

Project Activity Level Variance Check List

Project Name: _____

Contract Number: _____

Purchaser/Contractor Name: _____

Request #__, for period: _____

Units/Subdivisions Affected: _____

Location of operation:	
Slope Aspect Elevation	
Fuels on site	
Fuels in surrounding area	
10 day Forecast	
Short range predictions (Red Flags)	
Fuel Moistures	
Response time of suppression resources	
Potential for ignition RAWS location	
Current Fire Situation:	
Draw down information	
National Readiness Level	
Contractual considerations:	
Operating Season	
Frequency of recent contract fires in area	
Type of operation	

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Purchaser/Contractors past performance	
Other site specific mitigation or precaution (i.e. Purchaser/Contractors proposals)	
Social & Community Considerations:	
Proximity of high value resources	
Sensitivity of location	
Remarks:	

I have considered the above items and have determined the following actions must be implemented to continue operations in Project Activity Levels _____ through EV

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Fire Management Consulted _____
Name

Line Officer Concurred _____
Name

Contracting Officer or Delegated Representative _____

Date: _____

Purchaser/Contractor Rep. _____ Date _____

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Instructions for Determining Variances for Continued Operations Within Specific Units and With a Specific Time Frame

1. Variances are in addition to the stated requirements for the Predicted Activity Level.
2. The Line Officer in consultation with the Forest Fire Management Officer or his/her representative will evaluate the items in the above check list as they relate to the existing and planned activities, add any mitigation measures as needed and the Line Officer will advise the Contracting Officer to execute the variance. The name of the Fire Management Representative and the Line Officer involved must be filled in but a signature is not required.
3. The delegated authority can be at the FSR/COR level since they would usually have more knowledge of the ground and access to the District Ranger.
4. The project area should be evaluated for differences in potential fire activity if a fire starts. This could necessitate the use of multiple forms. Examples of this would be units on a north slope near riparian areas vs. those on south slopes that would be dryer and expected to have more severe fire conditions or there is a significant difference from the predicted PAL and the actual conditions.
5. The Purchaser/Contractor or their representative should be consulted when determining types of variances that are being considered. They might be able to come up with other options.
6. Examples of written variances are:
 - A. Local assessment determines that existing precautions are adequate
 - B. Use of specialized detection equipment such as an infrared detection device for locating heat sources is required
 - C. Provide additional fire suppression resources (i.e. crews, equipment etc.) to achieve shorter response time.