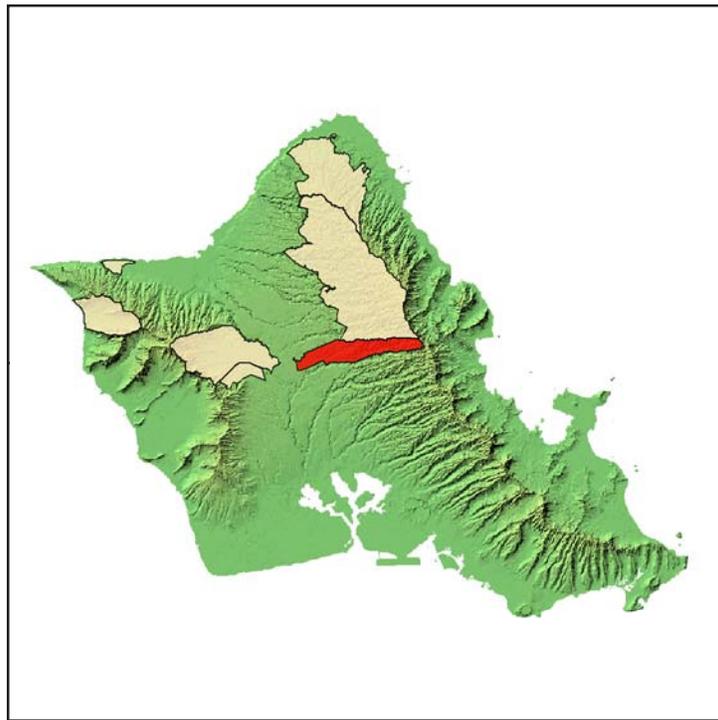


SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES



SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

1. GENERAL.

1.1. Purpose.

The purpose of this Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide specific requirement that delineates the responsibilities of the Army, Federal Fire Department, Range Control, and using training units in the prevention and suppression of wildland fires at Schofield Barracks East Range (SBER). Its primary objective is to prevent unplanned ignitions through sound preventive measures. It also establishes procedures toward fire control and the protection of natural/cultural resources from wildfires. See Figure SBER-1 for an overview.

1.2. Scope and Applicability.

a. The provisions outlined in this SOP are applicable to all military training units and personnel assigned to or utilizing SBER. The installation commander and senior unit commanders, regardless of service or component, whose unit has been allocated the use of the maneuver training areas at SBER, will ensure compliance with this SOP.

b. All officers and noncommissioned officers will familiarize themselves with the contents of this SOP or receive a fire prevention briefing prior to use of the range facilities. Considering the potential adverse effects of wildland fires, it is imperative that awareness on the part of all commanders is maintained and that all persons are instructed in fire prevention and fire suppression.

c. It is the intent of this SOP that all persons are made so aware, and that the instructions and guidance contained herein are employed with a view towards accomplishing training with an absolute minimum of unwanted fires.

1.3, Responsibilities.

a. Installation Commander. The Installation Commander has the overall responsibility for fire prevention and protection requirements and environmental management at SBER.

b. Director of Installation Fire and Safety Office. The Director of Installation Fire and Safety has overall responsibility for the wildland fire management program.

c. Fire Chief, Federal Fire Department (FFD). The installation Fire Chief is responsible for the organization, supervision, and management of all aspects of the fire prevention and protection program in accordance with the provisions of DoDI 6055.6, Fire Protection.

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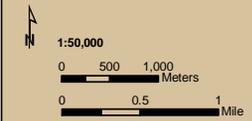
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Schofield Barracks East Range Fire Suppression Resource Locations

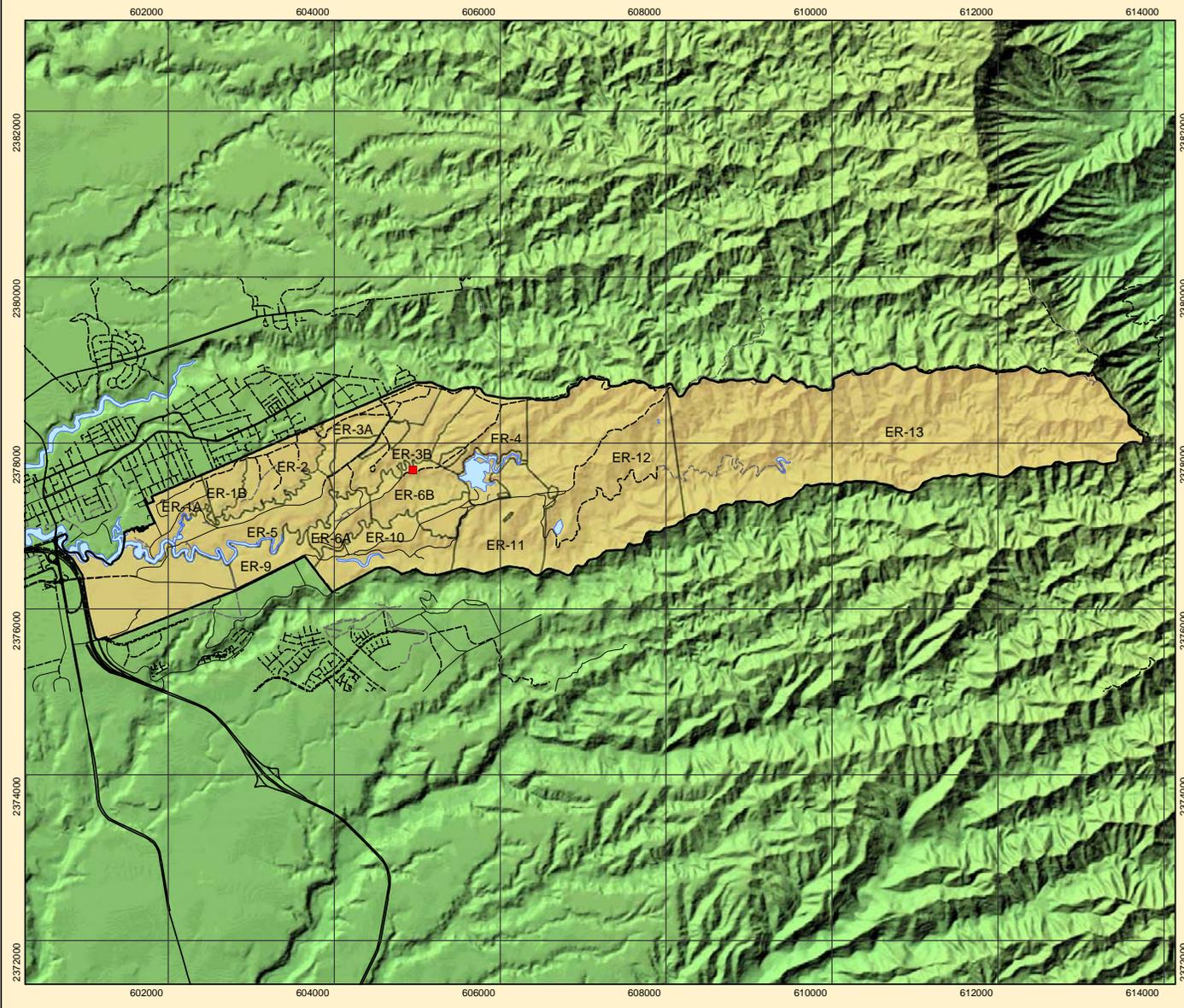
Figure SBER - 1

Legend

-  Installation Boundary
 -  Training Areas
 -  Surface Water Body
 -  Remote Automatic Weather Station
- Roads**
-  Primary
 -  Secondary
 -  Tertiary
 -  Unimproved



Data Source: USARHAW IFSO



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d. Range Officer, G3/DPTM, Range Division Hawaii. The Range Officer has overall responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) and other applicable training directives and regulations, including restrictions on or cessation of training activities based on the day's fire danger rating.

e. Range Operations Supervisor, Schofield Barracks. The SB Range Operations Supervisor is responsible to the Installation Commander for ensuring proper fire prevention measures are taken by troops in rear areas; fires in forested and other training areas, when discovered, are promptly reported; and augment the Federal Fire Department in fighting any fires on SBER.

f. Wildland Fire Program Manager, IFSO. The Wildland Fire Program Manager is responsible for the execution of the Army's wildland fire program. Collaborates with other resource managers, FFD and other cooperative fire agencies to ensure that supplies, equipment, training, and qualified personnel are available to meet the goals and objectives of the IWFMP.

g. Unit Commanders and Division Chiefs. Commanders, managers, and supervisors at all levels of the organization are responsible for ensuring unit personnel are familiar with and comply with the provisions of this SOP and applicable regulations, fire prevention restrictions, training activities within biologically sensitive areas, providing qualified personnel to support the wildland fire management program.

1.4. Environmental Considerations.

a. Wildland Fires. Wildfires pose significant risks to threatened and endangered species of plants and animals and their native habitat. These habitats are located throughout the training ranges and adjacent to the SBER installation boundary (see Figure SBER-2). Cultural resources, including known archaeological sites, are also found within the installation. Significant threats to the archaeological sites at SBER have generally been identified as explosive ordnance detonation, maneuvering activities, unmonitored ground disturbing activities, and vegetation clearance. Fire is also a potential threat to archaeological sites from fire suppression activities.

b. Applicable environmental laws mandate the protection and conservation of natural/cultural resources. The use of various ammunitions, weapon systems, pyrotechnics, vehicles, and the presence of humans all increase the risk of wildfire which is one factor that can destroy native habitat. Although no live-fire activities are authorized on the East Range, in the past, fires have occurred at SBER as a result of military training activities and/or maliciously set fires. The continued use of Army training lands in Hawaii greatly depends upon the Army's ability to reduce the number of fire starts and control fires within the installation boundary.

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Schofield Barracks East Range Protected Resources

Figure SBER - 2

Legend

Biological Sensitive Areas

BSA-1

BSA-2

BSA-3

Sensitive Archeological Areas

Federally Listed Species

Installation Boundary

Training Areas

Surface Water Body

Roads

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

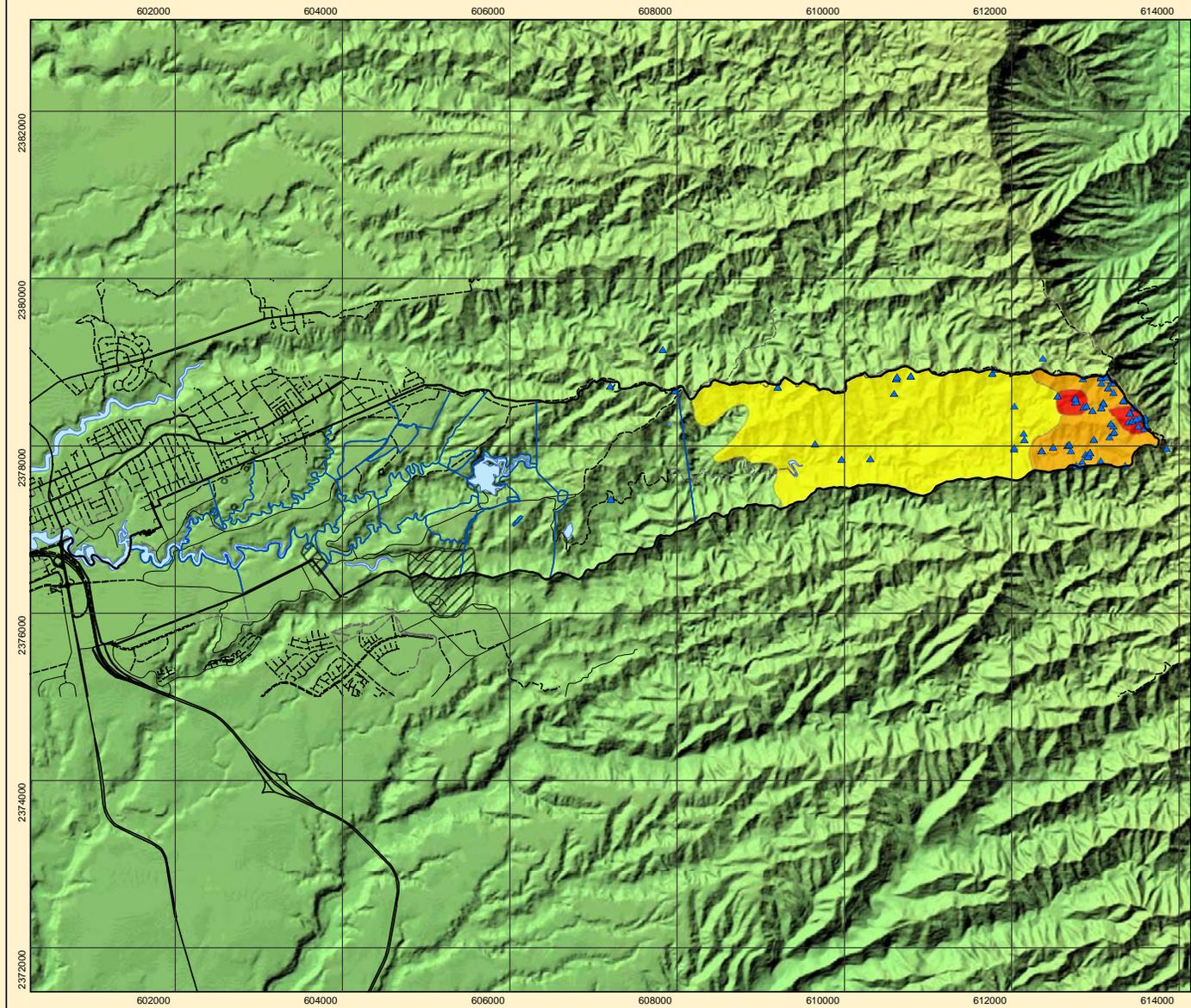
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Data Source: Biological Assessment for Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the Second Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Hawaii. Various Sites, Island of Oahu. 21 March, 2003.
USAG HI DPW 2003.



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2.1 FIRE PREVENTION.

a. One of the primary objectives of this SOP is to integrate fire management actions with military training requirements and range operations. The prevention of fires is the responsibility of every individual training and/or working at SBER.

b. Fire prevention and the ability to control the spread of fires is critical for the continued survival of endangered plants, animals and native ecosystems, and the Army's continued use of the area for military training activities. Currently, there are many instance where military operations conflict with the management of these special natural resources. These conflicts often result in reduced training capability as "WILDLAND FIRES STOP TRAINING". Fire management actions are designed to reduce existing conflicts between necessary military training activities and the conservation of natural and cultural resources found within SBER.

2.1. Education.

a. Soldiers will be briefed prior to training about fire prevention, and cultural and natural resource protection. The fire prevention briefing ensures that important information is provided to using individuals that may start wildfires.

b. Signs will be posted throughout various areas as reminders of prevention and awareness of the Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS).

c. The Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) and Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Conservation Offices will provide training units with informational brochures to increase public and soldier awareness of the threat that wildfires pose to natural resource values.

2.2. Enforcement.

a. Enforcement of fire prevention and training policies is key to the success of an effective wildfire management program. Regulation amendments pertinent to fire may eventually become necessary to meet the concerns generated by future increase in public and military use activities and/or changes in existing conditions.

b. The primary responsibility for enforcement of range directives falls on Range Control.

c. Secondary responsibility rests with the using unit commanders.

d. Failure to follow range protocols will result in termination of scheduled training and responsible individuals will be subjected to administrative disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations.

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2.3. Engineering.

- a. There are currently no plans for any projects at SBER.
- b. Engineering projects on SBER training areas shall be reviewed by the Wildland Fire Program Manager to ensure that fire prevention measures are considered during design, construction, or alignment of new ranges. Coordination with the G3/DPTM, Range Planner on engineering activities is essential to eliminate potential conflicts as related to fire prevention and fire safety.
- c. An annual work plan identifying fire management projects by priority will be developed. This process will ensure that these projects (i.e., prescribed fire, maintenance of firebreak roads, herbicide, etc.) can be completed and will eliminate any conflicts between required maintenance of the ranges and military training activities.

2.4. Ignition Control.

- a. All training will be subject to the fire danger rating system (see Section 3.1 and Enclosure 4 of this SOP).
- b. While training at SBER, units must use extra caution during training exercises. Soldiers must be aware of and adhere to fire danger-rating restrictions. Strict compliance with training restrictions set forth in the Range SOPs and herein will reduce the number of fire starts.

3. PRE-SUPPRESSION ACTIONS.

3.1. Fire Danger Rating System.

- a. Schofield Barracks Range Control is responsible for retrieving weather data from the RAWS located at ER-3B and archiving it into the WeatherPro software program. The Burn Index (BI), as determined by the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), will be used to rank fire danger to determine restrictions on pyrotechnic use, if any, in the maneuver training areas, and/or fixed training .
- b. BI's will be monitored hourly by Range Control when training exercises are scheduled at SBER. Range control will notify the training unit of any training restrictions being imposed as a result of unfavorable fire danger ratings. Additionally, at any time that the BI changes from one category to another, the training unit will be notified immediately.
- c. While training at SBER, units must use caution during training exercises. Soldiers must be aware of and adhere to fire danger-rating restrictions of incendiary ammunition, pyrotechnics, smoking, and other ignition sources (see Enclosure 8). Strict compliance with training restrictions set forth herein will reduce the number of fire starts. The SBER Fire Danger Rating System is as follows:

<i>Flame Length (ft)</i>	<i>Burning Index</i>	<i>Fire Index Color</i>
0-11	0-30.9	Green
11+	31+	Red

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d. Only two fire danger categories are necessary at SBER. All munitions approved for use at SBER are authorized under the Green Fire Index. All munitions, as well as smoking, and cooking/warming fires are prohibited under the Red Fire Index. For a full list of restrictions, see Enclosure 8 of this SOP.

e. Range Control approval and guidance must be obtained prior to occupying the maneuver areas. The OIC in charge of the training unit will allow training to commence only after ascertaining the fire danger rating in effect and adopting the appropriate fire prevention measures.

3.2. Minimum Staffing Requirements.

a. Proper staffing and fire response of the FFD shall be in accordance with DODI 6055.6, Fire Protection Program.

b. An auxiliary wildland fire fighting force (Range Control) augments the FFD as first responders during initial attack operations on training ranges. At a minimum, wildland fire operations require two (2) trained Range Control personnel for each HMMWV response. This requirement is based on FFD response time from Station 14 and Station 15, located at Wheeler Army Airfield and Schofield Barracks and the safety and complexity of the fire fighting organization during initial/extended attack operations.

c. The Range Operations Supervisor will arrange work schedules to allow flexibility while ensuring that minimum staffing levels are met at all times, to include overtime authorizations. In the event of a fire, fire fighting duties take precedence over other work assignments.

3.3. Training.

a. Policy requires that all Range Control and fire department personnel engaged in suppression and prescribed fire duties meet the standards set by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). The Army's wildland fire program manager will coordinate with the FFD and Range Control staff to develop a certification-training program.

b. Individuals will not be assigned to duties for which they lack training and/or certified experience. All Range Control and fire department personnel dispatched or assigned to wildfires or prescribed fires will be qualified for the fire position assigned, unless assigned as trainees and under direct supervision of higher qualified personnel at all times.

c. The Wildland Fire Program Manager will administer and manage an effective qualification and certification program. He will monitor all employees' wildland fire management development (training and experience) to ensure accurate qualification and certification standards. All personnel engaged in wildland ground fire fighting activities must satisfactorily complete the following suppression skills courses as a minimum: S-110, Basic Fire Suppression Orientation; S-130, Firefighter Training; S-190, Introduction to Fire Behavior; and I-100, Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS).

d. The Army's Wildland Fire Program Manager will coordinate with the FFD training officer to develop the annual wildland training schedule. A recurring proficiency program will include quality instruction and evaluation of employee's proficiency level through quarterly training exercises that are monitored by the fire department training officer.

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3.4. Fire Equipment and Supplies.

a. If at any time the required fire suppression equipment is not operational, training at SBMR will be suspended until all equipment is operational. Live-fire training will only be conducted when fully trained/certified personnel and well functioning equipment is available for fire suppression. This requirement pertains to all types of fire fighting equipment, water resources, and personnel, not just helicopter support.

b. The Wildland Fire Program Manager will maintain a cache of fire equipment in a constant state of readiness located at Building 1029, Area X, SBMR. The fire cache will contain a supply of fire hand tools, chainsaws, pumps, forestry hose, foam concentrate, etc., necessary to support fire suppression activities.

c. The Wildland Fire Program Manager will conduct periodic checks to ensure all resources are in place and will identify and immediately correct any deficiencies. Range Control shall coordinate with the Army's Wildland Fire Program Manager for equipment replacement.

3.5. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

a. It is mandatory that all fire fighting personnel assigned to SBMR be equipped with proper PPE (see Reference 4.2.2 of the IWFMP) necessary for combating wildfires. Range control personnel will ensure that proper PPE is worn at all times when actively engaged in fire fighting duties. Personal safety and prevention of injuries is the first priority in every fire management activity.

b. To ensure operational readiness during training exercises, range operations personnel assigned for fire fighting duties will be required to wear Nomex pants and wildland boots as part of their daily attire. This action will prevent delays and enhance response times to fire incidents at East Range.

c. PPE for training units during major wildfire incidents will be issued from the SBMR fire cache supplies. The fire cache will be maintained by the Wildland Fire Program Manager and shall be equipped to outfit a minimum of one hundred (100) firefighters with appropriate PPE.

3.6. Fire Vehicles.

a. One HMMWV from the Range Control equipped with 300-gallon slip-on pump unit (Class A foam capable) shall be assigned for initial attack response from SBMR.

b. Range control personnel operating fire response vehicles shall be qualified and licensed to operate emergency vehicles. The wildland fire program manager shall monitor vehicle qualification and training program for Range Control staff.

c. FFD response will be in accordance with FFD SOP's for wildland fire response, usually a brush company and water tender (1000-gallon capacity).

d. Range Control personnel will perform daily preventive maintenance inspection of fire vehicles and pumps to ensure operational readiness. All discrepancies shall be identified and annotated on DA Form 2404, Vehicle Discrepancy Inspection Checklist.

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e. The SB Range Operations Supervisor will review all 2404's and coordinate with the Wildland Fire Program Manager. A Priority 03 and Force Activity Designator (FAD) III for replacement parts to support emergency fire equipment shall be assigned in accordance with AR 420-90, Facilities Engineering, Fire Protection, Chapter 4-7.

f. The Wildland Fire Program Manager will coordinate repairs with contracted vendors. Funding to support recurring maintenance and/or repairs shall be included in the annual Wildfire Program Management budget.

g. Water for fire fighting is available from fire hydrants at the western end of SBER or from fire fighting personnel.

3.7. Helicopter Fire Bucket Support.

a. There is no requirement to have a dedicated helicopter for fire bucket operations on site at East Range due to the type of training (non-live-fire).

b. Range Control will immediately notify the Installation Operations Center (IOC) upon determination by Range Operations Supervisor, the IC, or FFD that an extended attack situation exists and that a helicopter for fire bucket operations or additional fire fighting support is required. Refer to Fire Bucket Support Request Form, on page A-3-19 of this SOP.

c. Military helicopter units must provide their own fire buckets. Range Control currently maintains three BAMBI fire buckets [(2) 660-gallon and (1) 2000-gallon] for emergency backup use by military UH-60, CH-53, or CH-47 aircraft assigned to conduct fire bucket operations.

d. Range Control staff is responsible for ensuring that a serviceable primary and reserve BAMBI fire bucket is available for use by trained helicopter aircrews at all times. All discrepancies and the status of inoperable fire buckets will be immediately reported to Range Maintenance or the Wildland Fire Program Manager to coordinate immediate replacement or repair.

e. Until a 300,00 gallon capacity dip pond is constructed at SBMR, the helicopter crew must transient to an approved water resource site for water. The US Army has negotiated a 5-year lease with private landowners on the use of water reservoirs during training and major wildfires on Army lands. Refer to Section 5.7 of the IWFMP, Aviation Plan for all approved water reservoir locations.

f. Air-to-ground radio communication must be established with the FFD and helicopter support units involved in fire suppression activities. The capability for the IC to coordinate and direct air support with ground fire fighting crews is essential for safe and effective application. Refer to Section 5.6, Communication Plan and Section 5.7, Aviation Plan, of the IWFMP for assigned radio frequencies on Oahu.

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3.8. Other Resources.

a. The U.S. Army Hawaii has entered into Cooperative Agreements and Mutual Aid Agreements with various federal, state, and local fire agencies. Refer to Appendix 2, Interagency Cooperative Agreements, of the IWFMP.

b. All agreements shall be reviewed annually and updated every five (5) years or as required.

4. FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIONS.

4.1. Fire Reporting and Notification Procedures.

a. Early fire detection and prompt reporting is critical in having an effective initial attack of wildfires at SBER. All fires, regardless of size, will be reported immediately to Range Control and in turn, to the FFD. Units will follow the fire reporting procedures below.

b. In the event of a wildland fire on any maneuver area in SBER, the unit OIC will immediately notify Range Control by the most expeditious means possible (radio or telephone), stating the exact location (grid coordinates) and the extent of the fire. The OIC will immediately cease training and remain in the area with the unit subject to the orders of the Range Control and/or FFD when they arrive on the scene. (Refer to Reference 3, Initial Attack Plan)

c. In the event radio communication fails, training unit will use a cellular phone or locate the nearest telephone and dial 911 for immediate fire department response by City & County units in accordance with mutual aid support agreement.

d. Once a fire is reported, training units will not be allowed to resume training until the fire is extinguished or upon approval by the Range Operations Supervisor and/or SFO of the FFD.

e. Failure to report any fire will result in termination of scheduled training and responsible individuals will be subjected to administrative disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations.

f. Upon notification of a fire, Range Control will immediately notify the Federal Fire Department by telephone (471-7117) and provide the exact location (grid coordinates), building or range number, maneuver area, or make a reference to a prominent terrain feature (e.g. ER-4 Confidence Course, Air Assault Course, etc.).

4.2. Initial Attack.

a. Immediate and aggressive response to all fires is an unconditional recommendation for SBER. Within the confines of due care for personnel safety, the high resource values of the area justify the fullest commitment to expeditious containment and control of all fires. The difficult and often hazardous fire conditions warrant total initial effort to arrest fires in the early stages. Fiscal consideration must be secondary in ensuring timely and adequate availability of necessary fire fighting resources. In reality, the savings to be realized from a successful initial attack will offset the cost of many so called "over reactions".

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b. Upon notification of a fire by the training unit, the SB Range Control (firing desk) will notify other units training in proximity of the fire area. All other units will be placed in a “check fire” to alert units of current fire conditions and ensure awareness of fire suppression resources responding to the fire scene.

c. Trained Range Control fire crews will immediately proceed to the scene of the fire and assume command and control of all fire fighting activities. Range Control will direct fire suppression actions until properly relieved by the first arriving FFD unit. At this time, the fire will be evaluated as “Routine”, “Serious”, or “Critical”, defined as follows:

(1) Wildland Fires (ROUTINE). Wildland fires that can be handled by Range Control.

(2) Wildland Fires (SERIOUS). Wildland fires that may require the assistance of helicopters and/or military personnel under direct supervision of the FFD.

(3) Wildland Fires (CRITICAL). Wildland fires that will require the assistance of mutual aid and pose a critical threat to loss of high value resources and/or potentially may leave the SBER installation boundary.

d. The FFD will establish command and organize fire ground operations under the Incident Command System (ICS).

e. As the Incident Commander (IC), the Fire Chief or the Senior Fire Officer (SFO) will establish a command post when it is anticipated or the fire incident is of serious or critical nature.

f. In the event fire escapes the initial attack, the IC will implement an extended attack plan or fire escape contingency plan. (Refer to, Extended Attack Plan, Enclosure 4; Escape Fire Situation, Enclosure 5; and Monitoring Procedures, Enclosure 6, of this SOP).

g. Once resources have been committed to fire fighting, they are under the control of the IC. The IC directs the overall employment of auxiliary fire fighting resources to contain and extinguish the fire. This does not preclude unit commanders from rotating personnel and equipment necessary for rehab.

h. The IC will notify the Range Control and/or Installation Operations Center (IOC) when requesting military assistance for combating fires resulting from major fires. The primary mission of the unit commanders in the geographical area will shift from training objectives to fire control.

i. The use of military personnel will only be authorized under the most extreme circumstances. When utilized, military personnel will be under the control of a qualified fire department officer.

j. The IC will initiate action requesting mutual aid support from other fire agencies in accordance with established Cooperative Agreements when required.

k. Fires with potential for escape from and/or fires started adjacent to the SBER boundary that have potential to carry fire into high resource value areas on SBER justify the fullest commitment to aggressive containment and control of fires. The Army shall work with adjacent landowners to control fires before they encroach upon or escape the SBER boundary.

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1. Types of Attack.

(a) Direct Initial Attack (IA). Direct initial attack by the training unit or trained Range Control staff at the onset can suppress fires at the point of origin while still small and prevent fires from spreading. However, fuel loads, and terrain conditions at SBER currently limit safe and effective direct attack by fire crews in some of the area. Ground fire fighting crews can be effective for containing, or at least retarding the spread of fires until water/retardant drops from helicopters are on line. Direct attack with helicopter water drops can be very effective. Aerial fire bucket operations will be utilized to control fire in remote areas that are inaccessible by ground fire fighting teams.

(b) Indirect Attack. Indirect attack is the use of ground crews or aircraft to create control lines in front of fires before the fire arrives. In areas with heavier fuel loads or when the fire is exhibiting intense behavior, indirect attack incorporating offset hand lines roads and pre-constructed firebreaks can be used as an approach. Backfiring or blacklining the fuels between the fire front and the control line should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

2. Recommendation for suppression. The direct attack method is considered the best method in all locations at SBER. Hand crews, brush engines and aerial buckets can be used in most areas. Since it is desired to suppress a fire as quickly as possible using crews with hand tools and engines/buckets with water/foam directly on a fireline is recommended. Black lines/backfiring can also be established as a control measure for fuel starvation if necessary. Due to the rough terrain in portions of the installation and the presence of cultural sites, bulldozer lines are considered a last resort and should be only sited (unless used to clear old paths) with the recommendation of the DPW Environmental Division. The HUMMER Brush Engine can maneuver on all maintained roads. Water Tenders and other Type 50/60 Brush Engines should stay on the major training area roads. Structural engines/tenders should only be allowed on the center road. Muddy conditions are common in the winter months, so caution needs to be taken to avoid getting fire response vehicles stuck. Several Escape/Safety zones can be designated in open, barren areas in western SBER. There are few if any suitable locations for safety zones in eastern SBER. This needs to be taken into account if firefighters are to be deployed there.

4.3. Command and Control.

a. The FFD will establish command and organize fire ground operations under the Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command during multi-agency response.

b. As the Incident Commander (IC), the District Fire Chief or the Senior Fire Officer (SFO) will establish a command post when it is anticipated or the fire incident is actually of serious or critical nature.

c. Once resources have been committed to fire fighting, they are under the control of the IC. The IC directs the overall employment of auxiliary fire fighting resources to contain and extinguish the fire. This does not preclude unit commanders from rotating personnel and equipment necessary for rehab. Particular attention must be given to the increased physical demand placed on fire fighting personnel during extended attack operations.

d. The IC will coordinate with Range Control and/or training units when requesting military assistance for combating major fires. The primary mission of the unit commanders in the geographical area will shift from training objectives to fire control.

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e. The use of military personnel will only be authorized under the most extreme circumstances. When utilized, military personnel will be under the control of a qualified Range Control or fire department officer.

f. The IC will initiate action requesting mutual aid support from other fire agencies in accordance with established Cooperative Agreements when required.

g. Fires in the impact area with potential for escape and/or fires started adjacent to the SBER boundary that have potential to carry fire into high resource value areas on SBER justify the fullest commitment to aggressive containment and control of fires. The Army shall work with adjacent landowners to control fires before they encroach or escape the SBER boundary.

5. POST FIRE ACTIONS.

5.1. Records and Fire Reports.

a. It is important that all fire incidents are documented to ensure accurate fire history of all fires on SBER is maintained. Fire reports are used to track location, size, cause, frequency, and for fire trend analysis for future input and use in Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

b. Range Control will maintain a log of all fires on DA Form 1594, Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officer's Log. All fire incidents will also be assigned a fire number and officially recorded on the standard Wildland Fire Incident Report form for all Army training lands. A sample Wildland Fire Incident Report (WFIR) form is included in Enclosure 9 of this SOP.

c. The Range Operations Supervisor will review all fire reports for accuracy and proper completion of the Wildland Fire Incident Report. A copy of each report will be faxed to the wildland fire program manager at the earliest opportunity. DPW Environmental will forward copies of all Fire Incident Reports on fires that escape outside the East Range boundary to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

d. Fire records will be kept on an automated computer database and maintained by the wildland fire program manager necessary for accurate fire history and fire trend analysis. The wildland fire program manager and DPW Natural Resource Manager will coordinate submission of semi-annual fire incident reports to USFWS NLT 10 July and 10 January of each calendar year.

5.2. Surveys.

a. In addition to the reports and reviews that are completed immediately after a wildfire, a post-fire analysis survey of the burned area may be required depending on the fire's location and vegetation damaged. The post-fire analysis may be combined with any of the informal or formal investigations. A post-fire analysis will need to determine either all or part of the following:

(1) The effect the fire may have had on native or alien flora and fauna resources and cultural resources.

(2) The effectiveness of the pre-suppression measures including fuel modifications.

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- (3) The effectiveness of the suppression resources and measures used.
 - (4) The effectiveness of the ICS.
 - (5) The effectiveness of fire/fuel models used.
 - (6) A safety review of suppression actions.
 - (7) A UXO contamination survey or potential UXO clean up operation.
- b. A post-fire survey of the fire area will be conducted with the coordination of the DPW Environmental and ITAM office.
- c. The effects of fire on threatened and endangered species or effects from catastrophic events must be surveyed at the earliest opportunity.
- d. If during the survey, it becomes evident that a wildfire has affected BSA/SEA, or threatened any endangered species, the USFWS and the State of Hawaii, Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DOFAW) will be notified. If military training activities were determined to have caused the wildfire, the Army will reinstate Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- e. If a UXO survey or clearing operation is desired, coordination with the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit is necessary. Surveys or clearing operations must be planned, coordinated, and should be carried out immediately after a fire.

5.3. Investigations and Accident Reporting.

- a. After Action Reports (AAR) will be conducted for fires of four hectares (ten acres) or more and/or during which unusual events occurred, to include failure to follow instructions.
- b. The RDH will request a formal investigation for fires involving any of the following:
- (1) Training related caused fires escaping or starting outside East Range boundary.
 - (2) Damage or loss of valuable property exceeding \$1000.00.
 - (3) Damage of Biological Sensitive Area (BSA) or incidental take of plant or animal specie.
 - (4) All entrapments of fire shelter deployments.
 - (5) Major injury or fire fatality.

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ENCLOSURE 1 FIRE PREVENTION BRIEFING

The following verbiage will be included in a general safety, environmental and fire prevention briefing to be given to all personnel before training at SBER.

The purpose of this brief is to educate users of the range about the dangers of fire on the range. Fire prevention is the responsibility of every person working or training on the range. There are several reasons that fire prevention is so important. Fire poses a grave threat to endangered plants and animals at SBER. Fires also pose a danger of damage to archaeological sites. If a fire starts, all training in the vicinity of the fire must cease, and training downtime will result. For these reasons, every effort must be made to prevent range fires. In order to prevent fires, you must follow the following rules:

1. No lighted tobacco smoking materials will be discarded on the range. Smoking on the ranges is prohibited with the exception of on roads and other barren areas.
2. Open fires are not authorized.
3. Heat tabs and similar commercial products must be used inside metal containers.
4. The use of smoke grenades or simulators is authorized, but must be used in such a manner that will not cause fires to ignite. This means do not place smoke grenades or simulators in vegetated areas. Place them in the dirt or in metal cans provided by Range Control.

In the event a fire is started, cease training immediately. All fires, regardless of size, must be reported immediately to Schofield Barracks Range Control by radio or telephone. Every safe effort must be made to put the fire out, and to do so as quickly as possible. Every resource available on the Range must be committed to this effort. These resources include HUMMER Brush Engine fire trucks, and those of you that have been designated as part of the fire fighting team. Your unit leaders will advise you if you are on this team. In the event this fire fighting team is required, a trained safety technician will direct your work to put the fire out. The fire fighting team must be knowledgeable of safety and the proper use of backpacks and hand tools for fire fighting. When needed, this fire equipment will be issued at a designated site (Designate a site that everyone is familiar with). (demonstrate the use of water backpack and fire swatter) Water for fire fighting is available from fire hydrants at the western end of SBER or from fire fighting personnel.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

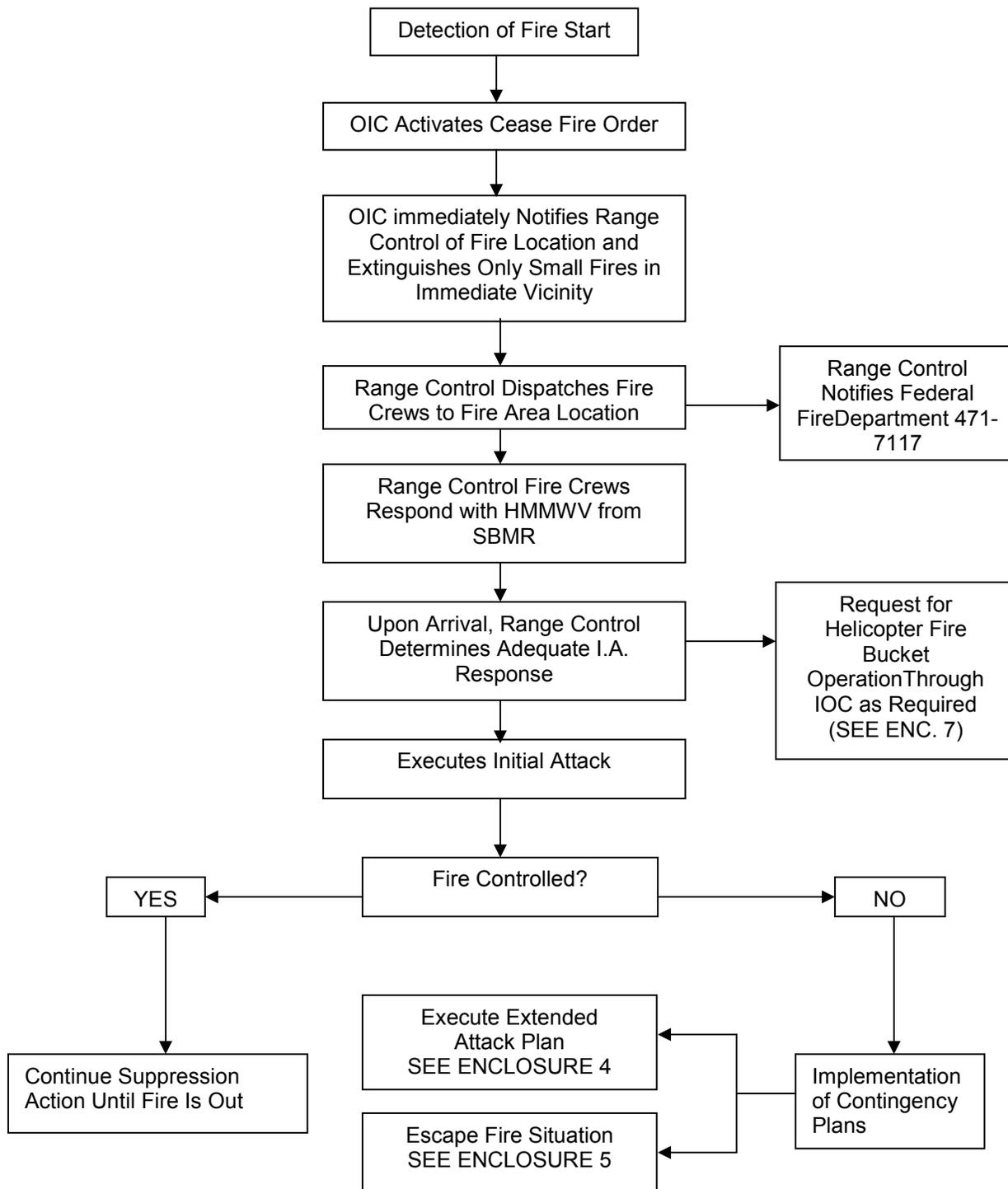
ENCLOSURE 2 NOTIFICATION LIST

<u>AGENCY NAME</u>	<u>PHONE NO.</u>
FEDERAL FIRE DEPARTMENT (Emergency)	471-7117
Communications Center & Dispatch	474-2222
Honolulu Fire Department (Emergency)	911
25th ID(L) & USARHAW	
Installation Operations Center (IOC)	655-8763/8764
	655-2962 (Fax)
<u>G3/DPTM, Range Division Hawaii</u>	
Range Officer	655-1404
Range Operations Manager, SB	655-5243/9509
Schofield Range Control (24-hrs)	655-2292
ITAM Coordinator	655-0582/8463
<u>Installation Fire & Safety Office</u>	
Director	655-3350
Fire Chief	655-1331
Wildland Fire Program Manager	656-0615
	286-5818 (Cell)
<u>DPW, Environmental Office</u>	
Chief, Environmental	656-2878, x-1062
Natural Resource Manager	656-2878, x-1050
Cultural Resource Manager	656-2878, x-1052
Oahu Biologist	656-7641/7741
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	
Field Supervisor	541-3441
Fax	541-3470
STATE OF HAWAII, DEPARTMENT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES	
<u>Division of Forestry & Wildlife</u>	
Oahu Branch Manager	973-9787/571-9999
State Fire Protection Forester	587-4173/571-0000

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 3

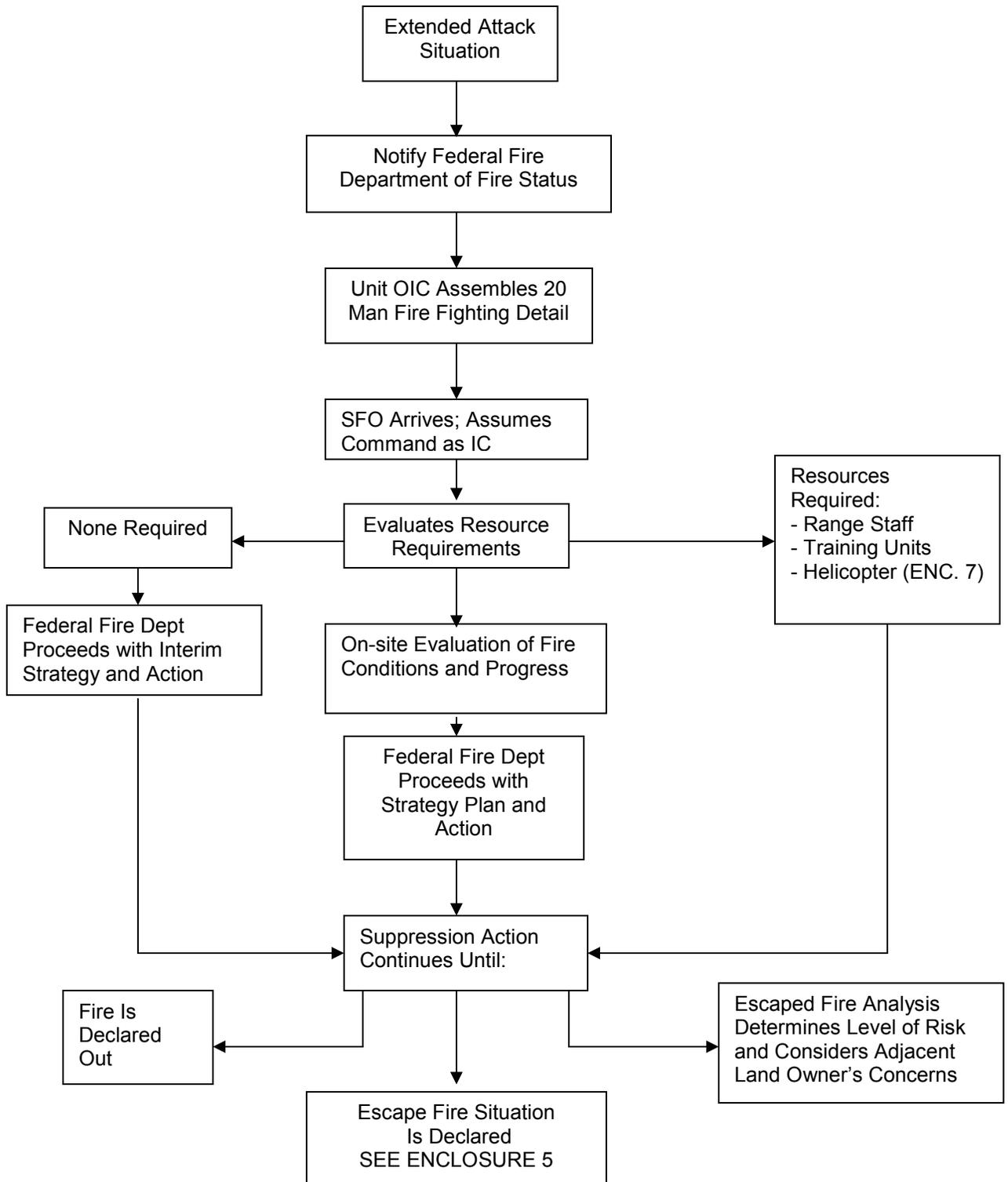
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE (SBER) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART INITIAL ATTACK PLAN



SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 4

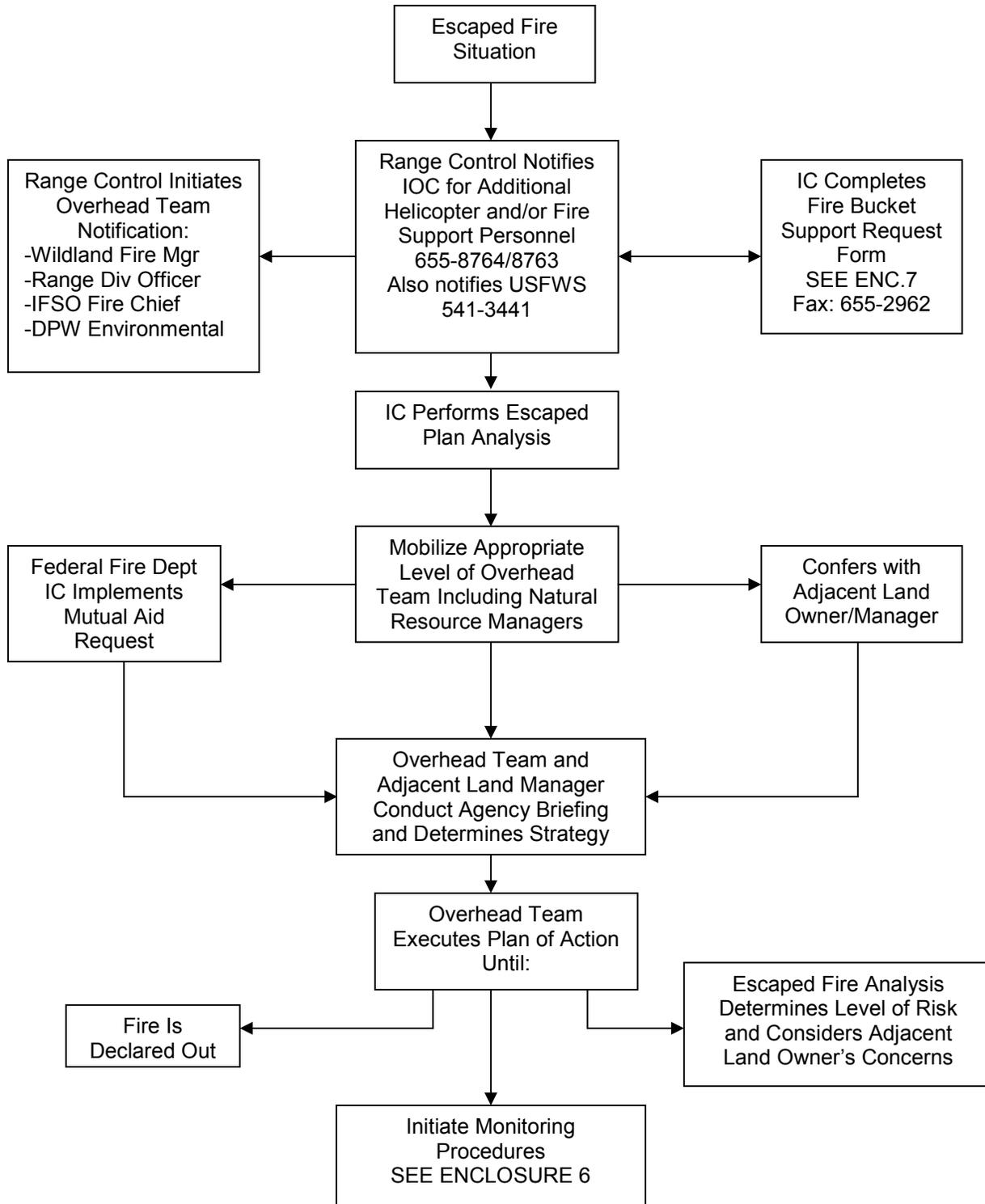
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE (SBER) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART A, EXTENDED ATTACK PLAN



SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 5

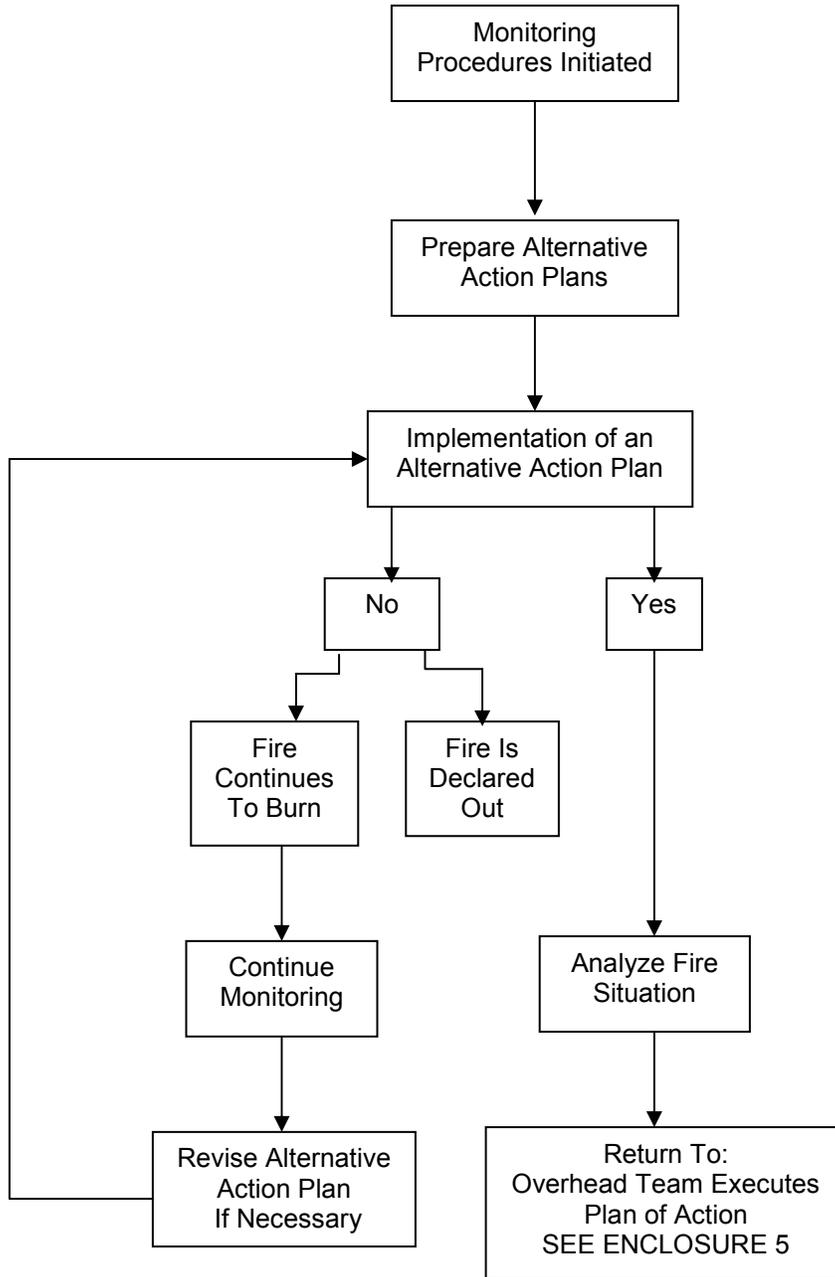
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE (SBER) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART B ESCAPE FIRE SITUATION



SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 6

**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE (SBER)
OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART C
MONITORING PROCEDURES
(FIRES OUT OF CONTROL BEYOND SBER BOUNDARY)**



SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 7

25th ID(L) & USARHAW Reg 350-1

Request for Rotary Wing Aircraft Support

Date of Request:

REQUEST FOR ROTARY-WINGED AVIATION SUPPORT	
Proponent of this Form is G3, 25 ID(L) May 97	
2. Requesting Unit:	3. POC and Ph# or Freq and Call Sign:
5. Date(s) Required:	4. Submitted or Coord at AMAC/G3 Conf? <input type="checkbox"/>
5a. Unit's Cycle:	6. Number and Type of Aircraft Requested:
	1x UH 60
8. Pick-Up Point(s)/PZ(s):	9. Destination(s)/LZ(s):
10. Contact at PZ:	11. Contact at LZ:
12. Pick-Up Time:	13. Release Time:
14. Passengers:	
15. Cargo: (type, number, weight)	
16. Special Instructions or Mission Equipment: (e.g. Headphones, Cargo Hook, C2 A/C etc.)	
17. Mission Description: (who, what, when, where, why)	
18. Initial Planning Coordination: (when and where)	
AVIATION USE ONLY	
19. Mission Received From: (name, unit, date, time)	20. Mission Number
21. Mission Passed To: (name, unit, date, time)	
22. Mission Passed To: (name, unit, date, time)	
23. Mission Passed To: (name, unit, date, time)	
24. Number of Aircraft Assigned to Mission: AH-1 ____ CH-47 ____ EH-60 ____ OH-58 ____ UH-1 ____ UH-60 ____ OTHER ____	
25. Estimated Number of Hours for Mission: AH-1 ____ CH-47 ____ EH-60 ____ OH-58 ____ UH-1 ____ UH-60 ____ OTHER ____	
26. Remarks:	

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 8

FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM (FDRS) FOR SBER

<u>FIRE DANGER RATING</u>	<u>BURN INDEX</u>	<u>FLAME LENGTH (FT)</u>	<u>CAUTION TO BE EXERCISED</u>	<u>RESTRICTIONS</u>	<u>HAZARD</u>
GREEN	0-30.9	0-11	Use Normal Caution	No Restrictions	LOW
RED	31+	11+	Use Extreme Caution	No pyrotechnics, blank fire, smoking, or warming/cooking fires allowed.	HIGH

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE WILDFIRE SOP

ENCLOSURE 9 WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT 25TH ID(L) & USARHAW				1. INSTALLATION		2. INCIDENT NUMBER (YY-000)		
3. DATE (YYMMDD)			4. FIRE LOCATION (Grid Coordinates 6 digits only) EJ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			5. RANGE OCCUPIED BY UNIT		
6. TIME FIRE REPORTED		7. TIME FIRE OUT		8. TIME RANGE OPS RESPONDED		9. TIME FIRST SFO AT SCENE		
10. AGENCY NOTIFICATION (<i>If applicable</i>)		PHONE	TIME CALLED	AT SCENE	REMARKS			
<input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		471-7117						
<input type="checkbox"/> G3/RDH WILDLAND PROGRAM MGR		286-5818						
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTALLATION OPS CENTER (IOC)		655-8763						
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGE OFFICER		655-1404						
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR		655-9509						
<input type="checkbox"/> DPW NATURAL RESOURCE MGR		656-2878						
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE		541-3441						
<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)								
<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)								
11. FIRE DANGER RATING		BURN INDEX (BI)		15. FIRE ESCAPE ANALYSIS		CHECK ONE		
<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN						YES NO		
<input type="checkbox"/> YELLOW		13. EST. ACRES BURNED?		15a. FIRE STARTED OUTSIDE FIREBREAK ROAD?				
<input type="checkbox"/> RED		14. > 10 ACRES? (AAR)		15b. FIRE ESCAPED FIREBREAK ROAD?				
16. HELICOPTER SUPPORT			16b. Aircraft Call Sign		Tail No.	16c. Arrived On Scene	Departed	
<input type="checkbox"/> UH-60 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-53 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-46 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-47 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER								
16a. BUCKET SIZE (<i>BAMBI</i>)								
<input type="checkbox"/> 240-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> 660-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> 2000-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> Other								
17. FIRE CAUSE (<i>Narrative</i>)				18. AMMUNITION TYPE		19. WEAPON SYSTEM		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Tracer		<input type="checkbox"/> AT-4		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Mortar		<input type="checkbox"/> TOW		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Artillery		<input type="checkbox"/> SAW / M-16		
				<input type="checkbox"/> HE / WP		<input type="checkbox"/> SMAW		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Pyrotechnics		<input type="checkbox"/> LAW		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Grenade		<input type="checkbox"/> Rocket / Missile		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Demo / Mines		<input type="checkbox"/> M240/M60		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
20. TRAINING UNIT		21. UNIT OIC		22. TELEPHONE		23. AAR REQUIRED?		
24. REMARKS (<i>Narrative</i>)								
25. FIRE REPORT COMPLETED BY:			DATE		26. FIRE REPORT REVIEWED BY:		DATE	

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT FORM GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PURPOSE AND USE: Used in the administration of the Wildland Fire Management Program. The purpose of this form is to document all wildfire incident(s) on Army training lands under the jurisdiction of the 25th ID(L) and USARHAW within the state of Hawaii. This form will also be used to document when Army assets respond to any wildland fire incident outside of its jurisdiction in support of mutual aid requests. Documentation of all wildfires is necessary to ensure accurate fire history and trend analysis to assist fire managers in future fire management planning. The form becomes part of the permanent record file for each Fire Management Area (FMA). Fire records may be kept on an automated computer database as part of long term land management records. n

DISPOSITION OF FILES: The maintenance and disposition of all wildland fire incident reports shall be in accordance with Army record management policy. Disposition: a) OCE: Destroy after 25 years in CFA. b) Other Offices: Destroy after 5 years.

PROPONENCY: The proponent of this form is the Installation Fire & Safety Office (IFSO). Action Officer is the Wildland Fire Program Manager.

COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Item 1 -** Enter appropriate name of military installation where the fire occurred.
- Item 2 -** Fill in incident number. Enter 2 digit calendar year followed by 3 digits in numbered in sequence for the number of fires occurred during that calendar year.
- Item 3 -** Enter date of incident. Year, month, day (YYMMDD).
- Item 4 -** Fire location. Enter 6-digit grid coordinates that indicate where the fire started. Provide 6-digits only in blocks provided. (*Right, then Up*)
- Item 5 -** Enter range, firing point, or maneuver area the training unit causing the fire occupied at the time the fire started.
- Item 6 -** Enter the time of day the fire was first reported to Range control.
- Item 7 -** Enter the time of day the fire was reported extinguished.
- Item 8 -** Enter the time of day the first Range control fire crew/unit responded to the fire location.
- Item 9 -** Enter the time of day the first Range control fire crew/unit arrived at the fire scene.
- Item 10 -** Notification. Enter the time of day that Range Control first notified each agency or individual listed and enter the time each agency or individual arrived at the fire scene.
 - Federal Fire Dept: Must be notified of all fires.
 - Wildland Fire Mgr: Must be notified of all fires.
 - Installation Ops Ctr: Notified if helicopter support or additional fire assets are required.
 - Range Officer: Notified of all major fires only.
 - Range Ops Supv: Must be notified of all fires.
 - Natural Res Mgr: Notified if fires are potential threat to T&E plant or animal species.
 - USFWS: Must be notified of all fires that escape firebreak road or installation boundary.
 - Remarks: Enter appropriate comments if any.

- Item 11 -** Enter daily Fire Danger Rating.
- Item 12 -** Enter current Burn Index (BI) at the time of the fire start.
- Item 13 -** Enter total estimated number of acres destroyed by fire.
- Item 14 -** Enter YES if fire area is greater than 10 acres. The training unit OIC must submit an After-Action-Report (AAR) if fire area exceeds 10 acres. OIC must complete the AAR before clearing the range.
- Item 15 -** Fire Escape Analysis.
 - 15a. Check Yes or No if fires started outside firebreak road.
 - 15b. Check Yes or No if fires escaped the firebreak road.
- Item 16 -** Helicopter Support. Enter type of aircraft used on fire.
 - 16a. Enter fire bucket size used on fire.
 - 16b. Enter aircraft call sign tail number. (i.e., Hillclimber 150)
 - 16c. Enter time of day aircraft arrived on scene and time aircraft departed.
- Item 17 -** Fill in narrative form any information as to the cause of the fire, ignition sources, or item known to have started the fire. DO NOT speculate. Validate with training unit OIC. Conduct fire investigation as required.
- Item 18 -** Indicate ammunition type used that caused the fire.
- Item 19 -** Indicate weapon system used that caused the fire.
- Item 20 -** Enter name of training unit that caused the fire.
- Item 21 -** Enter name of the OIC responsible for the training unit.
- Item 22 -** Enter the telephone number of the OIC of the training unit where he may be contacted in the event additional information is required.
- Item 23 -** Indicate if an AAR is required. If yes, AAR must be completed by the unit OIC and submitted to Range control prior to release or range clearance.
- Item 24 -** Remarks. Enter appropriate comments pertaining to subject wildfire incident, if any.
- Item 25 -** Enter date and name of individual filling out the fire report.
- Item 26 -** Enter date and name of the range supervisor reviewing the fire report. Range supervisor will review all fire incident reports for adequacy prior to submission to the wildland fire program manager.

FAX INSTRUCTIONS

A COPY OF ALL FIRE REPORTS WILL BE FAXED TO THE WILDLAND FIRE PROGRAM MANAGER WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIRE INCIDENT IS REPORTED. ALL ORIGINAL WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORTS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE CURRENT FILE AREA OF EACH RESPECTIVE RANGE CONTROL OFFICE. A MAP MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE FIRE REPORT THAT IDENTIFIES AREAS BURNED.