

2025

Iowa

Fire Weather Operating Plan

This operating plan details services from the five National Weather Service offices that serve the state of Iowa. This operating plan will establish fire weather forecasts and procedures regarding fire weather in general for the state of Iowa. For specific forecasts and procedures pertaining to your area, please visit the website of the servicing NWS office. For convenience, Appendix G will highlight these differences.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The National Weather Service offices that serve Iowa partner with government agencies as well as the private sector to build a Weather Ready Nation. The National Weather Service and our partners have developed a fire weather program for the state of Iowa that includes an Annual Operating Plan (AOP). The National Weather Service will provide forecast and warning services aimed at providing decision support to fire management planning and control operations which lead to the effective prevention, suppression, and management of state prairies, croplands and wooded areas. This operating plan is intended to complement the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services. Those agencies involved in the Interagency agreement with the National Weather Service are:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- State Fire Marshal – Department of Public Safety
- Iowa Association of County Conservation Boards
- The Nature Conservancy
- NOAA National Weather Service (Davenport, Des Moines, La Crosse, Omaha, Sioux Falls)

The Operating Plan is updated annually, and is reviewed by representatives of the NWS and each fire weather partner group prior to the onset of the spring fire season. All parties should have a copy of this plan available for reference purposes. Each fire management agency receiving this plan will be responsible for duplicating and distributing this plan to its field offices which require NWS forecasts.

II. SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR 2025

All references to the Haines Index were removed due to the national discontinuation of this index as described in the [Service Change Notice](#). Examples of the morning and afternoon fire weather planning forecast, spot forecast, Fire Weather Watch, and Red Flag Warning were updated. Added wording to clarify that just because the Grassland Fire Danger Index (GFDI) is showing extreme or very high values (or not showing these values) that the forecaster should use discretion on whether or not to issue a Red Flag Warning. Otherwise a few minor edits were done as needed.

IV. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NWS

A. Basic Services

This section describes the fire weather products and services provided by the NWS as described in National Weather Service Directive NWSI 10-401. Since there are no full-time forecasters devoted solely to fire weather, fire weather duties are scheduled among other warning and forecast responsibilities. **However, spot forecasts for wildfires are treated with a high priority.**

Fire weather forecasts will be prepared by the NWS for various fire control agencies in Iowa on a seasonal time schedule from early spring to late fall. Start-up and termination of the fire weather season is mainly related to weather conditions and as such will vary from NWS office to NWS office serving Iowa and season to season. In general, the season will run from March 1st through November 15th. Generally, from the end of the fire season in November to the start of the season the next spring, meteorological data is kept current on the web as is the Grassland Fire Danger Index (GFDI) map, but daily products are not issued. History indicates spring to be the most active season for the fire weather user, since dead fuels are abundant and the relative humidity is sometimes quite low. In the fall, fires are more commonly related to cured/dry crops after a killing frost.

The NWS is responsible for routine and non-routine forecasts, which include the Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF), NFDRS point forecasts (FWM), spot forecasts for prescribed burning and wildfires (FWS), Rangeland Fire Danger Statements (RFD; by some offices), Fire Weather Watches, and Red Flag Warnings (RFW). Additionally, a state of Iowa map of the GFDI will be generated by WFO Des Moines and will include all counties in Iowa. In the fall season, a Cropland (Agricultural) Fire Danger Index (AgGFDI) will be generated by WFO Des Moines and will include all counties in Iowa. Most of these products will be available on the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) and/or the internet websites of the NWS and Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC). The NWS websites are listed in the Organizational Directory.

The website for the EACC in the Great Lakes region is: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/eacc/>. Some additional fire weather forecasts that can be obtained on this website are the weekly, monthly and seasonal **fire potential outlooks**. Fire weather agencies are encouraged to remain informed on these outlooks.

Table 1 below gives a general outline of forecast products and times. Offices may issue additional fire weather products based on their area of responsibility, which may include more than the state of Iowa. Figure 1 also indicates area of responsibility.

Forecast times, product identifiers and area responsibility of NWS offices

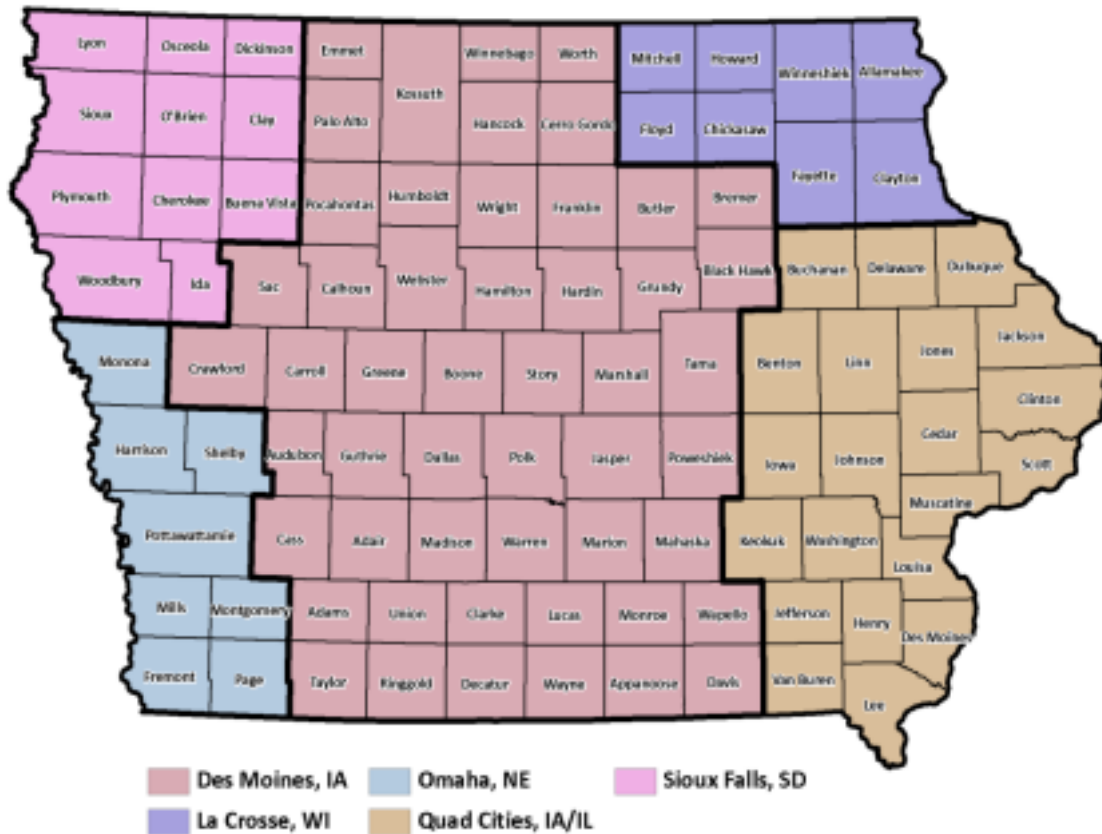
Note: The morning planning forecast is issued throughout the entire fire season. The afternoon product is not issued from 6/1 through 8/31.

Office	Planning Forecast by 7 AM and by 3:30 PM	NFDRS point forecast by 4PM	Spot forecast on request	Rangeland Fire Danger Statement (not all offices)	Red Flag Warning/ Fire Weather Watch
Des Moines	DSMFWFDMX	DSMFWMDMX	phone, web-based, DSMFWSDMX		DSMRFWDMX
Omaha	OMAFWFOAX	OMAFWMOAX	phone, web-based, OMAFWSOAX		OMARFWOAX
Sioux Falls	FSDFWFFSD	FSDFWMFSD	phone, web-based, FSDFWSFSD	FSDRDFSD	FSDRFWFS
La Crosse	MKEFWFARX	MKEFWMARX	phone, web-based, MKEFWSARX		MKERFWARX
Davenport	CHIFWFDVN	DSMFWMDVN	phone, web-based CHIFWSDVN		CHIRFWDN

Products Issued:

1. Planning Forecasts
2. Spot Forecasts
3. Fire Weather Watch
4. Red Flag Warning
5. Rangeland Fire Danger Statement - Only Omaha and Sioux Falls
6. Grassland Fire Danger Map of Iowa – Des Moines only

Iowa Counties & Servicing NWS Offices



Prepared by Jeff Zogg, Senior Hydrologist/NWS Des Moines, IA

Figure 1. Forecast Areas

B. Forecast and Warning Products

1. Routine Fire Weather Planning Forecasts

The Fire Weather Planning Forecast is a zone-type product. It should be used primarily for input in decision-making related to pre-suppression and other planning. The decisions impact firefighter safety, protection of the public and property, and resource allocation.

The morning and afternoon Fire Weather Planning Forecast may vary from office to office, but will generally be broken down into a county forecast with a zone number assigned to each county. Some offices may combine counties to form one forecast group. The morning and afternoon forecast will be entered into the NWS AWIPS computer system by 700 AM LT and 330 PM LT, respectively. During the summer, some offices may opt for a morning only issuance. They are then available to users via WIMS, NWS office websites, or Predictive Services websites at the GACCs.

The elements in the narrative forecast are:

Headline (Required for Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches)

May also headline other significant weather concerns or changes.

Discussion

Written with enough detail to give users knowledge of weather causes during the forecast period.

Brief enough to make radio dissemination as efficient as possible (generally should not exceed 6 lines) provides frontal positions, movement of features, timing and forecast uncertainties.

Serves as a vehicle to discuss reasoning for headlines or expected changes in critical parameters such as temperature, humidity, and wind.

Sky/Weather

Sky and general weather conditions (Appendix D) including trends.

As specific as possible on timing, duration and coverage of precipitation.

As specific as possible on cloud coverage, type, and trends.

High and low temperature

Temperature ranges should be kept as small as possible, 5 degrees or less.

Relative humidity

Forecast daytime minimum and nighttime maximum.

Humidity ranges of 5 percent when RH is 40 percent or less.

A maximum range of 10% can be used for RH greater than 40 percent.

20 ft. wind speed (mph) and direction

As specific as possible on timing of significant speed and directional changes.

Given in ranges of 5 mph or less and includes gusts.

Forecast direction to nearest 8 cardinal compass points (northwest, north, southeast).

Other elements included:

Smoke Management parameters

Depth of the mixing layer.

The average mixing height from 12 to 18 hours local time.

Attached to "DAY" periods.

Transport winds (speed and direction) in the mixing layer.

Dispersion index consisting of a number and a text ranking of poor, fair, good, or excellent (Appendix B explains the terms used in smoke management).

Provided by all NWS offices year round.

Hours of sunshine

Important for assessing probability of ignition of fine fuels (strong insolation can make them more likely to ignite).

Precipitation amount

Coverage and expected amount.

Grassland Fire Danger Index

Found in a separate map.

Extended forecasts

Added after each forecast group providing forecasts for the 3-7 day period.

Included are: sky/weather, temperature, with a wind forecast thru Day 7.

Optional elements in narrative forecasts may vary slightly between NWS offices

Examples of the morning and afternoon Fire Weather Planning Forecast are located on the following pages. The morning format includes the first three forecast periods, while the afternoon forecast will include an additional 4th period.

Morning Planning Forecast Example: (Format and Forecast for example purposes only)

Other offices may have a tabular format for the first 36 hours.

GFDI value will not be included in LaCrosse’s FWF product.

Morning Planning Forecast Example:

Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Iowa
National Weather Service Des Moines IA
424 AM CDT Mon Oct 7 2024

.DISCUSSION...

Minimal fire weather concerns this week thanks to relatively light winds. However, RH values will be fairly dry in the afternoons as boundary layers mix under mostly clear skies. Temperatures warm through the work week, with highs in the 80s returning by Wednesday. No precipitation is forecast through the period.

IAZ004-080930-
Emmet-
Including the city of Estherville
424 AM CDT Mon Oct 7 2024

	Today	Tonight	Tue
Cloud Cover	Pcldy	Clear	Clear
Precip Type	None	None	None
Chance Precip (%)			
Temp	69	43	77
RH %	26	68	26
20ftwnd-am(mph)	Lgt/Var		Lgt/Var
20ftwnd-pm(mph)	SW 5	Lgt/Var	SW 6

Precip Amount	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixing Hgt(ft-agl)	3500		4800
Transport Wnd (mph)	W 7		W 10
Smoke Dispersion	Fair		Good
#GFDI	Low		Low

.TUESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows in the mid 40s. South wind around 5 mph.
.WEDNESDAY...Sunny. Highs in the lower 80s. Southwest wind around 5 mph shifting to the southeast in the afternoon.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows in the upper 40s. Southeast wind around 5 mph.
.THURSDAY...Sunny. Highs in the mid 80s. South wind 5 to 15 mph.
.THURSDAY NIGHT...Mostly clear. Lows in the upper 50s. South wind around 10 mph.
.FRIDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs in the lower 80s. Southwest wind 10 to 15 mph shifting to the west in the afternoon.
.FRIDAY NIGHT...Partly cloudy. Lows in the upper 40s. North wind around 10 mph.
.SATURDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs in the mid 70s. Northeast wind around 10 mph.
.SATURDAY NIGHT...Partly cloudy. Lows in the mid 40s. Northeast wind around 10 mph.
.SUNDAY...Mostly sunny. Highs in the mid 60s. North wind 10 to 15 mph.

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IAZ005-080930-
Kossuth-
Including the city of Algona
424 AM CDT Mon Oct 7 2024

	Today	Tonight	Tue
Cloud Cover	Mclear	Clear	Clear
Precip Type	None	None	None
Chance Precip (%)			
Temp	69	41	77
RH %	29	73	29
20ftwnd-am(mph)	Lgt/Var		Lgt/Var
20ftwnd-pm(mph)	W 5	Lgt/Var	SW 5
Precip Amount	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mixing Hgt(ft-agl)	3600		5000
Transport Wnd (mph)	W 7		W 10
Smoke Dispersion	Fair		Good
#GFDI	Low		Low

.TUESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows in the mid 40s. South wind around 5 mph.
.WEDNESDAY...Sunny. Highs in the lower 80s. South wind around 5 mph.
.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Clear. Lows in the upper 40s. Southeast wind

Min temperature.....28-33.
Max humidity.....95-100 percent.
20-foot winds.....Light winds becoming southeast 5 to 6 mph after
midnight.
Precipitation.....None.

.SATURDAY...

Sky/weather.....Partly sunny.
LAL.....1.
Max temperature.....50-55.
Min humidity.....51-56 percent.
20-foot winds.....South winds 5 to 9 mph. Gusts up to 20 mph
early in the afternoon.
Hours of sun.....6 Hours.
Precipitation.....None.
Mixing Height.....Around 1500 ft AGL (Ave 12-6 pm).
Transport Winds.....South around 12 mph (Ave 12-6 pm).
Smoke Dispersal.....Around 20000 or fair (Ave 12-6 pm).

.SATURDAY NIGHT...

Sky/weather.....Partly cloudy until 2400, then mostly cloudy.
Chance of rain showers after 0100. Chance of
showers 50 percent.
LAL.....1.
Min temperature.....36-41.
Max humidity.....93-98 percent.
20-foot winds.....Southeast winds 5 to 10 mph. Gusts up to 25 mph
after midnight.
Precipitation.....Scattered 0.05 to 0.10 inch amounts.

.SUNDAY...

Sky/weather.....Mostly cloudy. Showers. Chance of showers near
100 percent.
LAL.....1.
Max temperature.....48-53.
Min humidity.....77-82 percent.
20-foot winds.....Southeast winds 12 to 17 mph with gusts to
around 30 mph.
Hours of sun.....1 Hour.
Precipitation.....Widespread 0.30 to 0.50 inch amounts.
Mixing Height.....Around 1700 ft AGL (Ave 12-6 pm).
Transport Winds.....Southeast around 21 mph (Ave 12-6 pm).
Smoke Dispersal.....Around 37000 or good (Ave 12-6 pm).

.Forecast days 3 through 7...

.SUNDAY NIGHT...Showers. Lows 45 TO 50. Southeast winds 8 to
13 mph. Chance of showers near 100 percent.
.MONDAY...Showers and slight chance of thunderstorms. Highs 60 TO
65. South winds 6 to 11 mph. Chance of precipitation near
100 percent.
.MONDAY NIGHT...Showers likely and slight chance of
thunderstorms. Lows 40 TO 45. Northwest winds 5 to 7 mph. Chance

of precipitation 70 percent.

.TUESDAY...Partly sunny. Chance of showers. Highs 50 TO 55.

Northwest winds 5 to 8 mph. Chance of showers 50 percent.

.TUESDAY NIGHT...Partly cloudy. Chance of showers. Lows 30 TO 35.

West winds 5 to 6 mph. Chance of showers 40 percent.

.WEDNESDAY...Partly sunny. Highs 50 TO 55. Southwest winds 5 to 8 mph.

.WEDNESDAY NIGHT...Partly cloudy. Lows 30 TO 35. Southwest winds around 5 mph.

.THURSDAY...Partly sunny. Highs 45 TO 50. West winds 5 to 10 mph.

.THURSDAY NIGHT...Partly cloudy. Lows 25 TO 30. West winds 5 to 7 mph.

.FRIDAY...Partly sunny. Highs 45 TO 50. Northwest winds 6 to 11 mph.

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...*(other zone groups and forecasts from the remainder of the NWS office's county area of responsibility).*

- This value will not appear in WFO LaCrosse's product.

a) Updates to Fire Weather Planning Forecasts (may vary from office to office)

Updates and a reason for the update will be provided whenever forecast conditions become unrepresentative. Updates to a Fire Weather Planning Forecast will be required for the morning and afternoon forecast packages and if a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning is issued. Fire agencies are also encouraged to call their local NWS office when the forecast is unrepresentative.

2. Spot Forecasts

a) Criteria

Spot forecasts are site specific forecasts in support of wildfire suppression and natural resource management. Spot forecasts for a wildfire will be treated with a priority similar to that of severe weather warnings. It is the responsibility of the person requesting the spot forecast to indicate that the request is for wildfire suppression. Spot requests for prescribed burns may be required the evening before a burn by some offices.

By Interagency Agreement (NWSI 10-401), the NWS will provide spot forecasts to any federal, state, tribal, or local official for support of a wildfire.

For non-wildfire purposes, resources permitting, the NWS will provide spot forecast service under the following circumstances and conditions:

1. Upon request of any federal official who represents that the spot forecast is required under the terms of the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services.
2. Upon request of any state, tribal, or local official who represents that the spot forecast is required to carry out their wildland fire management responsibilities in coordination with any federal land management agency participating in the Interagency Agreement

for Meteorological Services.

3. Upon request of any public safety official who represents that the spot forecast is essential to public safety, e.g. due to the proximity of population centers or critical infrastructure, essential to protect incident responders, and/or essential to protect vital resources. A “public safety official” is an employee or contract agent of a government agency at any level (federal, state, local, tribal, etc.) charged with protecting the public from hazards including wildland fires of whatever origin and/or other hazards influenced by weather conditions such as hazardous material releases.
4. In support of Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 (HSPD 5).
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/ICSResource/assets/HSPD-5.pdf>

The NWS will not provide spot forecasts to private citizens or commercial entities not acting as an agent for a government agency.

Customer Identification - The person requesting the spot forecast must provide the following information before a spot forecast can be issued.

- a. Name
- b. Government agency
- c. Address and phone number
- d. Representation as to the reason for the spot forecast, which must be one of the reasons indicated above.

A current on-site weather observation **should** accompany the forecast request or be sent to the NWS office before the burn begins and again mid-burn. If the request is sent the night before, then an observation should be sent when on site and before ignition. The requestor should specify how the wind measurement was obtained (20 foot or eye-level). In the case of a wildfire or prolonged prescribed burn, updated observations should be provided during the course of the event (provide a mid-burn observation). Land management personnel should contact the servicing NWS office if forecast conditions appear unrepresentative of actual weather conditions. Spot forecasts should be considered one-time requests, and are not routinely updated unless representative observations are available to the forecaster. Feedback from land management personnel is also encouraged during or after the burn using the “please provide feedback” section of the online spot forecast.

Users are asked to read the Fire Weather Planning Forecast before making a spot forecast request. The online Activity Planner of each forecast office is also a useful tool to help identify prescription windows. However, the Fire Weather Planning Forecast and Activity Planner are only meant as guides and not intended to replace a formal, official spot forecast. To hold the number of spot forecasts to a manageable level, internal coordination and planning should be done by partner agencies making forecast requests.

b) Content and Format

The standard format for wildfire spots includes: headlines (Red Flag Warning or Fire Weather Watch) explaining what, when, where and why; discussion, sky/weather, temperature, relative humidity, and wind. Other optional elements may also be provided. See example below.

The content of non-wildfire spots should conform to the standard format for wildfire spots, though the content and number of forecast periods may be different, as determined by the customer. Users should be as specific as possible when making a forecast request.

c) Procedures

An Internet-based program, NWS Spot, is the national standard for requesting, issuing, and retrieving spot forecasts. This program is available on NWS websites. The direct link is: <http://www.weather.gov/spot/request/>. Spot forecasts can also be requested by phone or fax. A phone call must accompany the fax request so the forecaster is aware of the request.

The requesting agency should provide information about the location, topography, fuel type(s), size, ignition time, and a contact and telephone number of the responsible land management official. A representative weather observation should accompany the request. As indicated above in section 3a, information justifying the spot forecast request must also be provided for the forecast request to be honored. Feedback to the NWS office providing the spot forecast is highly encouraged.

Spot Forecast Example:

Spot Forecast for Kuehn savanna burning...Dallas County Conservation Board
National Weather Service Des Moines IA
903 AM CST Mon Nov 25 2024

Forecast is based on ignition time of 1100 CST on November 26.
If conditions become unrepresentative...contact the National Weather Service.

An initial observation at ignition and a mid burn observation are required.

Please relay them to the National Weather Service for each prescribed burn.

.DISCUSSION...

High pressure building over the region will bring lighter winds; turning to the south at near 10 mph. RH will drop to around 45% by early afternoon.

.TUESDAY...

Sky/weather.....Mostly sunny (40-50 percent) then becoming mostly cloudy (70-80 percent).

Max temperature.....Around 43.
Min humidity.....45 percent.
Wind (20 ft).....South winds 7 to 9 mph.
Mixing height.....1900 ft AGL.
Transport winds.....South 15 to 23 mph.
GFDI.....3.

TIME (CST)	11A	12P	1PM	2PM	3PM	4PM	5PM
Sky (%).....	24	30	41	54	66	74	79
Weather cov.....							
Weather type....							
Tstm cov.....							
Temp.....	38	41	42	42	43	41	40
RH.....	50	46	45	46	45	48	51
20 FT wind dir..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
20 FT wind spd..	8	9	9	9	9	8	7
20 FT wind gust.	14	16	17	17	16	15	14
Mix hgt (kft)...	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9
Transp wind dir.	SW	SW	SW	S	S	S	S
Transp wind spd.	21	22	23	21	17	16	15
GFDI.....	2	3	3	3	3	2	2

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Forecaster...Vachalek
Requested by...Jim Uthe
Type of request...PRESCRIBED
.TAG 2427318.0/DMX

3. Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings

NWS offices that serve Iowa will issue Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings when the combination of dry fuels and weather conditions support very high and/or extreme fire danger. Each office will contact their sources for fuel conditions and must be aware of fuel conditions that could lead to very high and/or extreme fire danger. The NWS must have knowledge of fuel conditions before issuing Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings.

NWS partner agencies will handle all public and media questions about fire potential and danger. The NWS will answer questions only about weather conditions, and will not comment on fire conditions.

The issuance of these products is typically (but not always) a two-stage process.

a) Fire Weather Watch

A Fire Weather Watch may be issued when there is a reasonable level of confidence for the development of a red flag event. The purpose of the watch is to alert partners at least a day in advance for purposes of resource allocation and firefighter safety. A watch will typically be issued 24 to 48 hours in advance of the expected onset of criteria. Some offices may issue a watch 12 to 72 hours in advance of the expected onset of criteria. Red flag criteria are listed below. All of the following weather conditions, including the dryness of the fuels, must be anticipated for a watch to be issued. Please remember that these criteria are subjective guidelines with specific red flag conditions specified in [Appendix H](#).

1. Sustained ten-minute winds at the 20 foot level are at or above the wind threshold.
2. Minimum relative humidity at or less than the RH threshold.
3. The dryness of the fuels will also be a consideration. Each office will have the flexibility to determine the dryness of fuels. This can be done by looking at the Energy Release Component (ERC - NFDRS output), the IDNR and, if necessary, the USFS, can provide this information to the NWS. See the call list (under section 4. C. - Procedures) to determine who the NWS should contact for this information.

Other factors which may be considered if any of the above are marginal:

- The surface dew point depression (best indicator of high fire danger) is more than 40 F.
- The 850 mb dew point depression is greater than 18F (10C).
- It is before spring green-up (usually by June 1st).
- It is after the fall color change or a killing frost.
- The area has been in a dry spell for a week or more.
- Dry lightning is anticipated (rare, except during periods of drought)
- Gusty winds in excess of 50 mph (can result in trees falling on power lines, causing power lines to break and sparking fires) are expected.
- NFDRS values are in the high to extreme categories.
- 10-hour fuel moisture is less than 10%

- Extreme behavior on prescribed burns in the area the past several days.

The most common red flag or near red flag synoptic weather situations:

- Strong low pressure moving from the north or central U.S. Rockies to Lake Superior, or a strong Alberta Low tracking to near Lake Superior. Both situations require a windy dry slot associated with a low level jet.
- A departing Hudson Bay high pressure replaced by the strong low pressure scenario. The high pressure area provides portions of the Upper Midwest with dry Easterly winds and subsiding air. This will effectively dry out the fuels.

Fire Weather Watch coordination and issuance:

NWS offices will coordinate the issuance, change, and cancellation of Fire Weather Watches with each other.

- NWS offices will coordinate weather conditions internally via chat software or telephone.
- Some NWS offices are also required to coordinate between other agencies as well. Please become familiar with the actual requirements for the county with which you are burning in.
- The NWS contact person for each forecast area shall be responsible for assuring that this information is known to all offices that serve the state of Iowa via chat software or telephone.
- During situations of borderline criteria for a Red Flag Warning (or when a Fire Weather Watch is in effect), the NWS is encouraged to use terminology such as “severe fire weather conditions may occur...” or “critical fire weather conditions may be met”. These terms may be used in the discussion section of the Fire Weather Watch and Fire Weather Planning Forecast.
- A Fire Weather Watch will be disseminated on NOAA All Hazards Radio from each office except NWS Sioux Falls by broadcasting the actual RFW product.
- A Fire Weather Watch will be headlined in the Fire Weather Planning Forecast. The headline will include what (ex. A Fire Weather Watch has been issued), when (ex. until 7 PM), where (ex. for a portion of Northern Iowa) and why (ex. for potentially extreme fire weather conditions). Headlines belong before the discussion and before each zone grouping of the Fire Weather Planning Forecast. The RFW will also be referenced in the Hazardous Weather Outlook Product (HWO).
- If issued, a Fire Weather Watch (RFW) will describe the affected area, valid time of the watch, and reasons for the watch. A RFW shall have a UGC coding line followed by a Valid Time Event Code (VTEC).

Updates:

Updates to the Fire Weather Watch should be done every 6 hours as needed after the gridded forecast has been updated. Update frequency may vary by office.

Fire Weather Watch Example:

WWUS83 KDMX 041940
RFWDMX

URGENT - FIRE WEATHER MESSAGE
National Weather Service Des Moines IA
240 PM CDT Fri Oct 4 2024

...Fire Weather Watch Western Iowa Saturday...

.The combination of well above normal temperatures in the 80s to low 90s, ongoing dry conditions, and gusty winds will lead to very high fire danger in western Iowa Saturday afternoon into early evening. The greatest fire danger will be in dried cropland where harvest activities are ongoing.

IAZ033-044-050345-
/O.NEW.KDMX.FW.A.0004.241005T1800Z-241006T0100Z/
Sac-Crawford-
240 PM CDT Fri Oct 4 2024

...FIRE WEATHER WATCH IN EFFECT FROM SATURDAY AFTERNOON THROUGH SATURDAY EVENING FOR VERY HIGH FIRE DANGER IN WESTERN IOWA...

The National Weather Service in Des Moines has issued a Fire Weather Watch, which is in effect from Saturday afternoon through Saturday evening.

* AFFECTED AREA...Western Iowa.

* WIND...Southwest winds becoming northwest later in the day 20 to 25 mph and gusts up to 40 mph.

* HUMIDITY...As low as 20 to 25 percent.

* IMPACTS...Any fires that develop will likely spread rapidly. Outdoor burning is not recommended. Caution is urged if working outdoors, especially in unharvested crop fields.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

A Fire Weather Watch means that critical fire weather conditions are forecast to occur. Listen for later forecasts and possible Red Flag Warnings.

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b) Red Flag Warnings

A Red Flag Warning is issued when there is very high confidence that red flag conditions are imminent or will be met within 24 hours and fuels are sufficiently dried to produce a very high or extreme fire danger potential. However, a Red Flag Warning can be issued any time at the request of fire management personnel during times of critically dry fuels.

The National Weather Service will monitor meteorological conditions and should obtain fuel conditions from whatever means is best for their area of responsibility. A Red Flag Warning will be issued immediately when red flag conditions are occurring, but depending on the office, may be coordinated prior to issuance with user agencies. The NWS may also monitor the Energy Release Component (ERC) by going to the Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC) website. These sites will help the NWS monitor the dryness of the fuels in the state.

Red Flag Warning coordination and issuance:

- NWS offices will use the HWO product to convey the threat for very high or extreme fire danger. This will be done in addition to the RFW product.
- NWS offices will coordinate the issuance, change, and cancellation for Red Flag Warnings with each other. Customers are encouraged to review each office's requirements for the counties they plan to burn in. For offices that must coordinate with the DNR or the USFS, if they observe wet fuels and do not believe a warning should be issued, then do not issue the warning.
- If a Fire Weather Watch has already been issued for the affected area (i.e. fuel coordination has already taken place), and if forecast offices agree that critical fire weather conditions will be met, a Red Flag Warning can be issued **without any additional coordination** with the fire management agencies (i.e. DNR and USFS).
- For **very high confidence** Red Flag Warning events, the Red Flag Warning should be issued **the afternoon before** instead of the morning of the event. This would allow extra lead time for the fire management agencies to plan for these events.
- A Red Flag Warning **may be** disseminated on NOAA All Hazards Radio (WFO FSD will not issue the Red Flag Warning on the NOAA All Hazards Radio).
- A Red Flag Warning will be headlined in the routine Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF). The headline should include what, when, where and why. Headlines belong before the discussion and before each zone grouping of the Fire Weather Planning Forecast. The RFW should be referenced in the Hazardous Weather Outlook Product.

- A Red Flag Warning should be coordinated and collaborated with neighboring WFOs when conditions (e.g. winds, relative humidity, much above normal temperatures, critical fuels, etc) support the potential for rapid fire spread. The forecaster may use the GFDI extreme or very high category as awareness of potential areas where conditions may support dangerous fire spread conditions. However, the forecaster should also use discretion in using the GFDI solely for decision making. For example, the GFDI can show the extreme or very high category in the winter when there is deep snow cover and high winds (e.g. no Red Flag Warning being issued). Conversely, a Red Flag Warning can be issued without an extreme or very high GFDI value when relative humidity is not at critical levels, but winds are strong and gusty.
- Decision Support Services (DSS) Packets may be issued for extreme conditions, especially over large areas. The issuance of DSS Packets may vary from office to office, although they are encouraged as a way to bring attention and urgency to an extreme fire danger.
- If issued, a Red Flag Warning (RFW) should describe the affected area, valid time of the warning, and reasons for warning. A RFW shall have a UGC coding line followed by a Valid Time Event Code (VTEC).

Cancellation of Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings:

When conditions warrant that a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning is no longer needed, it should be canceled by the NWS as soon as possible.

Note: A cancellation statement is not needed if upgrading from a watch to a warning, or for a Red Flag Warning that is being allowed to expire.

1. The cancellation should be coordinated with NWS offices serving Iowa.
2. The headline in the Fire Weather Planning Forecast will be removed.
3. A cancellation statement under the RFW message should be issued. A RFW shall have a UGC coding line followed by a Valid Time Event Code (VTEC).

Updates to Red Flag Warnings:

Updates will be every 6 hours (update frequency may vary by office) after the forecast grids have been updated or if changes are needed in the Red Flag headlines which include:

1. New issuance of a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning.
2. Upgrading from a Fire Weather Watch to a Red Flag Warning.
3. Change an area outline of a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning.
4. Cancellation of a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning.

In addition, updates to the Red Flag Warning should be made with each updated

forecast issuance and may be made anytime at lead forecaster discretion. Situations for an update may include when the following conditions are met:

1. Precipitation occurrence or non-occurrence if different from the forecast.
2. Wind speed differs by more than 10 mph from the forecast.
3. Temperature differs by more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit from the forecast.
4. Relative Humidity differs by 10 % or more from the forecast.**

** Exact criteria may vary slightly between NWS forecast offices.

c) Procedures for potential RFW situations.

- For conditions that are expected to approach, but do not meet RFW criteria where forecaster confidence is low, the NWS will attempt to provide Iowa partners with a “heads-up” of potentially critical fire weather conditions up to 48 hours in advance if possible. **The most common method will be a mention in the HWO (Hazardous Weather Outlook) product**, but this can also be discussed in Slack.
- After an initial mention of fire danger potential, partners should turn their attention to NWS webpages for further information on fire danger conditions. Fire weather partners are encouraged to be in Slack for information on forecast conditions and to provide input. Coordination of an RFW product will only occur between NWS offices serving Iowa. Partners will need to pay attention to the NWS websites for their area for the issuance of a Fire Weather Watch or Red Flag Warning. Partners can have access to NWS chatrooms, including eaccastfirechat, after signing up for NWS chat at the following website: <https://nwschat.weather.gov/>
- A Fire Weather Watch may be issued for affected areas after NWS forecast offices coordinate and agree that critical fire weather conditions will be met, or if forecaster confidence is growing.
- Wording such as “Elevated Fire Danger” or symbolism portraying that sentiment can also be put into the Weather Story.
- A Special Weather Statement (SPS) can also be used on the day that near RFW criteria is being experienced or forecast, to express an elevated fire danger and give details and/or cautionary words.

Red Flag Warning Example:

WWUS83 KDMX 051915
RFWDMX

URGENT - FIRE WEATHER MESSAGE
National Weather Service Des Moines IA
215 PM CDT Sat Oct 5 2024

...Red Flag Warning Continues in Western Iowa into the Evening...

.The combination of well above normal temperatures in the 80s to lower 90s, ongoing dry conditions, and gusty winds will create very high fire danger in western Iowa into early evening. The greatest fire danger will be in dried vegetation and cropland where harvest is ongoing.

IAZ033-044-060100-
/O.CON.KDMX.FW.W.0008.000000T0000Z-241006T0100Z/
Sac-Crawford-
215 PM CDT Sat Oct 5 2024

...RED FLAG WARNING REMAINS IN EFFECT UNTIL 8 PM CDT THIS EVENING FOR VERY HIGH FIRE DANGER IN WESTERN IOWA...

* AFFECTED AREA...Western Iowa.

* WIND...Southwest winds becoming northwest later in the day20 to 25 mph and gusts up to 45 mph.

* HUMIDITY...As low as 20 to 25 percent.

* IMPACTS...Any fires that develop will likely spread rapidly, especially in dry vegetation. Outdoor burning is not recommended.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

A Red Flag Warning means that critical fire weather conditions are either occurring now, or will shortly. A combination of strong winds, low relative humidity, and warm temperatures can contribute to extreme fire behavior.

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4. Grassland Fire Danger Index (GFDI) and GFDI Map for Iowa

The Grassland Fire Danger Index (GFDI) is a numerical value that indicates the potential for grassland fires to experience extreme fire behavior, which in turn, can lead to a potential threat to life and property. The GFDI accounts for the curing of the fuel (grasses), temperature, relative humidity and the average sustained wind. Categories, values, and colors are outlined in the image below.

Grassland Fire Danger Index				
Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Extreme
0-2	3-6	7-15	16-39	≥40

The map will show GFDI values at higher spatial detail than in the past when each county only had one value. The purpose of the GFDI is to provide the public, the fire weather community, and local government agencies in charge of fire safety a quick view of the risk of grassland fire danger. The customer should then take appropriate action for the risk at hand, including further investigation in the event of any category of high or above. This product is NOT intended to be a sole source for assessing the fire danger for the day. The NWS provides other products to aid in that assessment and those should be utilized as well.

The creation of the GFDI map for Iowa shall be the responsibility of WFO Des Moines. The product will then be placed on the internet, in the location of the [WFO Des Moines Fire Weather page](#). Surrounding WFO offices can create a link to that page so that the GFDI map for Iowa can be displayed on their web pages. A value of extreme for an area of more than 4 counties may cause action to be taken by the NWS office(s) involved. As always, forecaster discretion shall be used in any situation but when an area of 4 counties or more are exhibiting extreme fire danger, it is strongly recommended that additional action by the NWS shall be required.

The action taken shall be that a Red Flag Warning be issued for that area as well as the inclusion of a headline in the "In The News" section of the NWS offices web page. The posting of the GFDI map on social media is suggested as well. If the 4 county area crosses CWA boundaries, then collaboration must occur between the offices involved. If, in a forecaster's (collaborative) judgment the situation may not warrant a Red Flag Warning, then minimally a statement should be issued expressing an elevated fire danger with a potential for a Red Flag Warning. Reference to the GFDI value for Iowa products will be removed from other products and sources and found on the GFDI map.

During the fall harvest season, WFO Des Moines shall have the additional responsibility of producing a Cropland (Agricultural) Fire Danger Index map (AgGFDI). The dates that this map will be produced shall be tied to harvest, beginning at the time the first crops are being harvested and ending when more than 90 percent of the crops have been harvested. The production of the map will rely on all NWS offices serving Iowa to have ag curing grids in GFE, which will be retrieved by WFO Des Moines and used in the production of the AgGFDI map. This map shall be produced in the morning, alongside the GFDI map. Other NWS offices serving Iowa shall link the map to their web page.

Regarding the GFDI map, anytime a Red Flag Warning is issued, the GFDI map shall have an extreme rating displayed for the counties affected by the Red Flag Warning. This is done to avoid customer confusion. If an adjustment should be needed to the GFDI value in the event of a Red Flag Warning, then this must be collaborated with surrounding offices. The recommended method to adjust the GFDI is still manually adjusting temperature, dewpoint, relative humidity, and wind grids to bring the GFDI values as close to 40 as possible.

5. Verification and Participation in Interagency Groups

a) Verification

Fire weather program leaders will verify the red flag program according to GPRA goals that are set nationally. Guidelines are as follows:

An RFW issued for multiple areas (defined as counties or fire weather zones) will be considered an individual RFW for as many areas issued (ex. an RFW for 20 counties or fire weather zones = 20 RFWs issued).

A representative observation for each zone will be chosen from an AWOS, ASOS, or RAWS site within the county or zone and deemed accurate. If these systems are sparse within an area, then a nearby AWOS, ASOS, or RAWS site may be used to verify a surrounding area.

A RFW will count as verified when:

1. fuels are verified to be in a condition to burn
2. criteria is met and must persist for the designated period of time
3. In addition to sustained winds, wind gusts over 30 mph will count as a verification.
4. When possible, search for stories of fires in your area of responsibility on the day in question.

If possible, a discussion between fire weather focal points/program leaders should take place for adjoining areas where criteria is close or questionable. Missed events will be counted as those areas that do not meet criteria when an RFW is issued. On days where an RFW is not issued, but wind is expected to be advisory criteria or higher, a check of relative humidity across the forecast area and a check that fuels are in a condition to burn will be conducted by the fire weather focal point/program leader, their assistants, or as deemed by the shift supervisor. If fuels are in a condition to burn and observations show criteria are met or multiple fires are reported, then a missed event will be counted.

b) Participation in Interagency Groups

NWS offices providing fire weather services for Iowa are expected to meet with core fire weather partners. This may include, but is not limited to meetings with federal, state, county, and/or local entities responsible for prescribed burning, attending the annual Iowa Association of County Conservation Board Employees Winterfest meeting held in January, and/or district conservation meetings.

c) Special Services

The NWS provides a group of trained Incident Meteorologists (IMETs) who will provide on site forecasting when requested by land management agencies. The closest certified IMET is located in Aberdeen, SD. Contact the dispatch for information regarding IMET orders. In addition to wildfires, IMETs may be dispatched to support:

- Large critical resource value prescribed burns.
- Land management coordination and dispatch centers

- Hazardous substance release
- Any special projects or incidents which fall under the mandate of the NWS.

By Interagency Agreement, the NWS will support land management agency requests for on site meteorological support for wildland fires through the IMET program. Other events listed above may be supported depending upon resource availability, if requested by federal fire agencies participating in the Interagency Agreement, or if requested by public safety officials who represent such support as essential to public safety.

1. Only certified IMETS may be dispatched to support on-site service. The NWS is responsible for maintaining proficiency of designated IMETs.
2. The IMET will arrive at the Incident with an All Hazard Meteorological Response System (AMRS). The AMRS is used to provide a mobile platform for data collection and forecast preparation.
3. The IMET or the Incident may request an Atmospheric Theodolite Meteorological Unit (ATMU) (NFES 1836) to obtain on-site upper level winds. Helium will also be ordered for the ATMU upon request. An ATMU will be cached at the Twin Cities/Chanhasen NWS office.
4. IMET data needs will be obtained by one of three means:
 - a. Incident provides communications through a LAN.
 - b. If an incident does have wireless communication, then use Verizon Wireless Cards.
 - c. If there is no Verizon service in the area, then use INMARSAT (satellite comms).
5. The NWS is responsible for assembly and operation of this equipment, calibration of instruments, ordering contract repair, and, if necessary, scheduling training sessions.
6. Request and dispatch of IMETs and equipment is accomplished through the National Resource Coordination System. If the IMETs in Minneapolis, Duluth or Marquette are unavailable, the request will be sent to the Eastern Area Coordination Center (EACC). They will in turn forward the request to the NWS National Fire Weather Operations Coordinator (NFWOC) in Boise who will fill the order.
7. Incident Operations - The IMET must be provided a work area free from rain and wind as well as telephone access. The line is typically shared with the Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN). A source of power is also necessary (generator is OK). The IMET will work the hours and perform the forecast tasks required by the Incident Management Team. When a fire is declared contained or controlled, the IMET will assess the time requirement for further support in conjunction with the FBAN and Plans Section Chief.
8. Reimbursement for Services Provided - The NWS will be reimbursed for all costs associated with on-site operation as set forth in the Interagency National Agreement. Reimbursement includes all overtime costs associated with the deployment, travel costs and per diem, telecommunication services, as well as costs incurred by the NWS IMET duty station such as covering shifts vacated by the IMET. After each deployment, the IMET will prepare a Report of

Reimbursable Expenses. The NWS will recover costs based on this report.

9. Upon release from an Incident, NWS offices will follow the Memorandum of Understanding between the NWS and NWS Employees Organization regarding rest periods for IMETs following a deployment.

d. NWS provided training to land management agencies

When NWS staff provides training to land management personnel, costs above planned salary and operating costs will be borne by the benefiting agency(s). Billing procedures are described in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services between the NWS and Land Management Agencies.

V. WILDLAND FIRE AGENCY SERVICES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND PREDICTIVE SERVICES** - The Eastern Area Fire Weather Program Manager/meteorologist, working remotely for the EACC in St. Paul, Minnesota, combines forecast information from NWS offices and other sources into area-wide summaries and briefings. This meteorologist, along with Fire Intelligence, forms the Predictive Services group, which produces fire weather/fire danger assessments for Iowa. These value added products enhance short and long range forecasts issued by the NWS to assist land managers in allocating fire-fighting resources. Products issued by the EACC are available online at:
https://gacc.nifc.gov/eacc/predictive_services/predictive_services.htm
- B. AGENCY COMPUTER SYSTEMS** - The communication system used to link the NWS with its users is the Weather Information and Management System (WIMS). The NWS receives user agency observations entered into WIMS via its AWIPS computer system. Point and narrative forecasts are also sent to WIMS via this system. Observations and forecasts are exchanged between WIMS and AWIPS in the USFS Kansas City Computer Center.
- C. FIRE WEATHER OBSERVATIONS** - Station inspection and instrument maintenance of fire weather observation systems are the responsibility of land management agencies. NWS forecasters may monitor data quality from observation sites.

The following steps are procedures for implementing a new RAWS.

1. The federal land management agencies (USFS, NPS, USFWS, BLM, BIA, etc.) and the state agencies (Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and a few misc. personnel (Nature Conservatory, etc.) begin the process by deciding to install a RAWS. Land management agencies sometimes request input from NWS personnel as to siting criteria. NWS offices are required (by the Interagency Agreement) to provide it if requested from the land management agencies. Also, notify the NWS Central Region Headquarters to keep them informed throughout the process of RAWS implementation.
2. Land management agencies will request a 6-digit code/ID for the new RAWS

station. Contact the EACC fire weather program manager/meteorologist to obtain a new 6 digit WIMS ID. EACC will then share the ID and information with NWS partners.

3. Once a 6-digit ID number is coordinated/determined, the Regional Fire Weather Program Manager will provide it to the requestor, and cc: the NWS office and the appropriate USFS personnel.
4. It's the responsibility of the requestor/land management person to notify WIMS in order for the observations to be received/sent from the WIMS. If the requestor is in need of an NFDRS forecast from the NWS for WIMS, he or she will need to coordinate with the appropriate NWS office to begin service. The NWS office will need to coordinate with the NWS Regional Fire Weather Program Leader.

D. REIMBURSEMENT FOR NWS PROVIDED ON-SITE SUPPORT AND TRAINING

Agencies will reimburse the NWS for all costs incurred for IMET support as well as for training assistance or station visitation. Procedures are detailed in the Interagency National Agreement.

VI. JOINT RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Meteorological training can be provided either by NWS or the EACC meteorologist. Each NWS office has a Fire Weather Program Leader, who is qualified to teach courses up through Intermediate Fire Behavior (S-290). Requests for NWS training should be directed to that office's Fire Weather Program Leader or MIC. Sufficient advance notice should be given to allow for preparation as well as scheduling. Costs incurred by the NWS will be reimbursed by the requesting agency.
- B. NWS Fire Weather Program Leaders or other NWS forecasters will participate in coordination conference calls, primarily in the spring fire season. This duty will be shared by the program leaders. The NWS representative should be prepared to provide a statewide briefing highlighting significant weather trends as well as possible critical fire weather situations.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATES ON THE AOP

This document will be effective approximately from March 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026.

VIII. APPENDICES

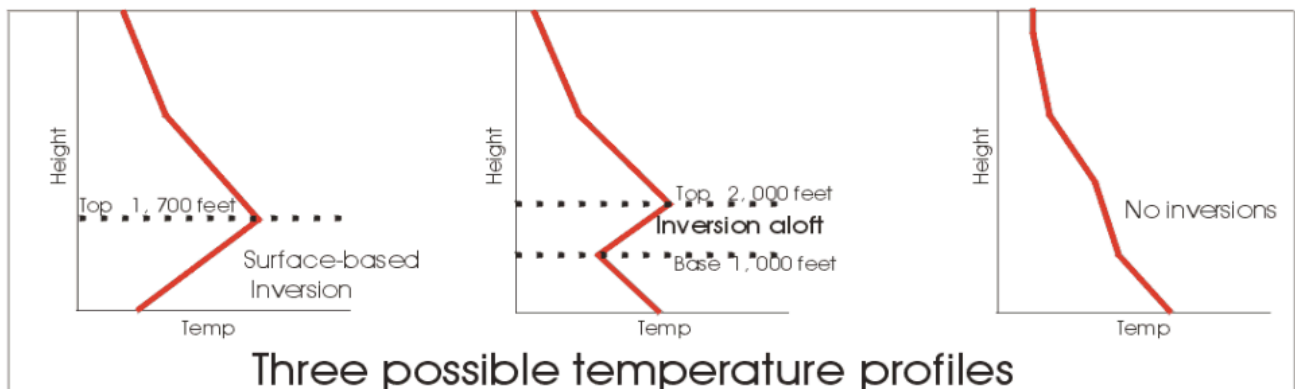
Appendix A: Smoke Management

The Clean Air Act requires land management agencies to address the issue of smoke management in its prescribed burns. The goal is to burn in atmospheric conditions that would encourage smoke to rise to such a level that the smoke is dispersed as much as possible to reduce a number of health and safety risks near the fire.

The National Weather Service will support the smoke management efforts of federal, state, and local agencies as well as organizations involved in such burning. **The NWS will provide the**

mixing height, transport wind, and dispersion index throughout the fire weather season in the fire weather planning forecast. These values will represent the average values from noon to 6 pm. The NWS will also include the mixing height, transport wind, and dispersion index, upon request of the land agency, in spot forecasts.

The three weather parameters of smoke management forecasts are mixing layer (or height), transport winds, and dispersion index. For smoke management purposes, the mixing layer is usually considered the lowest layers of the atmosphere bounded by the earth's surface and the bottom of any temperature inversion which may exist aloft. If a temperature inversion is based at the surface, then there is no mixing layer. A temperature inversion would serve to trap smoke at low levels, or would prevent sufficient lofting of smoke to a level where winds would dilute or transport it away from the area.



There are three upper air temperature profiles, which can affect smoke dispersal differently. On the left, a surface based inversion is an absolutely stable condition that traps smoke and prevents lofting. In the middle, an elevated inversion is unstable or neutral and allows limited smoke rise, but the smoke will stop rising at the base of the inversion aloft. And on the right, when no inversions are present, smoke is free to rise. However, the existing (ambient) lapse rate will determine the rate of rise and the plume characteristics.

The transport wind (knots) is defined as the average wind speed and direction through the mixing layer. The transport wind may suggest the need for surveillance or resource location at downstream areas for the purpose of minimizing the danger posed by spotting due to firebrands and to determine the impacts of smoke on a sensitive area.

The Dispersion Index is intended to serve as a single adjective index which describes how smoke will disperse on that day. The Dispersion Rate is given by the following formula:

$$\text{Dispersion Rate} = (\text{Mixing Height in feet}) \times (\text{Transport Wind in knots})$$

Below is an interpretation of the Dispersion Index values

- < 40,000 - Poor
- >= 40,000 to < 60,000 - Fair

- >= 60,000 to < 100,000 - good
- >= 100,000 to < 150,000 - very good
- >= 150,000 - excellent

The smoke management program contains guidelines for using the index and should be consulted for those details. Most smoke management inputs to software programs and nomograms are in metric units. A table for conversion among various units is provided below. Smoke management models require input of parameters in metric units. The National Weather Service uses a variety of units of measure for wind and height. To minimize confusion and to make the conversion of units easier, the following conversion factors will prove helpful.

Multiply By To get:

- Feet 0.308 Meters
- Feet 0.0152 Chains
- Statute Miles 1609.34 Meters
- Statute Miles 1.60934 Kilometers
- Statute Miles 0.8684 Nautical Miles
- Statute Miles 80 Chains
- Nautical Miles 0.6080 Feet
- Nautical Miles 1.152 Statute Miles
- Nautical Miles 1853.25 Meters
- Nautical Miles 1.85325 Kilometers
- Chains 66 Feet
- Chains 20.12 Meters
- Chains 0.0125 Statute Miles
- Meters 3.281 Feet
- Meters 0.0497 Chains
- Meters 0.00062 Statute Miles
- Meters 0.00054 Nautical Miles
- Kilometers 3280.84 Feet
- Kilometers 0.6214 Statute Miles
- Kilometers 0.5396 Nautical Miles
- Knots 1 Nautical Miles Per Hour Knots 1.152 Statute MPH
- Knots 1.689 Feet Per Second Knots 0.515 Meters Per Second
- Knots 1.853 Kilometers Per Hour Statute MPH 0.868 Knots
- Statute MPH 1.467 Feet Per Second Statute MPH 0.447 Meters Per Second
- Statute MPH 1.609 Kilometers Per Hour Statute MPH 88 Feet Per Minute
- Kilometers Per Hour 0.278 Meters Per Second
- Kilometers Per Hour 0.540 Knots
- Kilometers Per Hour 0.621 Miles Per Hour
- Kilometers Per Hour 0.911 Feet Per Second Meters Per Second 3.6 Kilometers Per Hour Meters Per Second 1.943 Knots
- Meters Per Second 2.237 Miles Per Hour

Meters Per Second 3.281 Feet Per Second
 Meters Per Second 196.85 Feet Per Minute

Appendix D: Precipitation and Sky Terminology

Probability of precipitation terminology	POP value
None or Slight Chance	<15%
Slight Chance	20%
Chance	30 TO 50%
Likely	60 TO 70%
No Modifier	80 TO 100%

Shower and thunderstorm terminology	POP*
ISOLATED OR NONE	<15%
ISOLATED OR WIDELY SCATTERED	20%
SCATTERED	30-50%
NUMEROUS	60-70%
NO MODIFIER	80-100%

*assumes 100% probability that showers and thunderstorms will occur

Cloud cover will be subject to some variability in amount or location.	
Sunny/Clear	No clouds. 0/8 of opaque clouds.
Mostly Sunny/Mostly Clear	Prevailing conditions are sunny or clear, but some clouds may be present either over a portion of the area or for a short period of time over the entire area. 1/8 to 2/8 of opaque clouds.
Partly Cloudy/Partly Sunny	3/8 to 5/8 of the sky will be covered by opaque clouds.

Mostly Cloudy or Considerable Cloudiness	6/8 to 7/8 of the sky will be covered by opaque clouds.
Cloudy	The sky is completely covered with clouds (8/8)

Appendix E: NOAA All Hazards Radio

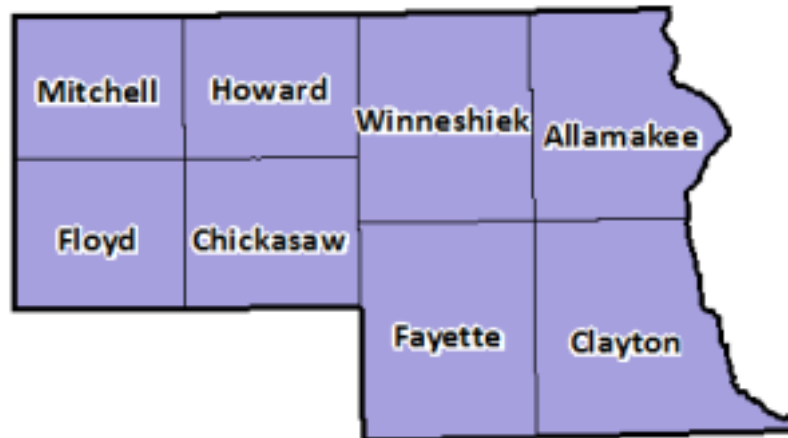
Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings will be broadcast on NOAA All Hazards Radio.

Appendix F: Interagency Agreement for Meteorological/Other Technical Services

Please go to the address below to view the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological and other Technical Services https://www.weather.gov/media/fire/2017_National_Agreement.pdf

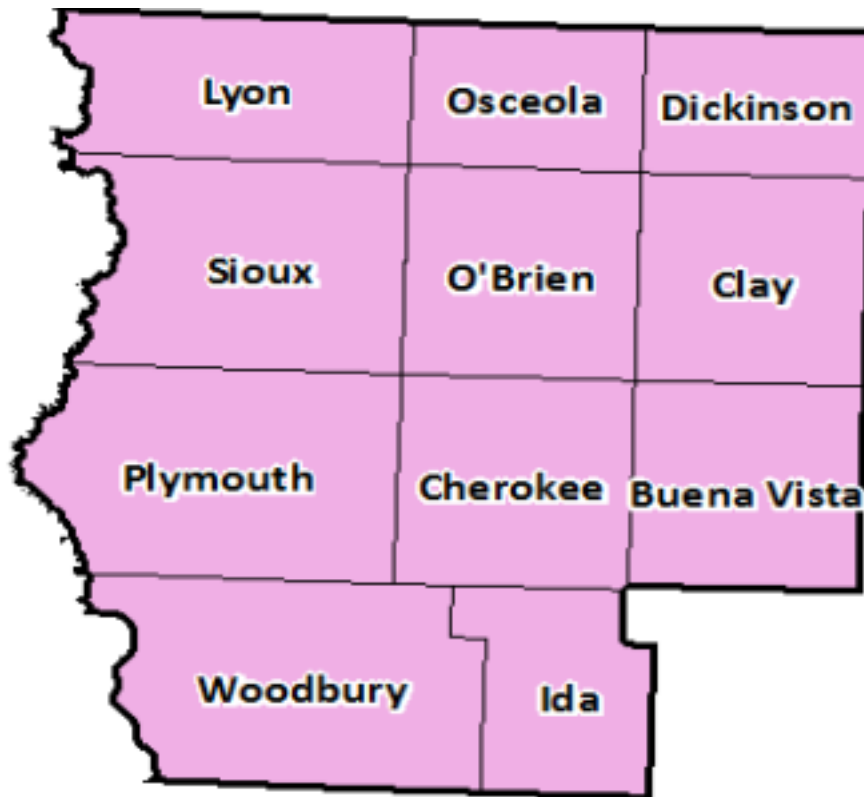
Appendix G: Differences between each forecast offices fire weather plan for Iowa

This appendix will highlight important plan highlights, dates and any differences between each WFO's fire weather plan for Iowa with respect to their area of responsibility.



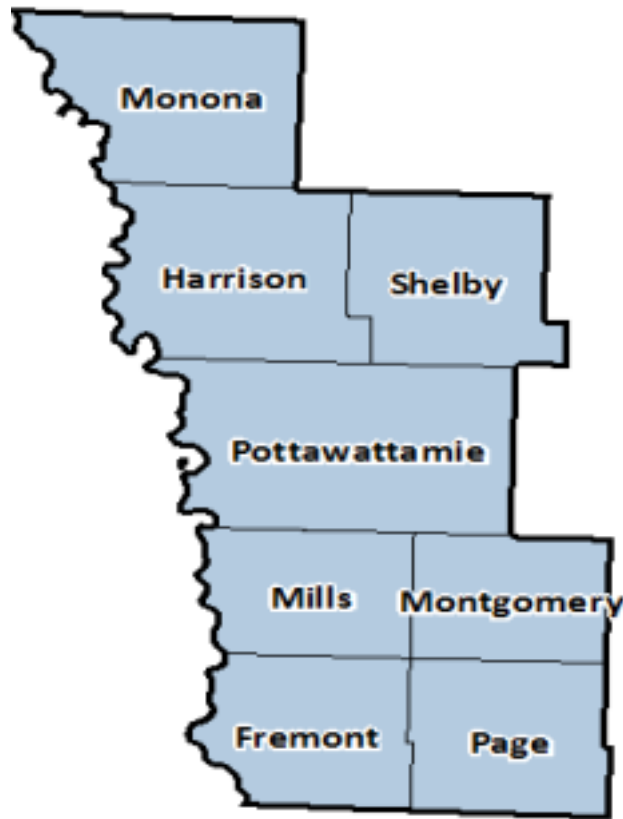
WFO La Crosse:

1. **Fire Weather Zones:** (none defined in IA). Use individual counties
2. **Fire weather season:** Variable with the needs of the customer
3. **Spot requests:** Will be taken from customers at any time
4. **Rangeland Fire Danger:** NOT in the ARX product suite
5. **Red Flag Warning parameters:** 25 mph and 25% relative humidity. Fuel dryness and wind gusts are also a consideration.



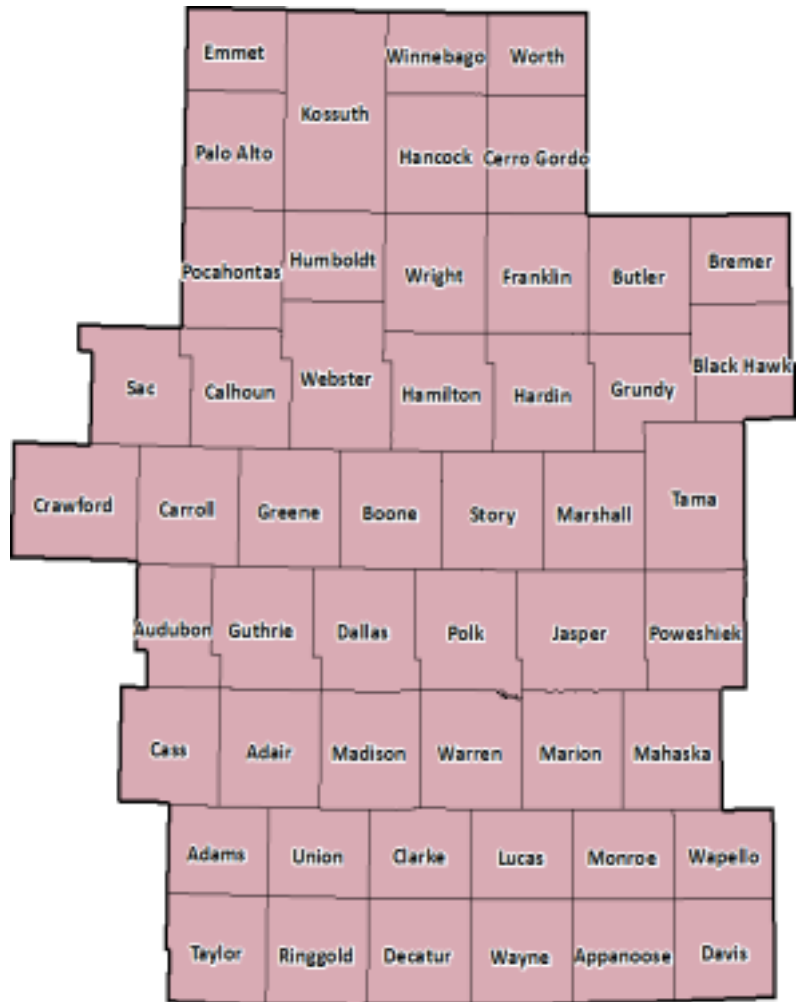
WFO Sioux Falls:

1. **Fire Weather Zones:** Fire weather zones are not used, issue county wide fire weather forecast products
2. **Fire weather season:** Variable with the needs of the customer. General dates are that it will begin by April 1st and end around November 15th.
3. **Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF):** A narrative format and issued twice daily from March 1st through May 31st and from August 15th through November 15th. The FWF will be once daily for the rest of the year.
4. **Spot requests:** Should be made the evening before a burn is anticipated, but will be accepted anytime.
5. **Rangeland Fire Danger:** Issued daily from April 1st through November 15th. It will also be issued during the winter months if the index reaches levels of high, very high or extreme.
6. **Red Flag Warning parameters:** 25 mph and 25% relative humidity. Fuel dryness and wind gusts are also a consideration.
7. **Red Flag Warning and NOAA Weather Radio:** Will not be played



WFO Omaha:

1. **Fire Weather Zones:** None defined in IA. Use individual counties.
2. **Fire weather season:** March 1 to May 31, September 1 to November 30, but variable based on weather and fuel conditions.
3. **Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF):** Will be issued once daily at 5 AM year round, with routine 11:30 AM updates during the fire weather season, and also updated as needed.
4. **Spot requests:** Should be sent in the evening before the customer thinks they will burn, but will be accepted at any time.
5. **Red Flag Warning parameters:**
 - a. 20 mph sustained winds and 20% relative humidity and critical fuels
OR
 - b. 25 mph sustained winds and 25% relative humidity and critical fuels
OR
 - c. Combination of low relative humidity (typically less than 50%), frequent wind gusts greater than 40 mph, and critical fuels.



WFO Des Moines:

1. **Fire Weather Zones:** None defined. Use individual counties.
2. **Fire weather season:** Approximately March 1st through November 15th. Weather will be considered and start/end dates may be adjusted.
3. **Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF):** Issued once daily from June 1st through August 31st. Twice daily the remainder of the fire weather season from March 1st through November 15th. Fire weather grid production will occur all year.
4. **Spot requests:** Should be made the evening before a burn is anticipated, but they will be accepted at any time.
5. **Rangeland (Grassland) Fire Danger:** Not issued
6. **Red Flag Warning parameters:** Sustained winds 25 mph or higher and relative humidity (RH) 25% or less is the baseline criteria; however, lower RH with lower winds (e.g. 15% RH and wind of 20 mph) or higher RH with higher wind (e.g. 35% RH and wind of 40 mph) will also be considered. Fuel dryness and wind gusts consistently 35 mph or higher are also a consideration.



WFO DAVENPORT:

1. **Fire Weather Zones:** Not defined. Use individual counties.
2. **Fire weather season:** March 1st through November 30th. Weather will be considered and start/end dates may be adjusted.
3. **Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF):** Issued once daily from June 1st through August 31st. Twice daily the remainder of the fire weather season from March 1st through November 30th. Fire weather grid production will occur all year.
4. **Spot requests:** Taken from customers the *morning* of the proposed burn.
5. **Rangeland Fire Danger:** Not issued
6. **Red Flag Warning parameters:** 25 mph and 25% relative humidity with plentiful cured vegetation. High wind gusts are also a consideration. Widespread extreme Grassland Fire Danger Index (G.F.D.I.) values, and in the autumn widespread extreme Agricultural Fire Danger Index (A.F.D.I.) values.