and in 2022 ODF transitioned to the updated version 4 NFDRS

Inputs	Outputs
 Historical weather data from Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) (temp, RH, wind, etc.) Historical fire data (date, size, cost (ODF), location) Fuel model, topography, climate class 	 ERC (Energy Release Component) Available energy at the head of the fire (BTU/ft2) SC (Spread Component) Rating of the forward rate of spread(Ft/Min) BI (Burning Index) Difficulty to control fire Combination of ERC & SC IC (Ignition Component) Probability that a firebrand will cause a fire requiring suppression Fuel Moisture Estimates

NFDRS Inputs and Outputs

 Table 8

 New fuel models for NFDRS V4 and their mappings to Fire Behavior Fuel Models (FBFMs) from Scott and Burgan

FM Code	Fuel Type	FBFM Equiv	Code		
v	Grass	Grass 2	GR2 (102)		
W	Grass-Shrub	Grs-Shrub 2	GS2 (122)		
X	Brush	Shrub 9	SH9 (149)		
Y	Timber	Timber litter 1	TL1 (181)		
Z	Slash	Slash-Blowdown 2	SB2 (202)		

- National Forests: Ochoco NF, Deschutes NF
- Bureau of Land Management: Prineville District
- Oregon Department of Forestry: Prineville/Sisters Unit
- 4 Fire Danger Rating Areas
- o East Slope Crest of the Cascades east to WUI boundaries
- o Monument Newberry Volcanic Monument, Green Ridge, and WUI o High Desert - Lower Deschutes and John Day River canyons, shrub
- and grasslands
- o Ochoco-Maury Western extent of the Blue Mountains

Local Thresholds for All FDRAs - Watchout

Combinations of any of these factors may greatly increase fire behavior!

- ✓ Sustained 20-foot Wind Speed over 10 mi/hr
- ✓ Relative humidity less than 20% (or overnight recovery less than 45%) ✓ Temperature over 80 degrees

East Slope FDRA SIG RoundMtn, BlackRock; FM Y 2007-2019

Aug 1

Sep 1

Critical ERC

Oct 1

Nov 1

✓ 1000 hr fuel moisture less than 11%

Jun 1

Jul 1

Interpretation of Charts:

- Title—Describes the Fire Danger Rating Area (FDRA) the chart applies to. Subtitle—Identifies weather stations (RAWS) utilized*, NFDRS fuel model, and years analyzed.
- MAXIMUM—Highest ERC recorded for that day during the analysis period. > AVERAGE—Average ERC recorded for that day during the analysis period. Critical ERC—Threshold that captures the largest percentage of large fires in the lowest percentage of days as analyzed in FireFamily Plus.
- > Year Each FDRA chart graphs one recent year to remember. Fire name/year—ERC for the discovery date of a memorable fire.
- NFDRS 2016 Fuel Model Y—Timber Extreme – Use extreme caution
 - Caution Watch for change, especially WIND Moderate - Lower potential, but always be aware

Oct 1

*All stations comply with NWCG weather station standards

Past Experience Large Fires are often the result of fire danger combined with abundant

NFDRS **Pocket Cards**

- Created for every Fire Danger Rating Area using local parameters and thresholds
- Describes watch-out conditions and past fire experience in terms of NFDRS
- Many in Oregon are interagency cards
- Visit this web page for current ODF pocket cards or capture the QR code below: https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/ firefighting.aspx

The ODF Significant Fire Potential Map displays ODF fire business thresholds indicating the potential for significant fires costing more than \$25K to occur. The map is not an adjective class rating or Fire Danger map, or a Regulated Use map. For Fire Danger maps try USFS WFAS Observed and Forecasted Fire Danger map products. For ODF Regulated Use and Industrial Fire Precaution Levels, please see the ODF Statewide Regulated Use Map.

ODF Significant Fire Potential

- The map shows the potential for large costly fires using an ODF cost factor
- Click any ODF District on the map to view daily NFDRS charts (ERC, etc.)

ODF significant fire potential – ERC - examples

South Cascade

Western Lane

The Dalles

The potential for large costly fires in each District is shown as ERC thresholds from NFDRS, using a cost factor in addition to fire history and climatology.

Energy Release Component (ERC) Related to available energy at the flaming front of a fire, factors in live and dead fuel moistures, weighted toward heavy fuels and tracks the influence of drought over the season

info and graphics courtesy ODF

large fuel moistures - examples

South Cascade

Western Lane

The Dalles

info and graphics courtesy ODF

NWCC significant fire potential

Legend

Significant Fire Risk Levels

Low - The Overall Fire Environment suggests a very low risk for significant fires (less than 1% chance) Moderate - The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderate risk for significant fires (1 - 4% chance) Elevated - The Overall Fire Environment suggests a moderately high risk for significant fires (5 - 19% chance) High Risk The risk for significant fire(s) is very high (≥ 20%) Triggers: 1. X (Significant Lightning) 2. BEN (Critical Burn Environment)

The assessment of Significant Fire risk considers three main factors including: <u>weather elements</u>, <u>number of ignitions</u>, and background fire danger.

Significant Fire risk is derived objectively via statistical methods that combine all three factors. High Risk levels (2 20% probability of a significant fire) are usually due to numerous fire starts from lightning. Human fires don't often result in a large fire probability above 20%.

Pacific Northwest 7 Day Significant Fire Potential

Tuesday, 5/7/2	024						٩	REDICTIVE
Predictive Service								
Areas	ytd	Today	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
NW01								
NW02								
NW03								
NW04								
NW05								
NW06								
NW07								
NW08								
NW09								
NW10		10803030						
NW11								
NW12								

Fire Weather: Showers return this afternoon across much of western Oregon and Washington plus the Blue Mountains as low pressure exits the region. Significant warming and drying will occur under high pressure beginning Wednesday. High pressure is likely to remain well into next week, though a weak disturbance may bring some showers and drier thunderstorms to the eastern PSAs Sunday and Monday.

Refer to local NWS forecasts for details in your area.

Note: NWCC 7-day Significant Fire Potential Outlooks are issued Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, during the off season.

Fire Potential: Prolonged rain this past weekend will mitigate the risk of significant fire activity across most PSAs for several days. However, north-central Washington received very little rain. Snow free potions of that area will see significant fire potential increase sconer as the warming and drying occurs. ERCs will continue to climb into next week, though be offset where green-up is underway.

Fire Danger Trends:

https://gacc.nifc.gov/nwcc/application/v1/views/predict/fire_fuel_graphs.php

Preparedness Level:

Northwest: 1 National: 1

-Jon Bonk

info and graphics courtesy NWCC

Fire Finances

- Types of Employees
- Shift Tickets
- Supervisor Responsibility
- Meal Breaks

Types of Employees

- Government (State, Federal, County, etc.)
- Contractors
- AD temporary ODF employee
- Industrial temporary ODF employee with timber industry experience
- Crews
 - Contract Crews (20 firefighters)
 - Inmate Crews (10 inmates)

Shift Tickets

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT/PERSONNEL SHIFT TICKET									2. SHIFT	
3. OWNER/CONTRACTOR (name)						4. CONTRACT/AGREEMENT NUMBER				5. RESOURCE REQ NO.
6. TYPE OF	RESOURCE: T CONTR/	ACT PRI	VATE	7. YE		8. INCIDE	NT NAME		9. INCIDENT N	UMBER
10. EQUIPME	ENT TYPE		11.	EQUIPMENT	MAKE/MODEL	12. REMA	RKS (releas	ed, down time and	l cause, problems, etc.)	
13. OWNER I			14.	LICENSE, VI	N, SERIAL OR TAIL #					
5. DATE MO/DAY/YR	16. EQUIPME HOURS MIL	NT USE (circl	le one) DAYS	19. FLIGHT CODE	20. OPERATOR/PERSONNEL NAME(S)	21. JOB	PER	SONNEL TIME	24. PERSC	NNEL SIGNATURES
	17. BEGIN	18. END					22. BEGIN	23. END		
					OREGO					
					DE					
					2					
					MENTOS	9 /				
25. DIV SUP/C	ODF REP PRIN	T		SIGNATUR			26. DATE	SIGNED	27. POSTED BY	
629-1-2-2-60	04									(02/06)

 Personnel Shift Tickets
 – for crews

• Equipment Shift Tickets - for single resource and equipment

629-1-2-2-604

EEST.doc/Jaz F (Prot-Fire Finance Comm Forms)

- Review shift ticket for accuracy
- Sign shift ticket if you have witnessed the work, and make sure resource signature is there
- Collect the white and green copies of the shift ticket
- Supervisor turns the white shift ticket into finance
- Supervisor keeps the green copy of shift ticket as reference
- If resource has been notified of release, note the time and date of release on final shift ticket
- Equipment without an operator is not paid
- For contract firefighting crews, only the crew boss is paid for briefing
- At the end of the assignment, personnel will receive a time report showing hours worked on the incident.

Meal Breaks

- ODF employees receive paid meal breaks at an incident per union contract
- Contract firefighting crews record meal breaks on personnel shift tickets
- Other agency employees should follow their own agency policy regarding breaks on a fire

Safety and Risk Management

- Overview
- Driving and Vehicle Use
- Claims
- Other Hazards

- Work to Rest Ratio is 2:1, shifts should not exceed 16 hours per day
- After 14 days or before 21 days, a day of rest and rotation will be scheduled
- Accidents are reported to your immediate supervisor
- Incident Analysis Investigation Forms are completed for all injuries or accidents
- All injury or accident reporting forms are available from the Safety Officer
- Each agency is responsible to use their own forms for hospital or doctor visits

Safety & Risk Management Overview

Driving is one of the most dangerous things you will ever do at home and at work

An Accident Report Packet for state-owned vehicles should be located in the glove box of every state-owned vehicle.

Driving and Vehicle Use

- While on travel status requiring and overnight stay, a department vehicle may be used for transportation to meals and recreation
- Seatbelts are required at all times
- Cell Phones: Talking on a cell phone with a hands-free device while driving is acceptable in ODF vehicles and personal vehicles while on ODF business. Texting, e-mailing and holding a phone to your ear is not.

- If private property is damaged, property owners can file a claim through Risk Management
- Do not promise repair or reimbursement
- Forms are available in the Finance Section
- Claim forms are completed by the property owner and mailed to the address on the form

Claims

Other Hazards

- Smoke
- Poison Oak, Bees, Snakes, Bears
- Hazard trees and snags
- Abandoned mine shafts
- Steep, rugged terrain, rolling materials, loose and rocky soil
- Extreme weather conditions
- Downed power lines

Thank you

and welcome to Oregon

FSS