

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Forest Fire Management



Overview - 4 Sections

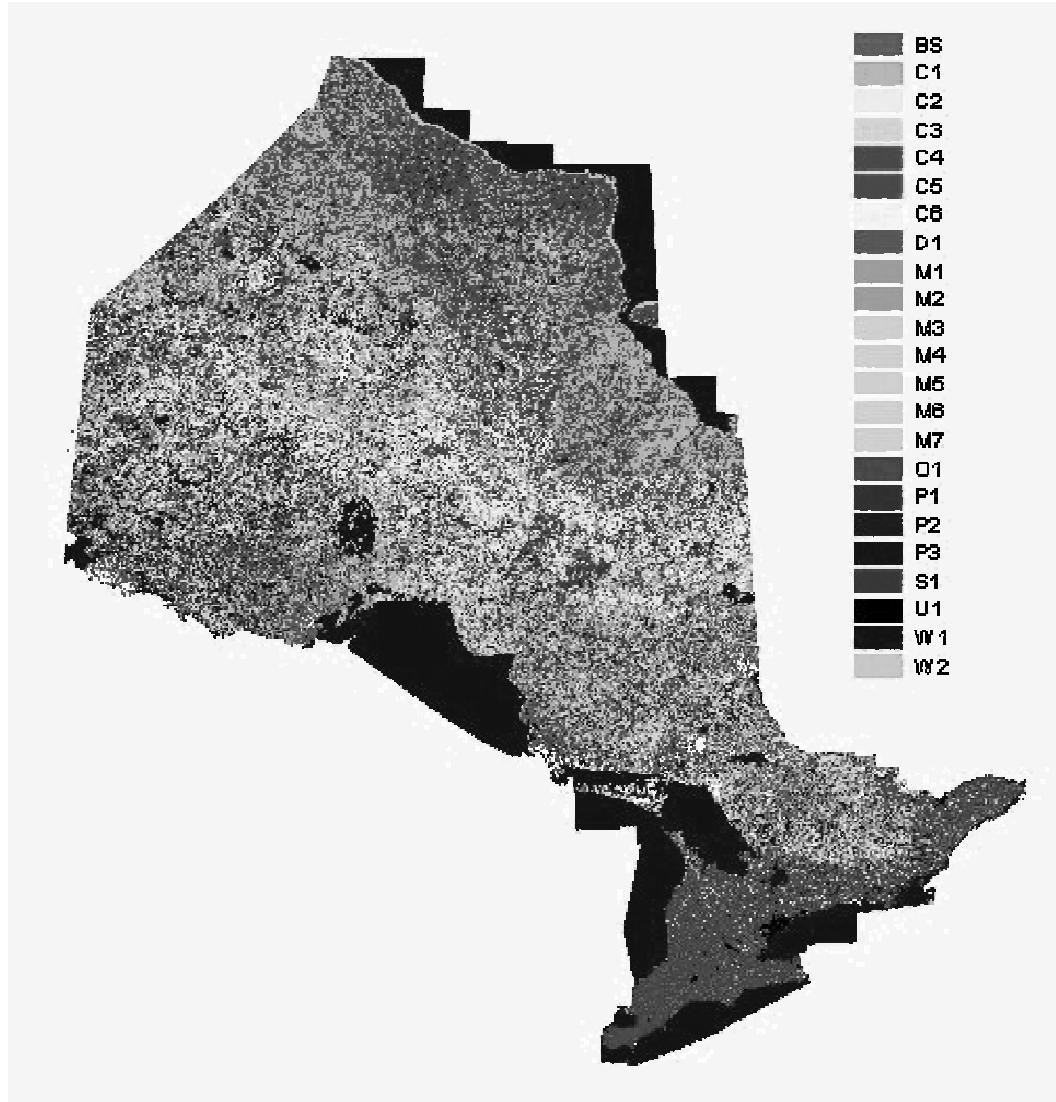
- Fire Management in Ontario
- Information Systems
- Models and Decision Making
- Business Management



Fire Management In Ontario

- Ontario's fire environment
- Policy response
- Operation of fire protection
 - Resources
 - Organizational structure
 - Daily fire activities
 - Province, regions, fire management headquarters, attack bases
 - Other fire management activities
- 2003

Ontario's Fire Environment



Total Area:

- 1.1 million km²

Forest Area:

- 0.8 million km²

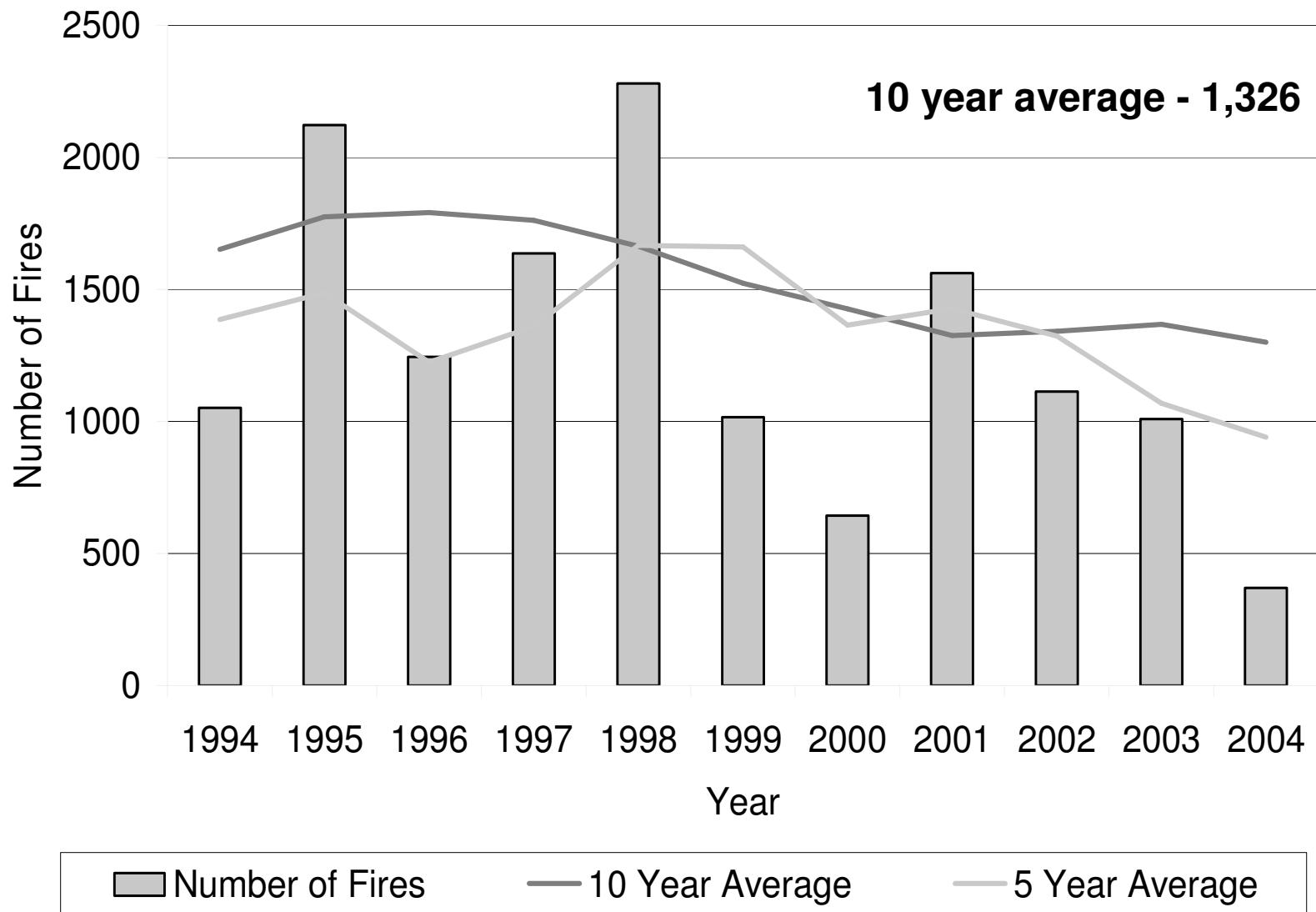
Forest Types:

- Boreal forest and mixedwood

Fire Activity:

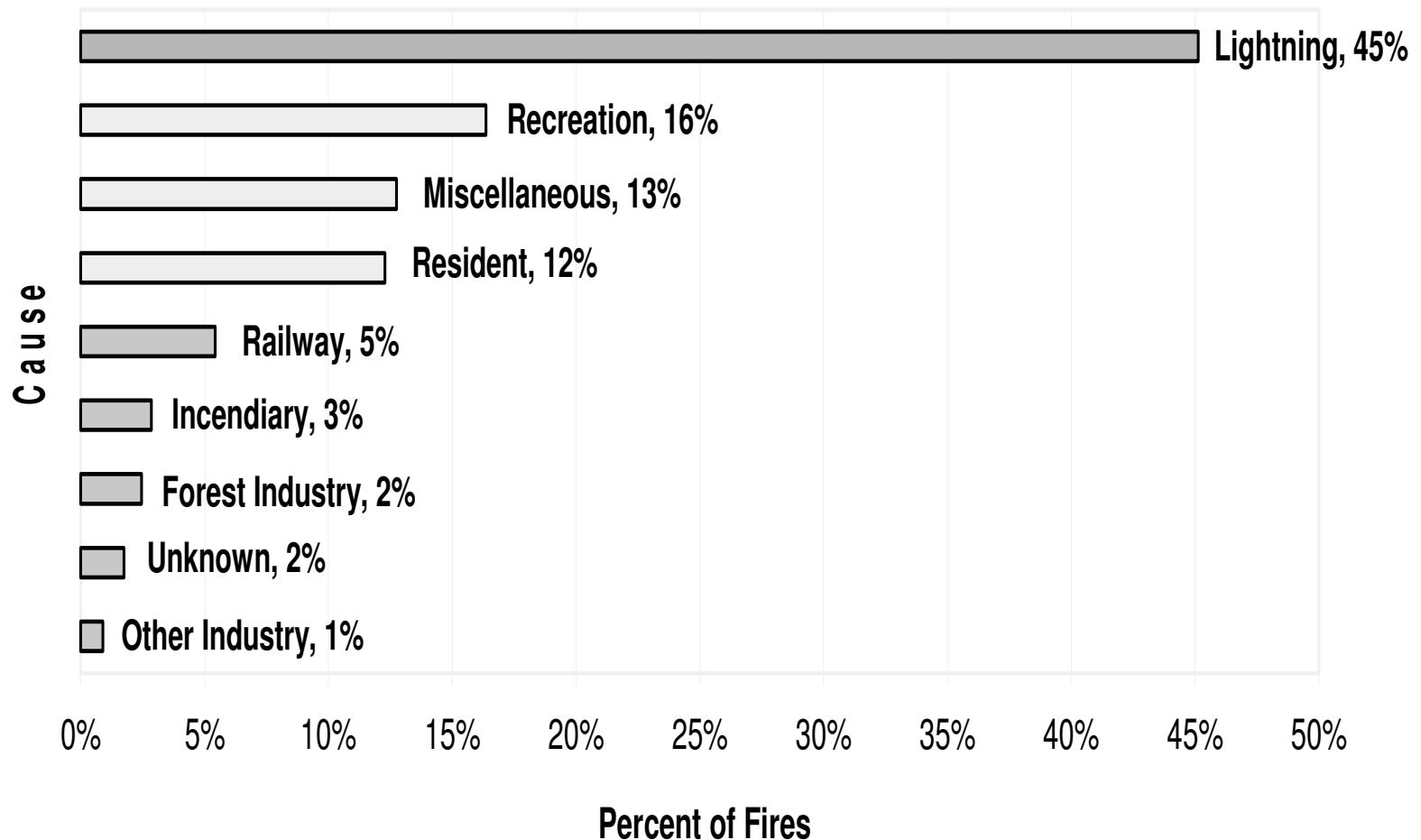
- Average 1,326 fires/yr

Annual Number of Fires

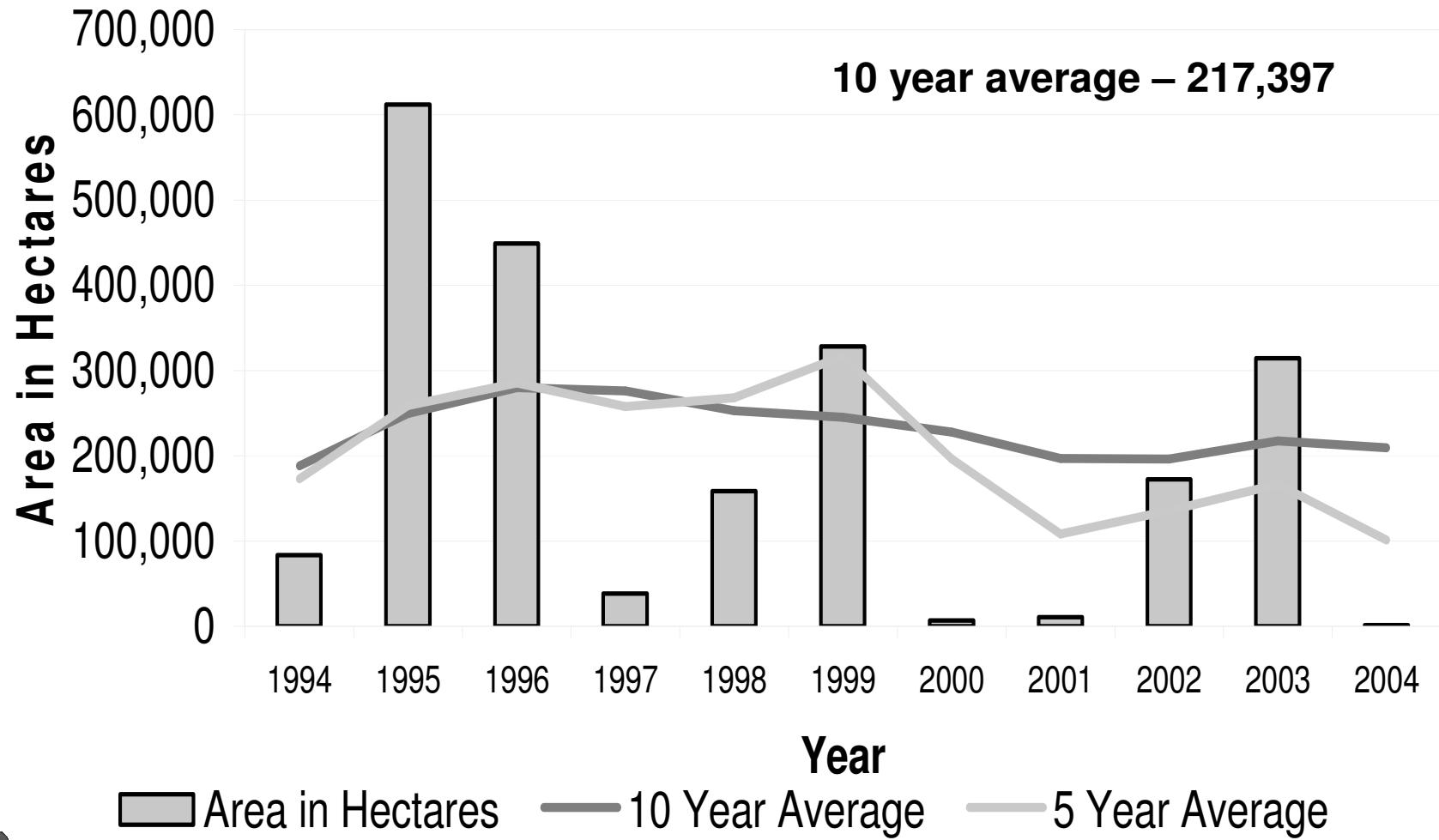


Fires by Cause

(Annual Average 1991 to 2000)



Annual Number of Hectares



Fire Protection Policy

- Public Safety and Well-Being
 - Communities
 - Private property
 - Infrastructure: communication, energy, transportation
 - Commercial / industrial property
 - Economic activity
- Wood Supply
 - Existing and future wood supply
 - Protection increases wood supply up to 35%



Fire Management Zones

Fire Management Zones

- Boreal
- Great Lakes/St.Lawrence
- Hudson Bay
- Northern Boreal
- Parks
- Southern Ontario
- Bak Lake Sub-Zone
- Fire Region Boundary
- Communities
- Far North Community Protection Area

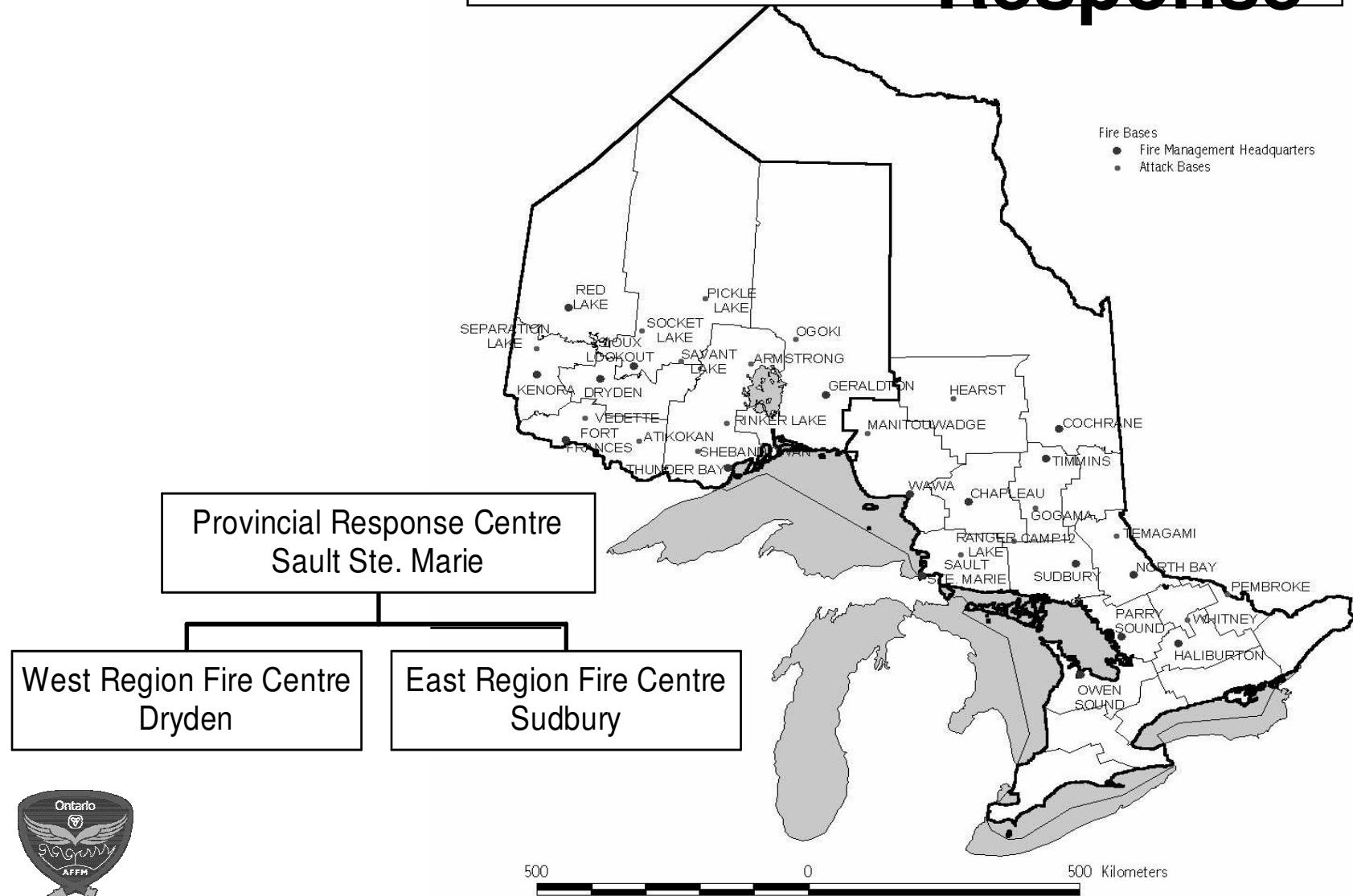


Fire Fighting Resources

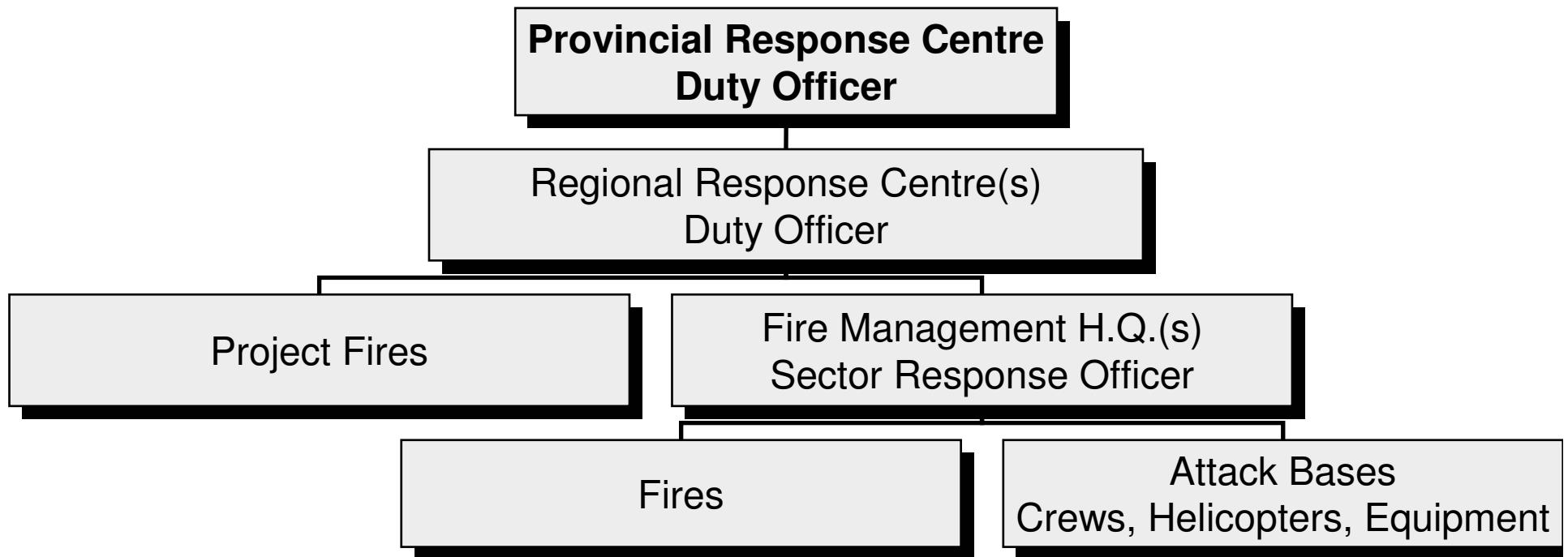
- \$27 Million in suppression equipment
- 207 Initial attack crews (MNR)
- 150 Sustained attack crews (contract)
- 9 CL-415 Airtankers
- 5 Medium Airtankers
- 13 Medium / intermediate helicopters
- 11 Detection aircraft
- 7 “Birddog” aircraft (guide airtankers)
- Peak activity:
 - 4,000 people and 200 aircraft
 - National and international sharing agreements in place



Organization for Fire Response



Command and Control



Regional Fire Centres



Fire Attack Bases



Daily Fire Activities

Level	Responsibilities
Province (1-10 d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weather forecasting• Fire occurrence & behaviour prediction• Getting sufficient resources in province• Lending resources out of province• Balancing resources between regions
Regions (1-5 d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire occurrence & behaviour prediction• Putting sufficient resources on alert within region• Detection• Dispatching aircraft to fires• Project fire management
Fire Management H.Q.s and Attack Bases (1-2 d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dispatching fire fighters to fires• Small fire management• Equipment retrieval

Fire Detection

- Daily planning
- Aerial - 11 aircraft with observers
- Public - Common reporting system
- Report directly to Fire Centres



Fire Dispatch

- Main dispatch centres are Regional Fire Centres
- Daily positioning of resources
- Set Alert Readiness
- Receive fire reports
- Rapid dispatch
- Multiple dispatch from attack bases depending on need of fire
- Set priorities if shortages



Fire Attack



Integrated attack:

- Fire Crews - Ground and Helitack
- Air Attack - CL-415 & Twin Otters
- Initial Attack fails —> Sustained Attack

- Organization grows with need
- Incident Commander responsible for:
 - Assessment
 - Attack strategy
 - Supervision
 - Reporting results



Air Attack

- Airtankers improve initial attack success and support sustained attack
- “Birddog” aircraft assess, control, and lead air attack



Fire Logistics

- Personnel
- Transportation
- Basecamps
- Health services

Forest Fire Equipment

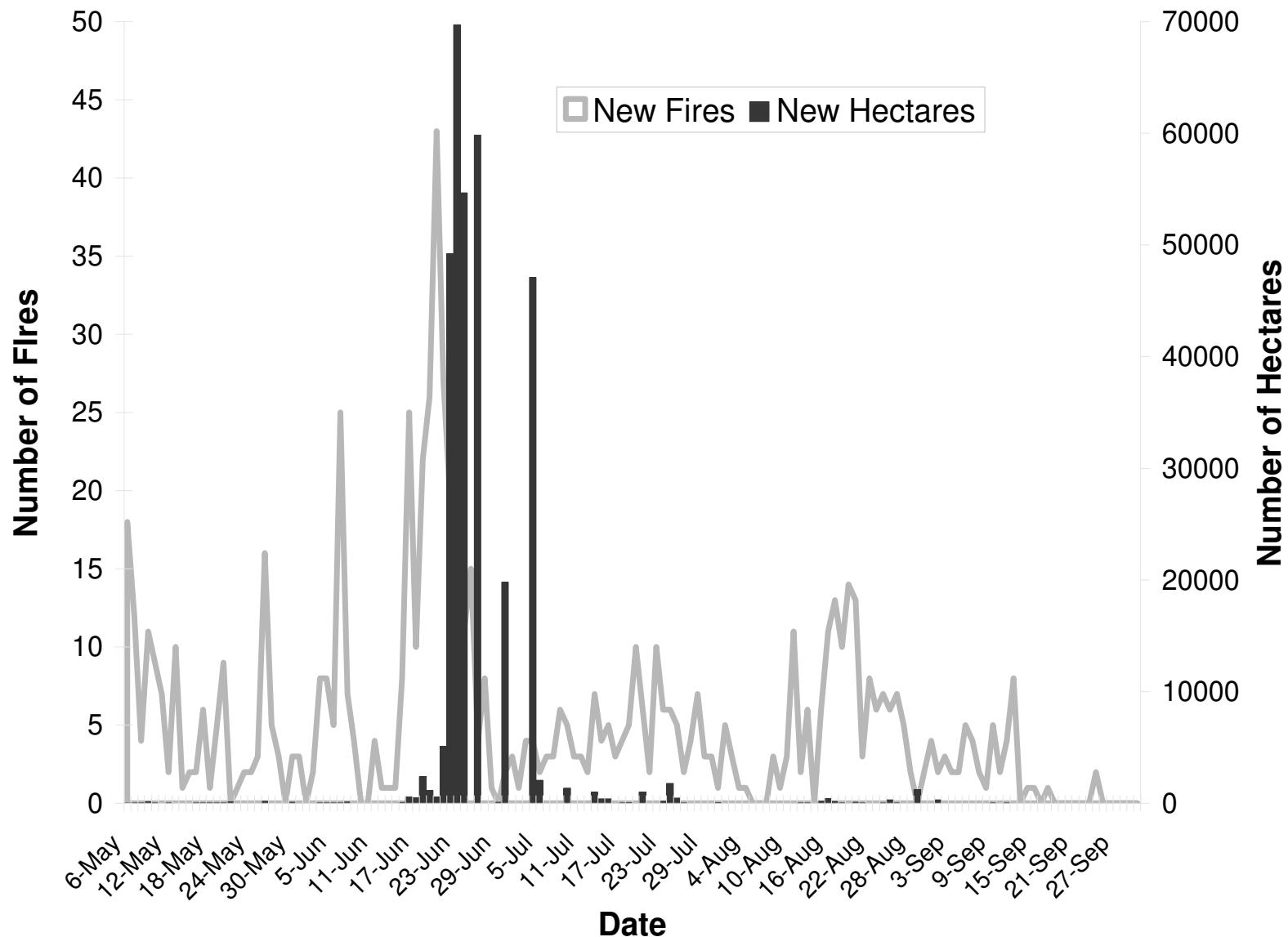
- Equipment standards (provincial / national) allow sharing
- Inventory and control system
- Mobilization, repair, recycle



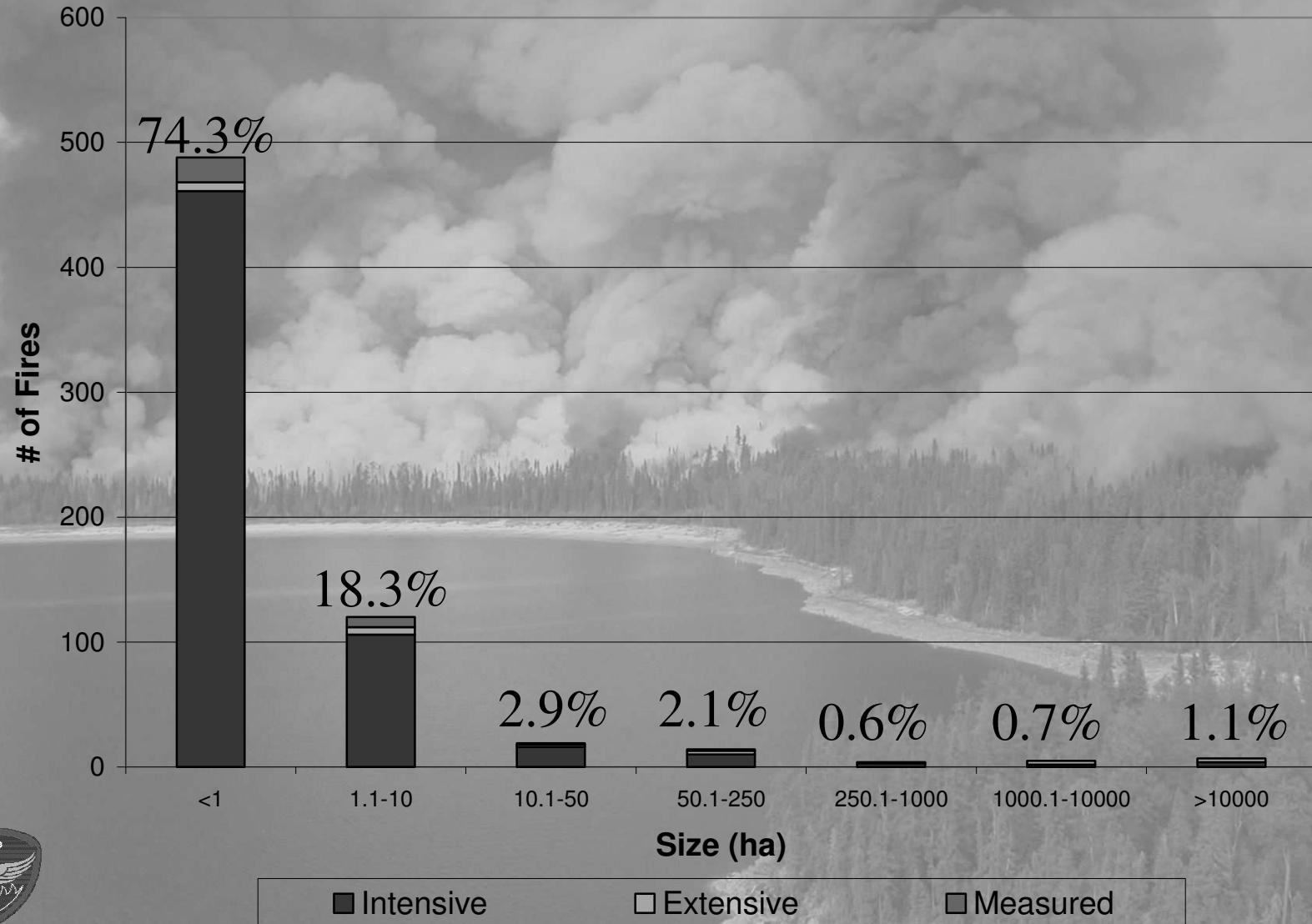
A black and white photograph capturing a scene of a town nestled at the foot of a hill. In the background, a massive, billowing plume of smoke rises from the forested hillside, indicating a large-scale wildfire. The town in the foreground consists of numerous houses and buildings, with a prominent tall water tower standing on the right side. The sky is filled with the thick smoke from the fire.

2003

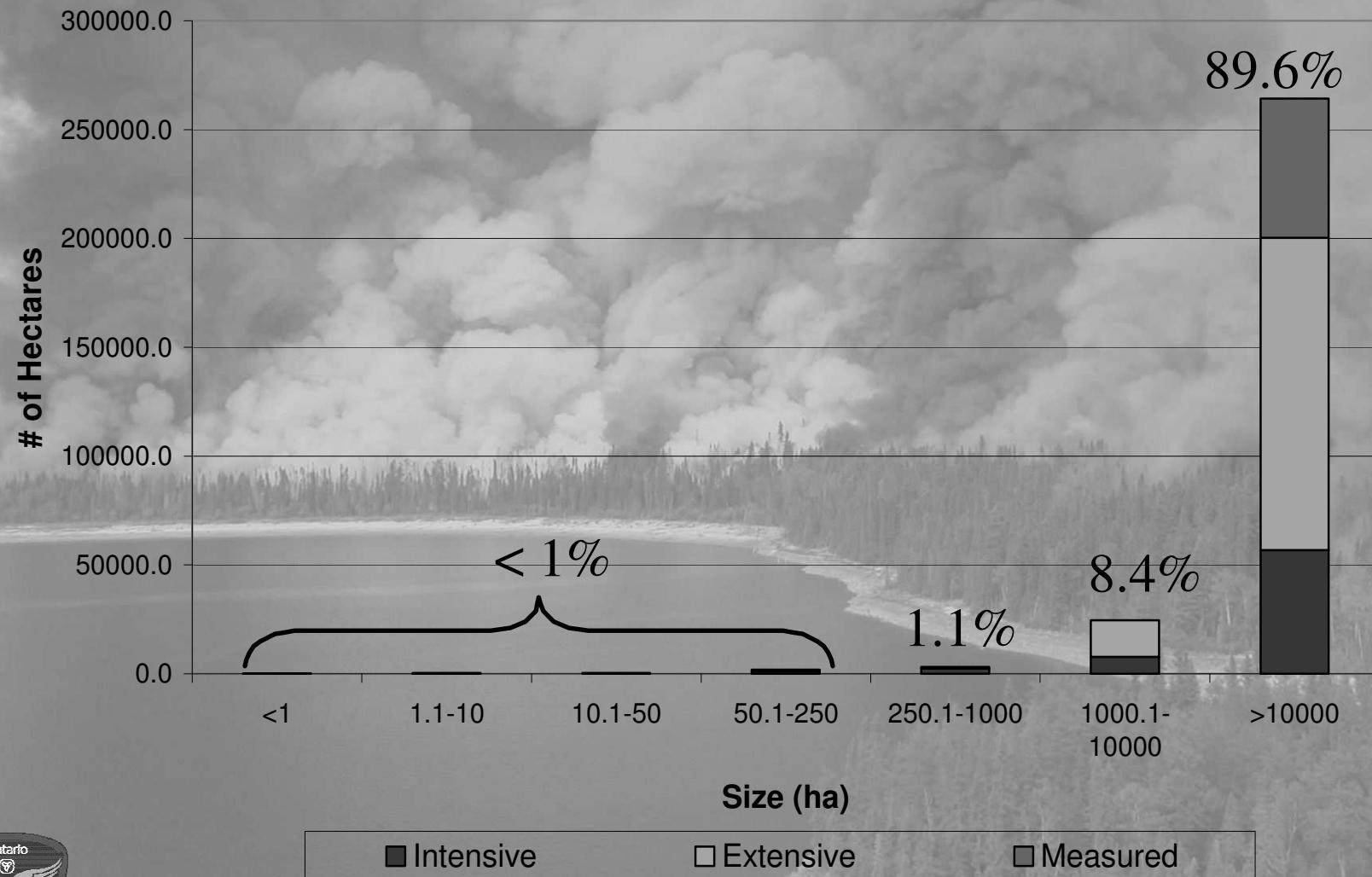
Fires 2003



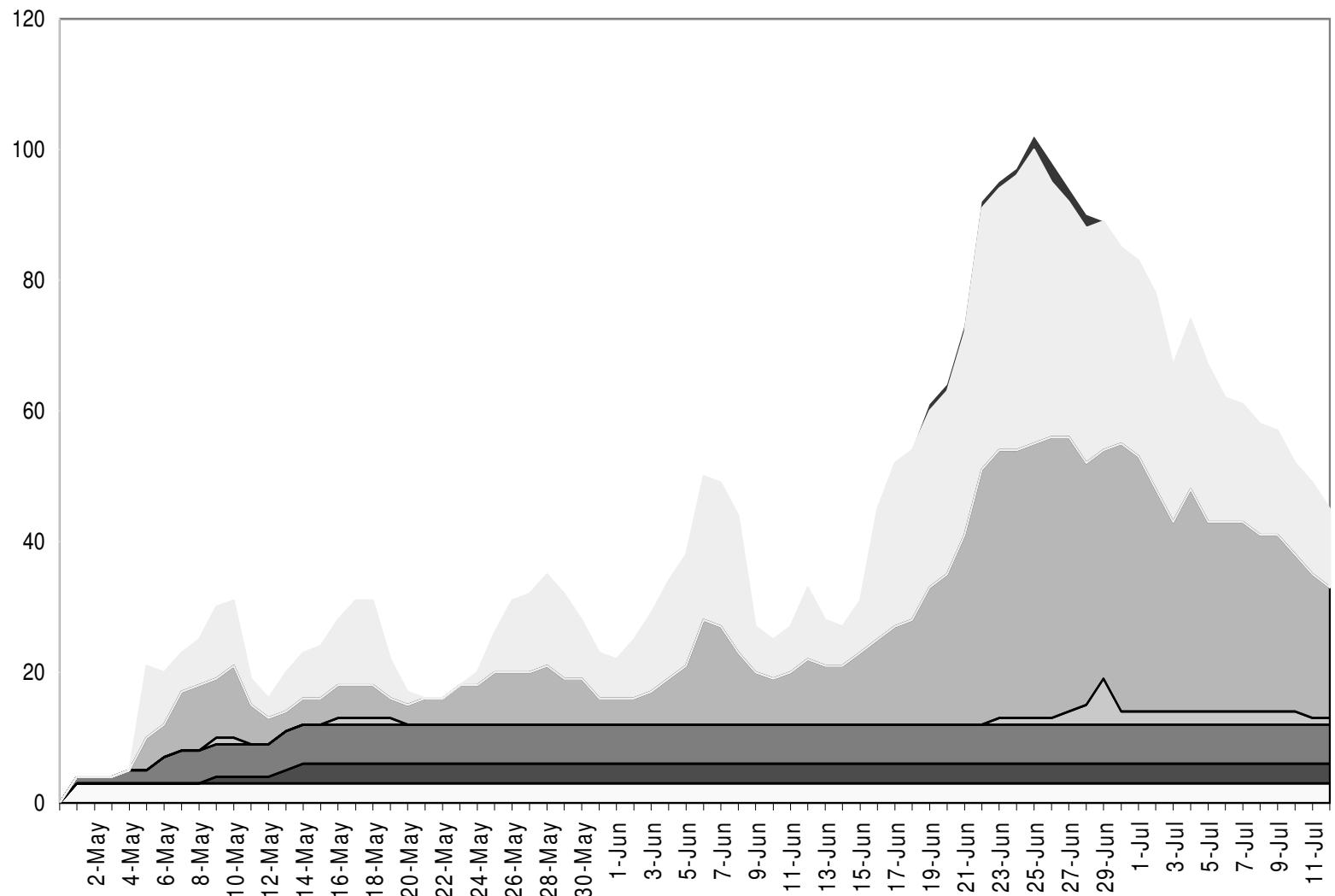
Number of Fires by Size Class



Hectares by Size Class



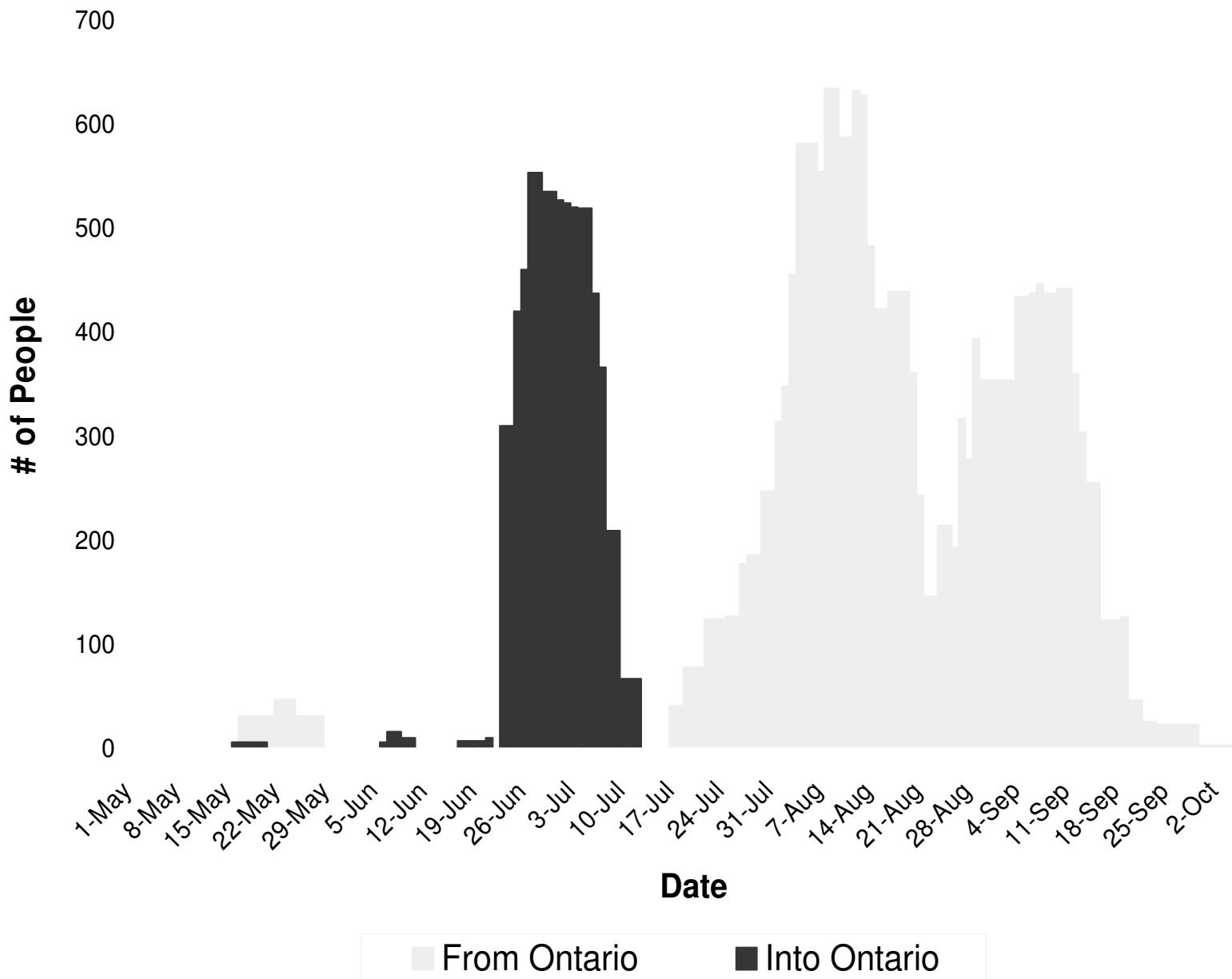
Helicopters Hired from May 1 - July 12 2003



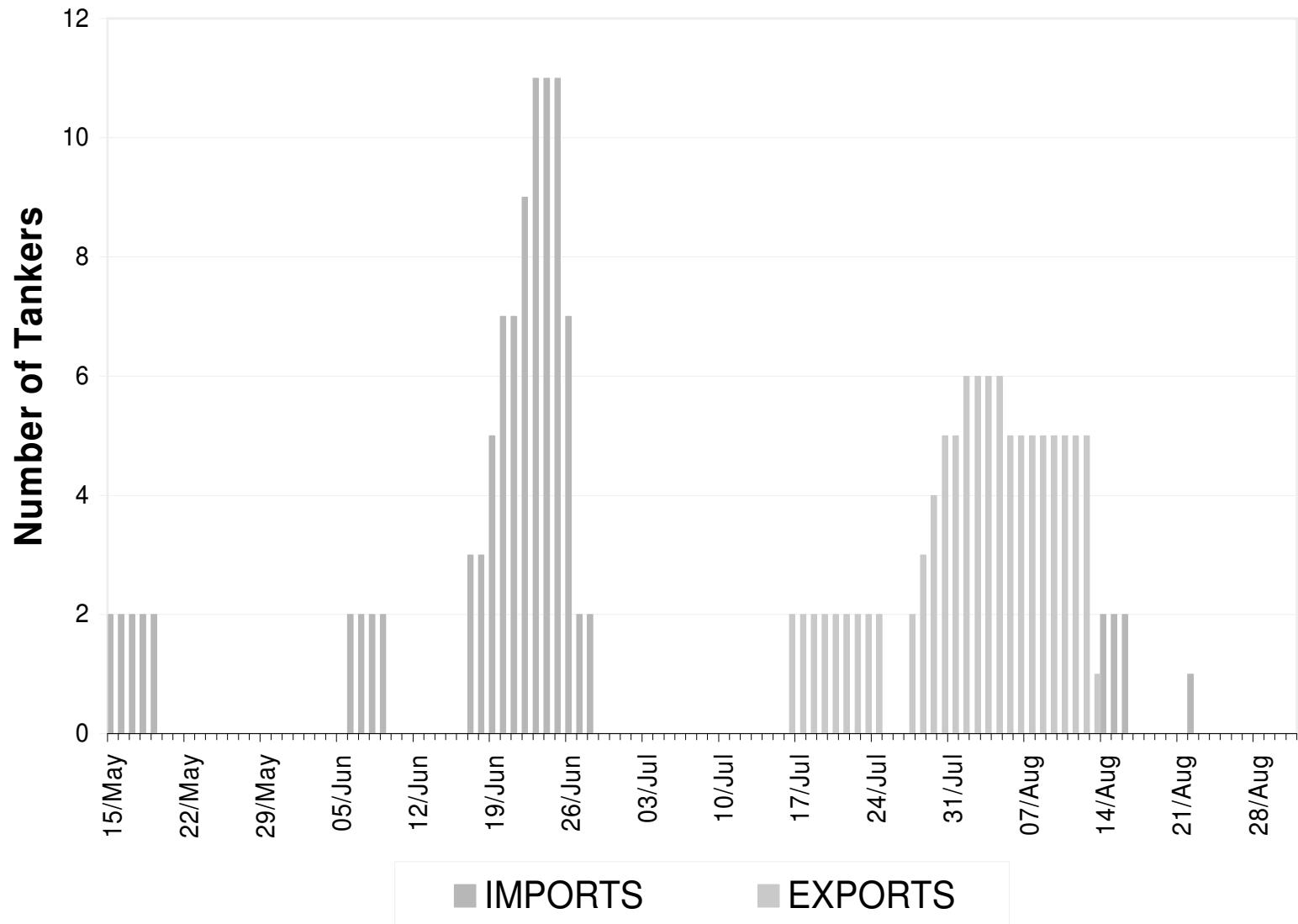
□ MNR Helicopters	■ Long Term Contracts - Intermediate	■ Long Term Contracts - Medium
■ Short Term Contracts - Light	■ Short Term Contracts - Intermediate	■ Short Term Contracts - Medium
■ Short Term Contracts - Heavy		



Personnel Resource Sharing 2003



2003 Tanker Movements



Information Systems

Information Systems

- Four Core Fire Management Information Systems
 - **DFOSS** – Daily Fire Operations Support System
 - **IMIS** – Inventory Management Information System
 - **A/CIMS** – Aircraft Information Management System
 - **PIMS** – Personnel Information Management System

DFOSS – Daily Fire Operations Support System

- Record and store weather (observed and forecast), incident and fire information as it is reported
- Calculate Fire Weather Indices, fire occurrence predictions and fire behaviour predictions to support daily planning and decision making
- Produce reports listing and summarizing the above information
- Produce maps illustrating and overlaying the above information

Tabular Data

DFOSS - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

ONTARIO

Ministry of Natural Resources

Location: Home > Reports > VWeather > VWeather Forecast

2004/09/20 10:00:54 EST

Weather

Observation Forecast Accumulated Rain FWI Summary Missing WSTN

Fire Area
 Response Area HWJ
 Weather Station

From Date: 2004/09/20 AM
To Date: PM

Official Personal

http://dfossreport.lrc.gov.on.ca/dfossppt/crystalJspEngine.jsp?report=/webapps/mnr/dfoss/web/re - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Save a Copy Print Email Search Select Text Select All Find Replace Undo Redo Copy Cut Paste Insert Page View

113%

Weather Station: HWJ

Forecast for 2004/09/20 saved on 2004/09/20 at 09:46 by prcclerk

Resp. Sector: E05

Station	Type	WS	RS	Date	Temp	RH	Dir	Speed	Rain	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI
HWJ	P	E08	E05	2004/09/20	18.0	55	225	15.0	5.8	65.3	5	51	1.1	9	1

Forecast for 2004/09/21 saved on 2004/09/20 at 09:47 by prcclerk

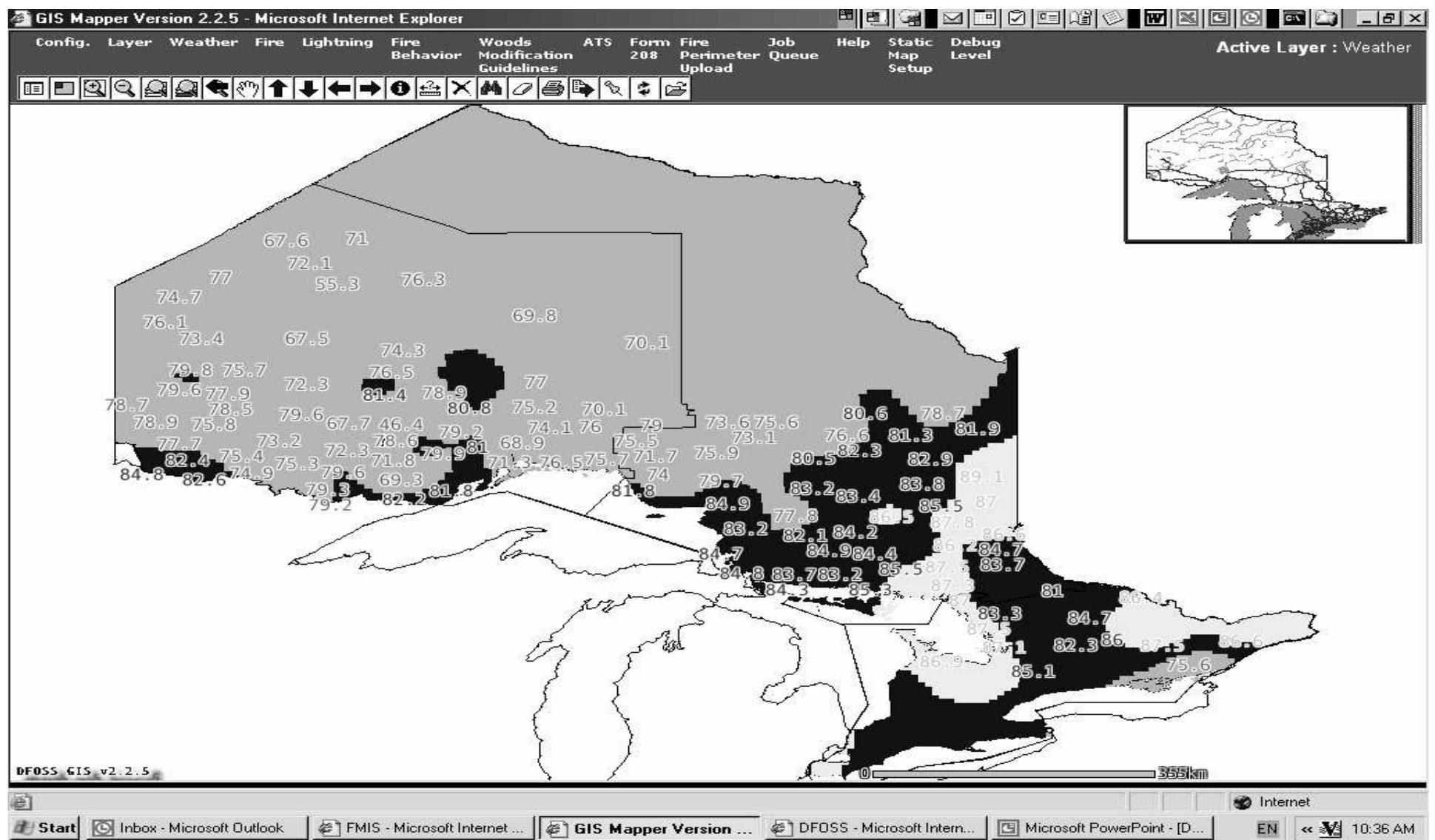
Resp. Sector: E05

Station	Type	WS	RS	Date	Temp	RH	Dir	Speed	Rain	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI
HWJ	P	E08	E05	2004/09/21	23.0	70	225	15.0	0.0	79	7	57	2.2	10	2

8.5 x 11 in

Start Inbox - Microsoft... FMIS - Microsoft... GIS Mapper Ver... DFOSS - Micros... Newsletter Archi... http://dfossp... Microsoft Power... EN 10:01 AM

Spatial Data



IMIS – Inventory Management Information System

- Track fire suppression inventory items
 - Current location;
 - Movement;
 - Disposal.
 - Acquisition;



A/CIMS – Aircraft Information Management System

- Pre-Flight Planning
- Post-Flight
- Pilot Certification and Scheduling
- Maintenance
- Recoveries
- Management Information Reporting
- Real Time Aircraft Tracking

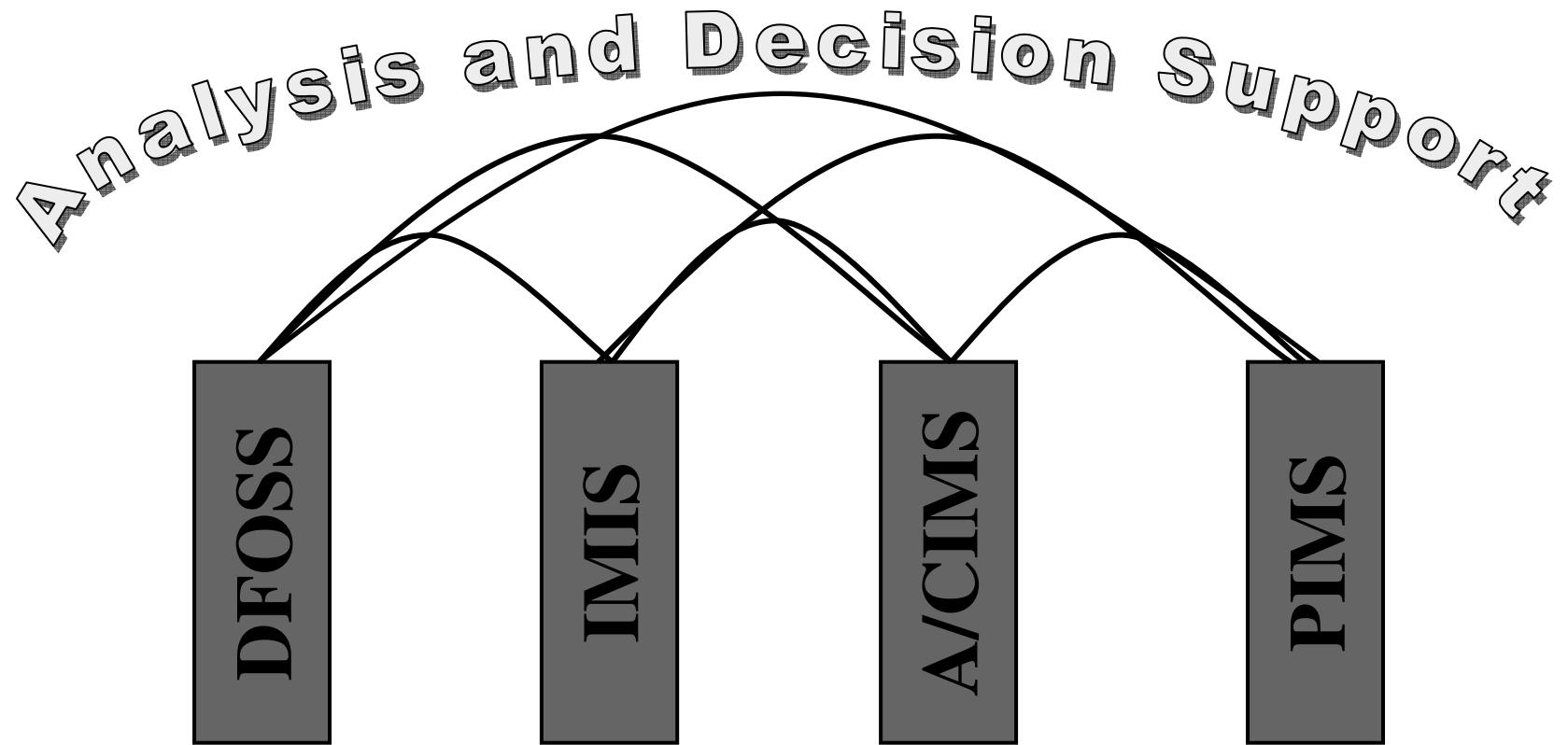


PIMS – Personnel Information Management System

- Staff personal information - an inventory of staff
 - fireline functions
 - training courses taken
 - fire qualifications and experience
- Tracks requests, mobilizations, status, assignments, locations, and demobilization of personnel
- Hours worked - calculate and summarize cost information
- Reports listing and summarizing



Building Beyond the Basics



Models and Decision Making

Models to support decision making

- Decision Making at all scales
 - On-Site - Fire Line
 - Local - Dispatching
 - Regional - Positioning
 - Provincial - Business Management

Fireline - Operations

- Fire Behaviour Models
 - Intensity
 - Spotting (distance/number)
- Fire Growth Models
 - Where / When
- Suppression Effectiveness

Dispatching

- Suppression Effectiveness
- Fire Behaviour Potential
- Occurrence prediction
- Other Factors
 - Values at Risk
 - Resource Availability

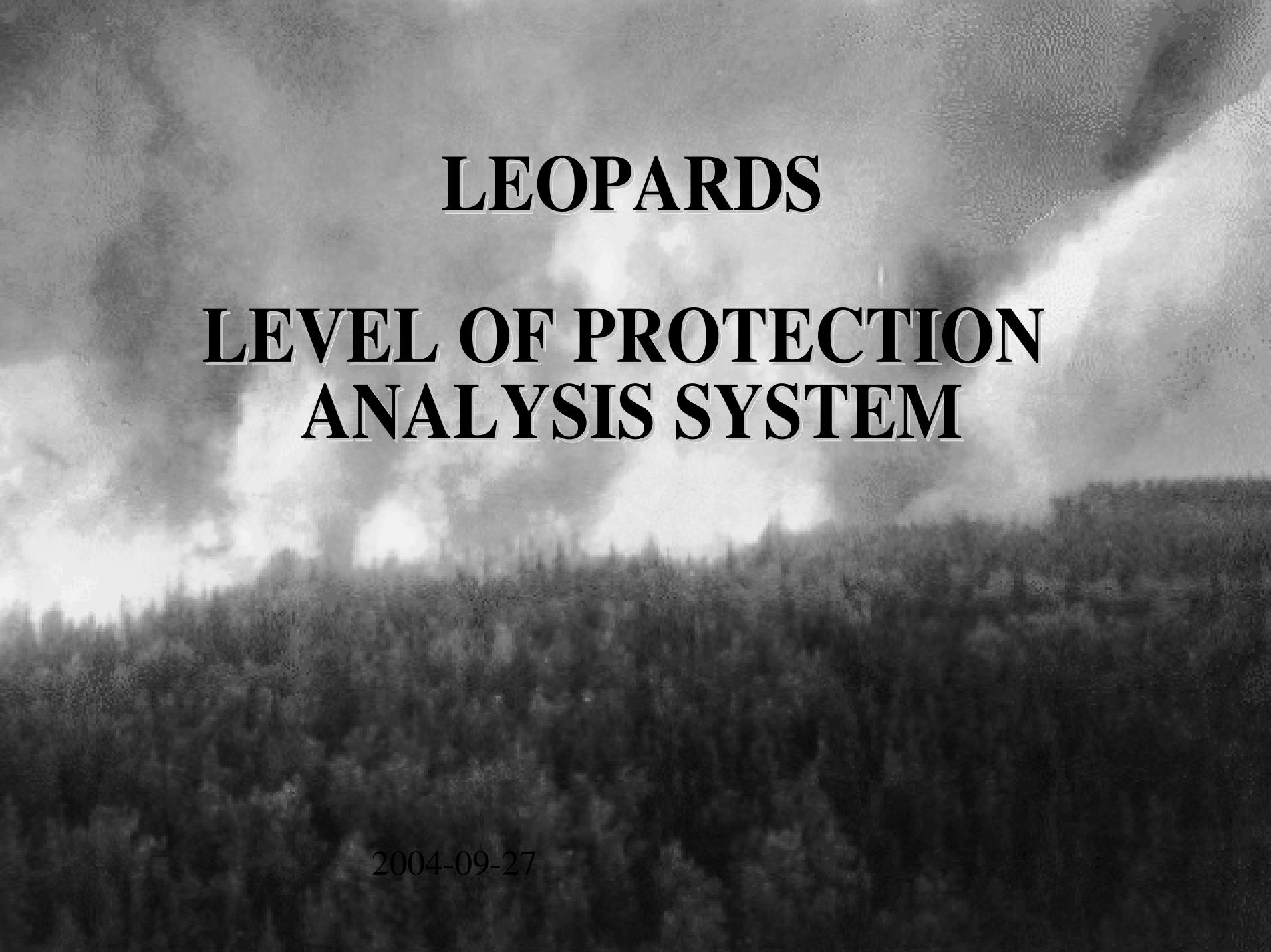
Regional Decisions

- Deployment
 - Fire Occurrence
 - Behaviour Potential
- Detection
- Resource Needs/Availability

Province

- Resource needs assessments
- Business management
 - How many resources?
 - What balance of resources do we need?
 - How do we measure our success/failure

Provincial Models



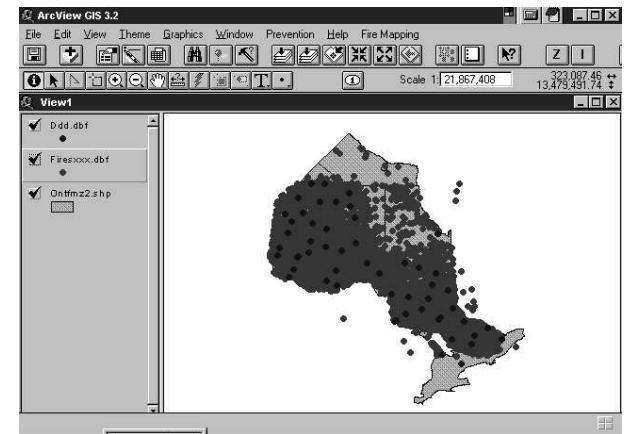
LEOPARDS

**LEVEL OF PROTECTION
ANALYSIS SYSTEM**

2004-09-27

WHAT IS LEOPARDS ?

- “Level of Protection Analysis System”
- Simulation model:
 - Initial attack on forest fires
 - All forest fires in Ontario
 - Every day for the fire season
 - Spatially and temporally explicit
 - Records initial attack success and costs
- Developed in Ontario
 - Currently used in Ontario, British Columbia, and Quebec

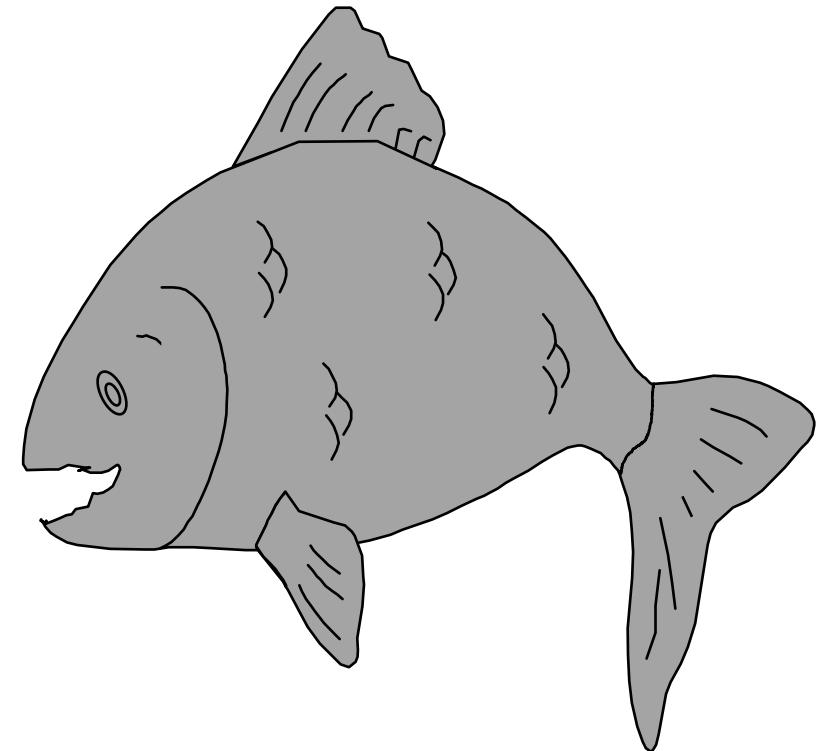
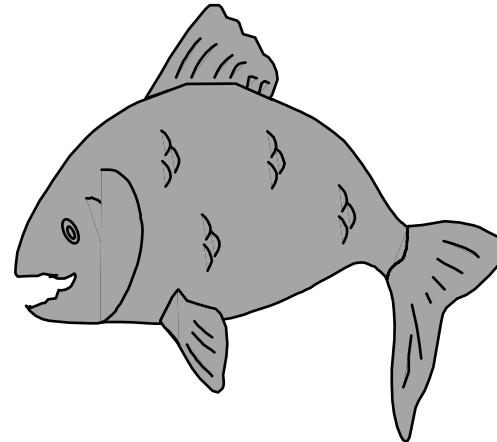
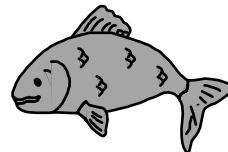


DEVELOPMENT OF LEOPARDS

Initial Attack
Model
1982

“Lanik”
1994

Leopards - 1998



Airtanker
Assessment
(Temporal)



Level of Protection
(Spatial and
Temporal)

Historical Data

- Fires
- Weather

Dispatch Rules

- Location Specific

Resources

- Quantity
- Capabilities
- Location



Fire Results

- Status
- Size

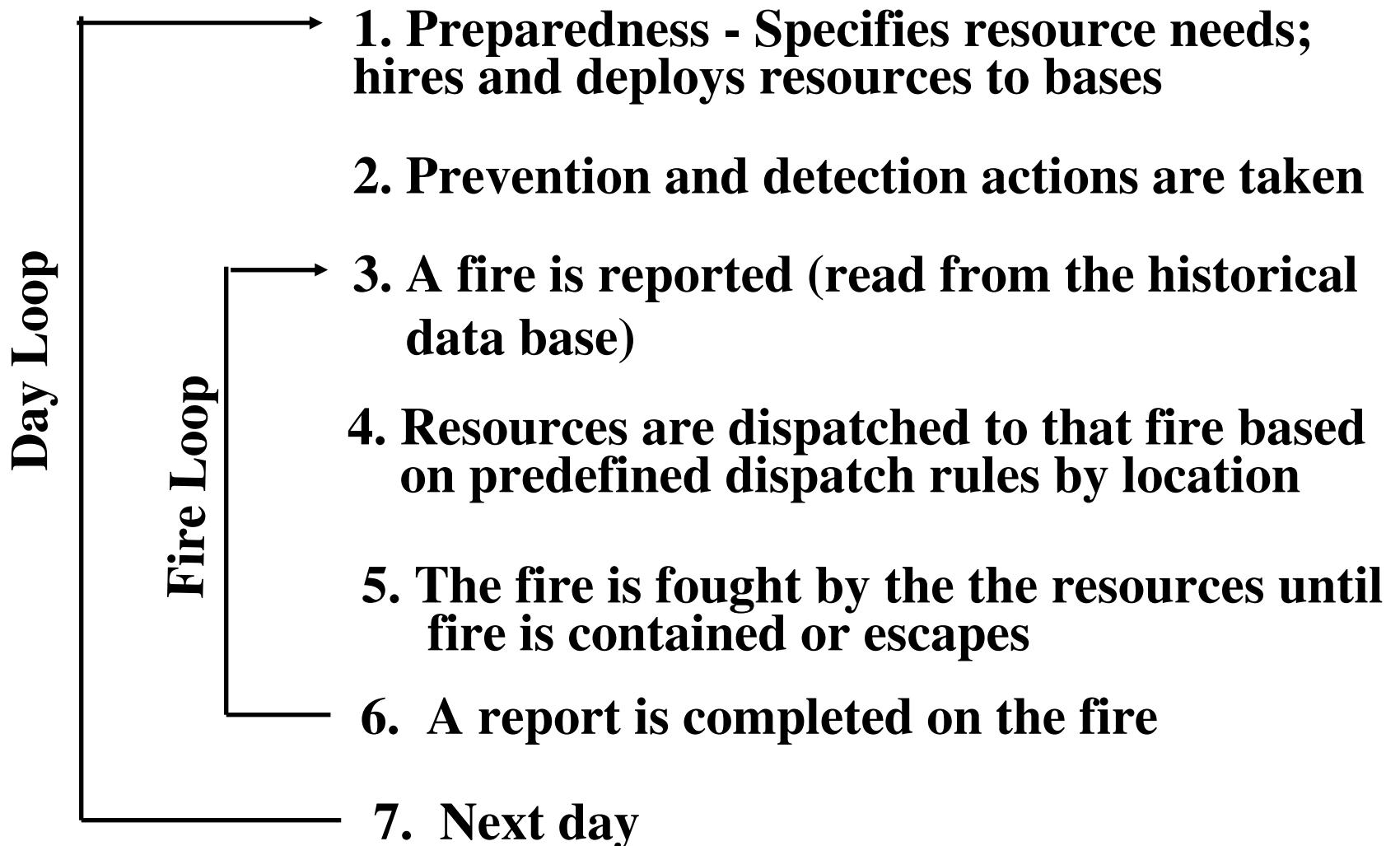
Resource Usage

- Deployment
- Dispatches
- Flight Hours

Costs

- Ground Crews
- Aircraft
- Attack Bases

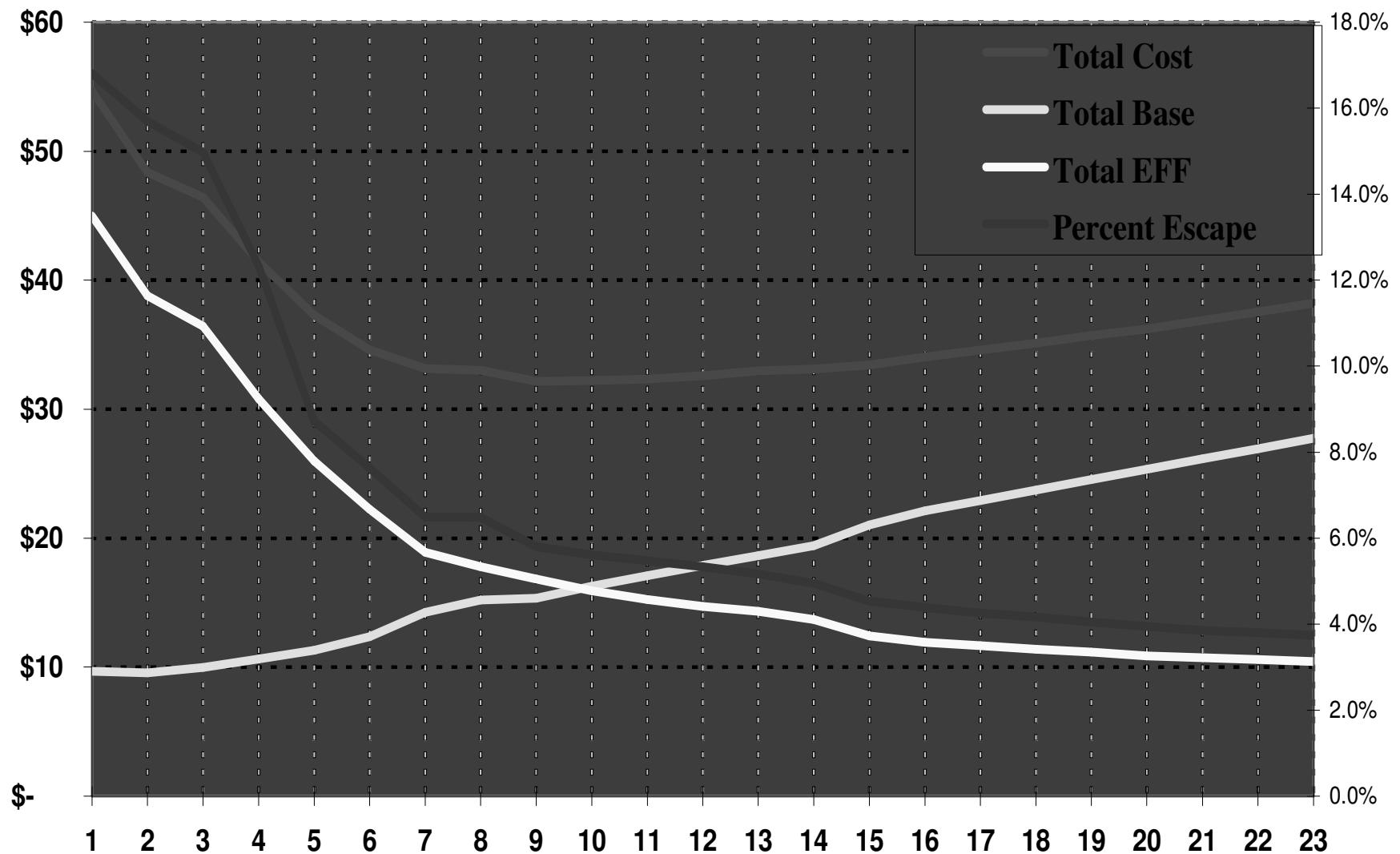
DAILY PROGRAM FLOW



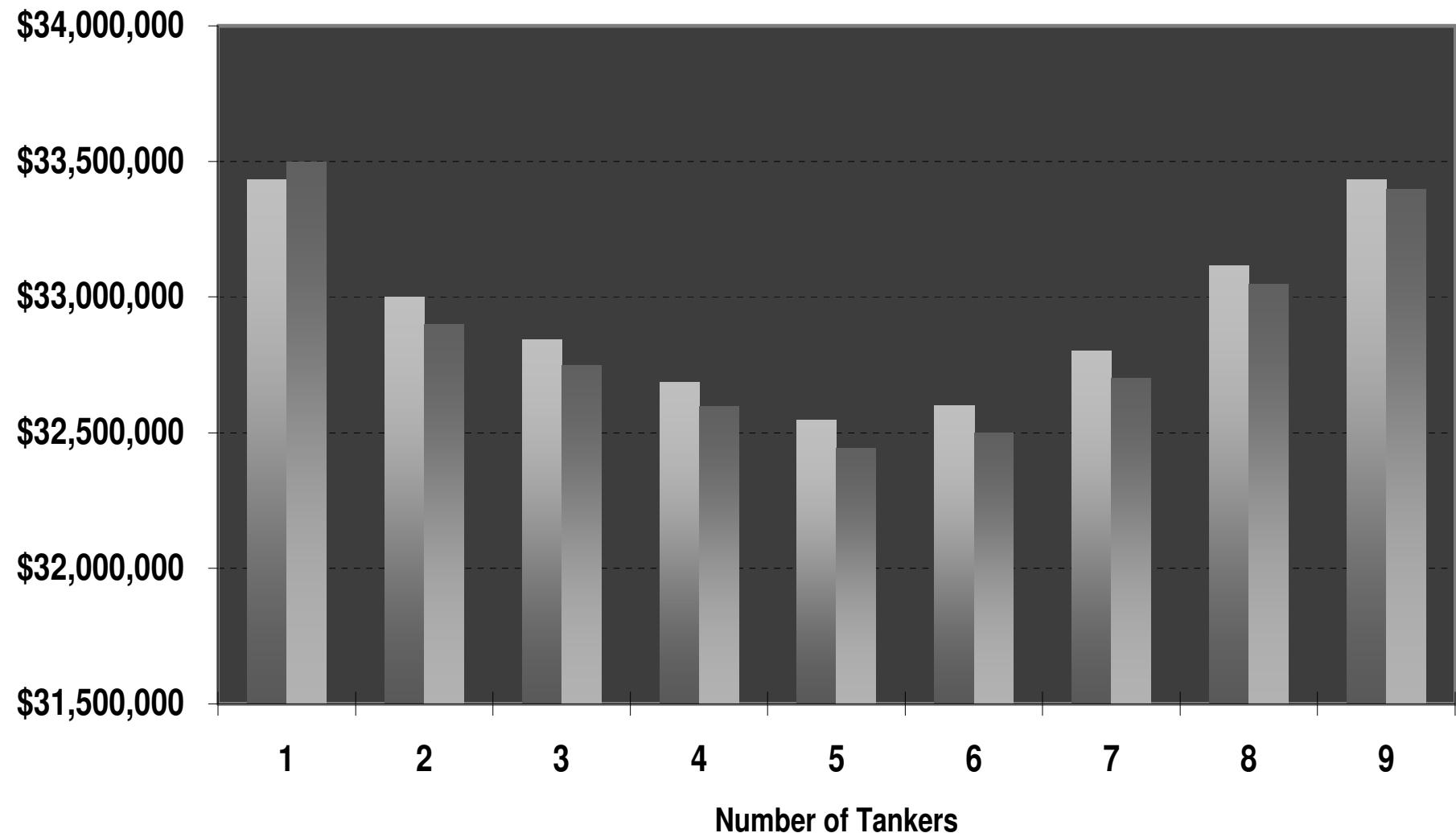
EXAMPLES OF ANALYSES

- Funding and Total Cost
- Equipment Comparison
- Change of “LOP” for an Area

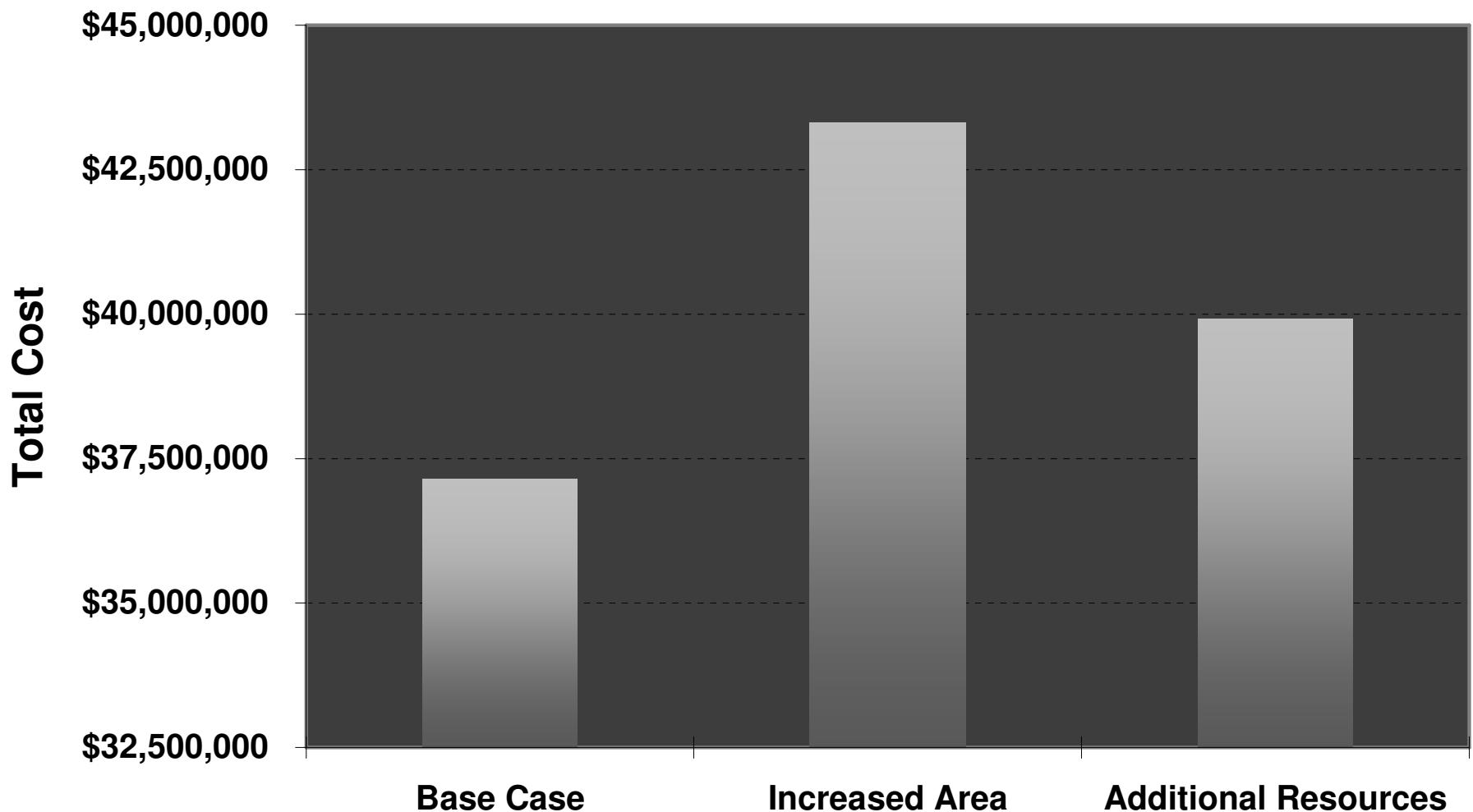
Funding and Total Cost



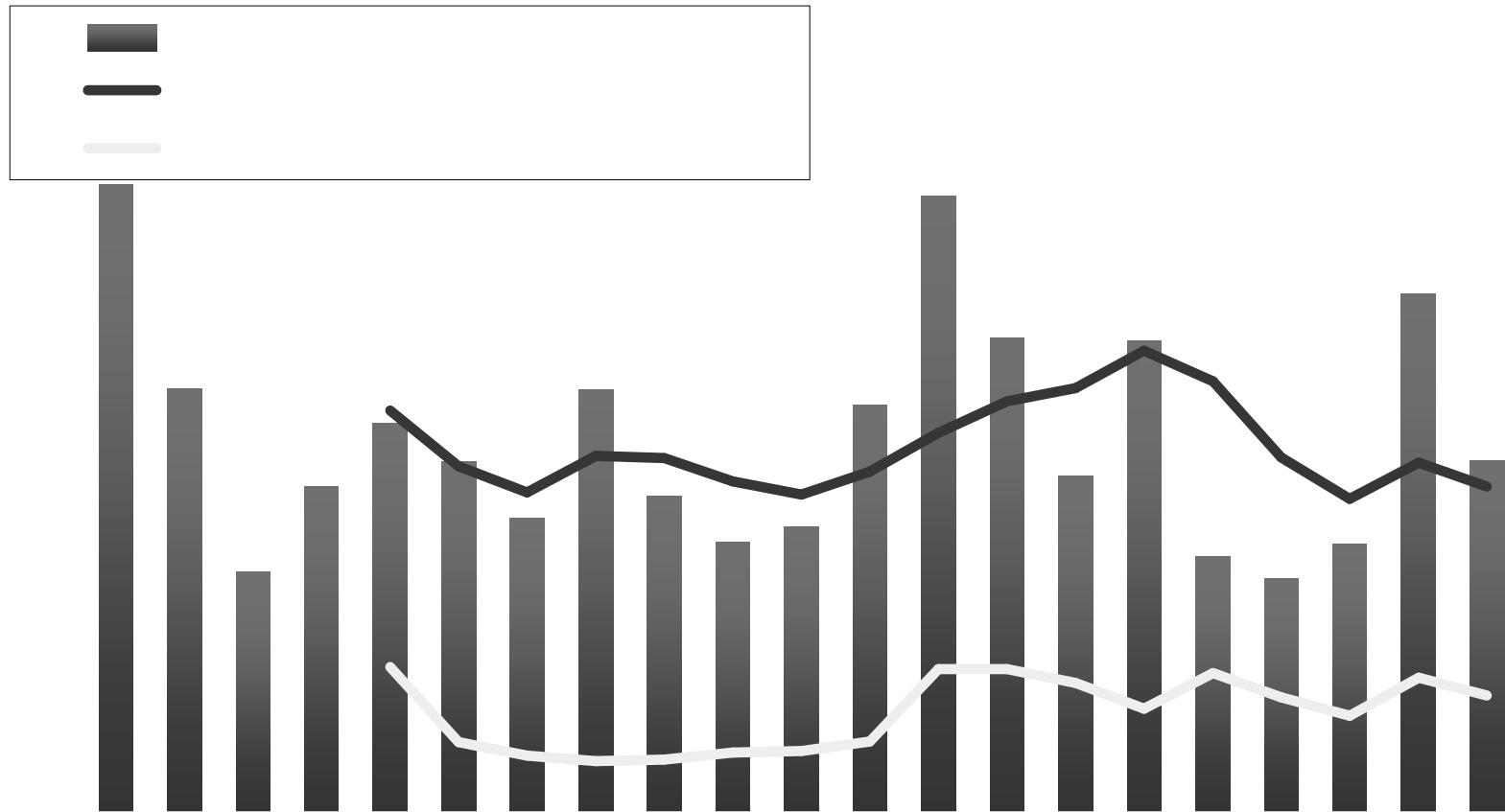
Equipment Comparison



Change in the LOP for an Area



Investigating Climate Effects



Ontario's Resource Forecasting Model

- Model to evaluate resource levels at the regional and provincial scale
- 10-day planning horizon
- Based on planning “scenario”

Purpose of the Model

- The Provincial Response Centre plans ahead to meet the need for:
 - Fire fighters and other fire personnel
 - Airtankers
 - Helicopters
 - Equipment
- Delays
- Daily 10-day forecast of need
 - Days 6 to 10 preliminary

Model Inputs

- Based on:
 - The fires we have now (by size and stage)
 - The fires forecast over the next 10 days (by size)
 - Current and forecast burning conditions
 - Average resource needs (by size and stage)

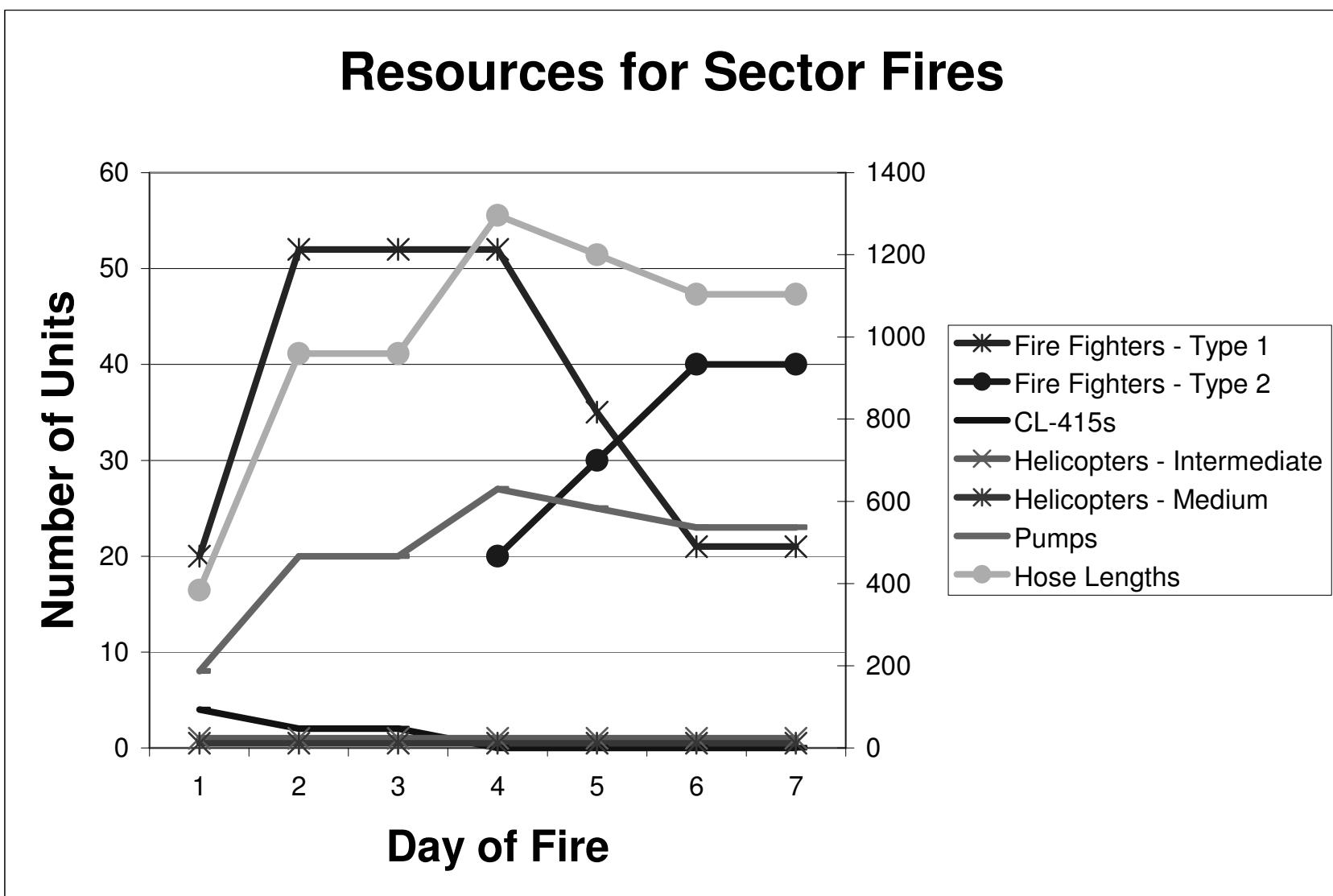
Resources & Personnel Tracked

- Fire Fighters
 - Type 1
 - Type 2
- Helicopters
 - Light/ Intermediate
 - Medium
- Airtankers
 - CL-415s
 - Twin Otters / SEATS
- Hose Lengths
- Pumps
- Sector Leaders
- Division Supervisors
- Fire Behaviour Analysts
- Incident Management Teams – Long
- Incident Management Teams – Short
- Pack Pumps
- Sprinkler Kits
- Burnout Units
- Chain Saws
- Tents
- Base Camps
- Transport Aircraft

Categories of Fires

Category of Fire	Size (ha)	Duration (Days)
Non-Challenging	0.1 – 2	1 to 2
Challenging	2.1 - 4 (10)	2 to 4
Sector	4.1 (10.1) - 150	7
Project A	150 - 2,500	21
Project B	2,500+ - 7,500	21
Project C	7,500+ - 15,000	21
Project D	15,000+ - 30,000	21
Limited Action	Any Size	10

Average Resource Needs



Model in Excel Spreadsheets

Ten Day Fire and Fire Weather Input

To enable this button, click the button below

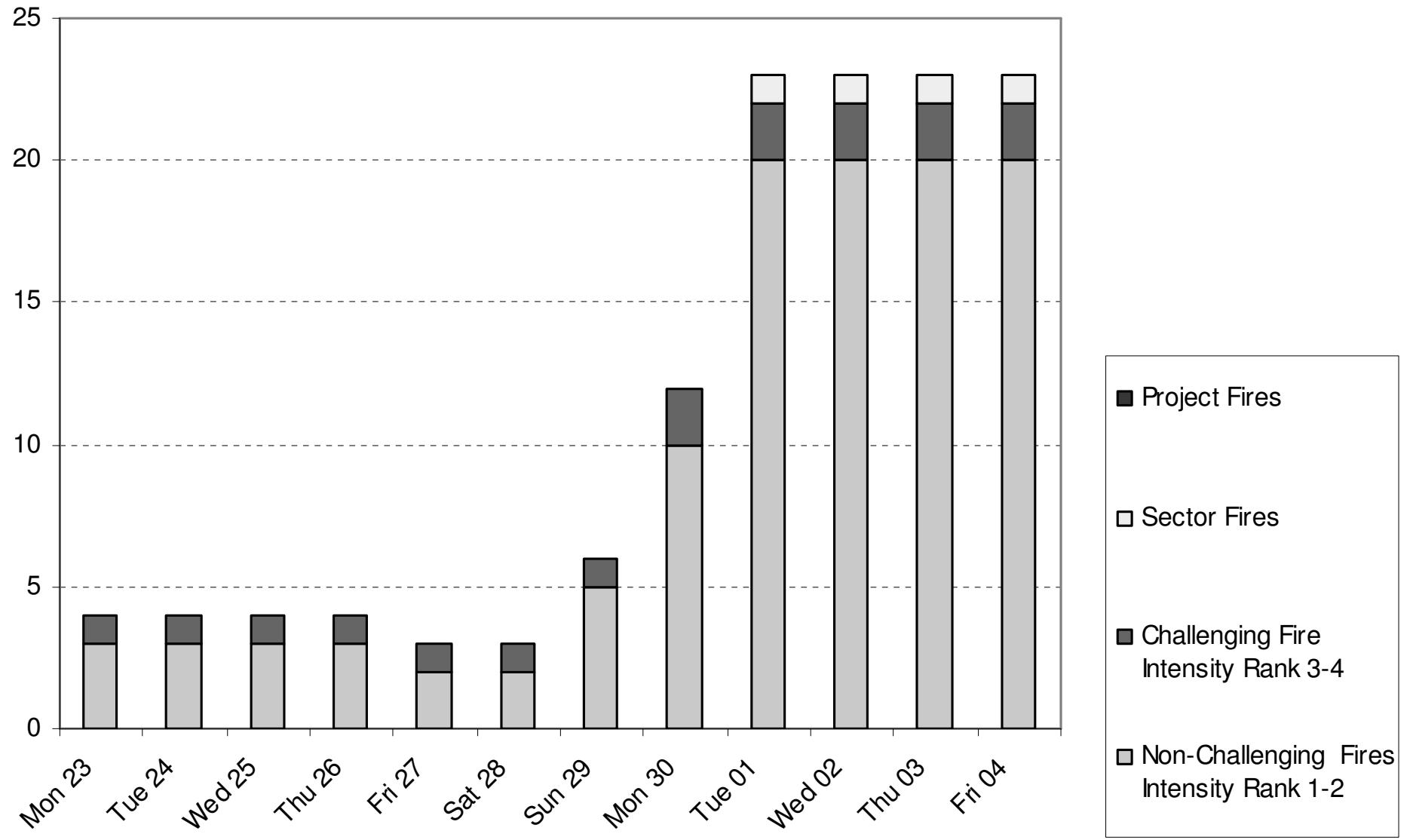
			Forecast New Fires				Fire Category for Planning						
0	24-Jun	WFR		14	1			19	4	L	M		
	Tue	EFR		3	1				4	M	H		
1	25-Jun	WFR	1-2	1-2	2	1		7	1	L	M		
	Wed	EFR	1-3	0-2	3	1			4	M	H		
2	26-Jun	WFR		2	1			7	0	L	M		
	Thu	EFR		3	1				2	M	H		
3	27-Jun	WFR		2	1			6	0	L	L		
	Fri	EFR		2	1				1	L	H		
4	28-Jun	WFR		2	1			6	0	L	L		
	Sat	EFR		2	1				0	L	H		
5	29-Jun	WFR		5	1			12	0	L	L		
	Sun	EFR		5	1				1	L	H		
6	30-Jun	WFR	0.81	2.15	10	2	0	0	24	8	H	M	
	Mon	EFR	2.15	1.85	10	2	0	0		6	H	H	
7	1-Jul	WFR	0.85	2.1	20	2	1	0	46	8	H	M	
	Tue	EFR	2.1	1.63	20	2	1	0		6	H	H	
8	2-Jul	WFR	0.87	2.05	20	2	1	0	46	8	H	H	
	Wed	EFR	2.18	1.5	20	2	1	0		6	H	H	
9	3-Jul	WFR	0.89	2.33	20	2	1	0	46	8	H	H	
	Thu	EFR	2.39	1.58	20	2	1	0		6	H	H	
10	4-Jul	WFR	0.92	2.63	20	2	1	0	46	8	H	H	
	Fri	EFR	2.5	1.68	20	2	1	0		6	H	H	

FIO: Janser

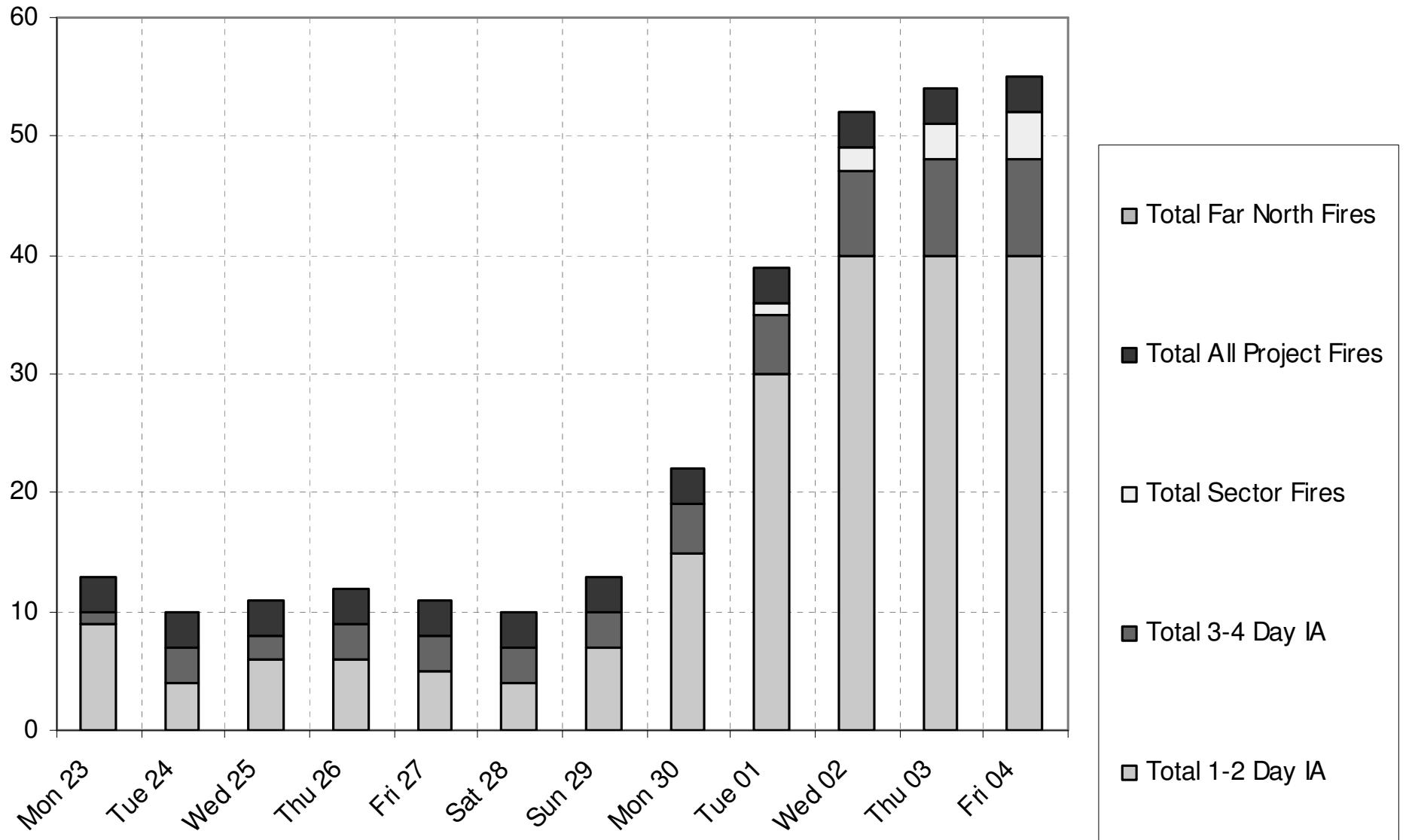
Date: **Wednesday, June 25**

Spread Potential (ISI)			Fuel Available (BUI)			No. Sectors High/Ext FWI		Total Number of Fires	
Day	WFR	EFR	WFR	EFR	WFR (8)	EFR (6)	WFR	EFR	
0 24-Jun Tue	L	M	M	H	4	4	15	4	
1 25-Jun Wed	L	M	M	H	1	4	3	4	
2 26-Jun Thu	L	M	M	H	0	2	3	4	
3 27-Jun Fri	L	L	L	H	0	1	3	3	
4 28-Jun Sat	L	L	L	H	0	0	3	3	
5 29-Jun Sun	L	L	L	H	0	1	6	6	
6 30-Jun Mon	H	H	M	H	8	6	12	12	
7 1-Jul Tue	H	H	M	H	8	6	23	23	
8 2-Jul Wed	H	H	H	H	8	6	23	23	
9 3-Jul Thu	H	H	H	H	8	6	23	23	
10 4-Jul Fri	H	H	H	H	8	6	23	23	

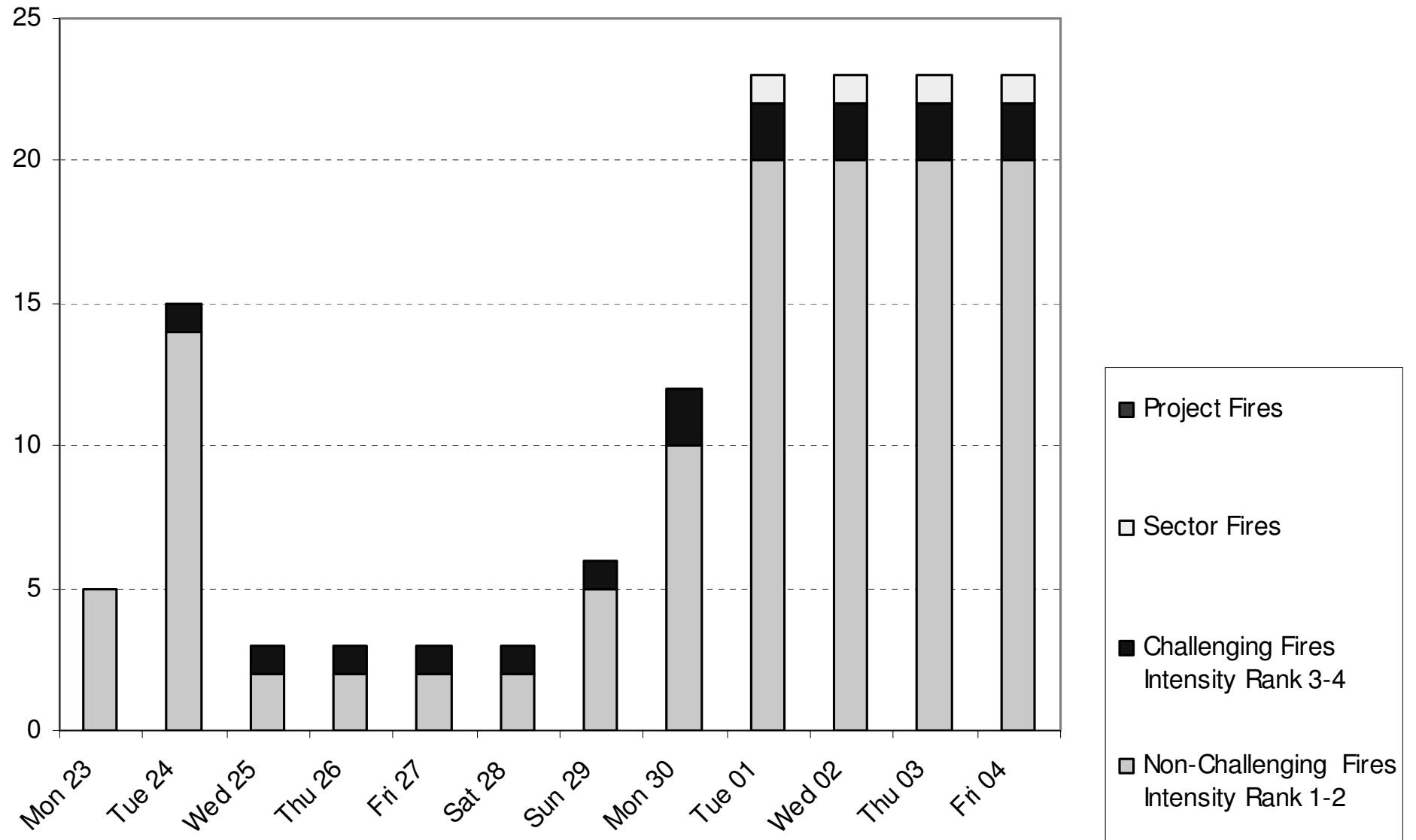
Forecast Fire Starts - EFR



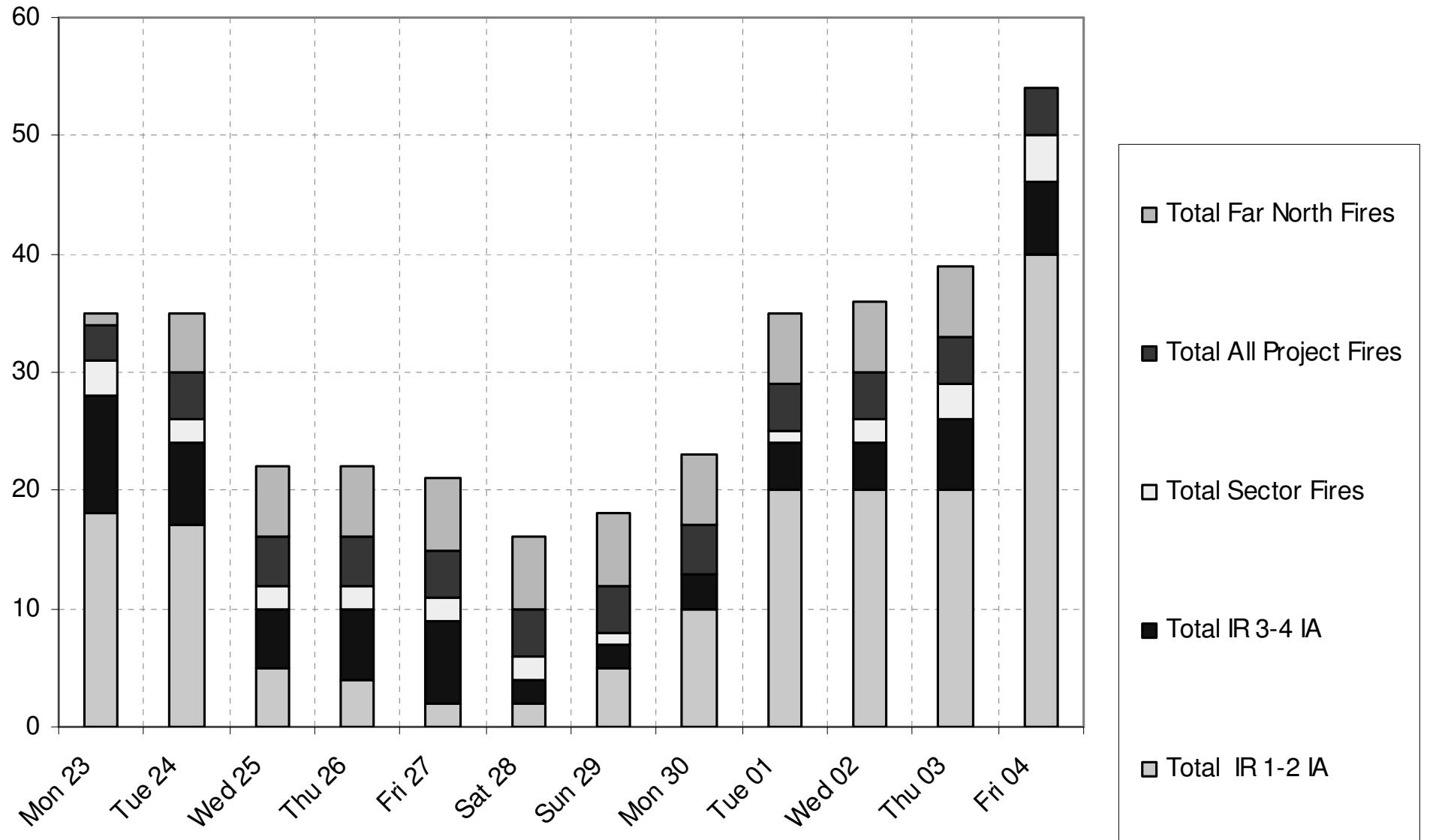
Total Fires Burning - EFR



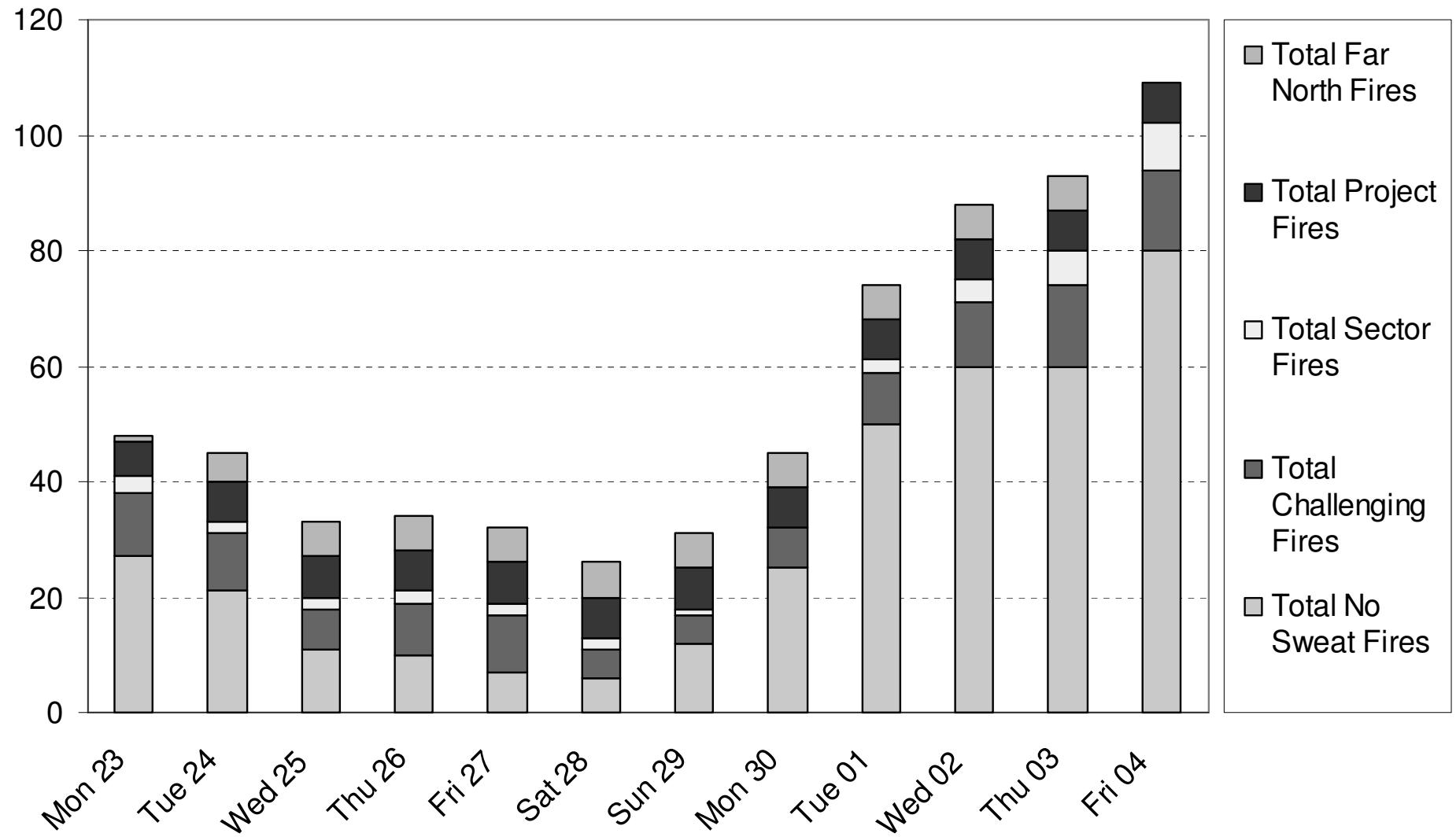
Forecast Fire Starts - WFR



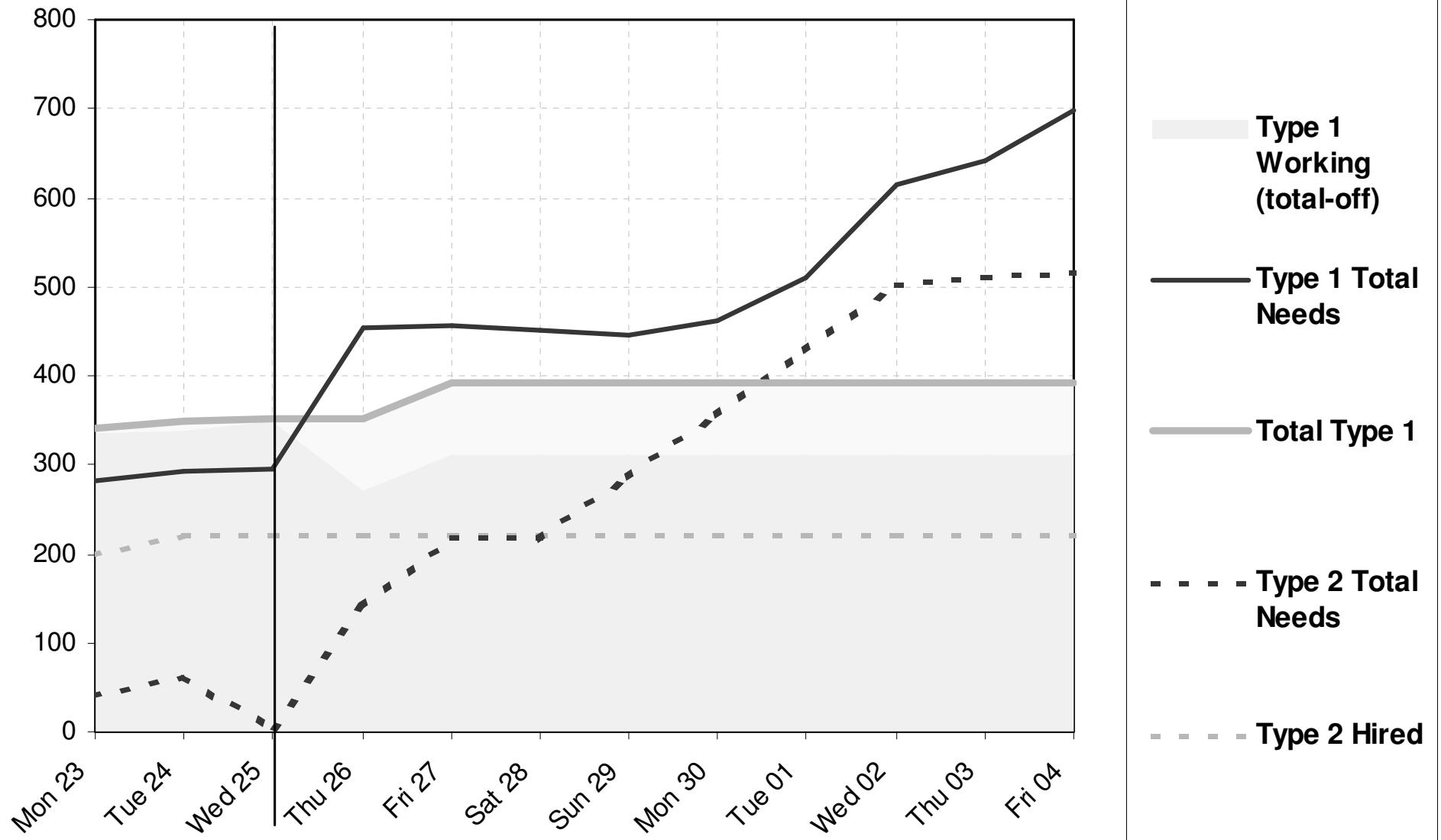
Total Fires Burning - WFR



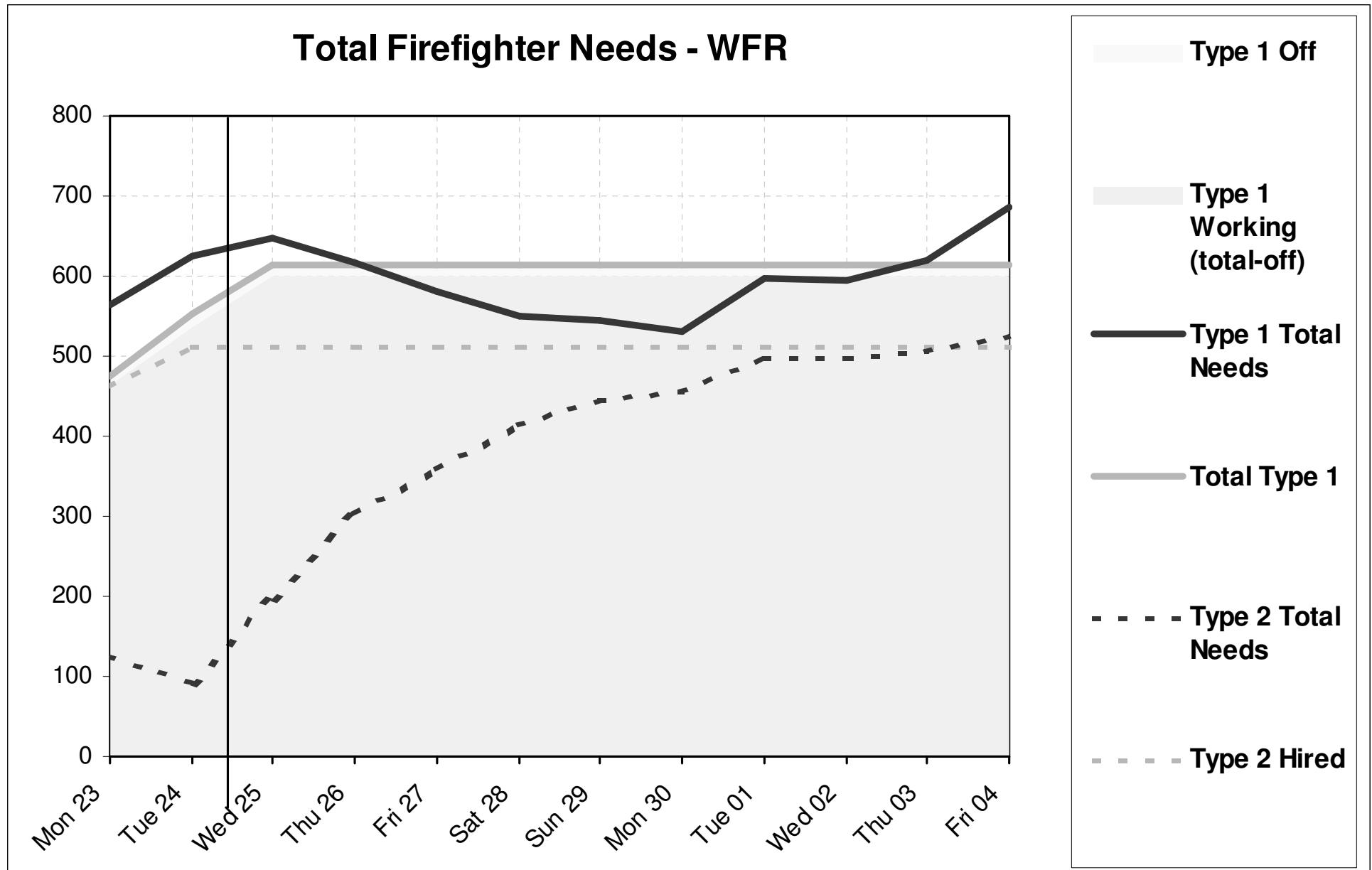
Total Fires Burning -- Province



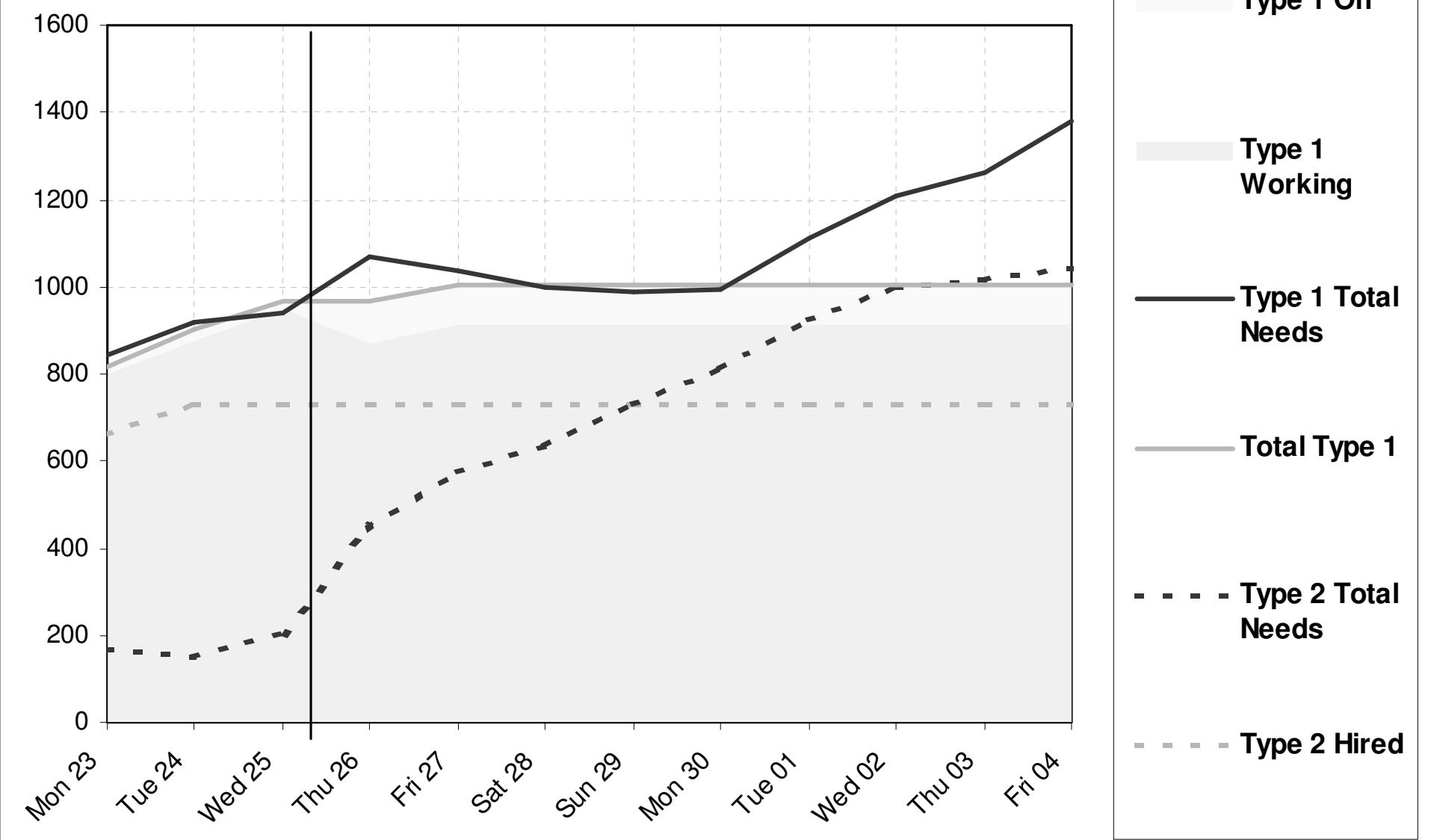
Total Firefighter Needs - EFR



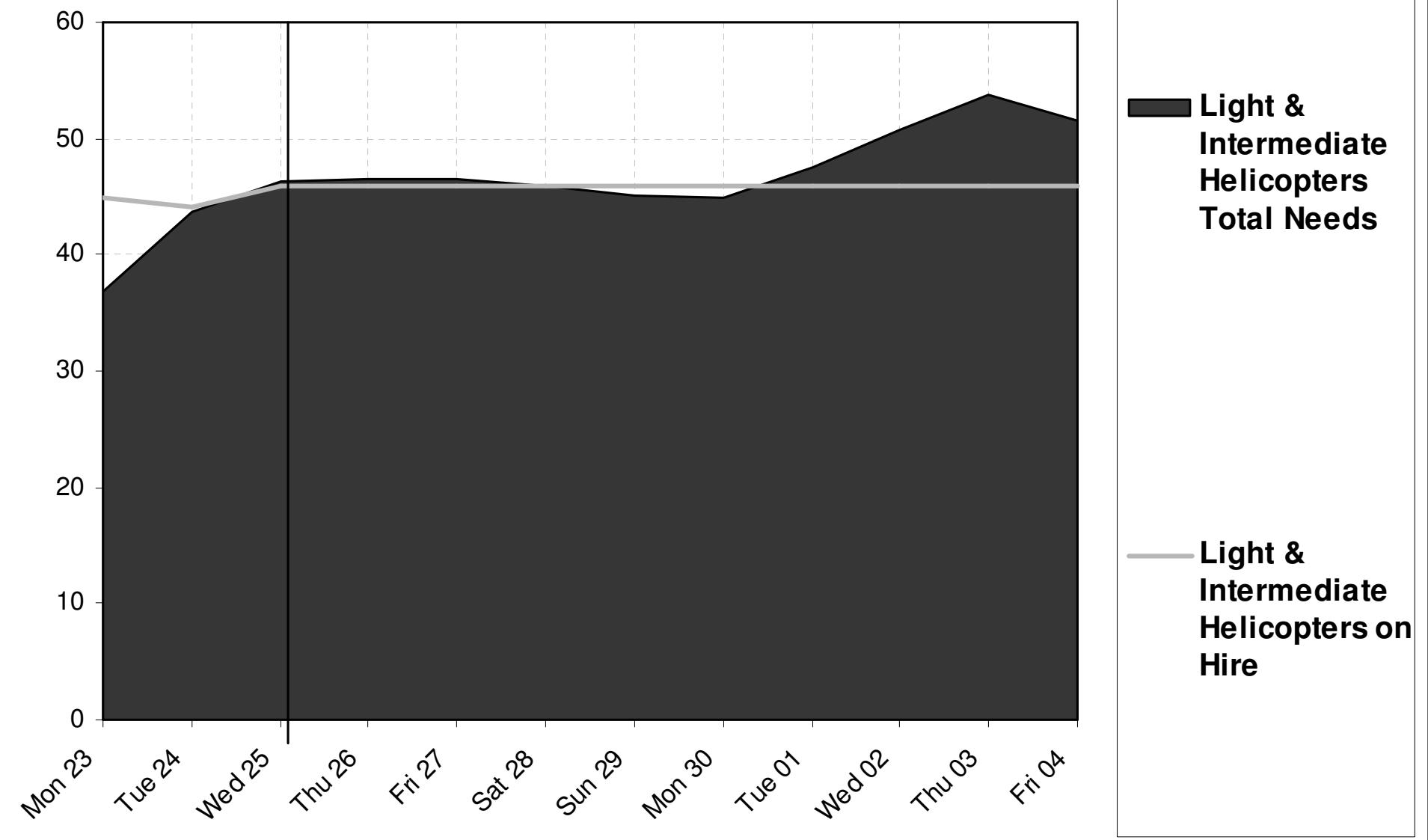
Total Firefighter Needs - WFR



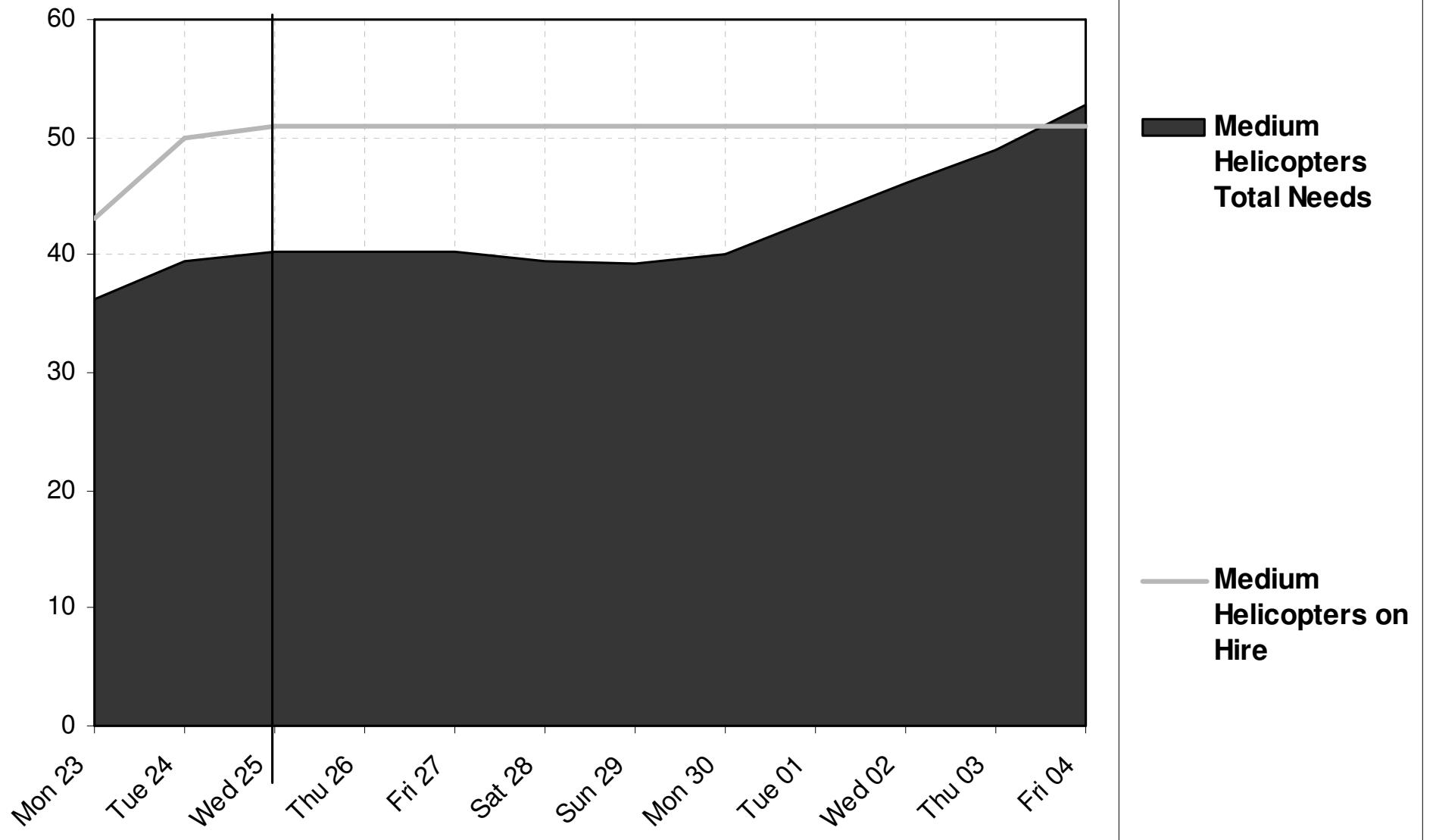
Total Firefighter Needs - Prov



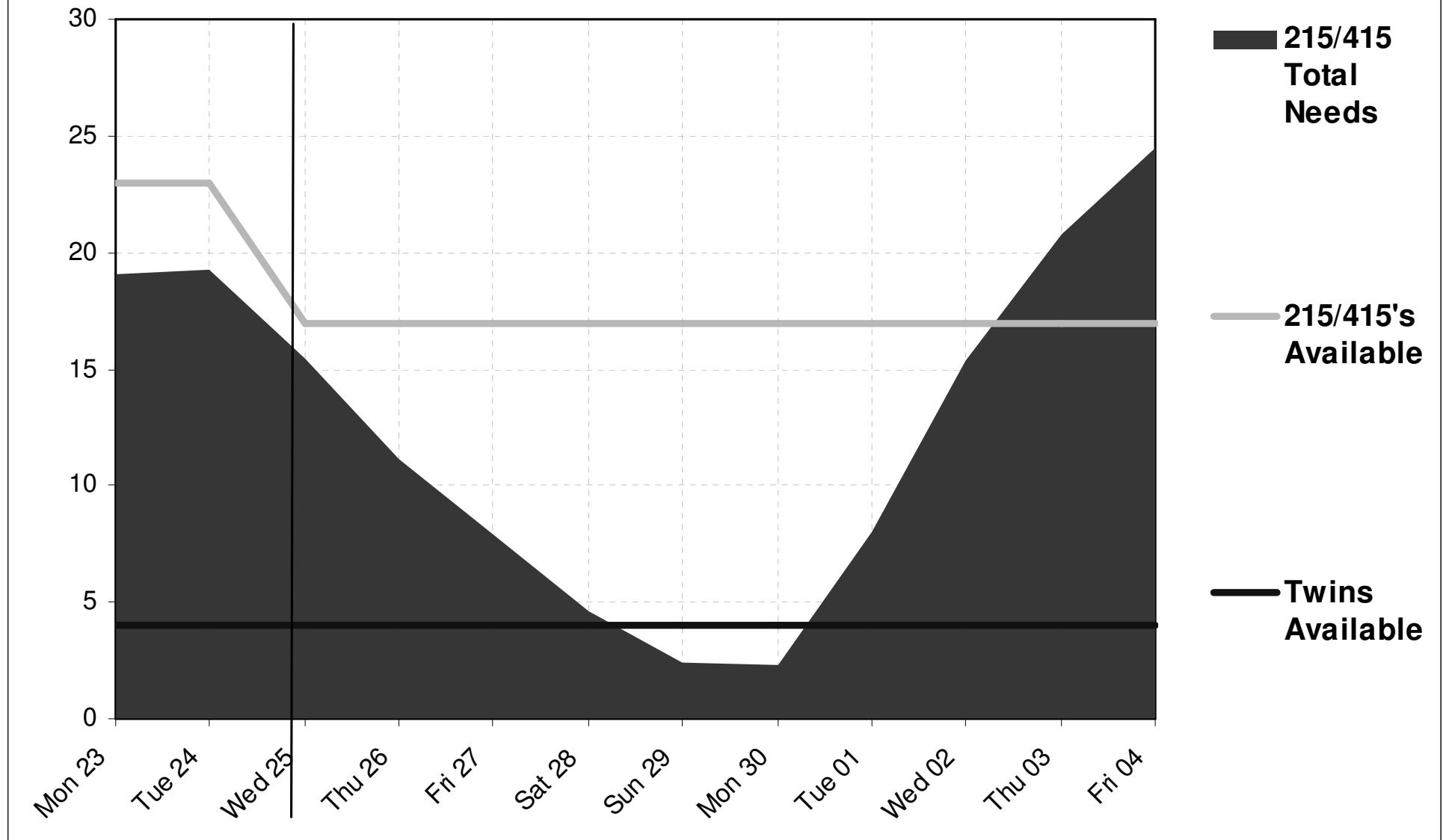
Light & Intermediate Helicopters - Provincial



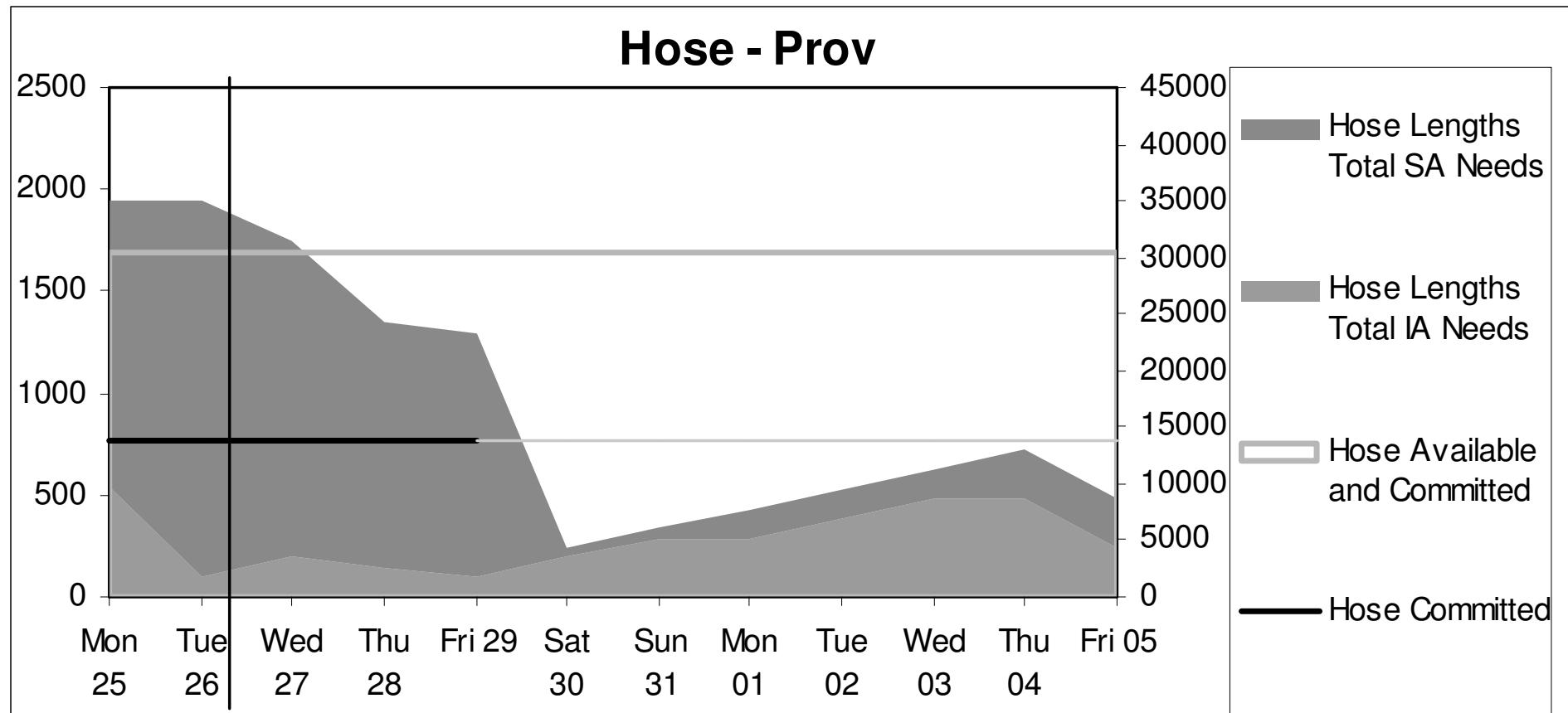
Medium Helicopters - Provincial



Waterbombers - Provincial



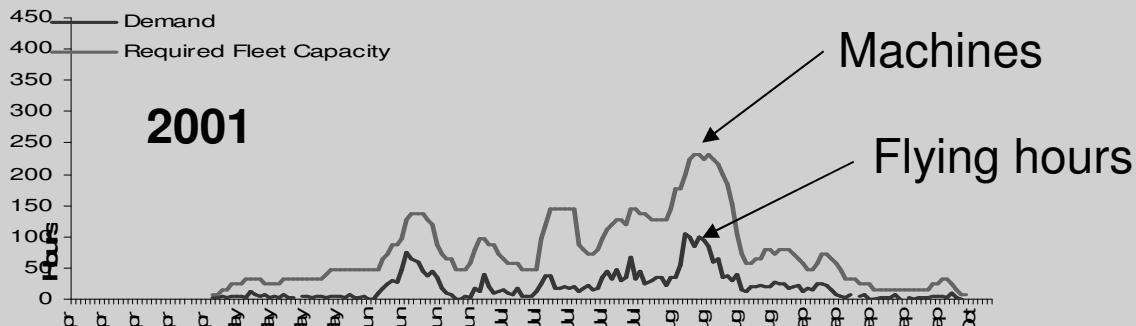
Hose - Prov



Helicopter Contract Optimization

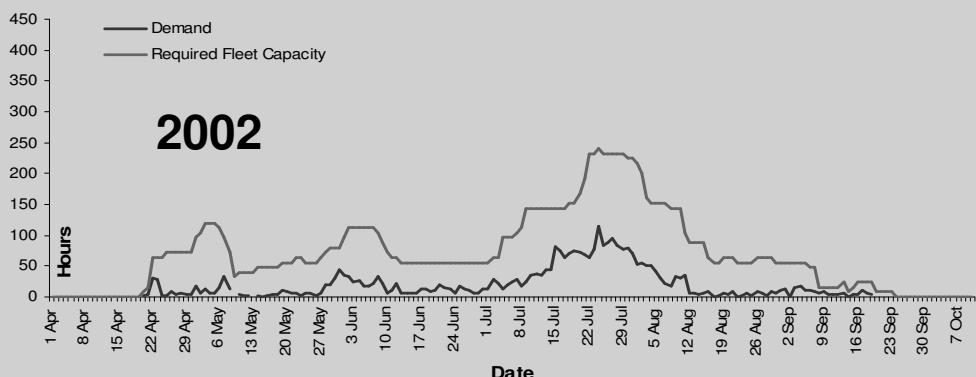
- Economic decision problem: hiring helicopters efficiently
 - How many? Starting when? Contract type?
- Two main contract types:
 - Expensive Short Term (3 to 10 days; \$2000/h)
 - Less expensive Long Term (80 days; \$700/h)
- What is the optimal mix?

Fire Demand (Medium, 2001)



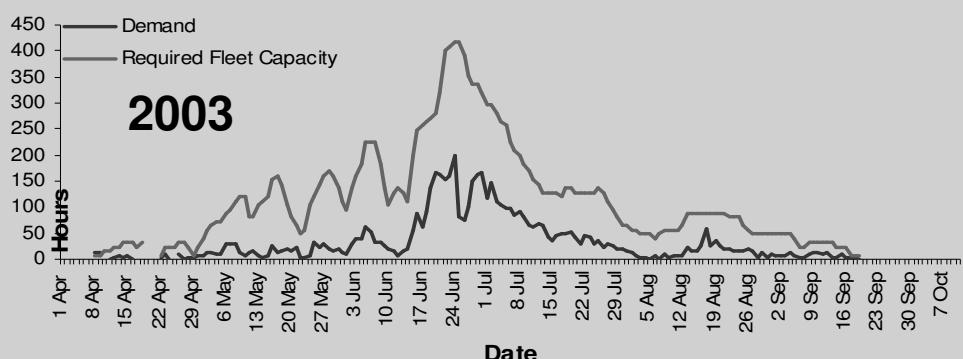
2001

Fire Demand (Medium, 2002)



2002

Fire Demand (Medium, 2003)

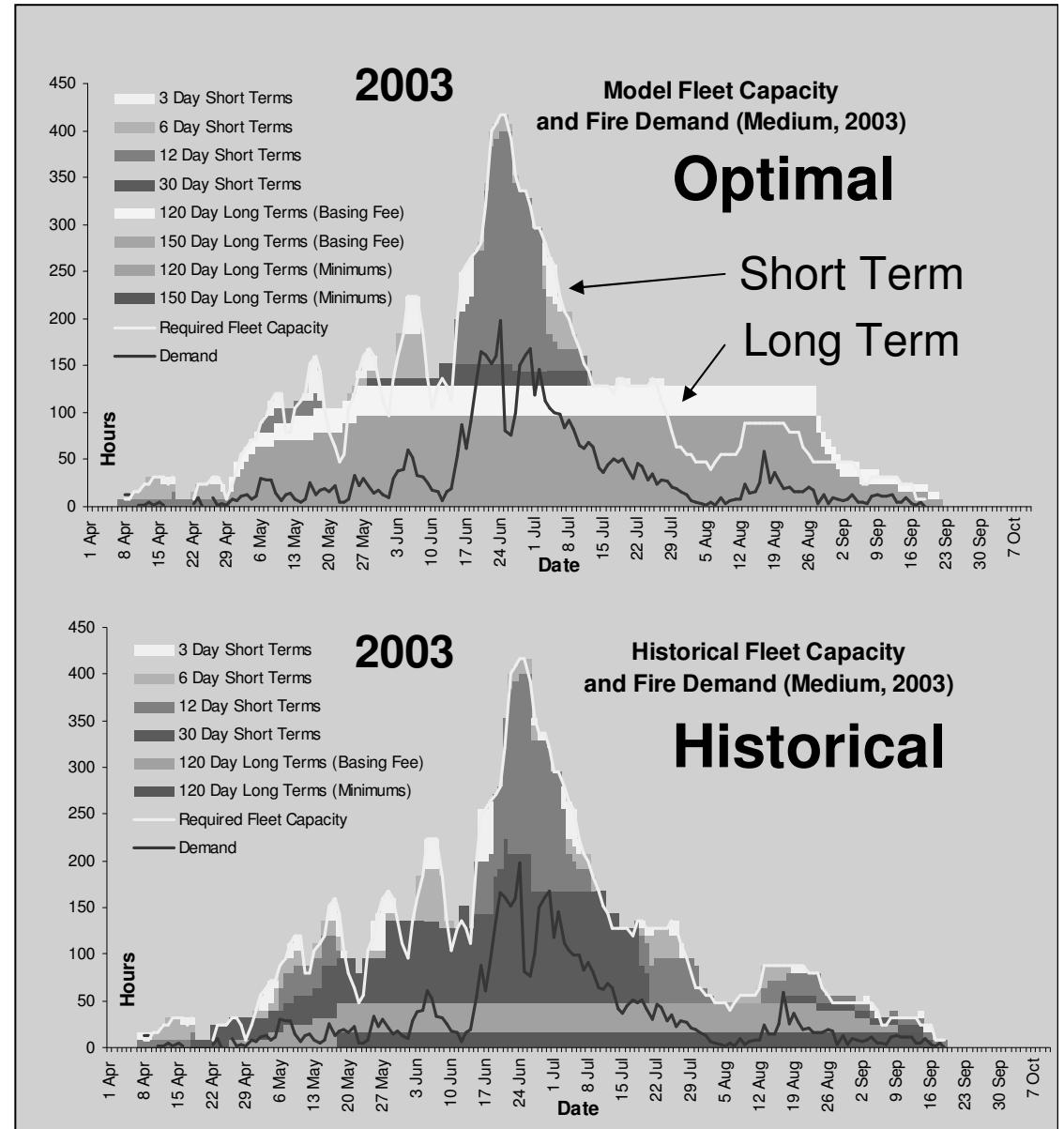


Problems:

- Demand is highly variable over space and time
- Contracts are complex (averaging, extensions, ...)

Solution Approach

- Linear programming optimization model
- Savings >\$1 million/y
- Further work:
 - More years' data
 - Helicopter size substitution



Business Management

The Business of Forest Fire Management

- \$100M+ total annual budget
- Budget split
 - Infrastructure (\$17M)
 - Preparedness (\$36M)
 - Suppression (variable)

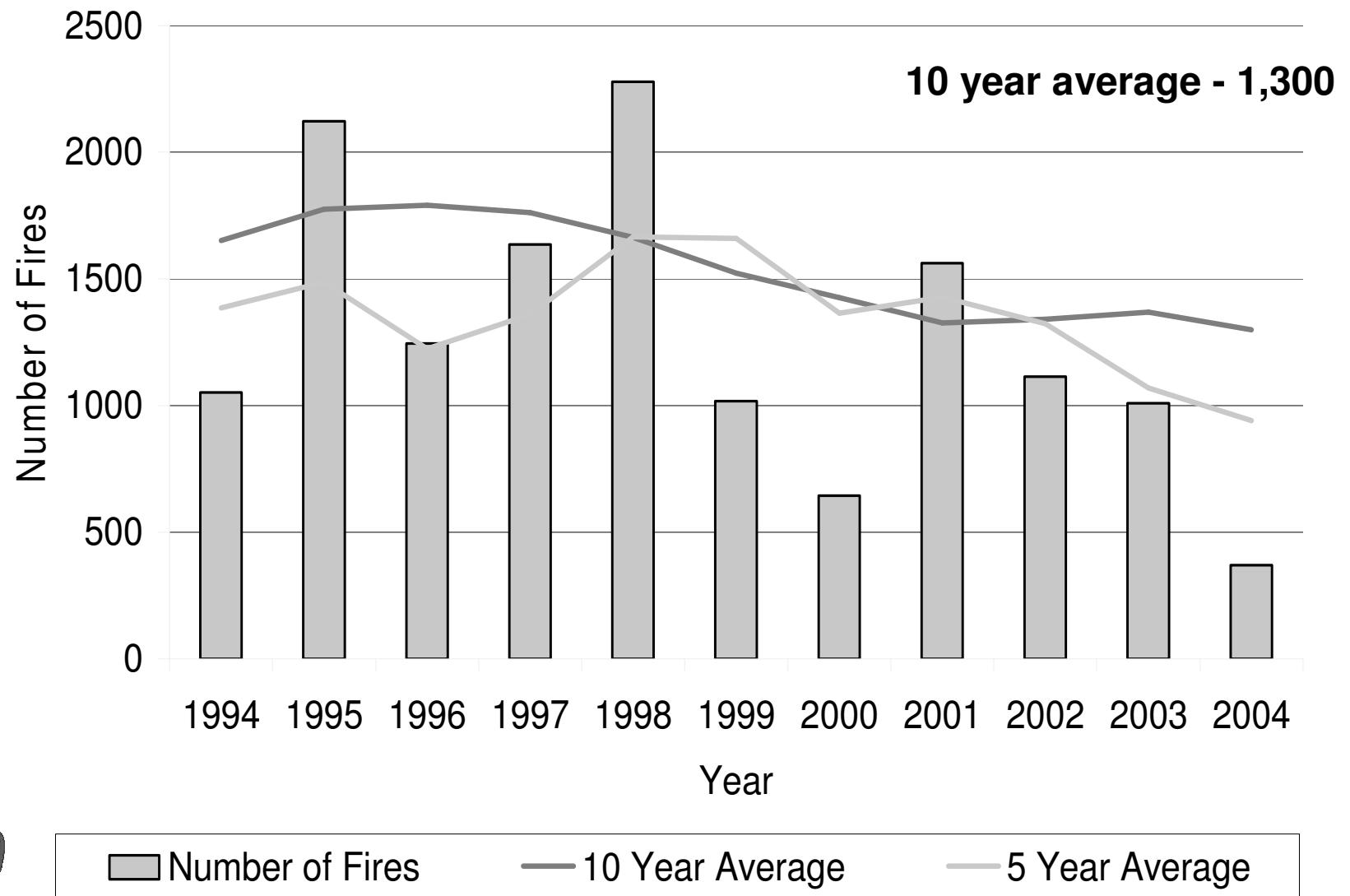
Business Management Performance Measures

- How do we ensure and demonstrate “value” for money spent?
- How do we measure efficiency?
- In times of fiscal restraint, programs are subject to increased scrutiny

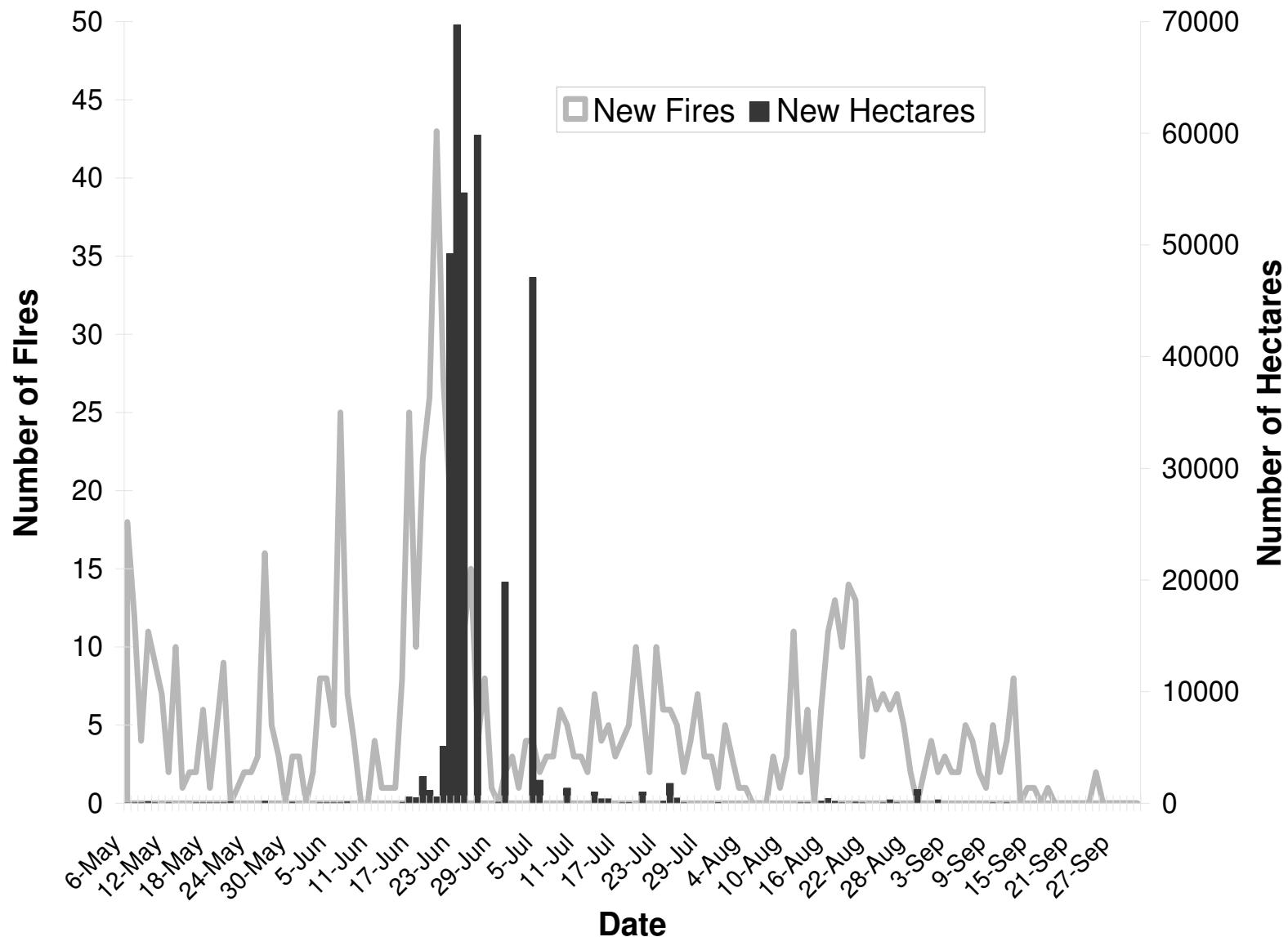
Performance Measures

- Program Level
 - Initial Attack Success
 - 10 yr avg. area burned
- Within Program
 - Prevention effectiveness/efficiency
 - Detection effectiveness/efficiency
 - Suppression effectiveness/efficiency
 - Transport
 - Ground crews
 - Air tankers

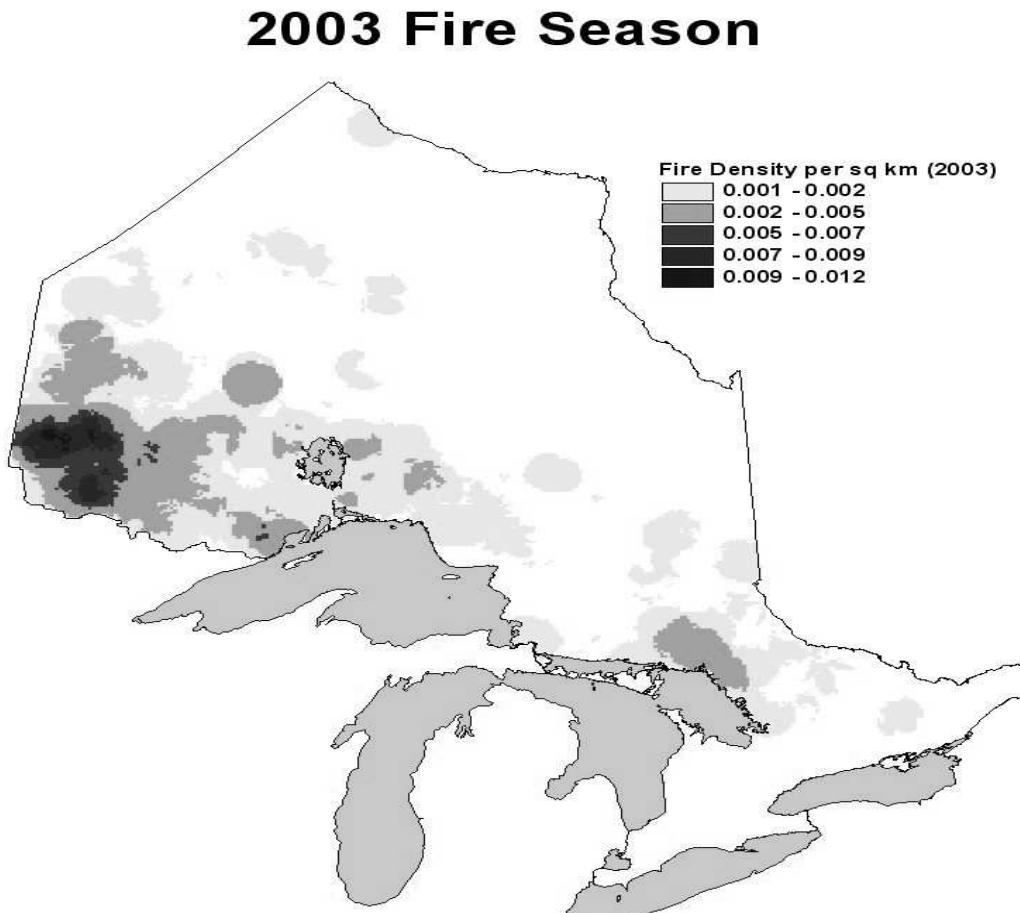
Annual Number of Fires



Fires 2003



Spatial Variability



Variability influenced by
confluence of:

1. Weather
2. Fuel type and condition
3. Ignition source
4. Congestion – (area burned)

Performance Measures

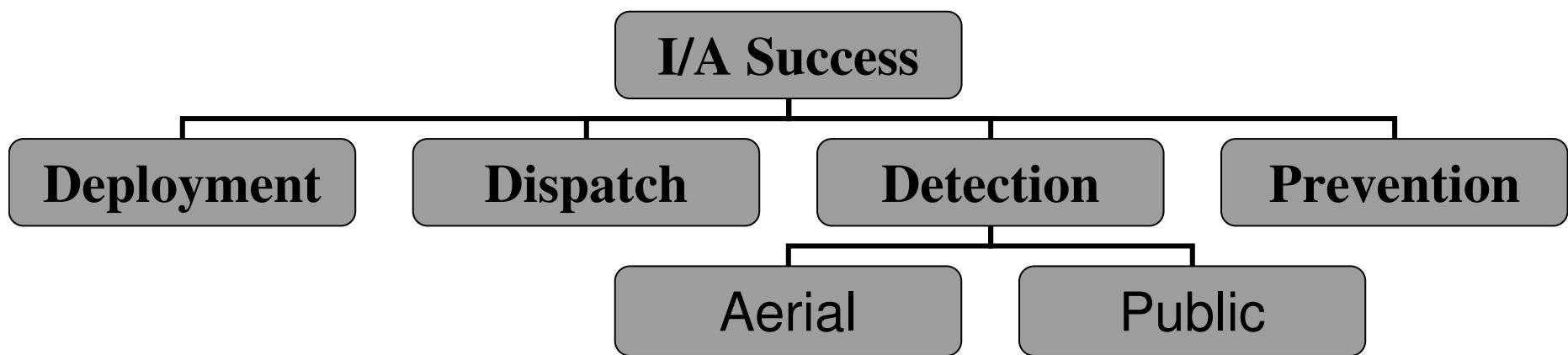
- High level – good overall
 - (most of the time)
 - Lacks detail to target problem areas
 - Always explanations.....

Performance Measures

- “Within” program measures – do not exist
- Difficult to design
- Eg Prevention:
 - How do you measure prevention effectiveness?
 - Fires that did not happen?
 - Behavioural patterns changed?

Performance Measures

- In a perfect world:



Summary

- Fire Management in Ontario
 - Overview
- Information Systems
 - – Flavour of the data sources
- Models and Decision Making
 - Picture of some of our tools
- Business Management
 - Challenges



