

**NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE WESTERN REGION SUPPLEMENT 4-2005
APPLICABLE TO NWSI 10-401
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*Operations and Services
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Fire Weather Services, NWSI 10-401*

WESTERN REGION FORECAST OFFICE FIRE WEATHER SERVICES

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SUMMARY OF REVISIONS: The following revisions were made to this supplement:

- 1) Changes throughout to make compliant with NWSI 10-401;
- 2) New lightning based Red Flag Warning criteria for all of WR and allowance for graphical Red Flag products (Section 2.2);
- 3) NFDRS section removed as this information now duplicates that in NWSI 10-401;
- 4) New preliminary Red Flag Warning verification requirements;
- 5) Updated Red Flag Warning verification goals through 2011 (Appendix B).

Signed 05/20/09
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<u>Table of Contents:</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	2
2. Fire Weather Products.....	2
2.1 Core Grids and Related Applications	2
2.2 Fire Weather Watch/Red Flag Warning (RFW)	2
2.3 Site-Specific (Spot) Forecasts (FWS).....	3
2.4 Fire Weather Planning Forecasts (FWF)	4
2.5 Area Forecast Discussion (AFD).....	4
2.6 Other Services	5
3. Verification and Quality Control	5
3.1 Standard and Goals	5
3.2 Fire Weather Watch and Red Flag Warning (RFW).	5
3.3 Fire Weather Spot Forecast (FWS).....	6
3.4 Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF).....	6
3.5 NFDRS.....	6
4. Annual Operating Plan (AOP).....	7
5. Annual Reports.	7
6. Customer Service and Outreach.....	7
6.1 Customer Meetings	8
6.2 Pre-Season and End of Season Notification	8
7. WFO Training.....	8
7.1 Pre-Season.....	8
7.2 Post-Season.....	8
7.3 All-Hazards.....	8
8. Fire Weather Service Back-Up	9
9. Incident Meteorologist Services	9
9.1 Availability	9
9.2 AMRS Replenishment	9
9.3 Safety and Personal Protective Equipment.....	10
9.4 Reimbursable IMET Expenses	10
10. Burn Area Flash Flooding.....	10
Appendix	
A. Suggested WFO Annual Fire Weather Program Checklist.....	A-1
B. Annual Western Region Red Flag Warning Goals	B-1

1. Introduction: The Western Region (WR) Fire Weather Program provides critical decision support services to fire suppression, land management and emergency management agencies at all government levels. During periods of high wildfire danger, fire weather may be the most important program for a WR Weather Forecast Office (WFO). Meteorologists in Charge (MIC) should ensure that WFO operations adequately address this importance.

Because of the variety of customers and to allow local flexibility, it is imperative that each WFO thoroughly assess and work closely with their fire weather customers to determine appropriate application of national and regional guidance. Further, standardization of fire weather products and services (both content and format) from several WFOs across the jurisdiction of a Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) should be done as much as possible and reflected in the local NWS–Fire Agency Annual Operating Plan (AOP).

2. Fire Weather Products: NWS fire weather decision support services continuously evolve with technology and user needs to provide the best information possible. It is important that fire weather products remain logically consistent with other forecast products, digital, text and graphic.

2.1 Core Grids and Related Applications. Provision of NWS fire weather information in digital and graphical format is of increasing importance to fire weather users. This information is used in a variety of ways by fire agencies for decision support, including “point and click” forecast and guidance information, web graphics and Geographic Information System (GIS) compatible files. It is critical that fire weather elements published from a WFO’s Digital Forecast Database (DFD) be kept updated and collaborated. At a minimum, fire weather forecast elements will meet the inter-WFO collaboration thresholds outlined in NWSI 10-506. When all parties agree, AOP collaboration requirements may be tighter and may be assigned to those elements without national standards.

2.2 Fire Weather Watch / Red Flag Warning (RFW): Headlines for these products will include “what, where, why and when” in compliance with national policy. The same headline \ will be used in affected zone(s) in the FWF, applicable spot forecasts and affected locations of all “point and click” web-derived information. In addition to critical weather patterns, fuel moisture status should always be considered prior to issuing a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning. Forecasters should coordinate with local fire and land managers and Predictive Services prior to the issuance of a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning, remembering that the final watch or warning decision rests with the NWS.

At times during the usual fire weather “off season”, both weather and fuel dryness can meet local Red Flag Criteria. An example of this is dry vegetation combined with Chinook Wind in eastern Montana in late winter and early spring. After coordination with fire agencies , WFOs may issue Red Flag Warnings for these events with no other fire weather products in effect.

- a. Lightning Based (Short Fused) RFWs. All WR WFOs will issue Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings based on expected high impact lightning events in receptive fuels. Exact criteria should be coordinated between local WFO’s and fire weather customers within an AOP area.

- b. Graphical RFWs. At user request and in coordination with those users and WRH, WR WFOs may use GFE-produced web-based graphics to help relay RFW information. Showing expected locations of a lightning event combined with receptive fuels in a CWA is an example of a “graphic RFW”. Another example is a web graphic illustrating locations of forecast strongest winds during a Santa Ana Wind event in southern California. Depending on user needs, graphics may be issued throughout the year or only during local fire season. When forecast elements in a graphic exceed local RFW criteria, WFOs utilizing this methodology will issue a complimentary text RFW to alert users to updates of the graphic(s). A live web link must be included in the text to provide convenient access to critical information contained in the graphic. Any use of combined text/graphic RFWs must be clearly outlined in the AOP. A sample RFW text message accompanying a lightning/dry vegetation event follows:

RED FLAG WARNING
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY, ST
232 PM MDT FRI AUG 19 2010

...A RED FLAG WARNING FOR ABUNDANT LIGHTNING ON DRY
FUELS IS IN EFFECT UNTIL MIDNIGHT FOR A PORTION OF
CENTRAL STATE...

THUNDERSTORMS WILL BRING LIGHTNING AND GUSTY
WINDS BUT LITTLE RAIN TO DRY FUELS IN FIRE WEATHER
ZONES X AND X THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THUNDERSTORMS ARE EXPECTED TO END BY MIDNIGHT.

PLEASE GO TO
[HTTP://WWW.WRH.NOAA.GOV/WFO/FIRE/GRAPHIC NAME](http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/wfo/fire/graphic_name)
FOR THE LATEST MAP OF THE AFFECTED AREA.

A RED FLAG WARNING MEANS THAT CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER
CONDITIONS ARE EITHER OCCURRING OR ARE SOON EXPECTED.

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2.3 Site-Specific (Spot) Forecast (FWS): The spot forecast, although issued primarily for fire agency support, is also applied to “all-hazard” incidents. The WFO Fire Weather Program Manager, Warning Coordination Meteorologist (WCM) and MIC work together to ensure NWS spot forecast assistance and capability is known to all local first response and emergency management agencies. For prescribed burns and other non-wildfire needs, spot forecasts can be in narrative and/or tabular format as described in NWSI 10-401, dependent on interagency agreement in the AOP.

All fire agency personnel are trained in methodologies to reduce 20 foot winds to eye-level values, dependent on observation site variables as defined in various fire behavior courses. WFOs will encourage their users to request only 20 foot winds in spot forecasts. If eye-level

winds are requested, then forecasters will need to reduce the 20 foot wind to eye-level, using methodologies defined in fire behavior courses such as S-390.

Spot forecasts should not be requested more than 48 hours in advance. WFOs should encourage their users to utilize on-line planning tools beyond 48 hours, including the “Weather Activity Planner”, Fire Weather Point Forecast Matrix and FARSITE weather support. Offices will emphasize to their users that these digital forecast planning tools do not replace detailed spot forecasts within 48 hours of the planned project.

2.4 Fire Weather Planning Forecasts (FWF):

- a. Issuance Times. During local “high fire season”, the FWF is normally issued twice daily. During “low” or “off season”, and depending on customer request, the FWF should be issued at least once per day, usually with a reduced number of forecast elements. In WR, the FWF product is utilized year-round and the Land Management Forecast (FWL) should not be used.
- b. Headlines. In addition to required Fire Weather Watch and Red Flag Warning Headlines, headlines for critical fire weather events that do not reach Red Flag criteria are encouraged for fire weather customers. However, because of possible confusion when fire weather forecasts are read over agency radio broadcasts, the phrase, “Near Red Flag Conditions” will not be used; rather, describe the actual weather element(s) that may be problematic for fire agencies. For example, “GUSTY NORTH WINDS AND LOW HUMIDITY THURSDAY MORNING” is a useful headline for FWF users.
- c. Extended Period. During high fire season, the FWF 3-5 (7) day extended forecast period should be coordinated with the GACC Predictive Service Unit (PSU) for the County Warning Area (CWA). Fire agencies make expensive resource positioning decisions based on the 3-5 (7) day forecast and our extended forecasts should be coordinated with the PSU 7-Day Outlook. Many fire fighting resources are already committed to an area by the time a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning is issued. This is especially true with thunderstorm forecasts.
- d. Optional Elements. Inclusion and definition of optional elements as described in NWSI 10-401 should be coordinated between WFOs and fire weather customers within an AOP area.
- e. Format. In WR only the narrative style of planning forecasts as described in NWSI 10-401 will be issued.

2.5 Area Forecast Discussion (AFD): The AFD is frequently read by fire weather users. As outlined in NWSI 10-503, a fire weather section may be added to the narrative portion of the AFD. A fire weather AFD section can be used to disseminate content of the FWF discussion earlier, which could be useful to both the WFO and fire weather customers during high fire season. The use of this option should be publicized with local fire weather customers at pre-season meetings and consistent across the area covered by an AOP. Listing RFW issuances in the watch/warning portion of the AFD is mandatory.

2.6 Other Services: New services used by fire agencies in WR are mainly DFD based and accessible on the Internet via a dynamic graphical user interface (GUI). These products include the Weather Activity Planner, Fire Weather Point Forecast Matrix, FARSITE weather support and a GIS service. In California, the Emergency Communication Center Dispatch Area (ECCDA) forecast summaries have proven popular with dispatchers. Similar agency radio-friendly products may have application in other parts of WR and the nation. Within NWS guidelines and procedures (including NWSEO coordination) and in coordination with local customers, WR WFOs are encouraged to develop new fire weather products, services and techniques. Offices are encouraged to share new products, services and techniques with other offices through MSD.

3. Verification and Quality Control:

3.1 Standards and Goals: WR fire weather services are critical to the NWS primary mission of protection of life and property. Quality control of NWS fire weather information is paramount to providing the best service to all fire weather customers. All fire weather products will be quality checked prior to dissemination.

Verification of fire weather products is part of the national verification program as outlined in NWSI 10-1601. WR WFOs will perform minimum routine fire weather product verification as detailed below. Additional verification may be performed by local agreement and clarified in the AOP. All verification data shown below will be included in WFO Fire Weather Annual Reports.

3.2 Red Flag Warning and Fire Weather Watch Statement (RFW):

a. Verification.

Fire Weather Watch - Track the number of total watches issued and the number of watches that were followed by Red Flag Warnings.

Red Flag Warnings - FAR, POD, CSI and Lead Time are calculated for warnings as defined in NWSI 10-1601. Separate verification statistics will be maintained for warnings issued due to lightning events and warnings issued for synoptic events (i.e., wind, low humidity, instability). All WR WFOs will provide preliminary monthly warning verification statistics to the WR Fire Weather Program Manager no later than 10 days following the end of the month. Final verification statistics will be included in the Annual Report.

Local Red Flag criteria will be clearly defined in the AOP. Annual WR goals for FAR, POD, and CSI are listed in Appendix B and should be reflected in WFO Annual Operating Plans.

b. Quality Control. The following checks are recommended to help ensure error free Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings:

- (1) Review the UGC line to ensure appropriate zone coding and expiration time.

(2) Has the main headline answered the following questions: “What”, “Where”, “Why”, and “When”?

(3) Keep track of what watches or warnings are in effect for your CWA, especially when coming on shift.

3.3 Spot Forecasts (FWS):

- a. Verification. Observations are used to verify spot forecasts as needed. Forecaster evaluation as defined by the need to update a spot forecast is also a qualitative method of verification.
- b. Quality Control. Frequent spot forecast requests, especially during Red Flag and/or large wildfire events, may result in the need for an additional person to help review and quality control forecasts prior to dissemination. Forecasters should anticipate the number of spot requests they may encounter on shift. If needed, additional staff should be called in to assist with spot workload. Do not rely solely on the AWIPS spot request alarm or a phone call from the customer; check the spot request web page periodically. Requested spots will be logged and monitored so none are missed.

3.4 Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF):

- a. Verification. NDFD verification is used for FWF verification. WFOs may perform local verification depending on office and customer needs. Any local verification should be documented in the AOP with results summarized in the Annual Fire Weather Report.
- b. Quality Control.
 - (1) Ensure that headlines are appropriate and answer the four questions: “What”, “Where”, “Why”, and “When”. For example, “Red Flag Warning in Effect until 2 p.m.” is not a sufficient headline.
 - (2) Weather conditions forecast within particular zones or zone groupings must agree with any existing RFW statements and should reflect public forecasts.
 - (3) Review LAL and Chance of Wetting Rain (CWR) forecasts to ensure they are consistent with the sky/weather forecasts.

3.5 National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) Forecast (FWM):

- a. Verification. National Stats-On-Demand NFRDS verification provides basic verification statistics. WFOs may choose to gather NFDRS verification periodically from the Stats-On-Demand web page and provide to their users via e-mail or the web. WFOs can perform more detailed NFRDS verification locally as determined by office and customer needs. Any special verification should be

documented in the AOP with results summarized in the Annual Fire Weather Report.

- b. **Quality Control.** Before sending the FWM forecast, ensure any last minute adjustments to temperature and humidity trends/forecasts are reflected in the 10-hour fuel moisture forecast. Ensure the Lightning Activity Level (LAL) forecast and other parameters are consistent with the FWF.

4. **Annual Operating Plans (AOP):** WR AOPs normally represent a statewide or GACC-wide area and thus comprise the fire weather responsibility of several WFOs. AOPs will be made available on the internet no later than the beginning of the local fire season, after unlisted telephone numbers are removed.

5. **Annual Reports:** WR WFO Fire Weather Program Annual Reports are submitted to the WR MSD Fire Weather Program Manager no later than January 15th following the previous fire season. In addition to minimum Annual Report content outlined in NWSI 10-404, WR offices will provide: 1) the number of Fire Weather Watches that were followed by a Red Flag Warning. Per Section 3.2 above, 2) Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings issued due to lightning events and those issued for synoptic events, and 3) all non-fire related IMET or other WFO staff dispatches, such as those to an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO), emergency exercise, etc.

WFOs should coordinate with fire weather customers to determine the need for other information included in Annual Reports, such as monthly fire season weather summaries and cooperative projects with fire agencies. This type of information can be quite useful to not only the NWS fire weather program and fire agencies, but also to emergency managers, climatologists, universities and the media. Joint Predictive Services and NWS Annual Reports are permissible. Annual Reports will be posted to WR WFO fire weather web pages.

6. **Customer Service and Outreach:** Due to the high potential for private property loss and public safety threat, wildfire in the urban-wildland interface is one of the top hazards across WR. The fire weather program is therefore an integral part of WR WFO outreach and preparedness activities. The WFO management team must be actively involved in the local fire weather program. The WCM should assist and advise the fire weather focal point with outreach to local fire weather customers. Invite local fire weather customers to spotter training, open houses and other outreach activities.

As with other high impact events, procedures should be in place at each WFO to provide efficient and coordinated information to the media and emergency managers during major fire outbreaks, especially near large metropolitan areas and/or recreation areas. The NWS may be asked to assist at a Joint Information Center (JIC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide information to the media and state or federal representatives. Affected WFOs should fulfill these requests and coordinate with WRH. Major wildfire events usually require issuance of one or more For The Record (FTR) reports to WRH. Specific WFO guidance for FTR reports is found in the applicable WR Supplement(s).

- 6.1 Customer Meetings: As outlined in NWSI 10-403, GACC and other fire agency staff, WR WFOs, a WRH representative and a NWSEO representative usually meet annually during the local off season to discuss any problems or successes from the previous fire season and to plan operational adjustments for the upcoming fire season. These meetings often include preliminary production of the Annual Operating Plan.

If a WFO is located near the GACC, additional meetings are encouraged for familiarization between agencies, to exchange ideas for product and service improvement, to prepare for AOP meetings and other purposes. Similar meetings with local fire weather customers including interagency dispatch, coordinator groups and land managers are strongly encouraged. A joint presentation to local customers by WFO and PSU representatives to review products and services from each organization reduces confusion and promotes cooperation. Consider organizing a visit by WFO staff to a prescribed burn or wildfire if staffing permits.

- 6.2 Pre-Season and End of Season Notification: Following an AOP spring planning meeting, WFOs may send a “pre-season” letter to fire agency managers in the CWA. If used, this letter should provide a brief summary of NWS fire weather operations for the upcoming “high season”, highlighting any product and service changes. The letter should also include a formal offer to visit the customer and/or have the customer visit the WFO.

Similarly, an “end of season” letter may be sent to customers providing the proposed date at which a WFO will switch to “low season” fire weather products and services, with a reminder that spot forecasts are always available. If used, this letter should encourage off-season visits and communication to improve services and customer response for next year.

7. WFO Training: MICs should ensure adequate fire weather training is provided to the forecast staff.

- 7.1 Pre-Season: Following the spring AOP meeting, pre-season refresher training will be provided to the forecast staff. Pre season fire weather program seminars are encouraged at WFOs. Seminars may include a review of fire weather forecast problems in the local area, any operations changes for upcoming high season and any other updated procedures. A presentation to the staff from a local fire customer is encouraged. Any seminars should be followed by a review/refresher exercise or one-on-one training for appropriate staff.

- 7.2 Post-Season: A review of the concluded “high season” may be presented to the forecast staff. This review should include verification, lessons learned, any persistent problems in services, and any changes in “low season” operations. One or more local fire weather customers can also participate in this review.

- 7.3 All-Hazards Training: As defined by WRH and/or WSH, all-hazards decision support training will be provided to appropriate WFO staff. In addition to distance learning courses, other free or low cost training may be provided by or through local emergency response agencies and may include both classroom and simulated exercise training.

8. Fire Weather Service Back-Up: Due to equipment failure, severe weather, staff shortages or other reasons, a WFO may need to request service back-up for their fire weather program as discussed in WR Supplement 18-2003. WFO service back-up plans for fire weather will be documented. When service back-up is required and depending on communications capability, either the WFO requiring back-up or the WFO assuming responsibility will notify the GACC and/or interagency dispatch centers by telephone of the situation. Customers will also be notified when operations return to normal.

- a. Fire Weather Manual Web Posting: In order to facilitate easy exchange of specific fire weather program information, each WFO will submit an electronic version of the local Fire Weather Manual to WR Meteorological Services Division (MSD) for posting on the WRH secure web site. The Fire Weather Manual should be submitted in either Word© or Adobe PDF© format. Fire Weather Manuals will be submitted for posting whenever significant changes are made to a WFO fire weather program.
- b. Service Back-Up for Spot Forecasts: For short term problems, faxing of completed NWS Spot Forecast Request Form D-1 will be the primary means of providing spot forecast service back-up. For outages expected to last more than 72 hours, the following procedure should be used to allow another WFO to provide spot forecast request service back-up:
 - (1) Determine the Internet Protocol (IP) address(es) of the PC(s) in the WFO(s) that will provide service back-up.
 - (2) Provide the IP address (es) to Art Thomas (art.thomas@noaa.gov) who will then edit access configuration files to NWS Spot. This may be done ahead of time for planned outages (equipment maintenance, etc.)

9. Incident Meteorologist (IMET) Services: On-site IMET forecasting is one of the most critical and valuable services provided by the National Weather Service. IMET services are managed as a national NOAA/NWS resource.

9.1 Availability: When taking into account existing dispatches and/or staffing shortages, WR MICs are expected to make every effort to deploy an IMET when requested. IMETs will maintain status of their availability for dispatch on the WRH fire weather page (<http://ww2.wrh.noaa.gov/public/FIRE/index.htm>) for use by the National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator (NFWOC).

During critical wildfire periods, usually when the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) is in National Preparedness Level 5 for an extended period, WRH and/or National Weather Service Headquarters (NWSH) may require all IMETs be made available for immediate dispatch.

9.2 All Hazards Meteorological Response System (AMRS) Replenishment: Each WR WFO will provide routine maintenance and supplies restocking of their AMRS unit(s). Prior to the local fire season, the IMET(s) at a WFO will ensure operability of all components of the AMRS unit(s). Any deficiencies will be reported to the MIC for resolution prior to a

dispatch of the AMRS unit(s). Some specialized AMRS parts must be procured with assistance from the NFWOC. If an AMRS problem occurs at an incident, simple AMRS parts and supplies can be provided by incident officials. Similar procedures are used for the Atmospheric Theodolite Meteorological Unit (ATMU). Further information, including an equipment checklist, is found in the IMET Handbook.

- 9.3 Safety and Personal Protective Equipment: Personal safety is the highest priority in all aspects of IMET response, including travel to and from an incident. IMETs are not required to perform activities that are classified as “hazardous” (i.e., a visit to the fire line is considered voluntary). If an Incident Commander (IC) and/or Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN) recommends that an IMET visit a fire line or perform similar reconnaissance, it is the IC’s or FBAN’s decision on whether to grant reimbursable hazard pay. If hazard pay is granted, this must be noted on the incident time report.

Camping equipment and fire retardant clothing can be purchased through the GSA “Wildland Fire Equipment Catalog” or supplied at an incident. If IMET equipment purchases are made using WFO funds, the items remain property of the government. IMETs may also use personal camping equipment for dispatches.

- 9.4 Reimbursable IMET Expenses: Most costs associated with the dispatch of an IMET to a wildfire or prescribed burn, including associated WFO overtime, are reimbursable from the served agency as described in the National Interagency Agreement for NWS Fire Weather Services. California, Oregon and Washington have a large demand for IMET services and provide reimbursements via similar agreements. Specific IMET reimbursement procedures are outlined in the IMET Reimbursement Handbook .

10. Burn Area Flash Flooding: Intense wildfires can consume most vegetation in a given area, leaving behind bare earth and ash that is usually “hydrophobic”. Flash flooding is a threat following most large fires (> 100 acres as defined by the land management agencies). Rainfall threshold rates which can result in flash flooding from burn areas are well below typical rates used for vegetated slopes and can be less than .25 inches per hour. The flash flood threat from a specific burn area is dependent on many parameters including slope, aspect, location, geology and other antecedent conditions. The flash flood threat will be dramatically higher for several years after a wildfire, until re-vegetation stabilizes the burn area.

WFOs will confer with affected fire and land management agencies, the USGS and emergency managers to assess this threat and determine rainfall threshold rates. The WFO will coordinate with the River Forecast Center (RFC) to determine if improved guidance can be provided for the burn area(s). Warning, notification and other interagency cooperative procedures should be established prior to a burn area flash flood event. Fire agencies or a GACC may have GIS-based burn area maps that can be used as background maps on AWIPS. These maps can be used with radar precipitation overlays to assist in flash flood warning operations. The Flash Flood Monitoring and Prediction (FFMP) tool may be used in real time to compare observed and forecast rainfall against threshold values from the RFC or manually inserted values at the WFO. High frequency reporting rain gages may also be monitored in real time to compare catches against the thresholds.

Other events can be triggered from rainfall on burn areas, including land failure, debris flows and sloughs. Some of these events may not be highly liquefied and may occur over a time span longer than 6 hours. Those events may not satisfy the NWS definition of flash flooding and forecasting these events is not a NWS responsibility. However, as an “all-hazards” warning agency, the NWS may relay emergency information from other government agencies regarding these threats. Use of the Civil Emergency Message and resultant EAS activation is authorized as appropriate. Specific mention of the originating agency must be included in these products. On relatively new burned areas (2 years old or less), debris flows are a common threat. Mentioning the threat of debris flow in a burn area-related flash flood watch or warning is encouraged.

For especially damaging wildfires, a land management agency may establish a Burn Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Team. BAER Teams are formed after major fires to assess damage caused by the fire and to implement a rehabilitation plan that will prevent loss of life and property and reduce further natural resource loss. BAER Teams are composed of highly skilled wildlife biologists, archaeologists, soil scientists, landscape architects, geologists, ecologists, engineers, foresters, botanists, GIS and GPS specialists and other disciplines from all over the nation. A BAER Team can greatly assist a WFO in determining the flash flood threat from a burn area. Information on BAER teams should be obtained from a GACC. General information regarding BAER team policy is available from the National Interagency Fire Center (http://www.nifc.gov/BAER/Page/NIFC_BAER.html).

APPENDIX A

Suggested WFO Annual Fire Weather Program Checklist

Preseason

- ✓ MIC or other designated management team member participates in Annual Operating Plan (AOP) meeting and adjusts office program accordingly. Provide link to AOP from office fire weather web page.
- ✓ Update Fire Weather Station Duty Manual and all references/procedures as needed.
- ✓ FWPL and WCM/MIC visit local fire customers, especially interagency dispatch offices.
- ✓ FWPL/SOO present review/refresh seminar to staff. Fire customer representative presents seminar on local fire problems and importance of program.
- ✓ WFO Open House for fire weather customers.
- ✓ Staff completes annual fire weather review exercise.
- ✓ Test product dissemination and service back-up.
- ✓ Incident Meteorologist (IMET) reviews All-Hazards Meteorological Response System (AMRS) set-up and ensures operability. Cell phone tested. All incident supplies replenished. Approximate IMET availability schedule placed on appropriate web page.

During High Season

- ✓ Products archived per Directives and local needs.
- ✓ Products verified per Directives and regional requirements.
- ✓ Interagency coordination done as required by AOP and local needs.
- ✓ IMET availability kept current.

Post Season

- ✓ Complete and publish Annual Report by January 15. Provide link to Report on WFO fire weather web page.
- ✓ FWPL and WCM/MIC meet with local customers to review services, determine any adjustments needed and proposals for next meeting.

