

Table 3**Comparing Policies and Procedures in Chino Hills State Park's Wildfire Management Plan to Selected Guidance From the National Park Service**

SOURCE	GUIDANCE	PARK'S WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN	ALIGNMENT
National Parks Service	Fire management plans must be regionally reviewed and signed by regional and park managers on an annual basis to ensure the plan aligns with current standards, terminology, policy, contacts, and required appendices.	The park's plan is revised and re-signed only when: 1) the park acquires new land, 2) a change of policy occurs, 3) a change in land use adjacent to the park occurs, 4) a change of physical conditions occurs, or 5) a major wildfire event exposes the shortcomings in the current plan.	X
	Step-up plans, or staffing plans, are included in fire management plans that describe incremental preparedness actions that must be taken as fire danger increases or decreases, which includes a full range of preparedness actions including wildfire prevention, detection, staffing, initial response, and related needs.	The park's plan contains a step-up plan for days with a red flag warning and for days where conditions may develop into a red flag warning. In the case of a red flag warning, the park closes. In the case of conditions that may develop into a red flag warning, increased patrols and extra efforts to enforce rules and regulations concerning fire should be implemented, normally without additional staffing.*	✓
	Park units with more than 26 human-caused fires per 10-year period must conduct a wildfire prevention analysis and prepare a wildfire prevention plan, which should be included as an appendix to the unit's fire management plan. The wildfire prevention analysis should determine and map: • Values, which are areas where losses from wildfire would be unacceptable, such as cultural resources, developments, or sensitive habitats. • Risks, which are factors that can produce a threat to urban interface or habitat, such as drought conditions, ignition sources, or human activity that can cause ignition. • Hazards, which are fuels and topography on which a wildland fire will spread. The wildfire prevention plan should address the risks, hazards, and values identified in the wildfire prevention analysis. The plan should identify prevention actions and programs, as well as who is responsible for each activity and when each activity will be accomplished.	The park's plan reports values like utility infrastructure, communities, and park structures. The plan does not generally report or map risks. The plan does not report or map hazards. The plan does not provide prevention actions and programs, nor responsible staff and dates, for addressing the values that are identified.	X
	All treatments must be covered by the park's fire management plan.	The park's plan does not report treatments; however, district staff do complete treatment, but they do not document that the treatments are completed in accordance with the Wildfire Management Plan.	X

Source: State Parks and National Park Service documentation.

* A red flag warning day is when critical weather and fuel moisture conditions lead to dramatic increases in fire activity.

✓ = The park's Wildfire Management Plan *aligns* with the National Park Service guidance.X = The park's Wildfire Management Plan *does not align* with the National Park Service guidance.