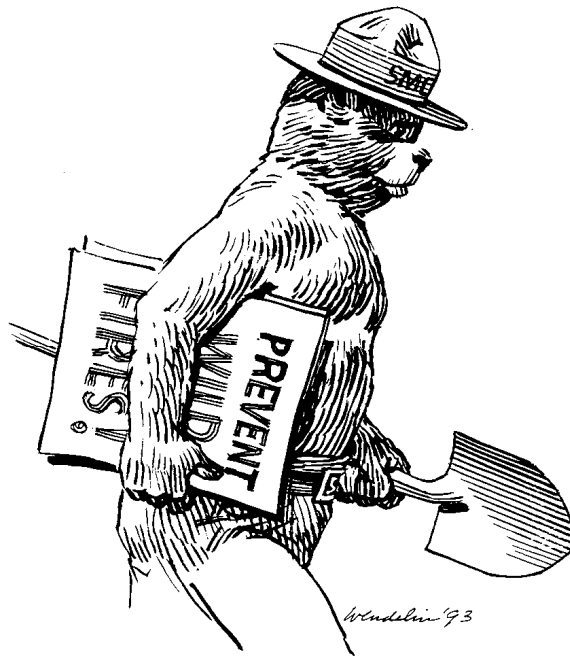


Osage Nation Wildland Fire Prevention Plan 2015 - 2024



Prepared With
RAMS: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies

May 30, 2014



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OKLAHOMA FIRE CENTER
301 NW 6th Street; RM 311
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102-2831



July 28, 2014

Memorandum

TO: Sam Scranton, Deputy Fire Use Specialist
BIA-NIFC

FROM: Patrick McDowell, Wildland Fire Prevention Specialist
OK Fire Center

SUBJECT: Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Plan Revision and Funding Requests

Sam,

Enclosed is a complete copy of the Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Plan, Revision with the signature page signed by the Deputy Regional Director for Mr. Impson. It is a ten year plan, consistent with the 2012 Handbook.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the funding request memo from Regional Director, Robert Impson, signed by Annette Jenkins as an Acting. It is included at the front of the plan.

Finally, I've enclosed the peer review checklist at the front of the plan (Neither the funding request memo nor the checklist were included in the Region's or Osage Nation's copies). Based on this review, the plan meets or exceeds the requirements in 90 IAM 1.4C (6)-H. The program currently meets all of the required elements as prescribed in the 2012 Prevention Handbook; however, there is need for continued improvement as the program matures. There are three specific supporting plans identified in the plan, that need to be completed by the next program review. These are:

1. The Sign Plan – a draft is provided in the plan Appendix N
2. The Communications Plan – A draft is provided in the plan Appendix E.
3. The Preparedness Plan for Prevention – A draft is provided in the plan Appendix M.

These items were all discussed with the program staff at the last program review.

I recommend this program be funded through the plans life cycle, contingent upon availability of national funding.. The completion of supporting plans will be evaluated at the next program review.

As always, please contact me if you have any questions.

THANKS!

Pat McDowell

Prevention Plan Review Check List (Version 1.1-12/8/11)

Agency/Tribe Osage Nation Region Eastern OK Date of Review 06/27/2014

Plan Author P.McDowell WUI/Prev. Spclst. P.McDowell Reviewer J.MOYER

Instructions: Complete this checklist by hand, in blue ink. Answer each question as indicated. Use the check box at the left to designate items that must be corrected.

Is this a new WFPP or a Revised WFPP X

- ☐ Does this plan appear to follow the "Standard Outline"? Yes X No
- ☐ Are the pages numbered? Yes X No

Analysis Section

- ☐ What Document is this plan tiered to? FMP's Page # 1
- ☐ Does the plan contain "SMART" objectives for prevention? Yes X No Page # 3
- Is one objective related to reduced occurrence? Yes X No Page # 3
- Is one objective a "tribal" objective? Yes X No Page # 3
- ☐ Was a collaborative process used and described? Yes X No Page # 4
- Does it meet the CWPP Equivalency standards? Yes X No
- ☐ Is there a basic description of the planning unit? Yes X No Page # 4
- ☐ Is the fire history discussed? Yes X No Page # 6
- Is the primary cause(s) identified? Yes X No Page # 6
- Was WFMI data used? Along with RFD Fire statistics were adapted from State Yes X No
- Fire Marshall Summary Reports
- ☐ Is Table I – Fire History present? Yes X No Page # 7
- ☐ Is there a discussion of historical of prevention efforts? Yes X No Page # 10
- Is the most recent Program Review referenced (if required)? Yes X No Page # 10
- ☐ Is a Prevention Strategy described? Yes X No Page # 10
- Does the prevention strategy address the primary cause? Yes X No
- ☐ Is there a description of the FMU Risk Assessment? Yes X No Page # 11
- Is Table 2 – Composite FMU Assessment Rating present? Yes X No Page # 13
- ☐ Is there a discussion of the Community Assessment? Yes X No Page # 13
- Is Table 3 – Composite Community Assessment Ranking present? Yes X No Page # 14
- ☐ Is there a discussion of fuels conditions? Yes X No Page # 16
- ☐ Are the required prevention options described? Yes X No Page # 17
- ☐ Is there a narrative describing the Workload Analysis Table? Yes X No Page # 17
- Is Table 4 – Prevention Workload Analysis present? Yes X No Page # 18
- ☐ Is there a narrative describing the Effectiveness Analysis Table? Yes X No Page # 18
- ☐ Is Table 5 - Effectiveness Table present? Yes X No Page # 19
- ☐ Is there a narrative describing the proposed budget? Yes X No Page # 20
- Is Table 6 – Budget Summary present? Yes X No Page # 20
- Is Table 7 – Expense Items present? Yes X No Page # 21
- ☐ Is there a discussion of the Benefit – Cost analysis? Yes X No Page # 21
- Is Table 8 –Benefit-Cost Analysis required? Yes No X Page # 21
- If required, is Table 8 present? Not required Yes No Page # N/A

Implementation Section

Program Policy Requirements

- ☐ Is there documentation of Program Support? Yes X No Page # 22
- Is a copy provided in Appendix A or B? Yes X No Apx. A+B
- ☐ Is the Burn Permit System in place? Yes X No Page # 23
- Is it functional? Yes X No
- Is a copy provided in Appendix F? Yes X No
- ☐ Do Fire Investigation Policies/Procedures exist? Yes X No Page # 22
- Is a copy provided in Appendix G? Yes X No
- ☐ Is the Law Enforcement/Fire Investigation SOP in place? Yes X No Page # 22
- Is a copy provided in Appendix C? Yes X No

Prevention Actions

- ☐ Are there narrative descriptions for the General Actions?
- ☐ Is Table 9 – General Actions provided?
- ☐ Are there narrative descriptions for the Specific Actions?
- ☐ Is Table 10 – Specific Actions provided?
- ☐ Are there narrative descriptions for the Community Actions?
- ☐ Is Table 11 – Community Actions provided?
- ☐ Do the totals from these tables match those in Table 4?
- ☐ Are structural ignitability mitigation options discussed?
- ☐ Is Table 12 – Structural Ignitability provided?
- ☐ Are hazardous fuel treatment areas discussed and prioritized?
- ☐ Are fuel treatment types and methods to be used discussed?
- ☐ Is the Annual Planning Calendar discussed?
- ☐ Is the Annual Planning Calendar included in Appendix O?
- ☐ Are the required supporting plans discussed?
 - If yes, are they provided as drafts or developed?
 - Sign Plan
 - Patrol Plan
 - Communications Plan
 - Preparedness/Readiness Plan
 - Additional Required Plans

- ☐ Is the Program Accountability discussed?
Are deadlines for accomplishment reports prescribed?

Yes X No Page # 24
 Yes X No Page # 25
 Yes X No Page # 27
 Yes X No Page # 29
 Yes X No Page # 31
 Yes X No Page # 32
 Yes X No
 Yes X No Page # 44
 Yes X No Page # 44
 Yes X No Page # 47
 Yes X No Page # 47
 Yes X No Page # 50
 Yes X No
 Yes X No Page # 50

Draft X Developed
 Draft Developed X
 Draft X Developed
 Draft X Developed

Draft _____ Developed _____

Draft Developed
 Yes X No Page # 51
 Yes X No

Appendices

- ☐ Is the standard list of Appendices followed?
 - A. Documentation of program support
 - B. Documentation of tribal support
 - C. LEO SOP
 - D. RAMS printouts
 - Is the RAMS MDB file on the CD?
 - E. Preparedness Plan
 - F. Burn Permit System
 - G. INVF Policies and Procedures
 - H. Community Assistance Information
 - I. Smokey Bear Guidelines
 - J. Accomplishment Reporting Forms
 - K. Inspection Forms
 - L. Communications Plan
 - M. Patrol Plan
 - N. Sign Plan
 - O. Annual Planning Calendar
 - P. Recommended Position Description(s)
 - Q. Electronic Copy of WFPP (Word processing and PDF formats)

[illegible]

Policy Compliance

- ☐ What is the Benefit-Cost Ratio? 1:1
Is fire history from alternative sources used? Yes X No ____
Is the use of alternative sources of fire history justified? Yes X No ____
- ☐ Is the most cost-effective option selected? Yes X No ____
- ☐ Is the recommended grade level or Standard Position Description appropriate for the complexity of the unit? Yes X No ____
- ☐ How many positions are requested? 1
- ☐ Are the "Communities at Risk" addressed in the Community Actions? Yes ____ No X
- ☐ Is there a favorable program review? Yes X No ____
- ☐ Does the signature page contain spaces for the 4 or 5 required signatures YES

Overall Plan Quality

- ☐ Are consistent numbers used throughout the plan for:
Benefit-Cost? Yes X No ____
Program Cost? Yes X No ____
Proposed Workloads? Yes X No ____
- ☐ Are the RAMS printouts and the MDB file consistent with
The Workload Analysis? Yes X No ____
Effectiveness tables? Yes X No ____
Community Rankings? Yes X No ____
General Actions? Yes X No ____
Specific Actions? Yes X No ____
Community Actions? Yes X No ____
- ☐ Is the grammar and punctuation acceptable, overall? Yes X No ____

Identified required corrections: [Check Here If no Corrections are Needed ☐]

1. Collaborative Process identify how this was done with the Tribe. Done
2. Appendix F add a lat/long line on the Burn Permit. Done
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

If the above corrections are made, will this VFPP comply with Agency Policy? Yes X No ____
If the above corrections are made, will this VFPP be equivalent to a CWPP? Yes X No ____

This VFPP is: Policy Complaint and Approvable ____; Approvable pending changes with no re-review X; Not approvable as written and needs to be corrected, then re-reviewed ____.

Printed Name of Reviewer Jeffrey Moyer Signed [Signature] Date 6/27/14

TO BE COMPLETED BY NIFC

Total Funding Requested _____ Total Funding Approved _____
Indirect Cost Rate _____ Indirect Costs _____
Total Funding Required _____ Date Funding Approved _____



IN REPLY REFER TO:

Natural Resources

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Eastern Oklahoma Region
Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office
P.O. Box 8002
Muskogee, OK 74402-8002



Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Deputy Bureau Director – Field Operations
Deputy Bureau Director – Trust Services

From: Regional Director, Eastern Oklahoma Region

Subject: Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Plan – Ten-year Revision Funding Request

Annette Jenkins

This is a request for continued funding for the Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Plan (WFPP). The WFPP was recently revised according to policy as prescribed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs 2012 National Wildfire Prevention Handbook. The WFPP Revision recommends continuing their program for an additional ten years.

The Eastern Oklahoma Region is requesting the position described in the WFPP continue to be funded at the current level. The level for FY 2014 is GS 7 step 5 plus the standard Employee Benefit Costs (EBC). In addition to this base, the Region is requesting the national standard for support for a low complexity program for the year. Since this is a Compact program, the Osage Nation is also entitled to Indirect Costs. Consistent with the WFPP, the Eastern Oklahoma Region is also requesting that base funding for years 2015 through 2024 be increased according to pay schedule increases, when they occur.

All funding for this program will need to be transferred to the Office of Self Governance, as the program is Compacted.

A copy of the Revised WFPP has been forwarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs – National Interagency Fire Center (BIA-NIFC), separately.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Brent Gohring, Division Chief, Division of Natural Resources, Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office, at (918) 781-4642.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER
3833 South Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705-5354

August 20, 2014

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Eastern Oklahoma Region
Attention: Forestry/Fire Management

From: Director, Branch of Wildland Fire Management

Subject: Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Plan Review

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Interagency Fire Center (BIA-NIFC) has completed the review of the Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Plan (WFPP). The WFPP meets all the minimum policy requirements established in the 2012 BIA National Wildfire Prevention Handbook (90 IAM 1.4C (6)-H release #12-28) to continue to receive funding.

BIA – NIFC will provide program funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 thru FY 2024 to implement the wildfire prevention program described in the WFPP. The funding provided is to be used for the currently filled position, GS-7 (PFT), and associated standard Employee Benefit Costs. The level of program support funding provided will be based on the availability of funds.

The funding must be used solely for the wildfire prevention program, not to supplement any deficiencies related to the wildland fire preparedness programs.

Please be aware of new policy requirements found in the Handbook which place conditions upon programs receiving continued funding. If you need clarification, please contact, Mr. Patrick McDowell, Regional Wildland Urban Interface/Prevention Specialist, at 405-609-8872.

This WFPP will be considered in effect through Federal FY 2024 at which time a revision will be required.

If you or your staff has any questions, please contact Mr. Sam Scranton, Deputy, Fire Use/Fuels, at 208-387-5794.

cc: Patrick McDowell
Samuel Scranton

Wildland Fire Prevention Plan

2015 - 2024

Osage Nation

Prepared and Reviewed for Policy Compliance by:


Inter-Regional Prevention Specialist

May 30, 2014
Date

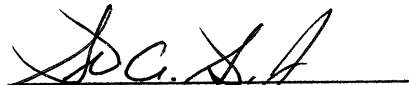
Reviewed By and Concurred With:


Prevention Technician

July 2nd, 2014
Date


Fire Program Supervisor
Osage Nation

July 2, 2014
Date


Inter-Regional Fuels Specialist
Oklahoma Fire Center

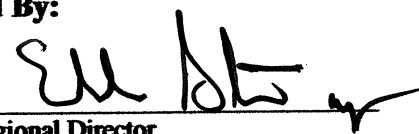
June 10, 2014
Date

Reviewed and Recommended for Approval By:


Regional Forester
Eastern Oklahoma Region

July 3, 2014
Date

Approved By:

ACTING 
Regional Director
Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office

7/8/14
Date

FOREWORD

This Wildland Fire Prevention Plan was prepared in accordance with the Department of Interior's - Bureau of Indian Affairs - National Fire Prevention Handbook dated June 29, 2012 (90IAM1.4C(6)-H). It was developed based on an analysis using the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies (RAMS) software program. Inputs to this program were collected, evaluated and entered by the WUI/Fire Prevention Specialist at the Oklahoma Fire Center. When approved it will supersede the 2003 Wildland Fire Prevention Plan revised in 2010.

It was developed with collaborative input from the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office, Osage Nation, Oklahoma Forestry Services and data from the Oklahoma State Fire Marshal's office.

As written, this plan meets the criteria for being a BIA equivalent of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The following personnel provided valuable contributions, input and/or collaboration in the development of this plan:

Ross Walker	– Wildfire Prevention Technician –Osage Nation
Bobby Tallchief	- Fire Program Supervisor- Osage Nation
Sheldon Sankey	- Fuels Technician – Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office
Forrest Blackbear	– Regional Forester, Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office
Steve Smith	– Fuels Specialist, BIA - Oklahoma Fire Center
Jeffrey Moyer	- Prevention Specialist, BIA – NIFC

The contributions of these individuals are gratefully acknowledged.

Patrick McDowell
WUI/Fire Prevention Specialist
Oklahoma Fire Center

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The contributions of these individuals are gratefully acknowledged.

Patrick McDowell
WUI/Fire Prevention Specialist
Oklahoma Fire Center

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>FIGURES LIST</u>	i
	<u>TABLES LIST</u>	ii
	<u>APPENDICES LIST</u>	iii
	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>I.</u>	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	3
	A. Purpose and Scope	3
	B. Management Goals and Objectives.....	3
	C. Collaborative Process	4
<u>II.</u>	<u>SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS</u>	4
	A. Description of Area.....	4
	B. Wildfire Occurrence and Historical Data.....	6
	C. History of Prevention Efforts.....	10
	D. Prevention Strategy	10
	E. Planning Unit (FMU) Assessment	11
	F. Community Assessment Ranking	13
	G. Fuels Assessment.....	16
	H. Fiscal Analysis	17
	1. Prevention Options Considered	17
	2. Workload Analysis	17
	3. Effectiveness Analysis	18
	4. Budget Development	20
	5. Benefit Cost Analysis	21
<u>III.</u>	<u>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</u>	22
	A. Program Policy Requirements.....	22
	B. General Actions	24
	C. Specific Actions	27
	D. Community Actions.....	31
	E. Structural Ignitability Mitigation Actions.....	44
	F. Prioritized Hazardous Fuels Reduction Areas.....	47
	G. Annual Calendar	50
	H. Supporting Plans	50
	I. Accountability.....	51
	J. Supporting Appendices	52
<u>IV.</u>	<u>APPENDICES</u>	CD

List of Figures

Figure 1 –	Osage Nation Map*	5
Figure 2 –	Wildfire Occurrence by Cause Category	8
Figure 3 –	BIA Acres Burned by Cause Category	8
Figure 4 –	WFMI Human-caused Fires (2007-2013)	9
Figure 5 –	Osage Nation Wildfires – Most Recent Five Years (RFD and WFMI sources)	9
Figure 6 –	Osage Nation Fuel Groups*	12
Figure 7 –	Osage Nation Communities*	15
Figure 8 –	Communities at Risk, WUI and HFR Treatments	49

* High resolution electronic copies of these maps are included on the Appendix CD in Appendix B.

List of Tables

Table 1 –	Fire History by Cause Category	7
Table 2 –	Composite FMU Assessment Summary	13
Table 3 –	Composite Community Assessment Ranking	14
Table 4 –	Prevention Workload Analysis	18
Table 5 –	Estimated Effectiveness Table.....	19
Table 6 –	Proposed Annual Budget Summary Table	20
Table 7 –	Program Support Items	21
Table 8 –	General Actions	25
Table 9 –	Specific Actions	29
Table 10 –	Community Actions	32
Table 11 -	Structural Ignitability	44

APPENDICES

NOTE: ALL APPENDICES SUPPLIED ON CD

APPENDIX A	Documentation of Program Support
APPENDIX B	Documentation of Tribal Support
APPENDIX C	Fire Management – Law Enforcement Standard Operating Procedure
APPENDIX D	RAMS Printouts & Data File
APPENDIX E	Preparedness Plan
APPENDIX F	Burn Permit System
APPENDIX G	INVF Policies and Procedures
APPENDIX H	Community Assistance Information
APPENDIX I	Smokey Bear Guidelines
APPENDIX J	Accomplishment Reporting
APPENDIX K	Inspection Forms
APPENDIX L	Communications Plan
APPENDIX M	Patrol Plan
APPENDIX N	Sign Plan
APPENDIX O	Annual Planning Calendar
APPENDIX P	Recommended Position Description
APPENDIX Q	Electronic Copy of WFPP (PDF and MS-Word formats)
APPENDIX R	Handbooks and Guides

WILDFIRE PREVENTION PLAN

Revision for years 2015 - 2024

5/30/2014

Osage Nation

Executive Summary

The original Wildfire Prevention Plan (WFPP) for the Osage Agency (covering the Osage Nation) was approved in 2003. The 2003 WFPP was modified in 2005 and was first implemented in 2007. It was completely revised in 2010. The program was compacted by the Osage Nation in 2011. The position justified by these plans has been staffed, almost continuously since 2007. This revision is the next scheduled revision of that 2010 WFPP. This WFPP will be in effect through 2024.

The purpose of this plan is to provide a cause-focused work plan for the fire prevention program over the next ten years.

The Osage Nation Fire Program requested that Wildland Urban Interface/Wildfire Prevention Specialist at the Oklahoma Fire Center assist them in developing this revision. It is tiered to the current Osage Agency/Nation Fire Management Plan (FMP), approved in 2000 and the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Fire Management Plan, approved in 2009. It meets the current Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) equivalency standards for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). This revision used a collaborative process with the Oklahoma Fire Center Fuels Staff, Osage Nation staff, Eastern Oklahoma Regional Staff and the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry – Forestry Division to establish goals and objectives, conduct overall and community risk assessments, fuels treatment analysis, structural ignitability assessments and develop workload.

The plan uses the most recent established Standard Outline for a BIA Prevention Plan. It is divided into four main sections. Section I is an Introduction; Section II is a Situational Analysis; Section III is an Implementation Plan; and Section IV is the Appendix.

This WFPP revision was developed using Risk Assessment Mitigation Strategies (RAMS) software. The result of the RAMS workload analysis continues to indicate a sufficient workload exists for a permanent full time Wildfire Prevention Technician.

An examination of fire reports entered into the Department of the Interior's Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI) System indicates human causes are the principle sources of ignitions for wildfire within the boundaries of the Osage Nation. Further examination of the WFMI numbers, finds that human-caused occurrence is in a strong downward trend over the most recent five years at the Osage Nation since 2009.

The original Osage Nation WFPP did not contain a valid benefit–cost analysis; however, based on the information provided in that WFPP it would have been 2.6:1. When the WFPP was revised in 2010, the analysis produced a benefit-cost of greater than 2.2:1. Using the WFMI data alone and the 2012 cost per fire in the eastern states in evaluating benefit-cost, the Osage Nation Program cannot be shown to be cost-

effective. However, using the rural fire department (RFD) numbers from the Oklahoma State Fire Marshall, the 2014 revision produces a benefit-cost of 1:1. The use of the RFD numbers can be justified, since they perform initial attack under agreement for the BIA across the Osage Reservation and the Trust and Restricted Title lands are widely scattered throughout the Reservation. Since the Osage Nation program is a) an established program, b) with an incumbent staff, c) no additional positions were requested, and d) no change in grade was established; a new benefit-cost analysis was not required.

The workload analysis in this revision indicates an overall program effectiveness of slightly over thirteen percent (13.2%) with 1804 hours needed annually for implementation. This effectiveness estimate was based upon full implementation of the planned option. The program was designed for implementation by a GS-7 level position. The 2014 OPM "Rest of the US" (RUS) mid -point (GS 7 Step 5) salary was used to arrive at planning budget of \$72,200 for salaries, benefits and support. Since this is a tribally implemented program, Indirect Costs must be provided. The 2014 IDC rate was 23.08% for a total of \$16,664, increasing the cost of implementation to \$88,900 (rounded to nearest \$100) for 2015.

One of the "policy required items" used by the Osage Nation is out of date and needs revision.

The Fire Investigation Policy and Procedure is out of date and a new one has been developed for the Osage Nation. That new fire investigation policy and procedure is included in Appendix G and is automatically adopted with the approval of this WFPP.

Once the Regional Director approves this WFPP Revision; the WUI/Fire Prevention Specialist at the Oklahoma Fire Center will forward a copy of the Revision to BIA-NIFC to secure continued funding for the Osage Nation Wildfire Prevention Program for the next ten years.

I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Wildland Fire Prevention document is to further define the Prevention and Education Strategy contained in the Osage Nation Fire Management Plan, approved in 2000 and the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Fire Management Plan, approved in 2009. It provides a cause-focused work plan for the fire prevention personnel over the next ten years. Previous Wildland Fire Prevention Plans (WFPPs) were prepared in 2003 and 2010. Both plans were prepared using R.A.M.S. and met the standards at that time. This Wildland Fire Prevention Plan Revision is now needed due the expiration of the 2010 Revision. It is loosely based on that 2003 WFPP document and is tiered to both of the Fire Management Plans described above. It covers the period of 2015-2024. This document also provides the information and guidance needed to meet the BIA Equivalency for a CWPP.

B. Management Goals and Objectives

The following Fire Management Goals related to Fire Prevention identified in the 2010 WFPP are still valid. No new objectives or goals are needed for this revision. They are:

1. Ensure that firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity (Source: IAM90, Chapter 1 section 1.2 and 620 DM section 1.8 and Osage Nation Fire Management Plan, Section II)
2. Minimize danger to people and damage to structures in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). (Source: Osage Agency Fire Management Plan, Section II)
3. Minimize damage to resources from unwanted wildland fires, commensurate with the values at risk. (Source: Osage Agency Fire Management Plan, Section II)

The following Fire Prevention Objectives will significantly contribute to the attainment of these goals:

1. Reduce unwanted, human caused ignitions by ten percent (10%) within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Osage Nation over the next ten years to improve firefighter and public safety.
2. Losses of life are eliminated; firefighter injuries and damage to communities and the environment from wildfires are reduced.
3. Implement a hazard mitigation program that will minimize danger to the WUI based on Ready, Set, Go; Firewise; Fuels Management; and Fire Adapted Communities. (Tribal Objective)

C. Collaborative Process

This revision was developed collaboratively with guidance from the tribal resolution; input from the Fire Program Staff at the Osage Nation; the Eastern Oklahoma Fuels Technician and the Regional Forester; the Inter-Regional Fuels Specialist at the Oklahoma Fire Center; and the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry – Forestry Division. Fire department statistics were provided by the Oklahoma State Fire Marshall.

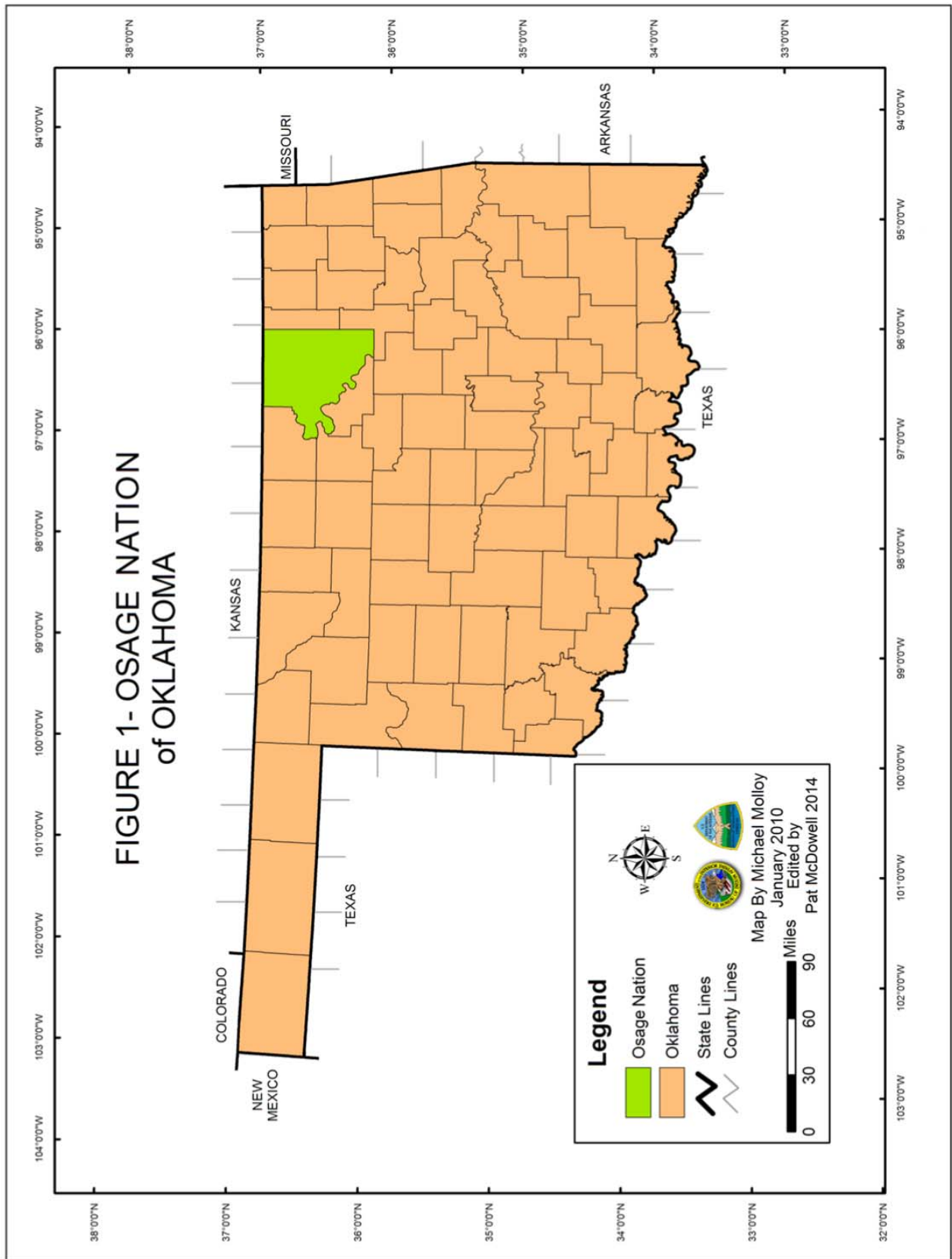
II. Situational Analysis

A. Description of Area

The Osage Nation, headquartered in Pawhuska, Oklahoma administers its own fire program under a “Compact” agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on trust and restricted title Indian lands (referred to throughout this document as “Trust Lands”) in the Osage Indian Reservation (Reservation) or the Osage Nation. The Reservation covers all of Osage County, OK (Figure 1). According to the 2000 Census, Osage County covers 1,449,280 acres. According to the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Fire Management Plan, approximately 9.7 percent or 140,952 acres remain in tribal trust and/or restricted title status. The 2000 FMP also describes several small tracts totaling about 600 acres scattered across Kay, Pawnee, Tulsa and Washington Counties. These tracts are included in other WFPPs and are not part of this plan.

The 2000 FMP described the Trust Land ownership as a “checkerboard” pattern, scattered across the Reservation. Trust Land parcels range from 2½ to 1100 acres in size. They make up a widely scattered fire protection area. Areas of more concentrated Trust Lands are found in the southwestern part of the Reservation between Hominy and Fairfax and to the southwest. This fractured ownership pattern has led to the use of local rural and municipal fire departments (RFDs) as the most efficient strategy for wildland fire suppression. There are about 50 of these RFDs on the Reservation. The 2000 FMP also discussed the constantly changing ownership status, and the effect this fragmented pattern has on fire management. Based on this pattern, it describes the need of the Osage Nation to rely on RFDs for wildfire suppression services.

The Osage Reservation is part of the OCM (SA_OK_002) Fire Planning Unit (FPU) in the interagency Fire Planning Analysis (FPA). It constitutes the Osage Agency Fire Management Unit (FMU) in this FPU. Other FMUs in this FPU include the Miami Agency and the Cherokee Nation.



B. Wildfire Occurrence and Historical Data

The official documentation for fire occurrence in the Department of Interior-BIA is the Form DI-1202-BIA ver. 5/2007. This information is then entered into DOI's Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI) or DOI's Shared Applications Computer System (SACS), (prior to 2005). The Osage Agency began entering fire occurrence information in 1998 but was not consistent until 2005. As a result, wildfire statistics reported in WFMI represent only partial records of wildfire activity within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Osage Nation.

An alternate source of fire occurrence statistics was used in the 2003 and 2010 WFPPs. They both used occurrence numbers from the Oklahoma State Fire Marshall for rural fire departments (RFD) in the jurisdictional area. This is a reasonable solution to the problem of inconsistent fire reporting, since the RFD's provide the initial attack resources for the Agency. Unfortunately, the OKFM numbers are summary data, and do not provide information on cause category, time of day or location. This makes them of limited value for further analysis. The RFD numbers for wildfires and acres burned were used as the base fire load and the WFMI data was used for cause stratification.

In this analysis, only data (for wildfires and acres burned) from fire departments with Trust Lands in their response areas were included. Due to the distribution of Trust Lands, numbers from those RFDs were reduced by percentages to present a more realistic estimate of wildfires the BIA could potentially have had to respond to. Using this source of occurrence, there was an average of about 210 wildfires potentially affecting Trust Lands each year. The WFMI data from 2004 through 2013 indicates that about 91 percent of the wildfires in the Osage Nation are human-caused. So the most recent estimated average annual **human-caused** fire occurrence for RFD fires is 191. This is down substantially from the previous planning period estimate of 240 RFD fires

Of these human-caused fires, about 86 percent are listed as incendiary, fire use and equipment. Incendiary was the leading cause at almost 46 percent. Fire use and equipment were ranked about equal at 20 percent each. These causes also accounted for most of the BIA acres burned at nearly 87 percent. Graphs of fire history and cause information from WFMI and the Oklahoma State Fire Marshall are displayed in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The Osage Agency/Nation has had an active fire prevention program in place since FY 2007. An analysis of the occurrence trends was conducted for the ten years from 2004 to 2013. From this analysis of the WFMI data, wildfire occurrence is down in the Osage Nation by about 57 percent since the program began in 2007. This is significant, since this period includes two extreme drought events of 2011 and 2012.

Table 1 shows the overall fire cause data for the Osage Nation according to WFMI. This table displays the last ten years. As can be seen in the table, human-caused wildfires historically account for over 91 percent of fires in the Osage Nation and 85 percent of the acres. This data is heavily impacted by the accuracy and consistency of the reports entered into WFMI. As described earlier **it is CRITICAL that emphasis is placed on accurately entering all fire reports into WFMI** for fires that occur on or threaten trust lands in the Osage Nation boundaries. It is important that accurate cause information is obtained and included in these reports.

Table 1 – Fire History by Cause Category

Cause	Number of Fires											Total	Percent
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Number of Fires													
CAMPFIRE		1	1	1	3	3	3				12	1.0%	
SMOKING										1	1	0.0%	
FIRE USE		39	22	12	33	12	81	11	5	10	225	18.2%	
INCENDIARY		26	53	16	127	176	49	35	20	12	514	41.7%	
EQUIPMENT		12	61	7	32	36	26	29	14	9	226	18.3%	
RAILROADS							1	1			2	0.2%	
JUVENILES			1		4	3	1	1	2		12	1.0%	
MISCELLANEOUS	1	11	25	5	9	6	29	38	7	3	134	10.9%	
NON-SPECIFIC										1	1	0.1%	
HUMAN SUB-	1	89	163	41	208	236	190	115	48	36	1127	91.3%	
NATURAL		25	6		1	2	2	10	53	8	107	8.7%	
TOTAL	1	114	169	41	209	238	192	125	101	44	1234	100.0%	
RFD FIRES (Adjusted)	147	193	304	167	180	242	237	331	87	N/A	Avg. = 210 (191 Human Caused)		
Number of Trust Acres Burned*													
CAMPFIRE				300	2		2				304	0.8%	
SMOKING										1	1	0.0%	
FIRE USE		817	217	110	536	83	3153	2850	48	14	7828	20.0%	
INCENDIARY		954	423	125	713	5974	1760	3111	2179	184	15423	39.3%	
EQUIPMENT		76	3721	184	309	132	253	266	411	3	5355	13.7%	
RAILROADS											0	0.0%	
JUVENILES						1	2	1	1		5	0.0%	
MISCELLANEOUS	2500	313	156		1	68	91	1265	9	1	4404	11.2%	
NON-SPECIFIC											0	0.0%	
HUMAN SUB- TOTAL	2500	2160	4517	719	1561	6258	5261	7493	2648	203	33117	85.0%	
NATURAL (LIGHTNING)		2333	2780		1	1	48	296	437		5896	15.0%	
TOTAL	2500	4493	7297	719	1562	6259	5309	7789	3084	203	39215	100.0%	
RFD ACRES *(Adjusted)	12,240	13,347	22,164	5,371	12,635	16,968	33,146	48,095	2,074	N/A	Avg. = 18,449		
	Note: Acres rounded up to nearest whole number. * RFD Acres for 2006, 2009, 2010 and 2011 were normalized due to data quality issues. Many departments were missing in the 2012 data.												

Source: DOI's Wildland Fire Management Information System except for RFD Fires. RFD Fire statistics were adapted from State Fire Marshall Summary Reports.

Figure 2

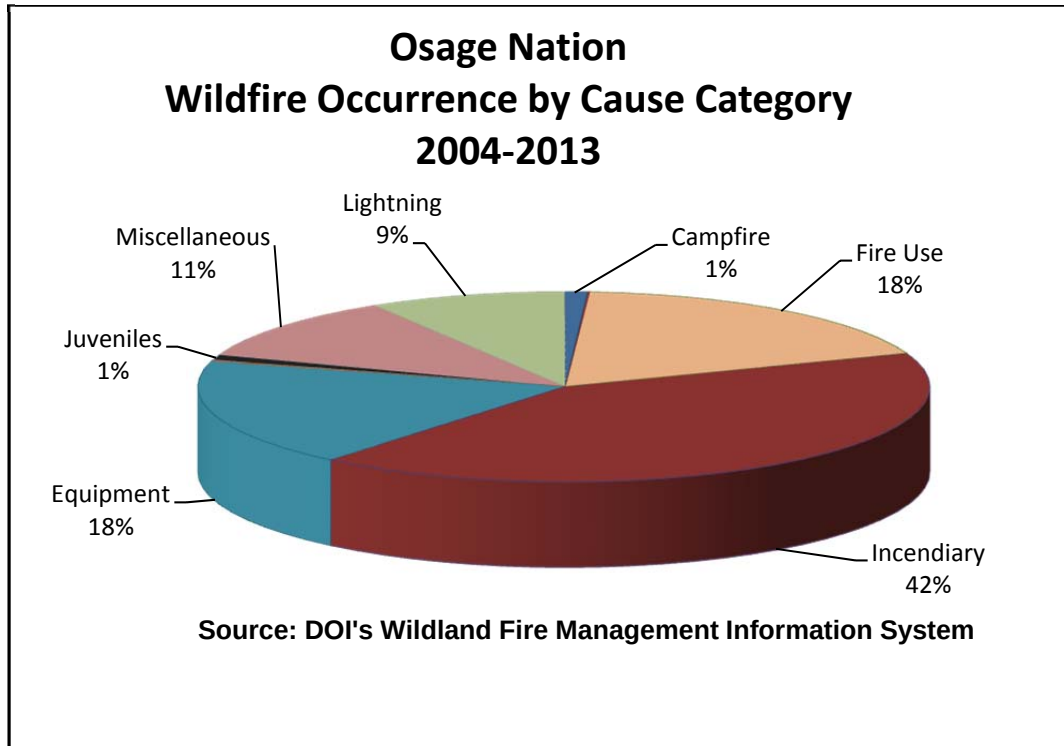


Figure 3

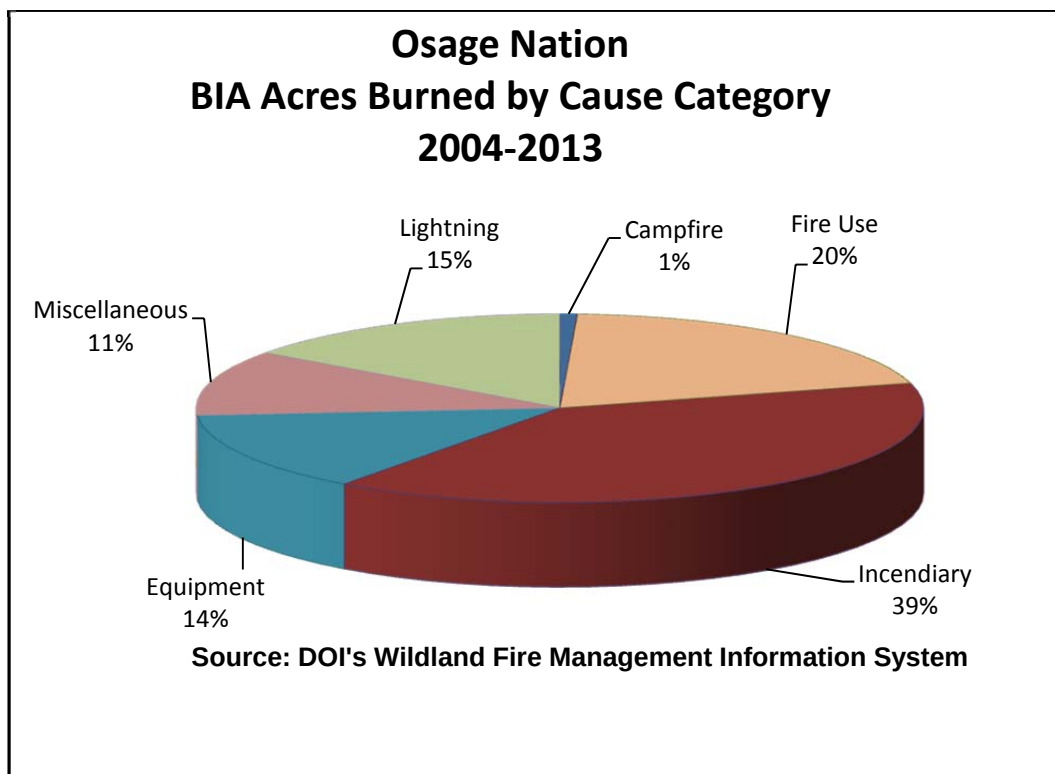


Figure 4

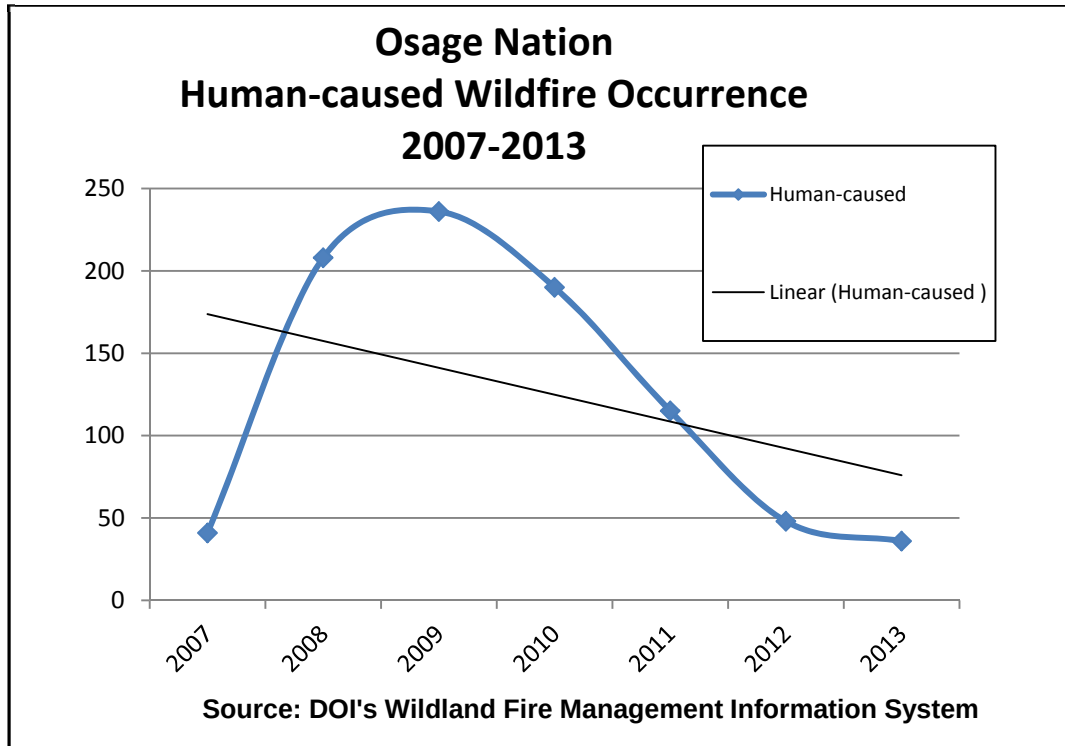
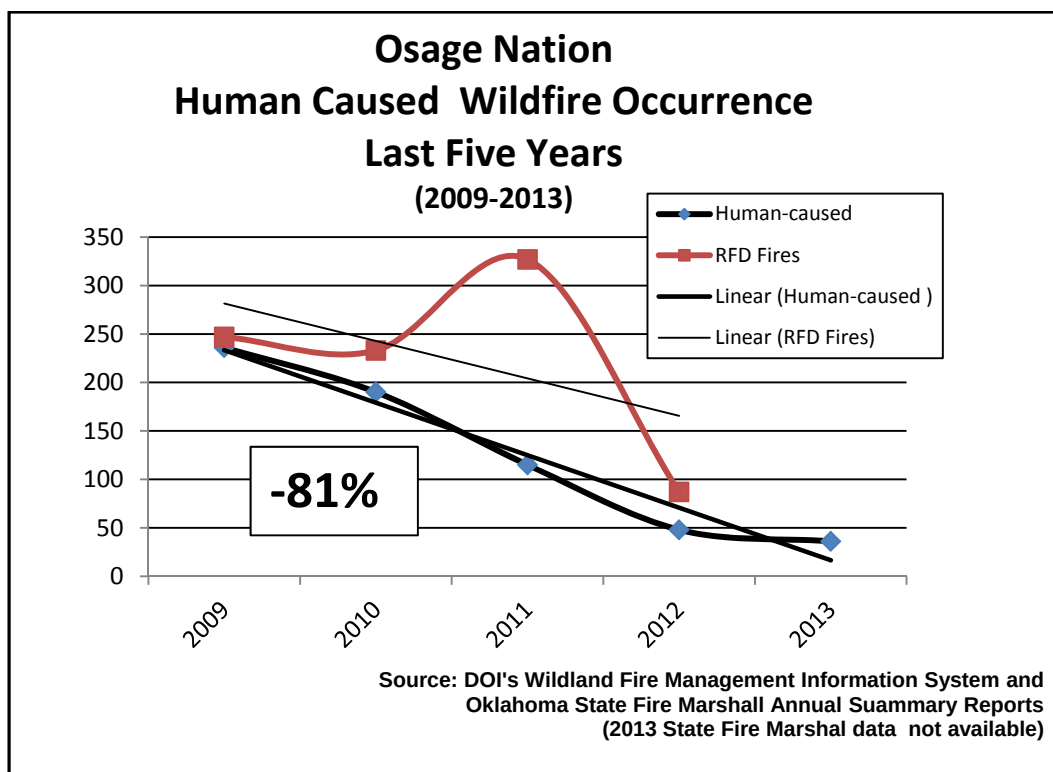


Figure 5



C. History of Prevention Efforts

The Osage Agency has actively engaged in a wildfire prevention program in Oklahoma from 2007 through 2011. This program has laid an excellent foundation for the program to be taken by the Osage Nation. All of BIA's elements required by policy were completed; however, one now needs to be updated.

1. The Osage Nation has an approved Fire Management Plan, and is also included in the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Fire Management Plan. (Appendix A)
2. There is a tribal resolution in support of the program. (Appendix B)
3. The burn permit system is approved by the Agency Superintendent, complies with agency policy and continues to be used by the Osage Nation. (Appendix I)
4. The Osage Nation adopted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for cooperation with Law Enforcement on wildfire investigations in May 2014 that complies with the 2012 BIA Fire Investigation Handbook. (Appendix C)
5. The Agency has adopted a policy and procedure for conducting fire investigations as part of a previous WFPP. This Revision will update the policy and procedure for fire investigation and adapt it for the Osage Nation. (Appendix G)

A Prevention Program Review in 2013 cited that the Osage Nation had at least partially implemented an average of about 74 percent of the planned accomplishments in the 2010 WFPP and fully implemented about 55 percent of the planned accomplishments since taking on the program. Overall, the review was favorable, with the most significant findings related to the need to revise the WFPP. A copy of this review's final report is included in Appendix J.

There are some valid reasons for the low levels of full implementation. The prevention program staff reported significant over-accomplishment of a few activities. Also, the 2010 WFPP was not developed for the Osage Nation and it contained several activities that the staff felt were unproductive. Finally, it was clear in the review that the staff needs better training in using the WFPP and reporting accomplishments.

Of particular note is that fire occurrence since 2009, as reported in WFMI and by the OKFM, is sharply trending downward. (Figures 4 & 5)

See Appendix J for a summary of accomplishments so far.

D. Prevention Strategy

Partnerships play an important role in the delivery of the Osage Nation's Fire Prevention messages. Partners have been identified as tribal organizations, casino management, rural and municipal fire departments, emergency management officials and law enforcement. A wildland fire prevention strategy has been developed for the Osage Nation using the NFES 1572 ("Wildfire Prevention Strategies", NWCG PMS 455) that engages these partnerships. This strategy also specifically addresses the criteria required by BIA Wildland Fire Prevention Policy.

This prevention strategy is based on the description of the area, ownership distribution, fire history, and cause information. Since the primary causes of fire at the Osage Nation are incendiary, equipment, and fire use; the wildfire prevention strategy identified in this plan will focus on mitigating all three. The program of work developed using this strategy will be broad enough that, if fully implemented, it should also have a significant impact on the remaining categories.

The strategy is to:

- Establish a broad program of education and awareness building events and projects.
- Patrol as needed to identify wildfire occurrence, increase visibility and accomplish field work.
- Investigate wildfires aggressively, to document cause and origin and to pursue trespass and criminal charges as appropriate. Promote WeTIP to generate tips about responsible parties.
- Use signage, mass media and key contacts to improve awareness.
- Inspect power lines and oil field equipment to identify hazards and risks related to industrial operations.
- Promote a systematic approach of fire prevention, Firewise, Ready-Set-Go, and hazardous fuel reductions at the Indian Villages to help them become more fire adapted.

This strategy is the same one used in the 2010 WFPP with the addition of a reference to encouraging fire adapted communities.

The impacts of climate change on this strategy are limited and uncertain. The primary impacts are predicted to be warmer average temperatures, longer growing seasons, more frequent droughts and drier summers. Based on this prediction, patrol, inspections and educational activities may need to increase in the last five years of this WFPP's life.

Cultural awareness with sensitivity and respect for traditional values is also crucial to the success of this prevention program. The prevention program will need to respectfully integrate all prevention education activities with Osage Nation traditional cultural values and ceremonial activities.

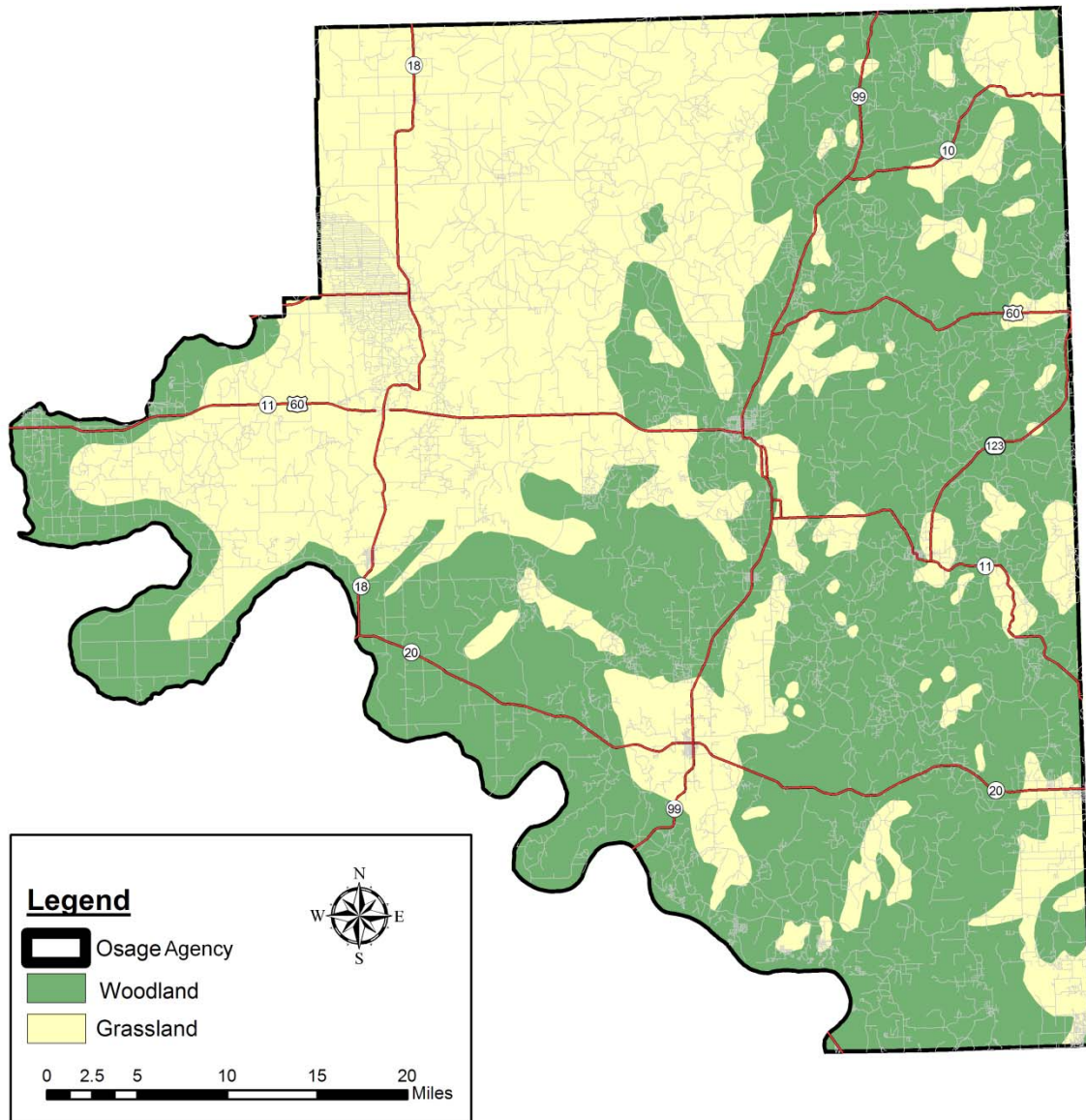
E. FMU Assessment

Only one Fire Management Zone (FMZ) was identified in the 2000 FMP. However, according to the FMP, three fuel types were identified. These fuel types were identified simplistically as grasslands, bottomland timber and post oak-blackjack (cross timbers). These two forest groups are subsequently combined and referred to as hardwoods. In this WFPP they are referred to as woodlands. According to that FMP, the distribution of the fuel groups at the Osage Agency is characterized by tall grass prairie representing over sixty-six percent (66%) of the vegetation with woodlands at thirty-four percent (34%). Their distribution according Duck and Fletcher's study of game habitat types in 1943, and redrawn in 1997 is shown in Figure 6. It is based on potential native vegetation communities and does not include lands in wildland-urban interface (WUI) or croplands.

No compartments have been established in this WFPP. The need for compartments in prevention planning is generally based on a significant difference in cause, ownership or prevention strategy for a geographic sub-unit. None of these are present; therefore, there is no need to divide the Osage Nation into compartments. In the Fire Planning Analysis (FPA) project the Osage Nation is as included a Fire Management Unit (FMU) in the OCM (SA_OK_002) Fire Planning Unit (FPU). Other FMUs in this FPU include the Miami Agency and the Cherokee Nation

An FMU (Compartment) Assessment is a required element in a BIA WFPP. In cases where an Agency or Reservation is divided into multiple compartments, a compartment assessment is useful. In this case, where the Osage Nation is a single compartment, a comparative risk assessment has little meaning. It is presented here to conform to policy requirements. The rating of HIGH is unchanged from the 2010 WFPP. This is due to the size of the unit and the diversity of the human activities occurring on it. The assessment is displayed in Table 2.

Figure 6 - Osage Agency
Fuel Groups



Map by Michael Molloy
January 2010

Table 2 - Composite FMU Assessment Summary

Fire Management Zone	Fire Prevention Planning Unit, Representative Location or Prevention Compartment	Risk Ranking
Grasslands and Woodlands (all)	Osage Nation	High

F. Community Assessment

For the 2014 community risk assessment, a community must be within one and one-half miles of trust lands; and have some form of community infrastructure or institution, to be considered. Community infrastructure and institutions were identified as any of these: commercial business; school; fire department; government; community center; or tribal facility.

As a result this revision identifies 40 “communities” for the Osage Nation. A few of these “communities” were more accurately identified as places of interest, however all of them met the criteria for infrastructure and trust lands.

The 2010 WFPP identified 20 communities for the Osage Nation. These were Avant, Barnsdall*, Fairfax*, Foraker, Grainola*, Gray Horse Indian Village*, Hominy*, Hominy Indian Village*, Little Chief*, Morgans Corner*, Nelagoney*, Oak Ridge*, Osage*, Pawhuska*, Pawhuska Indian Village*, Prue/New Prue*, Sunset Lake, Walnut Creek State Park*, Webb City* Wynona*, and Zink*. (Pawhuska and Pawhuska Indian Village were later combined.)

The following new communities were added in this assessment: Apperson, Bartlesville Casino, Blackdog, Bluestem Lake WUI, Bowring*, Burbank, Frontier Shores, Green Country Estates, Hominy Casino Complex, Hulah*, McCord, Osage Cove, Osage Hills State Park, Pershing, Rock, Sand Springs Casino, Skiatook, Skiatook Lake WUI, Tulsa Casino, Whippoorwill, and Woolaroc.

In the 2014 assessment, Hulah was combined with Oak Ridge. Lep was combined with Webb City. Pawhuska and Pawhuska Indian Village were assessed separately. Zink was not included after determining that there was not an actual community, within 1½ miles of Trust Lands, associated with the Zink Fire Department.

Eighteen of the communities in this revision were listed on the 2001 Communities at Risk (C.A.R.) list published in the Federal Register of August 17, 2001 (Volume 66 Number 160). These were identified with an asterisk in the lists above.

The distribution of the communities, their associated risk ranking and proximity to trust lands can be seen in Figure 7. The composite ranking of the communities can be found in Table 3. A sample Community Assessment form has been included in Appendix D. The community actions described later in this revision will focus on the High Priority communities as ranked by RAMS.

The 2014 results vary slightly from the 2010 assessment. However, there is good general agreement between the two. The differences are due to slight differences in the methodology used in conducting the assessments and the addition/deletion of communities. Fairfax dropped to moderate and Morgans Corner moved up to high in the 2014 assessment. Avant and Webb City/Lep moved from low to moderate, while

Little Chief moved to low. Both assessments reflected a fairly balanced distribution of communities in each risk category.

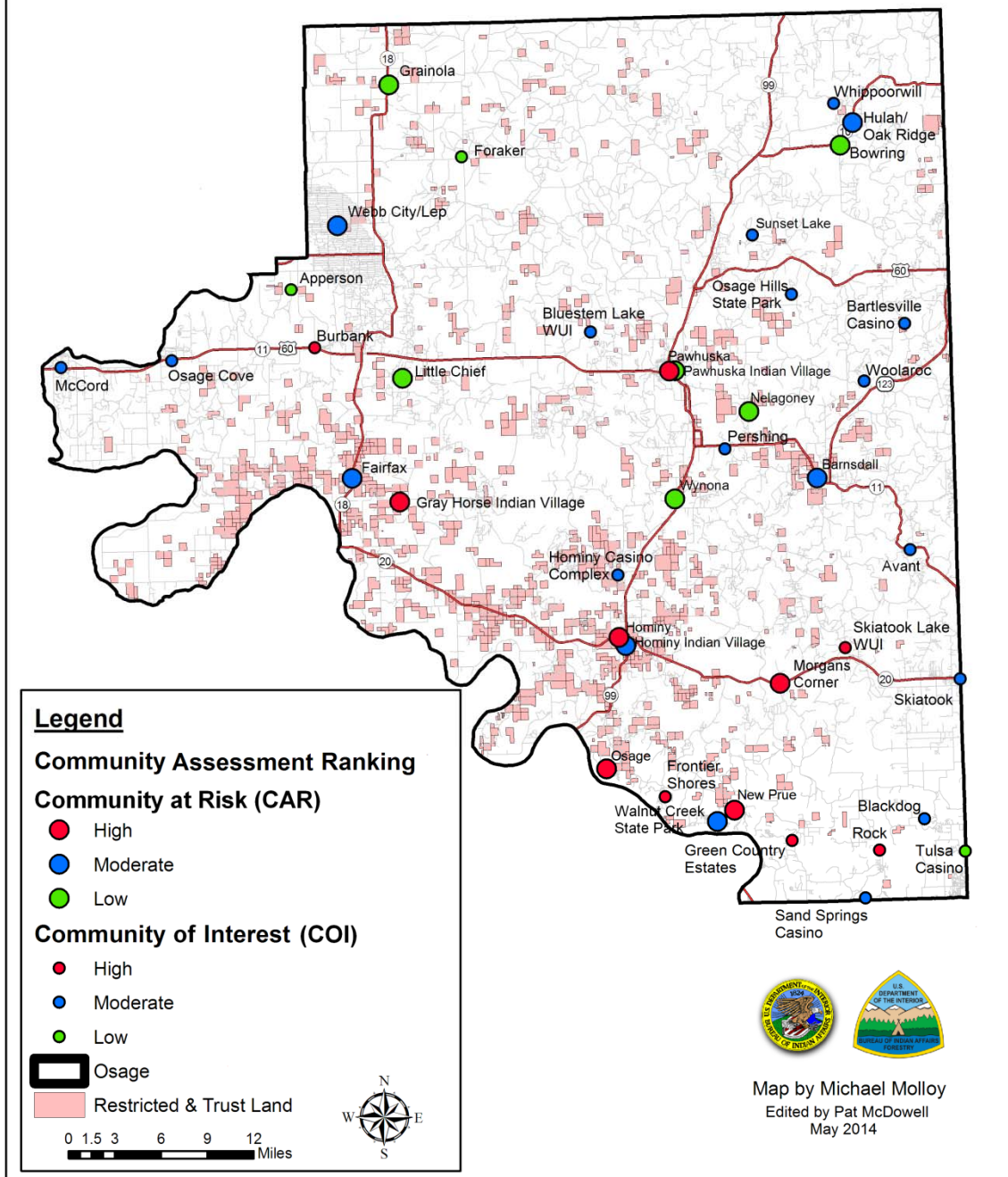
Table 3 – Composite Community Assessment Ranking

HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
Burbank	Avant	Apperson
Frontier Shores	Barnsdall*	Bowring*
Green Country Estates	Bartlesville Casino	Foraker
Gray Horse*	Blackdog	Grainola*
Hominy*	Bluestem Lake WUI	Little Chief *
Morgans Corner*	Fairfax*	Nelagoney*
New Prue*	Hominy Casino Complex	Pawhuska Indian Village*
Osage*	Hominy Indian Village*	Tulsa Casino
Pawhuska*	Hulah*/Oak Ridge*	Wynonna*
Rock	McCord	
Skiatook Lake WUI	Osage Cove	
	Osage Hills State Park	
	Pershing	
	Sand Springs Casino	
	Skiatook	
	Sunset Lake WUI	
	Walnut Creek State Park.*	
	Webb City/Lep*	
	Whippoorwill	
	Woolaroc	

* Denotes a community on the 2001 Federal Register list of Communities at Risk (CARs)

Skiatook is the only one of these communities currently participating in Oklahoma's Firewise Communities[®] program.

Figure 7 - Osage Nation Communities at Risk



G. Fuels Assessment

The Osage Agency and Eastern Oklahoma Fire Management Plans (FMP and EORO FMP) discuss the various vegetation types, fuel types, fuel treatments and treatment strategies. According to them the vegetation types defined by Duck and Fletcher in 1943, can also be used for identifying Fuel Groups. From Duck and Fletcher, the FMP establishes the following fuel groups: grassland, bottomland timber and post oak-blackjack woodlands. In this WFPP, the bottomlands and post oak-blackjack woodlands have been combined into a single fuel group called “Woodland”. The FMP recognizes that Duck and Fletcher described potential natural vegetation. This means that areas converted to agricultural production, developed for human use or invaded by eastern redcedar do not follow the classification scheme. The FMP also identifies that communities have an area of wildland urban interface (WUI) surrounding them, as do the major lakes.

The following assessment of fuel groups is based on the FMP and the 2010 WFPP.

Grassland -This fuel group covers approximately 66 percent of the surface, mostly in the northwestern half of the Osage Nation. Extensive, unbroken and sparsely populated grasslands exist northwest of Pawhuska. These are characterized by Fire Regime II (fire return interval of 0-35 year frequency and mostly non-lethal stand replacing fires, replacing more than 75 percent of the dominant overstory vegetation.) The vegetative cover consists largely of tall grasses, and scattered groves of upland forests. Eastern redcedar is a common invasive species of grasslands. The wildland fuels associated with this vegetation type consist of tall grasses, eastern redcedar, hardwood brush and leaf litter. Terrain associated with this group is mostly flat to rolling, although a few areas of deeply cut gullies and low mesas are interspersed. Fuel treatments in the grassland areas need to be repeated every three (3) to five (5) years to maintain their impacts. Recommended treatments include: prescribed burning and mechanical thinning.

Woodlands - This fuel group covers about 34 percent of the surface, primarily in the eastern and southern portions of the Osage Nation. It is comprised of post oak-blackjack woodland and various bottomland hardwood mixtures. It is characterized as Fire Regime I (fire return interval of 0-35 years and mostly surface fires of low to mixed severity replacing less than 75 percent of the overstory). The vegetation consists mostly of hardwood forest types. Eastern redcedar occurs naturally in these forest types; although, there is some question as to if it was originally as abundant as it now is. Vegetative fuels consist of hardwood leaf litter, shrubs, tall grasses and downed woody debris. The eastern redcedar can be controlled by prescribed burning when the trees are young (less than 4 ft. tall), but with greater difficulty than on prairie sites. Terrain across this fuel group varies; but in some areas, it is a significant factor in considering fuel treatments due to steep slopes and narrow drainages. Fuels treatments in this group can have an impact lasting up to five (5) to ten (10) years. Recommended treatments include: prescribed burning, mechanical thinning, and hand-thinning.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) – this fuel group is not a vegetation type, but is a component of all of the above groups. Due to the presence of human habitation and all of the assorted hazards created around homes, it is included in this assessment as a separate group. Vegetative fuels consist of hardwood leaf litter, tall grasses and downed woody debris compounded with lumber, trash and hydro-carbon fuels (vehicle and heating). In this group prescribed fire is a more complex option due to the risk from escaped fire as well as the impacts of smoke. Terrain associated with this group is generally flat to gently rolling. Fuels treatments in this group will have varying lengths of effectiveness. However, some treatments may have very long lasting impacts depending on the local conditions. This WFPP used a 3 km (1.5 miles) buffer around communities to cover sprawl. However, WUI conditions also occur around lakes, parks, and as undefined intermix communities throughout the Osage Nation.

H. Fiscal Analysis

1. Prevention Options

It is important that the WFPP prescribes a workload that is as efficient and effective as possible. The NWCG NFES 1572 (Strategies Guide) was used to help guide the selection of actions that are the most effective in reducing incendiary, equipment and fire use fires. To verify this, the planned workload and its effectiveness will need to be compared to several options. Table 4 presents the workload for each of the options considered. Those options are described below.

RAMS Code	Description
HIST	Historical prevention activity prior to program implementation
2015	Planned Actions for 2015
2016 + PLN	Planned actions for years 2016-2024
Plus 20%	An option increasing workload by 20%
Minus 20%	An option decreasing workload by 20%
2010 PLN	An option for an average year in the 2010 WFPP
2010 Acomp	An option for the average accomplishments from the 2010 WFPP

The option for 2015 was established to provide for one time activities that need to be accomplished in the first year of the WFPP's service life. Activities for the following 9 years will be planned at the same levels. Since the workload for both the 2015 and 2016-2024 options are equal, there is no impact on effectiveness or staffing.

2. Workload Analysis

In this 2014 revision, the Historical (pre-program) option assumes that no activity in fire prevention occurred prior to the adoption of the prevention program. The proposed 1,804 hours for the 2015 and 2016-2024 proposed plans of work represent a more refined, cause-oriented focus than the 2010 WFPP.

According to the 2012 BIA Prevention Handbook, a minimum of 1,800 hrs. of prevention actions is required to justify a full time position. Since the workload generated for fiscal years 2015-2024 is 1,804 hours annually, there is a sufficient meaningful workload in the Planned Program for a FULL TIME position. This analysis indicates that no increase in grade or number of positions is needed nor can be fiscally justified.

The activities described in this revision are at an expertise level appropriate for a GS 7 position since:

- a) it implements a prevention plan designed by others;
- b) it reports directly to the Fire Program Supervisor;
- c) the position in this WFPP is intended to receive daily or weekly guidance and direction from a supervisor; and,
- d) it is at a low complexity unit.

Table 4 – Prevention Workload Analysis presents the planned workload for each option.

Table 4 – Prevention Workload Analysis

Prevention Category	Pre-Program (Historical)	Previously Planned Option (2010 Plan)	Current Average Program (2010 Avg)	Planned 2015 Option	Planned Option (2016-2024)	Alt. 1 (Plus 20%)	Alt. 2 (Minus 20%)
		Hours	Needed				
Patrol	0	460	464	400	400	520	320
Signs	0	84	54	78	78	90	66
Law Enforcement	0	96	172	124	124	184	84
Hazards	0	80	123	80	80	160	
Public Contact	0	25	27	62	62	62	62
Inspections	0	290	105	168	168	168	168
Administration	0						
General Actions	0	669	525	868	868	952	719
Community Actions	0	146	26	24	24	24	24
TOTALS	0	1,850	1,496	1,804	1,804	2,160	1,443

3. Effectiveness Analysis

The National Office, BIA-NIFC, has established prevention program performance standards. These performance standards are measured by analyzing the expected effectiveness of each prevention option. The selected option must prove to be both effective and cost efficient at reducing ignitions. The RAMS software provides estimates of the effectiveness of the prevention options, based on the Actions entered as inputs. Table 5 presents the effectiveness analysis.

As stated earlier, there is a strong downward trend in fire occurrence at the Osage Nation. Since the prevention program began, human-caused fire occurrence as reported in WFMI is down nearly 57 percent. RAMS predicted a 12-13 percent reduction.

All of the options considered in this analysis yielded very nearly the same effectiveness. This means that an optimal balance of prevention activities has been planned as well as implemented.

Table 5 – Estimated Effectiveness Table

Previously Planned vs. Pre- Program										
Estimated Reduction in Wildfire Ignitions by Cause Category										
FMZ	Light- ning	Equip.	Smoking	Camp- fire	Debris	Rail- roads	Arson	Juvenile	Misc.	Total
1 – Osage	0%	15.5%	13.2%	17.3%	16.0%	13.5%	6.3%	15.4%	8.8%	13.2%
Planning Unit Average										13.2%
Current Average Accomplished Program. vs. Pre - Program										
Estimated Reduction in Wildfire Ignitions by Cause Category										
FMZ	Light- ning	Equip.	Smoking	Camp- fire	Debris	Rail- roads	Arson	Juvenile	Misc.	Total
1 – Osage	0%	15.5%	13.2%	17.3%	16.0%	13.5%	6.3%	15.4%	8.8%	13.2%
Planning Unit Average										13.2%
2015 & 2016-2024 (Planned Options) vs. Pre- Program										
Estimated Reduction in Wildfire Ignitions by Cause Category										
FMZ	Light- ning	Equip.	Smoking	Camp- fire	Debris	Rail- roads	Arson	Juvenile	Misc.	Total
1 – Osage	0%	15.5%	13.2%	17.3%	16.0%	13.5%	6.3%	15.4%	8.8%	13.2%
Planning Unit Average										13.2%
2015 Plus 20% vs. Pre-Program										
Estimated Reduction in Wildfire Ignitions by Cause Category										
FMZ	Light- ning	Equip.	Smoking	Camp- fire	Debris	Rail- roads	Arson	Juvenile	Misc.	Total
1 – Osage	0%	15.5%	13.2%	17.3%	16.0%	13.5%	6.3%	15.4%	8.8%	13.2%
Planning Unit Average										13.2%
2015 Minus 20% vs. Pre-Program										
Estimated Reduction in Wildfire Ignitions by Cause Category										
FMZ	Light- ning	Equip.	Smoking	Camp- fire	Debris	Rail- roads	Arson	Juvenile	Misc.	Total
1 – Osage	0%	15.2%	13.1%	17.3%	15.9%	12.5%	6.1%	15.2%	8.5%	12.96%
Planning Unit Average										12.96%

The 13.2 percent effectiveness for planned option was equal to the effectiveness of the 2010 WFPP and better the option for a 20 percent decrease in activities. It was the same as 13.2 percent effectiveness for the implemented program. Therefore, it is the most effective and efficient option to implement a full time prevention program at the Osage Nation.

4. Budget Development

The workload analysis produced by the RAMS analysis identifies 1,804 person hours are needed to implement the planned option. This analysis indicates that a sufficient workload exists to support a GS 7 prevention technician position for 26 pay periods.

Personnel Costs:

All costs used and calculated in this section comply with the 2012 BIA Prevention Handbook [Volume 90 IAM 1.4C (6)-H, pg. 27]. Table 6 displays these costs. Personnel costs necessary to implement the planned option were calculated using a figure of \$44,403 per year. This figure is from the 2014 RUS OPM salary table for a GS-7 Step 5 position. Employee Benefits Contributions (EBC) of \$17,761 were calculated using a rate of 40 percent. The final annual planned personnel budget is \$62,164. This figure is provided for program planning purposes, actual funding amounts will be adjusted each year as needed.

In order to implement the planned prevention option at the Osage Nation, program support funding is necessary. Since the Osage Nation program is an established program, it is not eligible for non-recurring, start-up funding. Recurring support funding, however, is requested for this position. The current standardized recurring support for programs with a single position is \$10,000. Supplemental funds may be requested for items that are not included as part of the standard support. Table 7 identifies the items that are included in the standard support provided. As a tribally provided program Indirect Costs (IDC) do apply.

Table 6 – Proposed Annual Budget Summary Table

	Base Salary GS 7, Step 5	EBC Rate (@ 40 %)	Recurring Support Funding	IDC <u>23.08%</u>	*Estimated Total Funding Needs
Lead	\$44,403	\$17,761	\$10,000		\$72,200
2 nd Position**	\$0	\$0	\$2,500		\$0
3 rd Position**	\$0	\$0	\$2,500		\$0
Annual Program Budget	\$44,403	\$17,761	\$10,000	\$16,663	\$88,900
*rounded up to the nearest hundred					

The budget proposed in Table 6 represents an approximate \$600 increase over the planned budget in the 2010 WFPP of \$71,600 when adjusted to exclude IDC. However, including IDC increases costs over the 2010 program by about \$17,000 using the 2014 IDC rates for the Osage Nation.

Table 7 – Program Support Items

Recurring Expenses		Standard Non-Recurring Expenses (Supplementals)
Item		Item
GSA Vehicle Lease (Pickup) for prevention		Specialized Equipment (Camera, Projector, GPS)
Prevention vehicle fuel, repairs and maintenance		Fire Danger Signs
Prevention/Education Materials		Prevention Vehicles
Training and Travel for prevention personnel		Travel for non-prevention personnel to attend prevention training
Smokey Bear Education Items		Development and printing of custom brochures, fliers and other materials
Public Service Announcements		Smokey Costumes and Replacement
Cell Phone Service		Billboards
Office supplies for prevention		
Overtime		
Copying/Printing for prevention		

5. Benefit-Cost Analysis

The 2003 WFPP and the 2010 revision both used fire statistics from sources other than WFMI. Both the original 2003 WFPP and the 2010 revision cite statistics from the Oklahoma State Fire Marshal for the RFDs in Osage County. This is logical since the RFDs suppress most of the fires on the Osage Reservation and the Trust Lands are widely distributed. The 2003 WFPP cites 387 fires per year burning 66,520 acres. The 2003 WFPP was little more than the RAMS Final Report. It did not contain a benefit-cost analysis. However, the 2003 WFPP was amended in 2005 and incorrectly produced a benefit cost ratio of 6.5:1; using an 11 percent reduction in acres burned. The actual benefit cost for the 2003 WFPP should have been 2.6:1. The 2010 WFPP revision cites 231 human-caused RFD suppressed fires per year and a benefit-cost ratio of 2.2:1 (again, using an incorrectly calculated cost of \$5,262 per fire).

The latest estimate for suppression costs comes from an analysis conducted by BIA's National Fire Center staff in 2012. This analysis estimated an average per fire suppression cost of \$3,516 for BIA units east of the Rocky Mountains.

The following benefit-cost is provided for reference. It is not intended to be used retroactively to requalify the program for funding. Using 13.2 percent effectiveness; an average RFD human-caused fire occurrence of 191 wildland fires per year (WFMI averages 113 fires per year) at \$3,516 per fire; produces an estimated suppression savings of \$88,645. The annual cost is \$88,900; for a benefit-cost estimate of 1:1.

The Osage Agency/Nation program has been funded since 2007. Fire occurrence is trending downward and no changes in numbers of personnel, grade or expertise level are planned in this revision. Therefore, the benefit-cost table is not required for continued funding [according to the BIA Prevention Handbook - Volume 90 IAM 1.4C (6)-H; pg. 29]. However, it is clear that if WFMI fire numbers alone, were used; the Osage Nation prevention program would have a benefit-cost ratio of less than 1:1. Therefore, should the prevention position become vacant in the next ten years; funding for the program will need to be re-evaluated prior to refilling the position.

III. Implementation Plan

A. Program Policy Requirements

The following sections provide the details of policy requirements for obtaining funding for a wildfire prevention program. The Osage Nation is currently in compliance with all of these requirements. Copies are included in the appendices. (Due to their volume, all appendices are provided electronically on the CD attached at end of the WFPP).

1. Documentation of Tribal Support for the Prevention Program.

This documentation can take several forms. A copy of the signature page for this plan, signed by an authorized official of the Osage Nation is one acceptable form. Another acceptable form is passage of a Tribal Resolution in support of the program. The Osage Nation compacted the fire program, including fire prevention, in 2011. This indicates there is strong tribal support. A copy of the FMP is included in Appendix A. A copy of their resolution supporting the FMP is included in Appendix B. The signature page on the FMP and the signature pages of the two previous WFPPs provide strong evidence of program support.

2. Adoption of a Policy and Procedures for fire investigations

This policy and procedure is needed to establish the guidance for fire investigations in the Osage Nation. The Osage Agency adopted a fire investigation policy as part of its 2010 WFPP. A new, up to date version has been developed specifically for the Osage Nation. This new policy will be approved along with the approval of this WFPP. Both the older policy and the new update are found in Appendix G.

3. Adoption of an SOP for the coordination of fire investigations with law enforcement.

Good cooperation with law enforcement is vital to the success of a fire investigation. Since prevention personnel are not commissioned law enforcement officers, they must rely on law enforcement for arrest, witness detention and questioning. At the Osage Nation, law enforcement on Trust Lands is provided by the Osage Nation Police in close coordination with the Osage County Sheriff. Barnsdall, Fairfax, Hominy, Pawhuska, Skiatook and Wynona all have Trust Lands within their city limits or adjacent, and they may also respond in adjacent rural areas.

A key to fostering good relations is to establish “rules of engagement” (or an SOP) for prevention personnel at the local level and provide this in written form to law enforcement officials that will likely interact with fire investigators. It is critical that this SOP be provided to law enforcement in advance, to prevent or reduce conflicts during an investigation. The Osage Nation adopted a new SOP in May 2014 that was signed by the Fire Program Director and Chief of the Osage Nation Police. This new SOP meets or exceeds all guidance in the 2012 Fire Investigation Handbook.

4. Adoption of a Burn Permit System

A Burn Permit System is required for continued funding in fire prevention. BIA policy requires that the system cover all “Trust Lands” in the jurisdiction, during the established fire season. **Permits may not be issued in lieu of actions requiring an approved prescribed fire plan.** The Osage Nation currently accepts and uses the Burn Permit System adopted by the Osage Agency in November 2009, under the Superintendent’s authority. The system complies with current policy direction and remains in effect until superseded by a tribal permit system. A few permits have been issued each year, using this system, with growing acceptance. Since the program has been compacted under Self Governance, it is expected that the Osage Nation will eventually develop its own tribal permit system.

A copy of the 2009 permit system is found in Appendix F.

5. Administrative Requirements

This plan was developed for the Osage Nation based on the following assumptions.

- a. The plan will be implemented as written. Approval of the plan constitutes acceptance of it and the provisions it contains. Once signed and approved by the Regional Director, any substantial modifications to the plan also require approval through the same process. Minor modifications that do not result in changed workload or the planned budget do not need approval by the Regional Director, but should be documented and agreed to by the WUI Prevention Specialist, program supervisor and Regional Forester.
- b. **The preparedness, communications, and sign plans for prevention must be developed before the next program review.** Templates and background information on how to prepare these plans is found on the Appendix Disk. The prevention technician is responsible for the development of these documents. The templates for the preparedness, communications, and sign plans are included in Appendices E, L and N, respectively.
- c. The Osage Nation will devote a full time employee to implement this plan. This Revision was designed for implementation by an employee performing at the GS-6/7 level. The Department of the Interior (DOI) standard position description (SPD) for a GS 6/7 Prevention Technician is the appropriate SPD for the planned duties. A copy of the DOI SPD DOI027 GS 06/07 is included in Appendix P for reference.
- d. The position this Revision justifies is currently filled, when it becomes vacant, the funding for this program must be reviewed with respect to national priorities.
- e. **Diversion of the funding provided to implement this Revision to other programs or functions is prohibited.**

- f. Achieving the goals and objectives of this Revision requires the support and engagement of the supervisor in making daily work assignments. **BIA policy requires: “For a position to be eligible for full funding from the wildland fire prevention program funds, 80% or more of the duties must be directly related to prevention activities. This includes wildland fire investigation.” [90 IAM 3.2.A (1)].**

B. General Actions Description

General Actions refer to those prevention activities/actions that are non-specific in nature and that increase awareness of the public about preventing all unwanted human-caused wildland fires. The general actions developed for this program include such things as community events and media contacts that provide an opportunity to deliver a general prevention message that could apply to anyone. Table 8 on the following pages lists the general actions planned for the Osage Nation and the staff hours needed to implement those actions.

No detail is provided in Table 8; therefore, details for the planned General Actions are provided below. The extreme right column in Table 8 details the number of hours to be spent annually in each activity.

General Action Details:

- ☐ Maintain the sign plan annually.
- ☐ Update fire danger rating signs and notify cooperators as needed (200 times)
- ☐ Make 42 contacts to newspapers (including tribal papers), radio and television stations to update contact information or provide approved press releases on fire danger, burn permits, Ready-Set-Go, Firewise®, WeTIP® or other relevant wildfire topics each year.
- ☐ Assist with prevention web-design two (2) days annually.
- ☐ Provide FI-110 (Origin Protection) training annually to Rural Fire Departments in an area where investigations are needed. (1 per year)
- ☐ Conduct an adult education programs each year. (1 per year)
- ☐ Conduct 20 school presentations per year
- ☐ Staff a booth at fairs, powwows and other similar events for six (6) days per year.
- ☐ Place four (4) orders for fire prevention/education materials per year.
- ☐ Develop a flier for prevention once each year.
- ☐ Create and place an (1) exhibit each year at locations where the target audience can see it.
- ☐ Conduct four (4) character appearances annually.
- ☐ Develop and maintain 55 key person contacts (Regional and Tribal Emergency Managers, Rural Fire Coordinators, tribal council members and tribal elders,) each year. Count each contact only once per year. Among these contacts, include one in each of those Communities at Risk, not specifically identified in the Community Actions. These are: Barnsdall, Bowring, Fairfax, Grainola, Hominy Indian Village, Hulah/Oak Ridge, Little Chief, Nelogany, Pawhuska Indian Village, Walnut Creek State Park, Webb City/Lep, and Wynonna.
- ☐ Coordinate fire prevention actions with five (5) other government organizations and public utilities annually on fire prevention (includes tribal governments, municipal, county and state agencies, and other federal agencies).
- ☐ Review and update the burning restrictions/burn ban plan annually.
- ☐ Develop the Patrol Plan and update it annually.

Table 8 - General Actions														
Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Planned	Average Annual Workload
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Education Group														
GA-1 Prepare Signs Plans	Number of Plans	40	1											
GA-2 Maintain Sign Plans	Number of Plans	4											1	
GA-3 Send Fire Danger Ratings to Field	Number of Days	0.25	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	4
GA-4 General Mass Media Contacts	Number of Contacts	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	50
GA-5 Mass Media Contacts- Radio	Number of Contacts	1												12
														0
GA-6 Mass Media Contacts - Print Media	Number of Contacts	2	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	60
GA-7 Mass Media Contacts -Television	Number of Contacts	2												
GA-8 Mass Media Contacts - Web Design	Number of Days of Web Design	8		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
GA-9 Prepare Volunteer Use Plans	Number of Plans	40												
GA-10 Train Volunteer Fire Departments in Fire Prevention	Number of VFDs	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
GA-11 Train/Equip Employees for Wilderness Fire prevention	Number of Employees	2												
GA-12 Provide Public Education Programs	Number of programs	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
GA-13 Prepare Interagency Campaigns	Number of Plans	24												
GA-14 Implement Interagency Campaigns	Number of Campaigns	80												
GA-15 Prepare Cause Specific Campaign Plans	Number of Plans	24												
GA-16 Deliver Bilingual Educational Programs	Number of programs	8												
GA-17 Deliver Cause Specific Childrens' Programs	Number of Programs	8												
GA-18 Participate in Level 1 School Programs	Number of Events	40												
GA-19 Deliver School Program (Level 2)	Number of Events	8	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0
GA-20 Conduct Fire Prevention Parades	Number of Fire Prevention Parades	40												160
GA-21 Staff Fair Booths for Prevention	Number of Days of Booth Time	20	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
GA-22 Conduct Sports Activity for Prevention	Number of Events	40												120
GA-23 Order Fire Education Materials	Number of Orders	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	32
GA-24 Design Prevention Printed Materials	Number of Materials	16		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
GA-25 Place Exhibits	Number of Exhibits	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
	Number of of Appearances													
GA-26 Provide Character Appearance	Number of Appearances	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	32
GA-27 Conduct Prevention Poster Contest	Number of Contests	40												
GA-28 Establish Public Contact with Groups	Number of Groups	3												
GA-29 Establish/Maintain Key Persons Contacts	Number of Contacts	2	55	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	110

Table 8 - General Actions														
Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years											Average Annual Workload
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned	
Engineering Group														
GA- 30	Coordinate with Public Utilities													
	Coordinate with Government	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	120
GA- 31	Agencies	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	80
Law Enforcement Group														
GA- 32	Issue Permits	0.5												0
GA- 33	Train Employees to issue permits	4												0
GA- 34	Prepare Restriction/Closure Plans	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
GA- 35	Train Spark Arrestor Inspectors	8												
GA- 36	Review Special Use Permits for Fire Prevention	1												
GA- 37	Fire Criteria in Contract - Industrial Ops Inspection	2												
GA- 38	Develop Structure Improvement Plans	8												
GA- 39	Develop Fire Prevention Patrol Plans	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Administration Group														
GA- 40	Prepare Unit Prevention Plans	80												
GA- 41	Participate in Prevention Committee Meetings	8												
GA- 42	Provide Intro. To Prevention Training.	8												
GA- 43	Develop Early Warning System Plans	8												
GA- 44	Develop Plans to Implement Corporate Programs	16												
Summary														
Avg General Action Hours =			868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868	868

C. Specific Actions Description

Specific actions are focused on a specific area or cause. In this revision, they focus on the three compartments.

The specific actions include several activities that are over-simplified in the tables and narrative lists. The following paragraphs provide additional guidance for these activities.

1. This plan calls for an increased effort to provide appropriate information regarding prescribed burning precautions to tribal members, tribal government, local governments, local cooperators, and the general public. Use PSAs, personal contacts, newspaper articles, signing and other means to communicate with the public about the philosophy, timing, location and reasons behind prescribed burning.
2. Oklahoma State University's Cooperative Extension Service provides an excellent source of educational material on prescribed burning/fire use. The Return to Traditions video is also a resource for this effort. Use both sources of information as a basis for formulating messages about fire use precautions and home protection techniques.
3. Explain burning precautions, restrictions, weather conditions and safe burning practices to individuals requesting burn permits.
4. Develop and distribute wildfire prevention materials illustrating proper open burning precautions with the burning permits.
5. Conduct on-site inspections of power lines, oil & gas wells, and campgrounds on Trust lands to reduce the occurrence of equipment caused wildfire from these sources.
6. Routinely conduct prevention patrols. Increase patrols in high occurrence areas during periods of high debris burn activity and periods of high fire danger.

The additional prevention actions needed to reduce the amount of wildfire activity are shown in “Table 9 - Specific Actions”. Since only one compartment was defined for the Osage Nation, Table 9 does not require an overall “Summary Table”. The actions listed in Table 9 are bullets with no details. More detailed descriptions follow.

- ☐ Patrol 100 days each year. Combine patrol with other activities to improve efficiency.
- ☐ Maintain eleven (11) signs each year; this includes inspection, weed control, post treatments and damage repairs.
- ☐ Construct one (1) sign per year, including replacement signs.
- ☐ Conduct three (3) basic fire cause and origin investigation per year where the suspect is initially unknown.
- ☐ Conduct 25 basic (preliminary) cause and origin investigations per year to document occurrence patterns. These are documented with the Field Form.
- ☐ Participate in up to 80 hours on a recurring hazardous fuel project each year to reduce ignition risk around important WUI communities.
- ☐ Conduct 250 individual contacts where fire prevention was discussed each year. These are not key contacts, but parents and other casual contacts made on an incidental basis.
- ☐ Annually inspect an average of 40 miles of power lines in areas where power lines are near Trust Lands.
- ☐ Inspect the tribally run campgrounds at Hulah Lake.
- ☐ Annually inspect an average of 27 unimproved campsites. These include RV Sites on Trust Lands at the tribal casinos.
- ☐ Conduct a special risk analysis or inspection at a site on Trust Lands
- ☐ Annually inspect 80 oil/gas wells on Trust Lands.
- ☐ Annually inspect one (1) large construction site on Trust Land.
- ☐ Annually inspect five (5) dumps on Trust Lands.

These specific actions were selected based on the **Wildfire Prevention Strategies Guide** (NFES 1572). Table 9 lists the specific actions for the Osage Nation. The extreme right column details the number of hours to be spent annually in each activity.

Table 9 - Specific Actions - Osage Nation

ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years												Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned		
Patrol																
SA- 1	Conduct Patrol	Number of Days	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Signs																
SA- 2	Maintenance	Existing Signs Maintained	6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	66
SA- 3	Construction	Additional Signs Built	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Law Enforcement																
SA- 4	Issue cite or warning	# issued	1													
SA- 5	Court Appearance	# of Appearances	8													
SA- 6	Fire Investigation - Unknown Suspect	# of Investigations	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
SA- 7	Fire Investigation -Known Suspect	# of Investigations	40													
SA- 8	Fire Investigations - Basic	# of Investigations	4	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	100
Hazards																
SA- 9	Reoccurring Project	# of hours expended	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
SA- 10	Special Project	# of hours expended	1													
Public Contact																
SA- 11	Individual Contacts	# of contacts	0.25	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	62.5
SA- 12	Group Contacts	# of contacts	3													
SA- 13	Key Person Contacts	# of contacts	2													
Inspections																
SA-14	Electronic site	Sites inspected	4													0
SA- 15	Residence - Initial	# of Initial Inspections	0.5													
SA- 16	Residence - Follow up	# of follow-up inspections	0.25													
SA- 17	Powerlines	# miles inspected	1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
SA- 18	Railroad Track Inspections	# of Miles inspected	1													
SA- 19	Resorts/Camps - Initial	# of Initial Inspections	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
SA- 20	Resorts/Camps - Follow up	# of follow-up inspections	1													
SA- 21	Site-Other	Sites inspected	4													
SA- 22	Improved C.G.	# inspected	1	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
SA- 23	Unimproved C.G.	# inspected	0.25													
SA- 24	Special Risk Inspections/Analysis	# of Inspections/analysis	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
SA- 25	Timber Sales - Initial inspection	# of Initial Inspections	2													
SA- 26	Timber Sales - Follow-up	# of follow-up inspections	1													

Table 9 - Specific Actions - Osage Nation															
			Workload Factors	Fiscal Years											
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned	Average Annual Workload
ID #	Planned Actions	Units													
Inspections (cont.)															
SA- 27	Sawmills - Initial Inspections	# of Initial Inspections	4												
SA- 28	Sawmills - Follow-up	# of follow-up inspections	2												
SA- 29	Mining Ops.- Initial inspections	# of Initial Inspections	4												
SA- 30	Mining Ops.- Follow up	# of follow-up inspections	4												
SA- 31	Gas/Oil Wells - Initial Inspections	# of Initial Inspections	1	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
SA- 32	Gas/Oil Wells -Follow up	# of follow-up inspections	0.5												
SA- 33	Large Construction - Initial	# of Initial Inspections	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
SA- 34	Large Construction - Follow up	# of follow-up inspections	2												
SA- 35	Small Construction	# of Inspections	2												
SA- 36	Dumps	# of Inspections	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SA- 37	Spark Arrestors	# inspected	0.5												
SA- 38	Burning Permit	# inspected	0.5												
SA- 39	Target Range	# of Inspections	2												
Administration															
SA- 40	Recruit, Train Equip/ Supervise	# of Volunteers Affected	0.15												
SA- 41	Compartment Specific Plans	# of Plans	8												
Summary															
Avg. Specific Action Hours =		912		912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912

D. Community Actions Description

The community actions are simply general and specific actions implemented in a specific community. Since most of the actions planned in this WFPP are community based, it was important to keep them in the General and Specific Actions to obtain their contributions to program effectiveness. The contributions of Community Actions to program effectiveness is not included in the RAMS effectiveness calculations. The time devoted to community actions in this plan were included in the calculation of the workload. This means the community actions presented in Table 10 are **in addition** to those actions in Tables 8 and 9. Activities were planned for those communities with the highest risk, according to the RAMS risk assessment in Table 3. These are not the same as the Communities at Risk (CARS). The actions listed in the General and Specific Actions will address those CARS not addressed in the Community Actions. These actions are intended to support and complement fuels treatment actions around the communities and to facilitate delivery of key messages to reduce structural ignitability.

These community actions use specifically identified Key Contacts as the primary method of outreach to the communities. By establishing and maintaining good communications with these contacts, opportunities to conduct additional outreach activities should evolve. The communities selected for these special contacts were those with the highest risk ranking from the Community Risk Assessment. Key contacts will also be established and maintained in communities with moderate and lower risk rankings; however they are not specifically identified under this section. The key contacts for those communities with the lower risk rankings are included in the General Actions.

A special emphasis for these key contacts is to promote Firewise® Communities and Firewise® practices to reduce structural ignitability within communities. Firewise® practices are discussed in greater detail in Section E, Structural Ignitability Actions.

Table 10 only provides bullet descriptions of the tasks planned in these communities. The details for each task are provided below.

Community Action Details

Establish and maintain 12 “specific” key contacts in individual communities (**in addition** to those specified in the General and Specific Actions). The specifically identified communities in this plan are:

- Gray Horse – 1 contact (Fire Chief or Community Leader)
- Hominy – 2 contacts (Fire Chief, Police Chief)
- New Prue – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Osage – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Pawhuska – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Morgans Corner– 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Burbank – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Rock – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Green Country Estates – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Frontier Shores – 1 contact (Fire Chief)
- Skiatook Lake WUI – 1 contact (Skiatook Fire Marshal)

Table 10 - Community Actions - Summary Table																
			Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload		
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
ID #	Planned Actions	Units														
CA- 1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1													0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20													
CA- 3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4													
CA- 4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8													
CA- 5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24													
CA- 6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80													
CA- 7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40													
CA- 8	School Program presentations	# of events	8													
CA- 9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2													
CA- 10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16													
CA- 11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16													
CA- 12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8													
CA- 13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24
CA- 14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8													
CA- 15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4													
CA- 16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1													
CA- 17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16													
CA- 18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1													
CA- 19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16													
CA- 20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16													
CA- 21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16													
CA- 22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16													
CA- 23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16													
CA- 24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16													
Summary																
	Avg. Community Action Hours =	24		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Table 10 - Community Actions - 3. Gray Horse

ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years											Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned	
CA- 1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1												0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20												0
CA- 3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4												0
CA- 4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8												0
CA- 5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24												0
CA- 6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80												0
CA- 7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40												0
CA- 8	School Program presentations	# of events	8												0
CA- 9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2												0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16												0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16												0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8												0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8												0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4												0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1												0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16												0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1												0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16												0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16												0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16												0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16												0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16												0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16												0
Summary															
Avg. Community Action Hours =			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 10 - Community Actions - 4. Hominy														
ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16											0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0
Summary		Avg. Community Action Hours =	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Table 10 - Community Actions - 7. New Prue														
ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16											0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0
Summary		Avg. Community Action Hours =	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 10 - Community Actions - 8. Osage															
ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Planned	Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
CA- 1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1												0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20												0
CA- 3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4												0
CA- 4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8												0
CA- 5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24												0
CA- 6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80												0
CA- 7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40												0
CA- 8	School Program presentations	# of events	8												0
CA- 9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2												0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16												0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16												0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8												0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewide Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8												0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4												0
CA- 16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1												0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16												0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1												0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16												0
CA- 20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16												0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16												0
CA- 22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16												0
CA- 23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16												0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16												0
Summary				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Avg. Community Action Hours =			2												

Table 10 - Community Actions - 9. Pawhuska

ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16											0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0
Summary				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Avg. Community Action Hours =			2											

Table 10 - Community Actions - 13. Morgans Corner														
ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of communities involved	16											0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0
Summary				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Avg. Community Action Hours =			2											

Table 10 - Community Actions - 19. Burbank

ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years											Average Annual Workload	
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned		
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1													0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20													0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4													0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8													0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24													0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80													0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40													0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8													0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2													0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16													0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16													0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8													0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8													0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4													0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1													0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16													0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1													0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16													0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16													0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities involved	16													0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16													0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16													0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts initiated	16													0
Summary																
Avg. Community Action Hours =				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 10 - Community Actions - 34. Rock

ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16											0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0
CA-24	Initiate volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0
Summary														
		Avg. Community Action Hours =	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 10 - Community Actions - 35. Green Country Estates														
ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
CA- 1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0
CA- 3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0
CA- 4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0
CA- 5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0
CA- 6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0
CA- 7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0
CA- 8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0
CA- 9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0
CA- 10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0
CA- 11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0
CA- 12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0
CA- 13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA- 14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0
CA- 15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0
CA- 16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0
CA- 17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0
CA- 18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0
CA- 19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0
CA- 20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0
CA- 21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16											0
CA- 22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0
CA- 23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0
CA- 24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0
Summary	Avg. Community Action Hours =			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 10 - Community Actions - 36. Frontier Shores

ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years											Average Annual Workload
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Planned	
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1												0
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20												0
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4												0
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8												0
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24												0
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80												0
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40												0
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8												0
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2												0
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16												0
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16												0
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8												0
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8												0
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4												0
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1												0
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16												0
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1												0
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16												0
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16												0
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16												0
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16												0
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16												0
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16												0
Summary															
Avg. Community Action Hours =			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 10 - Community Actions - 37. Skiatook Lake WUI																
ID #	Planned Actions	Units	Workload Factors	Fiscal Years										Average Annual Workload	Average Planned	2024
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
CA-1	Mass Contacts - WUI	# Contacted	1											0		
CA-2	Volunteer Plans	# Plans	20											0		
CA-3	Volunteer Fire Departments Mitigation Training	# Training Courses	4											0		
CA-4	Community Education - Mitigation Programs	# Events	8											0		
CA-5	Community Mitigation Campaign Plans	# Plans prepared	24											0		
CA-6	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 1 Implementation	Lvl 1 Campaigns implemented	80											0		
CA-7	Community Mitigation Campaigns - Lvl 2 Implementation	Lvl 2 Campaigns implemented	40											0		
CA-8	School Program presentations	# of events	8											0		
CA-9	Fire Education Materials ordered	# of orders	2											0		
CA-10	Printed Material - Designed	# designed	16											0		
CA-11	Exhibits	# of Exhibits	16											0		
CA-12	Community Contact - Homeowner Groups	# of Groups	8											0		
CA-13	Community Contact - Key Person	# of Contacts	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
CA-14	Community Firewise Assessment - Structure Vulnerability	# of Assessments	8											0		
CA-15	Participate in Community Stakeholder Meetings	# of Meetings	4											0		
CA-16	Wildfire Threat Notification/Procedures	Notifications provided	1											0		
CA-17	Community Partnership Development	Partnerships Developed	16											0		
CA-18	Residential Assessment	# of Residential Assessments	1											0		
CA-19	Rural Fire Assistance	Fire Departments Assisted	16											0		
CA-20	Community Protection Mitigation Plans	# of Mitigation Plans	16											0		
CA-21	Community Protection Plan - Community Involvement	# of Communities Involved	16											0		
CA-22	Community Protection Plan - Risk Assessment	# of Risk Assessments	16											0		
CA-23	Prevention Programs in Place	# of Programs Established	16											0		
CA-24	Initiate Volunteer, Comm-Funded or Cost Share Programs	# of Efforts Initiated	16											0		
Summary				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Avg. Community Action Hours =			2													

E. Structural Ignitability Mitigation Actions

In the process of assessing community risk, special attention was paid to the factors affecting structural ignitability according to Firewise[®]. Overall, the level of Firewise[®] compliance throughout the Osage Nation is fair, with about 25 % of the communities assessed as being generally Firewise[®] compliant and 40% rated as being moderately compliant. The factors assessed were:

Roofing –	The type of material
Defensible Space -	The presence of reduced hazard zones around structures
Siding -	The type of material
Landscaping-	The type and location of material
Roof Hygiene	Quantity of debris
Landscape Hygiene -	Maintenance of yards
Structural Hygiene -	Maintenance of buildings
Flammables –	Location of flammables

A generalized evaluation was made for the entire community for each category; the evaluation was then assigned a numeric value based on “High, Moderate and Low” compliance. These values were then summed. The sums are presented as percentages in Table 11.

Table 11: Structural Ignitability			
Evaluation Factors	Compliance Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
	Percentages		
Overall Firewise [®] Compliance	25%	40%	35%
Roofing material	100%	0%	0%
Defensible/Survivable Space	30%	30%	40%
Siding	20%	25%	55%
Landscaping	45%	40%	15%
Roof Hygiene	90%	10%	0%
Landscape Hygiene	20%	55%	25%
Structural Hygiene	35%	35%	30%
Flammables	10%	20%	70%

Note: percentages rounded to nearest 5 percent

This data indicates that there is generally good Firewise[®] compliance with roof materials and hygiene. However, there is room for improvement with the choice of siding; defensible space; on the storage of flammables; and on landscape and structural maintenance.

Since the Osage Nation Wildfire Program does not have the authority to regulate housing construction or maintenance, efforts to reduce structural ignitability must rely on education and influence. The educational efforts need to include messages based on this assessment. Examples of methods of delivering these messages include the following:

1. Develop exhibit themes around the increased risk from siding material choices, landscape maintenance, structural maintenance, defensible space and the storage of flammables.
2. Build these topics into talks and presentations when discussing Firewise[®] and fire safety.
3. Prepare news releases that discuss the hazards presented by poorly maintained landscaping and storage choices for flammables.
4. Discuss these topics with key contacts throughout the year.
5. Encourage participation in the Firewise Communities Program to the highest risk communities that are not already participating. These communities are: Osage, Hominy, New Prue, Pawhuska and Gray Horse. Although Skiatook Lake WUI, Green Country Estates, Burbank, Rock, Frontier Shores and Morgans Corner also had high risk rankings; their lack of a formal government makes them more difficult to coordinate a Firewise Community program with.

Key Structural Protection Messages to emphasize:

Maintain a minimum 30 ft. zone of survivable/defensible space around the home and other buildings. In this zone keep the grass mowed short, leaf litter raked up, woody vegetation pruned up off the ground and avoid highly flammable plant materials such as junipers and low growing pines. Consider removing any of these more flammable trees and shrubs that are immediately adjacent to the house.

When making repairs or with new construction, avoid the more flammable wood shingles and vinyl siding.

Maintain buildings by keeping roofs and gutters clean, avoid debris piles near the building and replace any broken or loose siding. Install fine mesh (1/8th inch and smaller) wire screens inside vents, soffits and other intentional openings in the siding.

Move flammables at least 30 ft. away from buildings. These include firewood stacks, lumber piles, propane tanks and any fuel storage containers. Make sure wood fences are not directly attached to the building or extend under the eaves.

Avoid using vinyl siding without a more flame resistant backing material. This is most commonly found around the crawl spaces, attics and eaves. When vinyl siding melts in a wildfire; it leaves hole that provides a pathway for embers to enter the home, leading to home ignition. By placing a backing material behind the siding, this ignition risk is effectively eliminated.

Ready, Set, Go

The Osage Nation has expressed interest in Ready, Set, Go and has attended training on it. The Ready Set Go program messages are 100% compatible with Firewise and Fire Prevention activities. It should be easily included in the messaging and educational efforts of the prevention program.

Firewise Communities/USA[®] Recognition Program

The Firewise Communities/USA[®] Recognition Program provides a way to recognize communities that are taking steps to reduce their risk from wildfire. This recognition can provide incentive and motivation to community leaders to expend the energy needed to bring about social change in their communities.

Steps for a community to become a recognized Firewise Community /USA[®]

- Place communities interested in becoming recognized as Firewise Communities in contact with the Oklahoma State Forestry Services. Their number is 405-533-6158.
- Enlist a wildland/urban interface specialist to complete a community assessment and create a plan that identifies agreed-upon achievable solutions to be implemented by the community.
- Help form a local board or committee that maintains the Firewise Communities Program and tracks its progress or status.
- Assist the community with planning a Firewise Day each year that is dedicated to a local Firewise[®] project.
- Help the community identify expenditures of a minimum of \$2.00 per person annually in local Firewise[®] projects. (Work by municipal employees or volunteers using municipal and other equipment can be included, as can state/federal grants dedicated to that purpose.)
- Assist the community in submitting an annual report to Firewise Communities/USA[®] that documents continuing compliance with the program.

Climate Change and Fire Adapted Communities

All of these efforts will help communities become more fire adapted. This is important to the future viability of these communities as the effects of climate change continue to impact the Osage Nation. While all of the impacts of climate change are not firmly established, the current best science based outlook is for more exaggerated weather in the Southern Plains. That means longer, hotter summers; colder winters; more frequent, deeper drought episodes; and periods of intense, flooding rainfall. These increases in the severity of events will result in longer, more intense fire seasons. With this outlook, fire suppression resources, that are already stressed, will be increasingly stressed; and, on those peak occurrence days will be inadequate. This impact has already been observed, as fire departments in the Osage Nation have become increasingly reliant on tribal, state and federal assistance in suppressing wildfires that threaten their communities.

Key Messages to emphasize about Climate Change and being Fire Adapted

- The natural landscape in the Osage Nation developed in response to frequent, moderate intensity fires.
- These fires kept vegetation from building up into hazardous fuel loadings and also kept invasive plants such as eastern redcedar in check.
- People have now moved into and intermingled with this fire dependent landscape. In doing so, they have become part of the landscape and their safety depends on how they learn to live with fire in it.
- Fire seasons are getting longer and more intense, under the influence of more frequent and deeper drought episodes
- To learn to live with fire, people need to:
 - Accept personal responsibility for their safety.
 - Prevent the wildfires that are preventable.
 - Make their homes able to survive a wildfire, without intervention by the fire department, by making it Firewise.
 - Manage their properties in a responsible manner to reduce/prevent hazardous fuel buildups.
 - Work with authorities to hold accountable those that use fire illegally and irresponsibly endanger the lives of others.

F. Prioritized Hazardous Fuels Reduction Areas

The National Fire Plan Operating and Reporting System (NFPORS) is the official system of records for fuels management accomplishment reporting. According to NFPORS, fuels management treatments have been implemented in the Osage Nation since FY 2001. Over 24 treatments have been completed affecting over 2,313 acres (excludes duplicated acres).

According to the 2010 WFPP, the areas surrounding the following communities were the priority areas for fuels treatment.

Fairfax, Hominy, Osage, Prue/New Prue, Gray Horse, Hominy and Pawhuska Indian Villages.

These same communities (with the exception of Fairfax, Hominy and Pawhuska Indian Villages) are also identified as high risk in this Revision. This Revision also adds the following communities to the high risk category:

Skiatook Lake WUI, Green Country Lakes Estates, Burbank, Rock, Frontier Shores and Morgans Corner.

When these communities are viewed on the map in Figure 8 (page 49) nearly all of them fall within the southeast quarter of the Osage Nation. This zone in Osage County is becoming increasingly developed as a result of urban sprawl spanning from the Tulsa Metropolitan Area. This area exists generally south and east of a line from Bartlesville to Pawhuska to Hominy, with a concentrated area of priority communities around Keystone and Skiatook Lakes. Fairfax and Gray Horse Indian Village should also be included in the list of the priority areas. Any Trust Lands within 1½ miles of identified interface/intermix areas in this zone should be considered as the highest priority for fuels treatments.

As described above, in this WFPP a distance of 3 kilometers (1.5 miles) was used as a standardized buffer around the communities to establish the WUI. It should be noted that the distance around communities used for fuel treatment prioritization can vary significantly from this, due to the value of the effects that treatments may have on a given WUI area.

Figure 8, also, shows the approximate locations of the completed treatments and their proximity to the WUI at the Osage Nation.

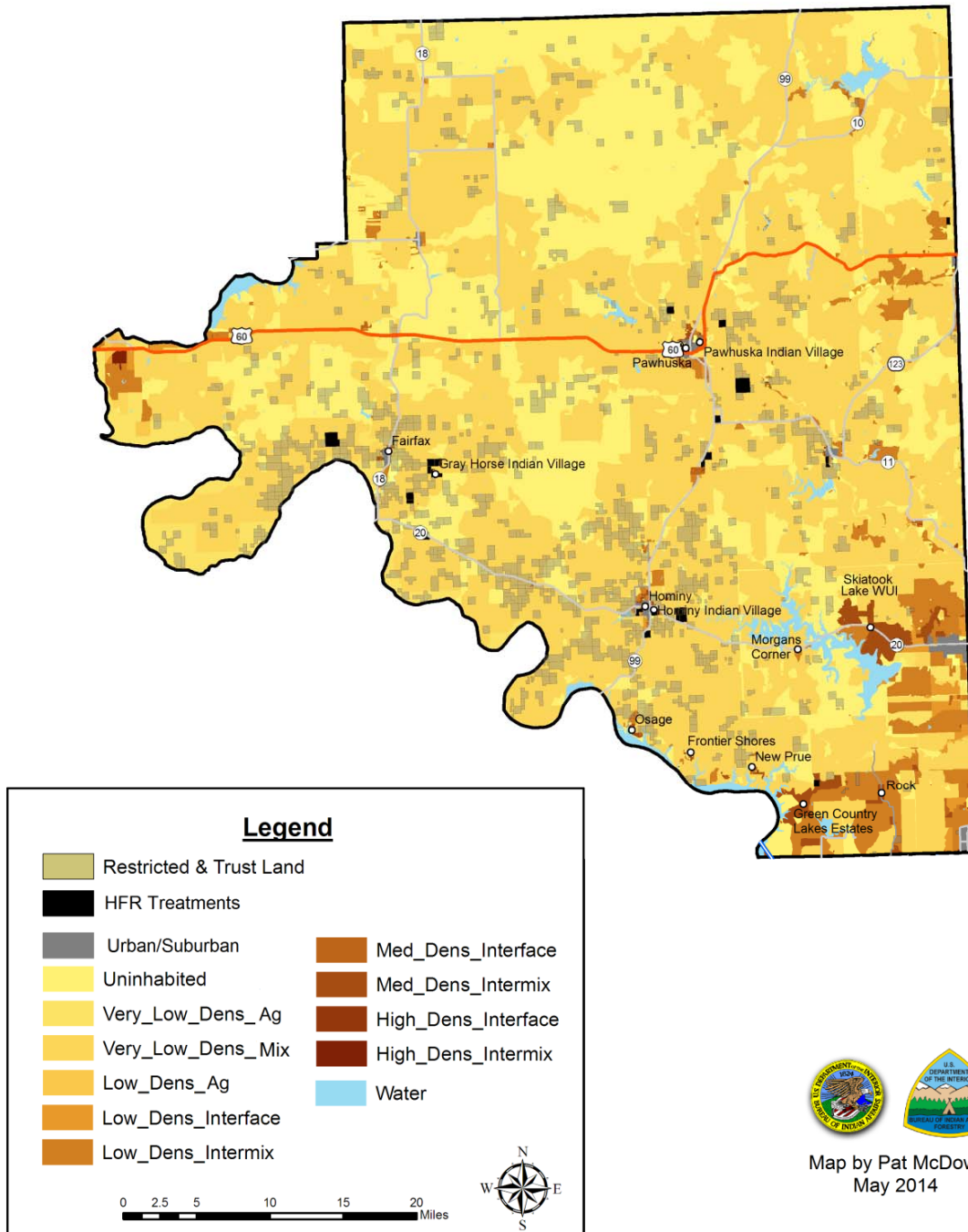
Finally, fuels in the Osage Nation can change conditions rapidly. Eastern red cedar encroachment can affect fuel composition in three to five years. Significant weather events such as wind and ice damage can affect fuel structure and loading overnight. With these changing conditions, long range fuels treatment planning is difficult. Annual re-assessments and re-prioritization are needed to ensure that the most critically needed fuels treatments are accomplished.

The 2000 Osage Agency Nation FMP describes the following fuels treatment methods: prescribed burning (broadcast and pile/row), mechanical (thinning with chain saws, crushing, roller chopping and site preparation with a dozer blade); chemical (to deaden brush for chopping or burning) and combinations of these. The 2008 Regional FMP describes applicable mechanical treatment methods as including, but not limited to: "...herbicides, pruning, thinning, lop/scatter, piling and burning, chipping/mulching, and fuel-wood removal by the public where authorized." All of these methods are still viable and effective; although roller chopping may be difficult to arrange.

The Eastern Oklahoma Regional Fire Management Plan (EORO FMP), approved 6/10/2009, also discusses the various fuels treatments and treatment strategies. The EORO FMP discusses compliance with NEPA and that an Environmental Analysis (EA) was prepared to accompany the EORO FMP:

These documents can be found at the Regional Office or the Osage Nation.

Figure 8 - Osage Nation
Hazardous Fuels Treatments, Wildland-Urban Interface, and
Trust Lands and Restricted Titles Relationship



G. Annual Planning Calendar

The Annual Calendar is a fire prevention planning tool that details major actions listed by month. An electronic copy of the annual planning calendar is found in Appendix O. Clearly, not all prevention actions were included in this calendar, since it is assumed that some would occur throughout the year, or as opportunities develop, or were minor in terms of time commitment. However, many actions are seasonal and can be planned to ensure implementation occurs. As the program develops, the prevention technician will need to update the Annual Calendar with specific repeating events as they are identified.

H. Supporting Plans

- 1. Sign Plan** – The sign plan at the Osage Nation needs to be developed and included in Appendix N.
- 2. Patrol Plan** – The Osage Nation has a patrol plan. A copy is included in Appendix M.
- 3. Communications Plan** – The Osage Nation does not have a Communications Plan. A template is included in Appendix L.
- 4. Preparedness Plan** – There is no preparedness plan for prevention at the Osage Nation. Prevention Activities were not identified in the Agency’s “mobilization” or “step-up” plan. A template is provided in Appendix E for the Agency to use in developing its Prevention Preparedness Plan.

No other supporting plans are currently needed at the Osage Nation.

I. Accountability

Any publicly funded program must maintain a high level of accountability to ensure the public funds are spent appropriately and wisely. This prevention program requires a very high level of accountability, due to the competitive nature of wildfire prevention funding at the national level. This accountability is accomplished in three ways. These are: maintaining accurate records, accomplishment reporting, and reviews.

1. Maintaining Accurate Records

Accurate records are essential to providing for continuity of program delivery, evaluating success and making program adjustments. There are many types of records that need to be maintained.

- a. **Daily log** – a daily log is required for this program. The log is not a diary or essay, but a digest of the activities of the prevention technician. The recommended format and example are found in Appendix J. As a minimum the log must contain:
 - o Employee Name and Date
 - o Daily Start-Stop times and breaks
 - o Locations visited
 - o People contacted and discussion topics
 - o A brief descriptor for the day's work
 - o A brief general summary of day's activities
- b. **Expense records** – a record of major purchases and expense items must be maintained. A spreadsheet can be used to summarize these expenses; however, it should be backed up by copies of requisitions and invoices. Major purchases include any items purchased using Prevention Supplemental or Community Assistance funding. Additionally, more expensive or sensitive items purchased from program support must be tracked. A sample spreadsheet is included in Appendix J.
- c. **Task/Event records** – for school programs, character appearances, fairs, powwows and other events a “task record” must be kept. A form is provided for this purpose. This form gathers the sufficient information to document that a fire prevention message was delivered at an event. Customize the “task record” to fit the needs of the position; however, maintain all of the items that enable a reviewer to identify the event, what was accomplished and any witnesses. The recommended form is included in Appendix J.
- d. **Inspection/investigation reports** – These records are specific to an activity and serve as the backup documentation for that activity.

2. Accomplishment Reports

Fire prevention programs must now submit annual accomplishment reports to retain funding. These summary reports are due to the Regional Prevention Specialist at the Oklahoma Fire Center by November 15 for the previous fiscal year. The required form and guidance for the proper reporting of the prevention actions is found in Appendix J.

3. Reviews

Reviews are utilized to identify program needs, operational issues and policy compliance. There are two forms of review used in evaluating prevention programs.

- a. **Readiness Reviews** – readiness reviews evaluate the ability of the unit to respond to an approaching fire season. A checklist has been developed for conducting these reviews. Conduct readiness reviews on an annual basis. The prevention technician has the responsibility to schedule these reviews. Regional participation should be requested but is not required. The prescribed format and checklist for prevention is found in Appendix J.
- b. **Program Reviews** – program reviews identify policy compliance and program performance issues. They are conducted periodically, at least once every five years. Typically, the program review is conducted prior to the revision of a WFPP. A program review of the Osage Nation was conducted in December 2013. The next scheduled program review is planned for October 2016 to evaluate the progress made on the issues identified in the 2013 program review.

J. Supporting Appendices

The Appendix for this plan is provided electronically on a compact disk. It is a working appendix and contains many sample plans, copies of supporting documents, a copy of the position description and other useful information for the further development of this program. It is organized into 16 folders. Each folder is named with a descriptive title. It is intended that all of the folders for the various plans be opened and their contents used to develop those supporting plans. **The sign, preparedness and communications plans must be fully developed prior to the next program review.** This portion of the WFPP maintenance is the responsibility of the prevention technician.

IV. Appendices

- A. Documentation of program support
- B. Documentation of tribal support
- C. LEO SOP
- D. RAMS MDB file on CD and/or printouts including tables
- E. Preparedness Plan
- F. Burn Permit System
- G. INVF Policies and Procedures
- H. Community Assistance Information
- I. Smokey Bear Guidelines
- J. Accomplishment Reporting Forms
- K. Inspection Forms
- L. Communications Plan
- M. Patrol Plan
- N. Sign Plan
- O. Annual Planning Calendar
- P. Recommended Position Description
- Q. Electronic Copy of WFPP (Word processing format)
- R. Handbooks and Guides