

## APPENDIX I –Prevention Plan

Implementing a proactive prevention program can effectively reduce wildfire ignitions, resource damage and decrease the threat to public and firefighter safety. Education, engineering and enforcement are all factors in reducing human caused fires. Educational approaches utilize a variety of methods to inform the public of the need for fire prevention and are intended to create and maintain public and employee awareness, understanding and support. Prevention engineering is the process of reducing risks and hazards by shielding or removing heat sources or fuels. Enforcement includes visitor use regulation and implementation of public use and access restrictions in times of extreme fire danger (36 CFR 1.5). All violators will be held liable for civil costs and appropriate criminal action when laws or regulations are violated.

The number of human caused fires occurring in the park and the acres burned are relatively low since the park currently emphasizes fire prevention by only allowing fires in established fire rings in developed areas, does not allow back country campfires and limits the use of industrial logging equipment to developed areas which are easily accessible. Two areas of the heaviest visitation contain a significant number of structures, 1) Mineral Headquarters Area 2) Manzanita Lake Developed Area.

Past data indicated the majority of human caused fires in the park resulted from careless visitors, with campfires and smoking specifically listed as the primary causes. Such analysis should not lead to a reduction in the successful educational and enforcement efforts but rather should indicate an increase in attention to the engineering component.

Fire Prevention Activities include:

### Fire Education:

- Provide fire safety message for employees, volunteers, cooperating association and concessionaires at seasonal orientations and discuss fire management program informally with employees of all divisions –Fire Management Officer (FMO), Fire Staff, Park Information Officer (PIO), Interpretation Division
- Incorporate fire management concepts and fire safety messages into appropriate park publications and programs – Fire Staff, Interpretation Division
- Conduct public outreach activities and educational programs including weekly Junior Firefighter programs during the summer season. - Fire Staff, Interpretation Division
- Post current fire danger ratings at all entrance stations (even when fire danger is low) – Fire Staff and Fee Collection Supervisor

- Post fire regulations at campgrounds - Fire Staff, Campground Supervisors, Rangers
- Emphasize- The lighting of campfires is: Permitted in Government-provided grills or fire rings in established front country campgrounds only. Prohibited in all other areas of Lassen Volcanic National Park. This includes backcountry and wilderness sites. Post where applicable and include in all park publications.
- Include message about No Wood Fires in the backcountry with all overnight backcountry users – All Wilderness Backcountry Permit issuance stations: Mineral Headquarters, Southwest Entrance Station, Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center, Loomis Museum and the North District Entrance Station.

Actions to complete during periods of fire activity or high to extreme fire danger:

- Incorporate fire prevention messages into visitor contacts and interpretive programs - All staff
- Include a fire safety and prevention message on visitor information bulletin boards in Mineral Headquarters, Entrance Stations, Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center, Campgrounds, Loomis Museum, Manzanita Lake Camper Store, the Crossroads Interpretive site at the junction of Highway 44 and the north entrance to the park, Drakesbad, Butte Lake, Juniper Lake, Summit Lake, Horseshoe Lake cabin, Twin Lakes cabin, Mt. Harkness Lookout and the interpretive trail at the Devastated Area - Fire Staff, Interpretation Division, Rangers.
- Post trailheads with fire restriction information - Fire Staff, Rangers
- Develop fire prevention Press Releases and Public Service Announcements in conjunction with cooperating agencies – Fire Staff
- Implement all actions recommended by the approved Lassen Volcanic National Park Incident Information Plan.

Facilities/Maintenance

- Monitor all power lines annually and more frequently during periods of high to extreme fire danger, for fallen snags or snags with a potential to fall - Fire Staff, Rangers
- Check field equipment regularly for spark arresters on internal combustion engines - Field Supervisors,
- Evaluate all park structures to determine need for hazard fuel reduction, mowing, etc. - Fire Staff, Facility Manager, Housing Officer
- Equip all chimneys on park structures with spark arresters and keep roofs and gutters clear of leaves and needles - Facility Manager

- Implement housing management plan that is consistent with Firewise standards - Superintendent, Housing Officer, FMO
- Use fire resistant building materials on all new construction and consider using for replacement materials if consistent with historical structure architectural guidelines - Facility Manger, Cultural Resource Specialist
- Conduct prescribed burns and fuel reduction projects to reduce fuel loads –Fire Staff

#### Law Enforcement

- Increase patrols of campgrounds and backcountry campsites during periods of high to extreme fire danger - Rangers, Volunteers, Fire Staff
- Institute fire restrictions and closures as necessary, FMO recommends to Superintendent's approval.
- Prosecute all violators to the fullest extent possible - Chief Ranger
- Consider use of cash rewards from appropriated suppression funds upon arrest and conviction of arsonist - FMO

#### Chainsaw Operations

- The restriction policy at Lassen Volcanic National Park regarding industrial chainsaw operations will mimic the United States Forest Service standard, "Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL) policy. These restrictions only apply to industrial operations such as logging, and may or may not apply to fuel reduction activities by park staff or contractors.
- Specific restrictions may apply to chainsaw users in Lassen Volcanic National Park if the FMO, AFMO, or Duty Officer determine it to be necessary. Restrictions will be based on Staffing Class which is derived from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) Energy Release Component (ERC), live fuel moistures and dead 1000 hour time lag fuel moistures. Other factors may include seasonal weather trends, National, Regional, and local preparedness level, and fire activity in the park.

#### Implementation

- Actions will be complimentary to levels appropriated on adjacent forests and Susanville Interagency Coordination Center.
- Lassen Volcanic National Park Staffing Class and associated restrictions
  - For the use of power equipment and chain saws (generally anything that produces or could produce a spark), the following restrictions may apply based on current or predicted Staffing Class levels: (Contractor's may have more stringent regulations in the Fire Plan of their Scope of

Work/Contract for each specific project- those rules must be adhered to and may also include the following).

- Staffing Class I and II (Low to Moderate Fire Danger)
  - No restrictions are anticipated. Duty Officer Discretion.
- Staffing Class III (High Fire Danger)
  - Maintain constant state of fire readiness.
  - May be required to have firefighting tools available.
  - Duty Officer Discretion.
- Staffing Class IV (Very High Fire Danger)
  - All items listed in Staffing Class III apply.
  - Field operator's will monitor fire weather, current and predicted indices.
  - Daily contact with Duty Officer may be required to update park fire staff on progress and intentions.
  - Fire tools and bladder bags may be required on work site (within 100 feet of operation).
  - Operators may be asked to monitor area of work for a discretionary period of time after shutdown.
  - Duty Officer Discretion
- Staffing Class V (Extreme Fire Danger)
  - All items listed in Staffing Class IV apply.
  - Project operations may cease until extreme fire danger recedes.
  - Saw operators may be required to carry fire extinguishers.
  - Operational working period may be reduced to accommodate extreme fire danger and avoid operations during critical burning period.
  - Duty Officer Discretion.