

# Fire Weather Operations Plan for New Hampshire



**2026**

This operating plan will be a semi-permanent document, specifying Fire Weather services provided by National Weather Service in Gray ME. The plan incorporates procedures detailed in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services.

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# **Introduction**

## **Purpose of the Operating Plan**

This Fire Weather Operating Plan serves as the official document governing the interaction and relationships between the National Weather Service and the federal, state and local natural resource and land management agencies or cooperators in New Hampshire.

## **Explanation of Relationship Between the Operating Plan and MOU**

This operating plan is issued in lieu of a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the National Weather Service, federal, state, and other agencies that rely on fire weather support. The plan will outline forecast operations and services available to users. This includes products and formats, dissemination and coordination, and the responsibilities of the partners.

This operating plan will be the governing document for fire weather procedures and cooperation among the following agencies:

- NOAA National Weather Service
- USDA Forest Service
- USDI National Park Service
- USDI Fish and Wildlife Service
- NH Division of Forests and Lands

The National Mobilization Guide further defines the relationship between the natural resource agencies and the NWS Incident Meteorologist.

This operating plan for fire weather services conforms to the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services.

# Service Area and Organizational Directory

## Service Area

The service area covered by this operating plan is all of New Hampshire, which is served by the National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office in Gray, Maine.

All New Hampshire counties are covered by WFO Gray, ME, and include:

<u>County</u>	<u>Forecast Zone #</u>
Belknap	NHZ009
Carroll	NHZ004, NHZ006
Cheshire	NHZ011
Coos	NHZ001, NHZ002
Grafton	NHZ003, NHZ005
Hillsborough	NHZ012, NHZ015
Merrimack	NHZ008
Rockingham	NHZ013, NHZ014
Strafford	NHZ010
Sullivan	NHZ007

## National Weather Service Headquarters

NWS Headquarters, located in Silver Spring, Maryland, establishes policies and coordinates the national fire weather program. The national program manager coordinates the program with the regional program managers. The national program manager also works with the national headquarters of the Federal forestry and other natural resource management agencies and the Association of State Foresters in determining overall requirements for meteorological support. The national program manager coordinates national training in forestry and fire weather for NWS forecasters.

## National Weather Service Regional Headquarters

Regional headquarters manage the technical operational aspects of the fire weather program within each region. They also provide guidance and assistance to meteorologists-in-charge (MIC) on program operations and developing issues through Supplements to the National Directives System (NDS) and conferences. Regional headquarters advise national headquarters on matters pertaining to technical planning and operations, and coordinate the region's fire weather programs; while advising regional directors on the operational and administrative aspects of the programs.

## **Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs)**

Weather Forecast Offices prepare and disseminate forecast products for all sectors of the population, including those for the Fire Weather program. These offices are responsible for providing forecasts for user agencies within their County Warning Area (CWA). Most offices have a designated fire weather focal point or fire weather program leader.

The National Weather Service Weather Forecast Offices will provide 24-hour, 365 days a year service. The NWS WFOs can be reached at:

### [National Weather Service Gray](#)

1 Weather Lane  
PO Box 1208  
Gray, ME 04039-1208  
(207) 688-3216

## ***Meteorologists-in-Charge (MICs)***

The Meteorologists-in-Charge are responsible for the provision of adequate weather services for the offices' assigned areas of program responsibility. The MIC will ensure that the focal points or program leaders are provided adequate time for user liaison and assistance activities. MICs can be reached via email or through contact with their respective office:

Meteorologist-in-Charge at WFO Gray

**Hendricus Lulofs**

(207) 688-0170

[Hendricus.Lulofs@noaa.gov](mailto:Hendricus.Lulofs@noaa.gov)

\*\* For internal (unlisted) coordination phone numbers please call the public number above.

## ***Program Leaders (or Focal Points)***

Fire weather focal points and program leaders are the "customer service representatives" for the program. The focal points or program leaders, as representatives of the MICs, are in regular contact with the partner agencies, helping them assess their meteorological needs, informing them of NWS products and services available to meet these needs, and educating them in the most effective use of the various NWS products and resources, including NOAA Weather Radio (NWR). Focal points and program leaders will work with users to utilize existing NWS products and services produced for other programs that could meet the requirements of natural resource management. The focal points and program leaders are also tasked with ensuring staff meteorologists are trained and remain proficient in preparing forecast products for support of the fire weather program. Fire weather program leaders can be reached via e-mail or through contact with their respective office:

Fire Weather Focal Point at WFO Gray  
**Stephen Baron**  
(207) 688-3216  
[stephen.baron@noaa.gov](mailto:stephen.baron@noaa.gov)

## **Participating Agencies**

The following agencies are participants of this operating plan:

**NOAA National Weather Service**

**USDA Forest Service**

**USDI National Park Service**

**USDI Fish and Wildlife Service**

**NH Division of Forests and Lands**

## **Services Provided by the National Weather Service**

### **Fire Weather Season**

Wildfires can occur in New Hampshire any time when the ground is free from snow cover, which is typically from early spring through late fall. However, there are two periods which are particularly prone to wildfires due to a combination of dry air and dry fuels.

The greatest peak is April and May. During this period, the spring sun is gaining strength but the air can still be very dry. Many fine fuels freeze-dried from the winter season are available for burning. This peak period typically begins a week or two after the ground is snow-free, usually late March to early April, and then tapers off during green up, which begins in earnest around mid-May.

Historically, the highest risk of significant fire starts and blow-ups occur when very dry air masses come down from Canada during our mid-spring fire weather season. The spring sunshine will warm the air mass while the dew points in the air mass remain very low. This combination results in exceptionally low relative humidities which can quickly dry fine fuels and foster the ignition and spread of brush fires.

A second smaller peak occurs in October after the leaves have fallen and dried, and before the late fall storms appreciably dampen the ground.

### **Basic Services**

#### **Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF)**

The Fire Weather Planning Forecast (FWF) is a zone-type product used by natural resource management personnel primarily for input in decision-making related to pre-suppression and other planning or resource land management activities. Additionally it helps to determine general weather trends that might impact burning

conditions and thereby fire behavior of wildfires and prescribed fires. The decisions impact firefighter safety, protection of the public, property, natural resources, and resource allocation. Zones used in the FWF are illustrated in Appendix C.

### ***Product Overview and Issuance Criteria***

The FWF provides a detailed prediction of elements for three specific 12-hour periods, a general 3 to 7 day forecast, and an 8 to 14 day extended outlook. The FWF is issued during the morning (between 3:00 and 6:00 AM). The forecast, to be disseminated no later than 8:30 AM, consists of three periods: "Today" (valid from issuance through 6 PM local time), "Tonight" (6 PM to 6 AM), and "Tomorrow" (6 AM to 6 PM).

### ***Dissemination***

The FWF is sent from our Advanced Weather Information and Processing System (AWIPS), and from there becomes available on our web page <http://www.weather.gov/gyx> under "Forecasts".

### ***Format/Content of the FWF***

- Format - The format of the Fire Weather Forecast is specified in National Weather Service Directive 10-401. Some elements are optional and are not included by all National Weather Service offices.
- Headlines - A headline is **required** when Red Flag Warnings and/or Fire Weather Watches are in effect. The headline will include the warning type, location, reason for issuance (e.g., high winds and low humidity), and effective time period(s). The headline is also included in the body of the FWF, in each appropriate zone grouping. Other headlines may be requested since the natural resource agencies are also considered "all risk agencies." When significant weather trends of locally-defined critical weather elements are forecast or observed during non-watch/warning periods, they will be identified in the headline.
- Discussion - The discussion should be a brief, clear, non-technical description of the weather patterns that influence the weather in the forecast area.
- Cloud Cover ("CLOUD COVER") - This is an indication of the expected sky condition. "Clear" or "Sunny" descriptors are designated when the forecast cloud cover is < 10%; "Mostly Clear" or "Mostly Sunny" are used when cloud cover is forecast to be >= 10% and < 30%; "Partly Cloudy" or "Partly Sunny" are used when cloud cover is forecast to be >= 30% and < 60%; "Mostly Cloudy" is used when cloud cover is >= 60% and < 80%; "Cloudy" is used when cloud cover is forecast to be >= 80%.
- Precipitation Type ("PRECIP TYPE") - This refers to the predominant precipitation type during the forecast period, with an exception. When both "showers" and "thunderstorms" are included in the public forecast,

"thunderstorms" will be designated as the precipitation type in the FWF.

- Chance of Thunder (%) – The probability of a lightning strike within 12.5 miles of a point. There is no correlation with the number of strikes.
- Chance of Precipitation ("CHANCE PRECIP") - Refers to the probability of measurable precipitation (0.01 inches or more) during the forecast period. This will be rounded to the nearest 10%. Note: Drizzle and snow flurries are not considered measurable precipitation and thus will not be given a probability.
- Temperature ("TEMP") - Refers to the forecasted maximum and minimum temperature for the zone, in degrees F, as measured at a standard 4.5 ft above the ground level.
- Relative Humidity ("MAX/MIN RH") - Forecasted minimum relative humidity is provided during the daytime periods, while maximum RH is included at night. Relative humidity is highly variable from site to site, but for the purpose of the zone forecast will be the maximum or minimum relative humidity within the zone. In general, relative humidity values below 25 percent should deter a prescribed burn and cause a call to the National Weather Service to obtain a site specific forecast.

Note: The lowest average humidity typically occurs during the warmest part of the day. However, if it is expected to occur at a different time of the day, this will be noted in the "Remarks" portion of the forecast.

- Surface Winds ("WND20FT2MIN/EARLY and WND20FT2MIN/LATE") - Surface wind speed and direction represent a two-minute average at 20 feet above the vegetative ground cover. Wind direction is the direction the wind blows from, to eight points of the compass. The "EARLY" designation refers to morning hours (before noon) during daytime periods, and also the evening hours (before midnight) during nighttime periods. "LATE" refers to the afternoon hours during the daytime periods, and also the pre-dawn hours (after midnight) during the nighttime periods. Wind gusts, which are rapid fluctuations in wind speed of usually less than 30 seconds in duration, are indicated in the forecast if gustiness is expected. Forecasts for highest probable gust will be preceded by "G".
- Precipitation Amount ("PRECIP AMOUNT") - Refers to the forecasted precipitation amount (in hundredths of an inch) whenever the chance of precipitation is 20% or greater.
- Precipitation Duration ("PRECIP DURATION") - Refers to the duration of the measurable precipitation (in hours) when the probability of measurable precipitation is greater than or equal to 20%. A precipitation duration forecast of "1" is used for "1-hour or less" duration.
- Precipitation Begin/End ("PRECIP BEGIN/END") - Refers to the time measurable precipitation begins or ends.

- Mixing Height ("MIXING HGT") - Mixing height is defined as the atmospheric limit above which vigorous vertical mixing does not take place. It provides the potential for the atmosphere to disperse smoke. Mixing height will vary from site to site, but for the purpose of the zone forecast will be the maximum height mixing is expected to occur within the zone. In general, a mixing height of 1650 feet or less should deter a prescribed burn and result in a call to the National Weather Service to obtain a site specific forecast. Routine upper air soundings are available after 0900 and may give a better indication of mixing heights. Mixing height forecasts are given in feet above the ground ("FT-AGL").
- Transport Wind ("TRANSPORT WND") - Defined as the average wind direction and speed from the surface to the top of the mixed layer. Direction of the transport wind (where the wind is blowing from) and speed will be given. The speed will be in MPH.
- Ventilation Rate ("VENT RATE") - Refers to a multiplication of the mixing height and transport wind, with units in ft-MPH. The ventilation rate gives the potential for the atmosphere to disperse smoke.
- Chance of Wetting Rain ("CWR") – This is a percentage figure used to indicate the possibility of rain. Percentages below 10% are not mentioned. Wetting rain is 0.10 inches or more in a major area.
- Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) – A drought index specifically designed for fire potential assessment. Per USFS, the KBDI attempts to measure the amount of precipitation necessary to return the soil to full field capacity. It is a closed system ranging from 0 to 800 units and represents a moisture regime from 0 to 8 inches of water through the soil layer. At 8 inches of water, the KBDI assumes saturation. Zero is the point of no moisture deficiency and 800 is the maximum drought that is possible. At any point along the scale, the index number indicates the amount of net rainfall that is required to reduce the index to zero, or saturation.
- 3 through 7 Day Forecast - The outlook period is an extended forecast for the zone, or the entire forecast area, provided in narrative form (non-digital, non-tabular), and appended at the bottom of each zone grouping (for just that zone).
- Outlook 8 to 14 Days - This section will only include temperature and precipitation forecasts and will provide forecasts with respect to seasonal normal values for the specific time of year.

### ***Update Criteria for the Fire Weather Planning Forecast***

The fire weather forecaster will maintain a weather watch to ensure that the forecast remains accurate. When unexpected changes occur, or are forecast to occur, which significantly deviate from the previous forecast, the forecast will be updated. The decision to update, to an extent, is at forecaster discretion. It is a

shared responsibility for the WFOs and the natural resource agencies to monitor the need to update a forecast. Respective agency personnel will also provide feedback as to the updating of an FWF or Spot Forecast.

## **Site Specific Forecasts (Spot Forecasts)**

### ***Criteria***

Spot forecasts are special, non-routine forecasts. They can be requested by any federal or state agency when there is some aspect of federal resources involved and/or interagency protection agreements currently exist, and they need site specific weather forecasts for: 1) controlling the spread of wildfire; 2) planning and managing prescribed fires; or 3) other specialized forest management activities. In the event of an emergency which threatens life and/or property, spot forecasts can also be provided to any federal, state, or local agency. Spot forecast requests for wildfires and hazardous material emergencies are considered high priority, and can be obtained at any time. Spot forecasts may be obtained for prescribed burns.

### ***Contents***

Spot forecasts are highly detailed forecasts for a specific location within the forecast area. The format of the spot forecast is specified in [National Weather Service Directive 10-401](#). The forecasts will be **headlined** with a **Red Flag Warning** or **Fire Weather Watch** if these products are issued concurrently. The forecasts will begin with a discussion, and may contain any or all of the following weather elements: sky conditions; maximum and minimum temperatures, minimum and maximum relative humidity values, wind speed and direction; probability of precipitation; precipitation type, duration and amount; mixing heights; transport wind; inversion height; inversion onset and burn-off times or temperatures; ventilation and smoke management levels; and wind profiles. Since these are site specific and can be initiated because of critical circumstances, tailored products can be requested (e.g. temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed forecasts on a two-hour incremental time period).

### ***Procedures for Requesting a Spot Forecast***

Spot forecasts will be prepared when requested by a user agency. Federal, state and local agencies may request spot forecasts in support of wildfire suppression or other emergencies where lives and/or property may be threatened. Due to the detailed and specific nature of this forecast product, it is imperative that the user provide the forecaster with necessary and sufficient information so that a reliable forecast can be prepared.

Requests for spot forecasts should be made using the web-based spot forecast request form. This form, along with instructions on how to use it, is available on the local NWS fire weather web pages. The web-based spot forecast request form should be filled out as completely as possible (required parameters are

listed in red) by the user agency prior to submitting the request. Use latitude/longitude for your location, and this should be entered in either decimal degrees, or degrees/minutes/seconds. If you are using decimal degrees enter as standard (e.g. 37.52). If degrees/minutes/seconds, use a second decimal (e.g. 37.31.12), or leave a space between each number (e.g. 37 31 12).

***Direct link to the spot monitor and request submission web page:***

<https://spot.weather.gov> and <https://spot.weather.gov/new-request>

In times when internet access is hindered or not possible, spot forecasts may be requested and disseminated via phone. While there is no dedicated fire weather forecaster, the forecast office will give a high priority to spot forecasts in the absence of weather phenomena in the CWA that pose a threat to life and property. To ensure that the request for a spot forecast is handled properly and appropriately, users should adhere to the following guidelines:

- 1) Allow adequate time for the forecaster to prepare the forecast. This will normally be about 30 minutes. On particularly busy fire weather days, spot forecasts will be handled on a first-come, first-serve basis, with wildfires or other life threatening events taking the highest priority.
- 2) Provide as much on-site or near-site weather information as possible. It will be helpful if the user provides an observation within an hour of the request. This observation should contain the following: location of the observation; elevation at the observation site; time of the observation; wind direction, speed, and level (eye or 20 foot); dry and wet bulb temperatures; any remarks about the state of the weather, particularly anything that may affect fire behavior. **If possible, include some observations from the previous day that might give the forecaster an indication of daily trends.**
- 3) As much as possible, specify the time period for which the forecast is needed.
- 4) As much as possible, specify the weather elements of most importance for which a forecast is needed, and/or critical values of these elements.
- 5) Provide a contact point name and phone number where the forecaster can call back, if necessary.
- 6) Natural resource agency personnel should contact the NWS forecast office for a spot update if the forecast conditions appear unrepresentative of the actual weather conditions. Whenever possible, users should provide feedback, positive or negative, to the NWS forecast office concerning the performance of the spot forecast during or shortly after an event. This will assist forecasters in subsequent forecasts for the same or similar conditions.

## **Fire Weather Watch and Red Flag Programs**

### ***Issuance***

During periods in which critical fire weather conditions are expected or imminent, the NWS will issue statements, watches, and warnings to describe the level of urgency to the appropriate user agencies. These products will be coordinated with natural resource agencies.

### ***Definition of a Red Flag Event***

A Red Flag Event occurs when critical weather conditions develop which could lead to extensive wildfire occurrence or to extreme fire behavior. Red Flag Events represent a threat to life and property, and may adversely impact fire fighting personnel and resources. Critical weather conditions include combinations of the following: strong, gusty winds; very low relative humidity; high to extreme fire danger (very low fuel moisture). Historically, the highest risk of significant fire starts and blow-ups occur when very dry air masses come down from Canada during our mid-spring fire weather season. The spring sunshine will warm the air mass while the dew points in the air mass remain very low. This combination results in exceptionally low relative humidities which can quickly dry fine fuels and foster the ignition and spread of brushfires.

In an effort to simplify the Red Flag Warning process, forecasters at the NWS offices will be mainly concerned with the specific weather conditions and critical weather patterns necessary to produce Red Flag conditions. Tracking fuel moisture will be the responsibility of the fire product user agencies. As a result, coordination will be necessary with the NH Division of Forests and Lands when a NWS forecaster considers a Red Flag Warning or Fire Weather Watch.

### ***Red Flag / Fire Weather Watch Criteria***

Red Flag criteria are considered met when both:

- 1) The mean of 1 hour and 10 hour fuel moistures are less than 10%.
- 2) Relative humidity less than 30% and frequent gusts or sustained winds above 25 mph for 3 or more hours.

During periods of extended drought or when wildland fires are occurring, modifications to these criteria may be required. Any change will be coordinated through the Eastern Area Coordination Center or with the Fire Burn Analyst (FBAN) and Incident Commander (IC) on an existing large project burn. We recognize there are seasonal variability that may stress live fuels differently, in addition to other weather phenomena (such as, a frontal passage or thunderstorm downburst), that may result in extreme fire behavior and pose a hazard to wildland firefighters.

### ***Red Flag Warning***

A Red Flag Warning will be issued, after coordination with the appropriate natural resource agencies, when a Red Flag event is occurring or is imminent. The warning may be issued for all or a portion of the forecast area. It will be issued immediately once the forecaster and the appropriate natural resource agency have determined that a Red Flag event is ongoing. Otherwise, it shall be issued for impending Red Flag conditions when there is a high degree of confidence that conditions will develop within 24 hours. The warning will continue until the conditions cease to exist or fail to develop as forecast. At such time, the warning will be canceled. The format of the Red Flag Warning is specified in [National Weather Service Directive 10-401](#).

### ***Fire Weather Watch***

A Fire Weather Watch will be issued after coordination with the appropriate natural resource agencies in order to advise of a possible development of a Red Flag event in the near future. It may be issued for all or part of the forecast area. A Fire Weather Watch is issued when the forecaster and appropriate natural resource agencies are reasonably confident that a Red Flag Event will occur. A watch should be issued 12 to 48 hours in advance of, but not more than 72 hours in advance of, the expected onset of the critical weather conditions. The watch will remain in effect until either it is determined the Red Flag Event will not develop, or that the watch should be upgraded to a warning. If conditions are not expected to occur as forecast, the watch will be canceled. The format of the Fire Weather Watch is specified in [National Weather Service Directive 10-401](#).

- Every attempt will be made by the NWS to coordinate with the NH Division of Forests and Lands prior to the midnight shift. Ideally, the day shift prior to the potential event will issue the Fire Weather Watch. Fuel conditions should be coordinated with the Forest Service at this time. The fuel conditions should be passed onto the midnight shift, ultimately allowing the midnight shift to determine whether to issue a Red Flag Warning.
- If a Watch is canceled for all or part of the Watch area, the headline may be edited to read, "The Fire Weather Watch is no longer in effect". The text portion may address the marginal nature of fire weather conditions.

### ***Special Weather Statements***

When fuels are highly receptive and coupled with weather conditions that fall short of Red Flag criteria, NH Division of Forests and Lands may request that the NWS issue a Special Weather Statement (SPS) to increase public awareness of the risk. An example can be found in Appendix C. NWS and NH may also agree to issue SPSs for situations in which very strong winds and/or very low relative humidities are forecast, but fuels are not highly receptive.

## **Participation in Interagency Groups**

At a minimum, one NWS representative (usually the State Liaison WFO Fire Weather Program Leader or MIC) will attend state interagency meetings or working groups where fire weather or smoke management policy is discussed as an integral part of the meeting. However, it is strongly recommended that all NWS offices with fire weather responsibility attend the meetings to ensure uniform representation.

## **Special Services**

Special fire weather services are those services that are uniquely required by natural resource agencies and go beyond the normal forecast operations of the NWS. Special services include Incident Meteorologist (IMET) deployment, station visits, training, and other pertinent meteorological services that are designated as non-routine.

Typically, special services require NWS personnel to be away from the forecast office and, in some instances, be in overtime status. User agencies are responsible for covering the cost of NWS overtime, travel and per diem expenses. Reimbursement of costs for special services will be as outlined in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services.

## **Incident Support**

On-site forecast service support is available for wildfires and prescribed burns. This includes the deployment of an Incident Meteorologist (IMET) and related service equipment such as the Advanced Technology Meteorological Unit (ATMU), the All Hazards Meteorological Response System (AMRS), and the Fire Remote Automated Weather Station (Fire RAWS). The IMET, ATMU, AMRS, and the Fire RAWS are considered national fire fighting resources, and can be requested through the Northeastern Interagency Coordination Center (NECC) located in Campton, NH. Requests for the ATMU, AMRS, and IMET should be made through NECC.

## **Other Special Services**

Other special services may include weather station visits by partner agency personnel, RAWS (Remote Automatic Weather Stations) site surveys and inspections, weather observer training, and course development work or related program work. These activities would typically be at the full expense of the requesting agency unless other arrangements have been made.

NWS meteorologists may also be asked to assist in other non-routine services (e.g. briefings or coordination calls) during periods of high fire danger or fire occurrence. MICs and Fire Program Leaders are to ensure the natural resource agency needs are met with little expense to either agency.

## **Fire Weather Training**

NWS meteorologists will be available to assist in user-oriented training. This includes fire behavior courses, such as S-190 and S-290, where the meteorologist will serve as part of the cadre for that course. Requests for training assistance should be made

through the NWS office's Fire Weather Program Leader or Meteorologist-in-Charge (MIC). Sufficient advance notice should be given to allow for scheduling and proper preparation. Costs incurred by the NWS in providing training assistance will be borne by the requesting agency.

## **Natural Resource Agency Responsibility**

### **Program Management**

The natural resource agencies will oversee the fire weather observation program, including the siting and maintenance of the observing equipment, fire weather training of their personnel, and the proficiency of their personnel in the use of the NWS spot forecast software.

### **Monitoring, Feedback and Improvement**

Natural resource agencies will monitor the quality and timeliness of NWS fire weather products and provide feedback to the NWS in order to improve services to the agencies.

### **Technology Transfer**

The natural resource agencies may advise the NWS of new technologies being implemented to monitor meteorological or fuel parameters, or to improve communication, coordination, training or reference. Natural resource agency personnel may visit an NWS office to acquire knowledge of NWS technologies used in the monitoring of weather or the preparation of products.

### **Agency Computer Resources**

The internet will be the primary method of obtaining the Fire Weather Forecast, Red Flag Warning, Fire Weather Watch, Special Weather Statements, and for both requesting and receiving a spot forecast. As a backup method, a request can be made to the NWS for a product to be emailed to the customer agency.

### **Fire Weather Observations**

Fire weather observation stations provide the specialized weather observations for fire weather forecasts, wildfire control and suppression, and various other land management operations. These stations were selected very carefully in each state and federal district. Sites were chosen to represent homogeneous weather conditions across a district. Stations may either be manned sites operated by land management agencies or unmanned, Remote Automatic Weather Stations (RAWS) maintained by any of the federal or state land management agencies in the area.

Sensor failure will often result in erroneous or suspicious values. If the NWS becomes aware of such a situation, it is prudent to contact the station owner. Similarly, if a station

owner becomes aware of a sensor failure, he should relay that information to the appropriate NWS office. It is the station owner's responsibility to make sure that their station is and remains in good working order and repairs are made in a timely manner. Owners of NFDRS stations can still and should correct any errors in their respective observations.

It is important to note, observations are the most important single effort the control agencies put into the Fire Weather Program. Potential fire danger is derived from these observations. The Fire Danger Rating System is the guidance tool that, together with the weather forecast, is used to make a variety of management decisions. It is important that observers be well trained and informed of the necessity for accurate, timely, and representative observations.

### **On-Site Support**

The user agencies are also responsible for maintaining observation site equipment. NWS personnel may accompany the user on maintenance trips or for annual inspection visits, which could also serve as liaison with the users.

### **Training**

The responsibility of training natural resource agency employees will be that of the agencies themselves. However, the NWS will be available to assist when requested to do so. Any expenses incurred by the NWS will normally be charged to the user agency, unless other arrangements have been made.

## **Joint Responsibilities**

### **Collaboration Via Slack**

During times of very high or extreme fire danger, the agencies may initiate collaborative discussion via a designated Slack channel. This discussion may include various partner agencies, and either some, or all of the NWS offices serving a particular area. When more than one NWS office is participating, one NWS office will lead the weather discussion, which may be followed by input from the other NWS offices for their area. At times when the entire state is the area of concern, the NWS State Liaison Office in Gray will normally lead the discussion, but this may vary if the area of concern is skewed toward another NWS office's area.

Discussion may lead to the request of a conference call. If this is the case, the call will occur within the Slack channel via the Huddle function. This will allow parties to maximize participants due to this being easily accessible via mobile devices.

## **Maintenance and Revision of the Annual Operating Plan**

The AOP should be revised each year by the end of January with cooperation and participation from each NWS office and each natural resource agency. The National Weather Service Office in Gray, Maine, will be custodian of the plan.

## **Notification of NWS Changes in Operating Procedures**

From time to time, NWS headquarters, or NWS Eastern Region Headquarters, will send draft versions of future directives to their forecast offices for review and comment. To ensure that the natural resource partner agencies have an opportunity to review and comment on proposed changes, the NWS State Liaison Office in Gray will forward a copy of draft directives to EACC when they are received. EACC will then forward draft NWS directives to the rest of the natural resource partner agencies for review. Comments and suggestions can be forwarded to the NWS State Liaison Office in Gray which will forward them to NWS Eastern Region Headquarters.

## **Agreements on Services Provided**

Agreements on services and standards are normally reached at statewide meetings, but may be achieved at a series of local meetings or by other means such as telephone or e-mail. NWS offices and land managers should be aware of the ripple effect an agreement might have on other NWS offices and their customers, particularly when service areas cross state lines.

## **Workplace Visits**

Natural resource agencies and the NWS collaborate on familiarization of personnel in each others' fields of expertise, operations, and equipment. Visits to offices and work centers, as well as field job sites can meet part of these requirements.

## **Service Evaluation**

Services provided by the NWS and delivery of observations and information from the natural resource agencies to NWS will be under constant evaluation by both parties.

## **Requests for Historical Weather Information**

Agencies requiring historical weather information for specific locations should contact the Gray NWS office. If the requested historical information is available, the NWS will disseminate the information via telephone, email, or mail, depending on the needs of the user agency. There will be no charge if the request is from a government agency (city/state/federal). Whenever possible, NWS offices will attempt to disseminate this information at the time of the request with little or no delay.

## **Effective Dates on the AOP**

The effective dates of this Annual Operating Plan will be from January 1 through December 31 of the current calendar year. This plan will be subject to review and revision by all signatory parties each year, or more frequently as operations warrant.

This plan will be available on the NWS Gray fire weather web page. A copy of this plan will be sent to NWS Eastern Region Headquarters. Eastern Region Headquarters will forward a copy of the plan to NIFC and NWS Headquarters.

# 2026 Fire Season Customer Signature Page

NH Division of Forests and Lands \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dept of Ag./White Mountain National Forest \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dept of Interior/National Parks Service \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dept of Interior/US Fish and Wildlife Service \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendices

### A - Interagency Agreement

Interagency Agreement for the Meteorological Services in Support of Agencies with Land and Fire Management Responsibilities can be found at:

[https://www.weather.gov/media/akq/fire/2012\\_National\\_Agreement.pdf](https://www.weather.gov/media/akq/fire/2012_National_Agreement.pdf)

### B - Points of Contact

#### ***Federal Agencies:***

Dept of Interior National Park Service (Region 1: North Atlantic-Appalachian)  
20 McFarland Hill Drive  
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609  
Contact: **Matt Carroll** (Regional Fire Management Officer)  
Office: 207-288-8780  
Cell: 207-610-0648

Dept of Interior US Fish and Wildlife Service (Region 5)  
312 Port Rd  
Wells, Maine 04090  
Contact: **Chris McCandless** (New England Zone Fire Management Officer)  
Office: 207-535-9145  
Cell: 207-849-6793

Dept of Agriculture US National Forest Service/White Mountain National Forest  
71 White Mountain Drive  
Campton, NH 03223  
Contact: **Nicholas Jeros** (Forest Fire Management Officer)  
Office: 603-536-6262  
Cell: 208-768-7034

#### ***State Agencies:***

New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands  
172 Pembroke Rd  
Concord NH 03301

#### Business hours:

Primary: **Captain Adrian Reyes**  
Phone: 603-244-3218  
Cell: 603-419-9147

Concord HQ: 603-271-2214

Off-hours: \*Can be contacted overnight if needed.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cell #</u>	<u>Office #</u>
Captain Adrian Reyes* (primary)	603-419-9147	603-244-3218
Ranger Nathan Blanchard* (secondary)	603-419-0354	603-227-8738
Chief Steven Sherman*	603-419-9272	603-271-2214
Director Patrick Hackley	603-381-3489	603-271-2214

***Weather Service Forecast Offices:***

**FWFP (FIRE WEATHER FOCAL POINT)**

**Gray (Portland)**

National Weather Service  
1 Weather Lane  
P.O. Box 1208  
Gray, ME 04039-1208

FWFP Stephen Baron  
Phone 207-688-3216

**Caribou**

National Weather Service  
810 Main St  
Caribou, ME 04736

FWFP Sean Melanson  
Phone 207-492-0166

**Norton (Boston)**

National Weather Service  
46 Commerce Way  
Norton, MA 02766

FWFP Hayden Frank  
Phone 508-622-3250

**Burlington**

National Weather Service  
1200 Airport Drive  
South Burlington, VT 05403

FWFP Brooke Taber  
Phone 802-862-2475

***Other Organizations:***

Eastern Area Coordination Center - EACC

Center Manager: **Jennifer Parrish**

Work Cell: 414-391-6090

Deputy Center Manager: **Amanda Hamman**

Email: [wieacc@firenet.gov](mailto:wieacc@firenet.gov)

EACC Telephone: 844-237-3508

Address: \*\*\*Remote Operations\*\*\*

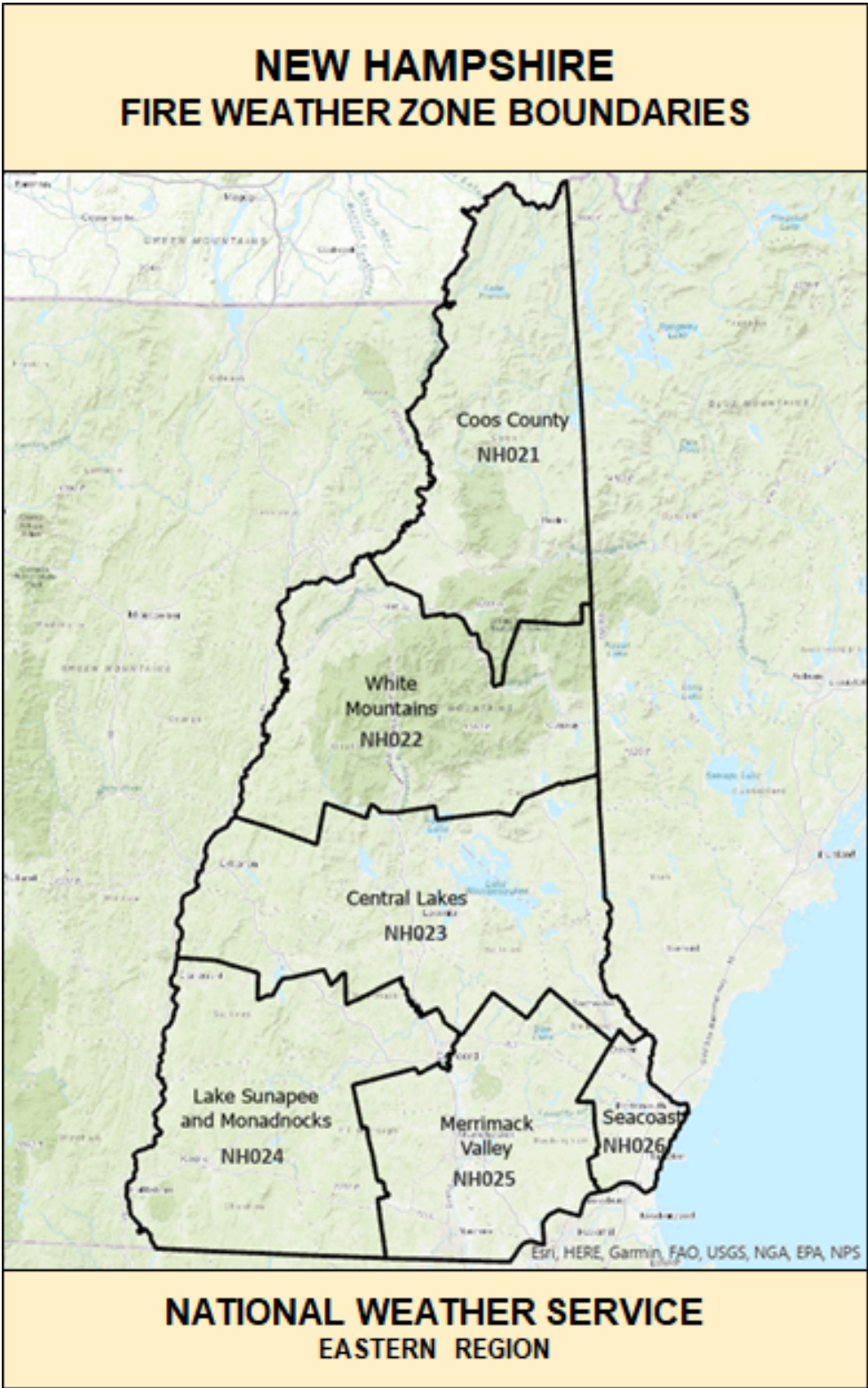
EACC Webpage: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/eacc/>

Correspondence can be sent to:

Eastern Area Coordination Center  
% Eastern Region Forest Service - Region 9  
626 E. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI 53202

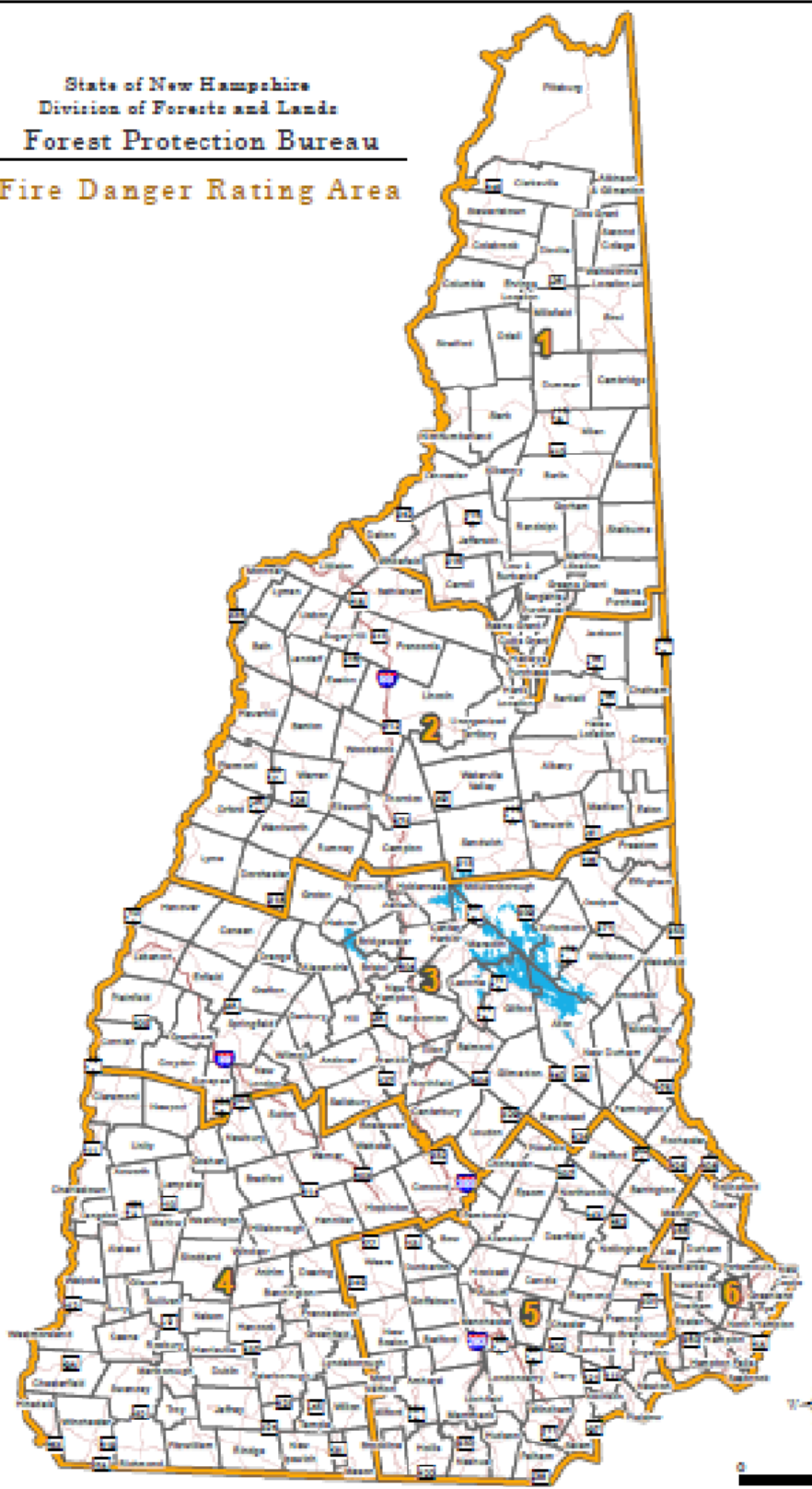
Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact  
Northeastern Interagency Coordination Center (NECC)

C - Map of Fire Weather Zones





State of New Hampshire  
Division of Forests and Lands  
**Forest Protection Bureau**  
**Fire Danger Rating Area**



February 2020

## D - Fire Weather Product Examples

### Fire Weather Forecast

FNUS51 KGYX 310633  
FWFGYX

Fire Weather Planning Forecast for Western Maine and New Hampshire  
National Weather Service Gray ME  
233 AM EDT Mon Aug 31 2020

.DISCUSSION...

Minimum relative humidity will be near 40 percent today, followed by good relative humidity recovery tonight. Moderate to high relative humidity values are then expected for the remainder of the week. Little if any beneficial rainfall is likely through late this week.

MEZ023>026-312130-

Coastal York-Coastal Cumberland-Sagadahoc-Lincoln-  
Including the cities of Biddeford, Saco, Old Orchard Beach,  
Kittery, Portland, Cape Elizabeth, South Portland, Westbrook,  
Yarmouth, Brunswick, Arrowsic, Bath, Phippsburg, Bowdoinham,  
Topsham, Bowdoin, Whitefield, Dresden, Alna, Bremen, Bristol,  
Damariscotta, Newcastle, Boothbay Harbor, Wiscasset,  
and Waldoboro

233 AM EDT Mon Aug 31 2020

	Today	Tonight	Tue
Cloud cover	Clear	Mclear	Pcldy
Precip type	None	None	None
Chance of Thunder (%)	0	0	0
Chance precip (%)	0	0	20
Temp (24h trend)	71 (+2)	50 (0)	72
RH % (24h trend)	41 (-10)	100 (+5)	59
20ftWnd - AM(mph)	LGT/VAR		LGT/VAR
20ftWnd - PM(mph)	SW 6	LGT/VAR	S 9 G19
Precip amount	0.00	0.00	0.00
Precip duration			
Precip begin			
Precip end			
Mixing hgt(ft-AGL)	6510		4890
Transport wnd (mph)	SW 9		S 14
Vent rate (kt-ft)	52080		58680
CWR	0	0	0
KBDI	401-500	401-500	401-500

REMARKS...None.

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## Red Flag Warning

ZCZC PWMRFWGYX  
WWUS81 KGYX 301138  
URGENT - FIRE WEATHER MESSAGE  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE GRAY ME  
738 AM EDT FRI APR 30 2010

...LOW HUMIDITIES AND GUSTY NORTHWEST WINDS WILL PRODUCE CRITICAL  
FIRE WEATHER CONDITIONS TODAY...

NHZ005>010-013-014-301945-  
/O.NEW.KGYX.FW.W.0002.100430T1400Z-100430T2200Z/  
SOUTHERN GRAFTON-SOUTHERN CARROLL-SULLIVAN-MERRIMACK-BELKNAP-  
STRAFFORD-INTERIOR ROCKINGHAM-COASTAL ROCKINGHAM-  
738 AM EDT FRI APR 30 2010

...RED FLAG WARNING IN EFFECT UNTIL 6 PM EDT THIS EVENING...

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN GRAY HAS ISSUED A RED FLAG  
WARNING...WHICH IS IN EFFECT UNTIL 6 PM EDT THIS EVENING.

THE COMBINATION OF DRY CONDITIONS AND GUSTY WINDS WILL INCREASE  
THE FIRE DANGER TODAY. RELATIVE HUMIDITIES WILL FALL TO NEAR 15  
PERCENT THIS AFTERNOON WITH WEST NORTHWEST WINDS GUSTING TO AS  
HIGH AS 35 MPH. THIS WILL COMBINE TO CREATE DANGEROUS FIRE WEATHER  
CONDITIONS THROUGH THE AFTERNOON.

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 WILL  
CREATE EXPLOSIVE FIRE GROWTH POTENTIAL.

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## Fire Weather Watch

ZCZC PWRFWGYX  
WWUS81 KGYX 291937  
URGENT - FIRE WEATHER MESSAGE  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE GRAY ME  
337 PM EDT SAT MAY 29 2010

...LOW RELATIVER HUMIDITY AND GUSTY NORTHWEST WINDS MAY PRODUCE  
CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER CONDITIONS SUNDAY...

.A COLD FRONT WILL MOVE THROUGH THE REGION TONIGHT AND USHER DRIER  
AIR FOR SUNDAY. RH WILL RANGE FROM 25-30%. NORTHWESTERLY WINDS WILL  
INCREASE DURING THE LATE MORNING WITH GUSTS OF 30 MPH POSSIBLE.

MEZ007>009-012>014-018>028-NHZ001>006-300345-  
/O.NEW.KGYX.FW.A.0002.100530T1500Z-100530T2200Z/  
NORTHERN OXFORD-NORTHERN FRANKLIN-CENTRAL SOMERSET-  
SOUTHERN OXFORD-SOUTHERN FRANKLIN-SOUTHERN SOMERSET-INTERIOR YORK-  
INTERIOR CUMBERLAND-ANDROSCOGGIN-KENNEBEC-INTERIOR WALDO-  
COASTAL YORK-COASTAL CUMBERLAND-SAGADAHOC-LINCOLN-KNOX-  
COASTAL WALDO-NORTHERN COOS-SOUTHERN COOS-NORTHERN GRAFTON-  
NORTHERN CARROLL-SOUTHERN GRAFTON-SOUTHERN CARROLL-  
337 PM EDT SAT MAY 29 2010

...FIRE WEATHER WATCH IN EFFECT FROM SUNDAY MORNING THROUGH  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON...

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN GRAY HAS ISSUED A FIRE WEATHER  
WATCH...WHICH IS IN EFFECT FROM SUNDAY MORNING THROUGH SUNDAY  
AFTERNOON.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY WILL RANGE FROM 25 TO 30 PERCENT WITH WIND GUSTS  
TO 30 MPH.

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.

&&

## Special Weather Statement

670

WWUS81 KGYX 072023

SPSGYX

Special Weather Statement  
National Weather Service Gray ME  
423 PM EDT Wed Oct 7 2020

MEZ012-018>028-033-081200-

Southern Oxford-Interior York-Central Interior Cumberland-  
Androscoggin-Kennebec-Interior Waldo-Coastal York-Coastal Cumberland  
-Sagadahoc-Lincoln-Knox-Coastal Waldo-Interior Cumberland Highlands-  
Including the cities of Rumford, Sanford, Gray-New Gloucester,  
Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Liberty, Biddeford-Saco, Portland, Bath,  
Damariscotta, Rockland, Belfast, and Bridgton  
423 PM EDT Wed Oct 7 2020

...Elevated Fire Weather Danger Predicted Thursday...

A very dry air mass and breezy conditions will combine with dead and dry fuels such as grass, leaves and twigs to create the potential for uncontrolled fire spread across *|\*insert area\*|* today. This afternoon, relative humidity values will decrease to low levels between *|\*R.H. to R.H. %\*|*. At the same time *|\*wind direction\*|* winds between *|\*X to X\*|* mph with frequent gusts to *|\*enter speed\*|* mph will continue to dry fuels and increase fire spread potential. Wind gusts are expected to diminish later this evening with increasing relative humidity values. Extra caution should be taken to prevent wildfires. Always consult with local fire officials before engaging in any open burning activities and comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Never leave an open fire unattended and always extinguish campfires completely before leaving.

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## Spot Forecast

SPOT FORECAST FOR MOOSEHORN...NWS GRAY  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE GRAY ME  
101 PM EST WED MAR 21 2007

FORECAST IS BASED ON IGNITION TIME OF 1320 EST ON FEBRUARY 21.  
IF CONDITIONS BECOME UNREPRESENTATIVE, CONTACT THE NATIONAL WEATHER  
SERVICE.

.DISCUSSION...  
DRY CONDITIONS WITH LIGHT WINDS WILL PREVAIL TODAY WITH A  
MOSTLY CLOUDY SKY.

.TODAY...

SKY/WEATHER.....MOSTLY SUNNY (45-55 PERCENT). CHANCE OF SNOW  
SHOWERS EARLY IN THE MORNING.  
MAX TEMPERATURE.....AROUND 30.  
MIN HUMIDITY.....59 PERCENT.  
EYE LEVEL WINDS.....LIGHT WINDS BECOMING NORTHWEST 5 TO 11 MPH IN  
THE LATE MORNING AND AFTERNOON.  
CHANCE OF PCPN.....10 PERCENT.  
MIXING HEIGHT.....2000-3800 FT AGL INCREASING TO 4000-4400 FT AGL  
IN THE AFTERNOON.  
TRANSPORT WINDS.....NORTHWEST 12 TO 18 MPH.

TIME (EST)	1 PM	3 PM	5 PM
SKY (%).....	61	61	62
WEATHER COV.....			
WEATHER TYPE....	NONE	NONE	NONE
TEMP.....	48	48	45
RH.....	49	51	57
EYE LEVEL WIND..	NW 9	NW 9	NW 9
EYE LEVEL WIND..	15	15	15
CHC OF PCPN (%)	10	10	10

## E - Catalog of Weather Observations Sites within the CWA

The following sites can be accessed via the internet on the Gray homepage, 24 hours a day, when available.

Site	ID	Type
Augusta, ME	AUG	ASOS
Berlin, NH	BML	ASOS
Brunswick, ME	NHZ	Military
Concord, NH	CON	ASOS
Fryeburg, ME	IZG	ASOS
Keene, NH	EEN	AWOS
Laconia, NH	LCI	AWOS
Lebanon, NH	LEB	ASOS
Lewiston/Auburn, ME	LEW	AWOS
Manchester, NH	MHT	ASOS
Nashua, NH	ASH	AWOS
Plymouth, NH	1P1	AWOS
Portland, ME	PWM	ASOS
Portsmouth, NH	PSM	Military
Rochester, NH	DAW	ASOS
Rockland, ME	RKD	AWOS
Sanford, ME	SFM	AWOS
Waterville, ME	WVL	AWOS
Whitefield, NH	HIE	ASOS
Wiscasset, ME	IWI	ASOS

Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS) are owned and maintained by the NWS and report complete weather observations 24 hours a day. They can be accessed via the internet on the Gray homepage. The sites listed below are located within the Gray CWA.

Automated Weather Observations (AWOS), maintained by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provide weather reports (current weather is not available on all AWOS sites).

The military also takes observations available to the public.

## F - NOAA Weather Radio

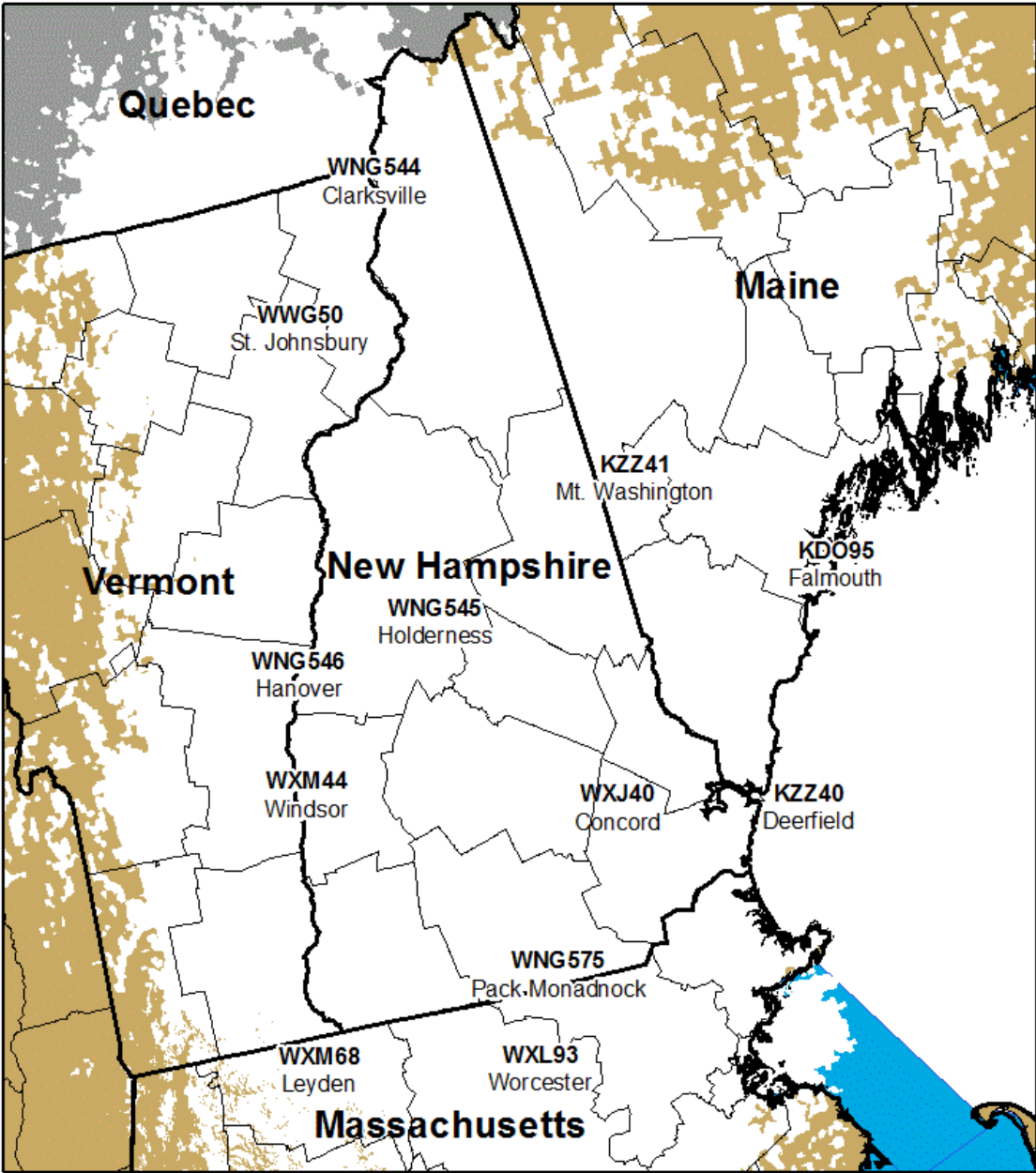
Portions of Northern and Downeast Maine as well as New Hampshire are covered by a NOAA Weather Radio network. These 24-hour broadcasts provide continuous up-to-date weather information directly from the NWS. Automated or taped weather messages are repeated every 5 to 10 minutes, and are routinely revised as needed. The broadcasts are tailored to the weather needs of the people within the receiving area. These broadcasts can usually be heard as far as 40 miles or more from the antenna site depending on terrain, receiver quality, and other factors.

NOAA Weather Radio transmitter sites serving New Hampshire and their assigned frequency are listed below:





The Gray Weather Forecast Office operates 10 NOAA Weather Radio transmitters across New Hampshire and western and central Maine:

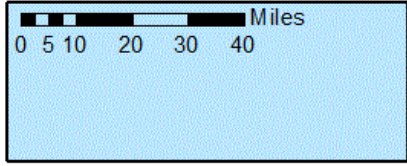
<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Call Sign</b>
Mt. Washington Concord/	Sargent's Purchase, NH	162.500 MHz	KZZ-41
Plausawa Hill	Pembroke, NH	162.400 MHz	WXJ-40
Saddleback	Deerfield, NH	162.450 MHz	KZZ-40
Moose Mtn	Hanover, NH	162.525 MHz	WNG-546
Mt. Prospect/ Moose Mtn	Holderness, NH	162.550. MHz	WNG-545
Ben Young Hill	Clarksville, NH	162.400 MHz	WNH-544
Pack Monadnock	Peterborough, NH	162.525 MHz	KZZ-40

# New Hampshire



**Legend**

	Coverage Area		Canada
	Not Covered		
	Oceans, Lakes and Rivers		



## **G - Record of Changes to the Operating Plan**

**11/1/2014:** NWS Gray, ME acquired the Counties of Cheshire and Hillsborough from NWS Taunton, MA on this date. These counties were added to the description of services. Three corresponding zone numbers were included for these Counties, and the Pack Monadnock NWR was included in the list of NWR transmitters that NWS Gray operates

**1/06/2016:** Adjusted links as ER has transferred to a new web farm and many of them were broken. Also a new nationwide spot request page is being implemented for the coming fire weather season 2016/2017

**8/15/2016:** Corrected title on page 20 from “National Resource Agency” to “Natural Resource Agency”. Also changed page 25, Brad Simpkins’ phone number from 746-5001 to 764-5001

**4/29/2017:** Changed contact information as well as some spelling errors/typos

**4/6/2019:** Changed the link in Appendix A. Added the new forestry logo. Changed the mention of Department of Resources and Economic Development to the Department of Natural Cultural Resources- Division of Forests and Lands where needed. Changed the base town for NECC to Campton, NH. Adjusted contact information as well

**3/24/20:** Changed “Maine” to “NH Division of Forests and Lands” on top of page 17. Changed some contact information for NH Forests and Lands

**2/14/2021:** - Several formatting changes. Updated WFO and Eastern Region Focal Points. Updated “Maine Forest Service” to “NH Division of Forests and Lands” on page 15. Addition of SPS section for enhanced/sub-RFW danger days on page 16, and a text example to appendix D. Corrected appendix listing and table of contents. Removed mention of Dispersion and added KBDI to Fire Weather Forecast description, plus provided new example product in appendix D. Replaced NOAA Weather Radio map in appendix F with updated frequencies

**3/19/2021:** Updated NH DF&L contacts sheet-replaced Brad Simpkins with Patrick Hackley as Director. Added new Fire Danger Rating Areas to page 26. The state is using them in 2021 awaiting adoption by the NWS as new forecast zones as part of the NFFPC initiative

**3/31/2021:** Added Warren to list of NFDRS sites and updated signatory page

**3/28/2022:** Updated NHDFL contacts (Appendix B). Updated Fire Weather Zones (Appendix C)

**3/31/2022:** Updated contact and signatory pages

**4/22/2022:** Updated contact and signatory and POC pages...Matt Way now on station for NPS FMO at Acadia. Added Dept of Interior POC (Art Canterbury)

**2/2/2023:** Updated BTV FWFP and EACC contact information

**2/28/2023:** Updated Maine to New Hampshire on pg 4. Updated three to five NFDRS sites on pg 11. Add new Monadnock RAWS in Jaffrey. Adjusted NECC wording on pg

17. Updated Capt Reyes office contact information Pg 23/24

**4/16/2023:** Updated new Red Flag Warning criteria on page

**2/8/2024:** Updated NWS Eastern Region Fire Weather Services Program Lead to John Guiney. Removed all mention of fax communications

**3/26/2024:** Removed Matt Way as Acadia / NPS FMO. Updated to vacant

**1/9/2025:** Updated NWS Gray FWFP contact information. Updated links for the spot forecast monitor and request pages, as well as the Interagency Agreement document. Corrected AWOS/ASOS designations for Plymouth and Nashua. Removed mention of LAL and Haines index as these parameters have been discontinued. Replaced "Conference Calls" section with "Collaboration Via Slack"

**1/16/2025:** Updated WMNF FMO to Nicholas Jeros

**1/24/2025:** Added updated information for EACC contacts

**2/11/2025:** Added Chance of Thunder to FWF definitions section and the example

**2/27/2025:** Updated USFWS FMO to Chris McCandless

**4/16/2025:** Updated EACC contacts

**3/21/2026:** Updated CAR Fire Weather Focal point to Sean Melanson and removed mention of the FWM product.