



**After Action Review Items  
Tucson, AZ  
April 12-13, 2006  
Issue Resolution Completed March 2007**

**Positive Aspects of the FPA 2008 Submission Process**

- 1) Weighting process brought people together to identify what was important, what really mattered in fire management.
- 2) Formation of new partnerships that did not occur in the past. New opportunities.
- 3) Long range strategic platform for planning, integration of all fire management components and effects on landscape. One stop shop to do strategic plan for budget. Very cool thing.
- 4) Cleanest interagency data set in history of fire mgmt.
- 5) Visible to any user anywhere.
- 6) All partners were part of modeling process, where data was entered into one system, with one output.
- 7) Integration of fire and resource specialists through the process (that had not occurred before the FPA process). Provided the opportunity to hear each other's concerns
- 8) System that is repeatable, able to look at outputs overtime, the process is documented.
- 9) FPU level - partners learned more about the other agencies processes and direction (LMP) why there are differences between agencies.
- 10) DOI agencies got the field level offices more involved in budget process. Started process of the field and State/Regional Offices looking at programs with fresh perspective looking at organization for what is possible.
- 11) Allowed examination of interagency efficiencies, response zones, choices. Demonstrate IR workload and strengthen preparedness element for small units.

**FPA AAR Acronym List**

**AAR** - After Action Review

**FPU** - Fire Planning Unit

**IST** - Interagency Science Team

**PDs** - Position Descriptions

**DRI** - Desert Research Institute

**GA** - Geographic Area

**LMP** - Land Management Plan

**PCHA** - Personnel Computer  
Historic Analysis

**EOG** - Executive Oversight Group

**GIS** - Geographic Information System

**NWCG** - National Wildfire Working  
Group

**PM** - Preparedness Module

**FPA-PM** - Fire Program Analysis –  
Preparedness Module

**GTG** - Geospatial Task Group

**O & M** - Operations & Maintenance

**WFLC** - Wildland Fire  
Leadership Council

ISSUE	ISSUE Definition	Field Recommended Action(s)	ISSUE Resolution
21	<b>HIGH</b>		
22			
23	<b>GA Role is not well defined in the FPA process</b>	Lack of an intermediate field organization to address FPA issues such as distribution of appropriate memos, establishment of standard values, review processes, articulation of field issues, coordination of training, communication with Line Officers (especially upper level), interagency/inter-GA coordination, and participation in national meetings.	FPA should form a national group composed of one representative from each GA to provide communication, coordination, standardization, facilitation, representation, and leadership at the national level and between GAs.
24		Each GA needs to create/charter a GA committee to provide communication, coordination, standardization, facilitation, representation, and leadership to the GA FPU. (GAs could share charters as example for other GAs)	80% complete as if January 2007
25		The GA committee needs to be established with representation from each agency involved in an FPU within the GA.	Completed based on field recommended action
26	<b>Difference in guidance or lack of guidance from national level, FPA</b>	National and FPA guidance is either lacking, comes out in uncoordinated fashion, or is not released in a timely manner.	FPA will educate the field on why national level agency memos come out at different times, in different ways. Suggest Technote.
27		Direction and guidance varies depending on the source agency. Different agencies put different spin on the direction and guidance that comes out.	Monthly ICG call should be with the GA Committee the first Wednesday of every month @ 1100 Mountain time, rather than have agency-specific calls. ICG will take notes and release within two days to the GAs. Info would then flow down from the GA, giving consistent direction to the FPUs.
28		National GA Committee should identify where there is lack of needed guidance and recommend guidance be provided by the Steering Committee.	Noted with recommendation that strong ties be built with FPA Business Leads for this communication.
29		Adequate guidance must accompany all requests for information and FPA products to minimize subjectivity.	Agree and effort is ongoing
30		Coordinated Steering Committee guidance should be consistent among all agencies.	The FPA Business Leads will work closely with agency management to ensure consistency.

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31	<b>Transition strategy document is due Sept. 30, 2006.</b>	The definition of "transition" is unclear (or clear to each in his/her own way). Currently there is inadequate guidance on what this document should contain.	By May 15, 2006, the FPA Steering Committee should release guidance on the FPU Transition Plan document that recognizes the limitations, questionability, and incompleteness of FPA analysis (Phase 1 versus Phase 2). The 2006 FPU Transition Plan should be defined as identifying opportunities for supportable efficiencies in FPUs identified by FPA.	Transition from FPA-PM to the FPA design based on the Interagency Science Team recommendations that address all components was briefed to the Fire Directors, EOG and WFLC. Effectiveness and Efficiency Performance Measures (EEPs) have been approved (December 2006)
32		It is difficult to have confidence in the current program and its applicability without a clearer understanding of the limitations of current FPA outputs, and to base a transition plan on these outputs.	For future transition plans (beyond 2006), part of the definition of transition provided by FPA needs to include whether fire management can fund resources different from the "optimal" resources funded by FPA.	IST prototype design approved by WFLC for June 2008 completion uses simulation instead of optimization. FPU alternatives are created by FPUs based on land management plans, rather than resulting from optimization output.
33		There is a concern that FPUs will be told to exactly follow the FPA recommendations when FPA is done.		FPA is a model and intended to provide flexibility in fire management guidance and inform the budgeting process. It is not intended to dictate direction or deliver concrete answers to management or budgeting issues. Alternatives are developed by the FPU so that they meet local land management plans within the national guidance. Consequently, only those alternatives that an FPU can actually "live with" should go forward. Alternatives might not be the preferred locally, but are acceptable to use as possible funding, given the national constraints.
34	<b>Timelines</b>	Guidance and program changes came out too near established deadlines.	There will be NO changes to software after Oct. 1, for the official budget submission. This includes "non-mandatory" updates.	Commitment to follow intent of field recommended actions.
35			GAs establish their own deadlines earlier than the national deadline.	It is not the intent that FPA budget request submission process be unrealistically early. However, due to intermediary review and approval steps, appropriate time should be built into the schedule to allow appropriate time for review at each level. The control of this is outside FPA's control, but has been discussed with the five agencies'

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36			national budget leads as a concern. Project commitment to recommend consistent business process among agencies, and identify this as key issue for FPA Business Leads.
37	<b>Link to LMP</b>	FPA is not perceived as being well linked to Land Management Plans. FMUs in LMPs are not same as FPA FMUs. WAM is not an objective of LMPs/FMPs.	Develop tighter association between LMPs and FPA. Completed based on field recommended action. LMPs will be used by FPU's to create alternative for analysis that are submitted by FPU's to National analysis.
38	<b>Lack of Consistent Guidance/Direction (Standardization)</b>	Lack of policy and direction being issued at the same time to each agency.	Executive Oversight Group should provide uniform, consistent direction and policy for FPA. All future guidance, direction and policy should be issued using a interagency approach, not individual agency. Completed based on field recommended action. Recognition of this problem area by EOG and departmental leadership. Joint formal memos are scheduled for a coordinated distribution through the line of command through the Departments. Institution of Business Leads enacted to help mitigate this issue.
39		Lack of interagency direction and guidance has lead to inconsistent application of the FPA process.	Enable the FPA Steering Committee to provide consistent policy, direction and guidance with timed and/or same time release to the FPU's. See above (38).
40		Inconsistent guidance and direction from ICG members has contributed to the inconsistent application of the FPA process.	ICG should develop a process that will ensure consistent, interagency guidance with same time release to GA's and FPU's. On-going. Institution of monthly GA Lead info exchange telecons and formalization of GA roles with regard to FPA and FPU's.
41			Establish a monthly Interagency GA Leads with FPA Team call, need to formalize issues and problems with an interagency solution and/or response. Completed based on field recommended action. See above under GA Role identification issue. Notes from calls distributed to GA Leads within 36-hours. Business Leads will be included in calls to address interagency business process issues.
42			Utilize technology such as subscription mail lists, chat boards, data base. Completed and ongoing based on field recommended action. List Serve established and in use.

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43	<b>Line Officer</b>	Lacking agency and bureau involvement of Line Officers in the Fire Management planning and budget development process.	Clarify the Line Officers role, is it Approval or Acknowledgement or "what is it they are agreeing to"	Newly established FPA Business Leads role includes business process and involvement of Line Officers in FPA business design requirements. A management advisory team is included in the re-chartered project.
44		Lack interagency importance of FPA process and direction from the Departments to their respective Line Officers.	Include FPA process involvement as a performance element for Line Officers	Recommendation beyond the authority and scope of the project, but noted.
45			Increase emphasis from the Department level down to each agency and bureau's Line Officers regarding FPA.	Ongoing. FPA Business Leads' role includes agency Line Officer involvement. Commitment from department executives conveyed directly to project through formal memos.
46	<b>FPU Boundaries (Short Term) (Long Term)</b>	Pros and cons of changing FPU boundaries are not known nor understood at this time this includes who has the authority to approve FPU boundaries and their change.	Develop a list of criteria to be followed if and when the change of FPU boundary is proposed.	Draft FPU boundary change criteria created. Participation on review team requested 2/6/07.
47			FPA Team to Coordinate with Geographic Area Coordination Center Managers to examine the possible realignment of current Geographic Coordinating Area boundaries using FPA.	Geographic Areas are operational fire units. FPA realigning their boundaries is outside of program scope and authority
48			Utilize results of sensitivity testing outcomes to develop or add to the list of criteria for changing FPU boundaries.	Draft FPU boundary change criteria created. Participation on review team requested 2/6/07.
49			Review and utilize if possible or applicable the criteria used to define the current Geographic Area Boundaries for FPU boundaries.	Draft FPU boundary change criteria created. Participation on review team requested 2/6/07.
50	<b>Unclear Participation</b>			
51	<b>Agency Specific Request</b>			
52	<b>Threat Fires</b>			
53	<b>Workload:</b>	Timing of system changes (e.g. air tanker paper close to deadline)	Set firm lockdown date for system and process changes. Might vary by program module (e.g. pcha vs. BDD).	Identified as a significant issue. Intent is to establish firm dates for future releases as well as future O&M releases.

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54	<b>System Change:</b>	Timing of process changes (e.g. inclusion of states)	Consider running FPA analysis on less than annual cycle	Noted. Business process decision to be led by Business Leads.
55		New technology/process to learn	Triage process for new changes after lockdown - distinguish critical or not	Have established formal a Change Control Board to manage.
56		Some changes didn't seem to work well	Consider and document impact/workload to field within change control process	Same as row 55.
57		Information and networking wasn't robust to share information rapidly	Consider how big of an effect - consider where in process workload will occur (e.g. PCHA changes send folks back to 'GO')	Same as row 55.
58		PCHA version changes. Unsure of which to use, recommended version vs. requirement	If optional version change (PCHA) - provide key information on impact, functionality change, effect on outcome, applicability (e.g. affects primarily WFU)	FPA is a server side application design. Data sources will be corporate databases. Changes within FPA related to data sources will be formally managed by Change Control Board.
59		Are TechNotes requirements or information/suggestions. Need to be clear.	Provide central place for information on updates, etc. Take a look at USFS FVS/FFE networking as a model for disseminating information. Include concise summaries (abstracts).	Noted. FPA web site accommodates user docs and copies of interagency guidance documents. Documents can be found in the Library section of <a href="http://www.fpa.nifc.gov">www.fpa.nifc.gov</a>
60		Keeping up with all information (e.g. technotes) is a workload. Some don't have time to keep up with all the changing information	Formalize decisions/requirements and communicate clearly. FPA needs delegation of authority to issue formal direction on certain items without going through each agency process	FPA has updated charter that delegates project management team authority to communicate (policy issues remain executive interagency domain).
61		Decision on how to include states changed local relationships in some areas		Two prototypes were added that will include State participation to evaluate the feasibility and degree of State participation
62		Current analysis cycle is annual. Could workload be reduced by changing to a less than annual cycle?	Put prototypes through analysis cycle and business process including AAR prior to releasing to field	Seven FPUs will prototype modules and business processes during prototype phase and beta testing. Note line 48 above regarding cycle.
63		Implementing an incomplete product. Everyone ended up being beta testers	Focus on data assembly prior to analysis - study issue and develop strategies to accomplish (ICG lead study, include field)	Will identify data requirements in early 07 and work w/GTG to build data inventory process.
64		Data clean-up and assembly. Differed by agency	Provide information on Phase 2 data layers ASAP	See line 58 above.
65		Examine length of historic occurrence data. Is 10 years representative. Could it vary by FPU?	Include version of PCHA in PM system info/reports	Noted. Business Leads and IST guidance on historic record length required. FPA data sources will be corporate databases, rather than PCHA.

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66	<b>Role of the planner:</b>	Not everyone has planners. Many collateral duty	Differentiating analysts and fire management planning functions/roles	Workload impact is an important FPA design issue. FPA will use existing data sources and automate analysis process the best it can.
67	<b>Staffing:</b>	Differing definitions of 'planner'	Develop dedicated interagency pool of advisors with specialized FPA/planner/SME expertise (National, GA) to assist as needed (identified go-to people)	Suggestion noted that interagency expertise is critical. <a href="#">Planner PDs</a> are developed for DOI with input from DOI personnel SMEs and based on FS planner positions. Business Leads and GA Leads to explore further.
68			Evaluate existing planner positions and PDs and bring to a common grade/description	Planner PDs are developed for DOI with input from DOI personnel SMEs and based on FS planner positions. Please coordinate with your FPA team contact for details.
69			Consider contracting some elements of the process (e.g. GIS support)	Added GIS expertise to FPA Team and development contract.
70			Develop additional common PDs	Planner PDs are developed for DOI with input from DOI personnel SMEs and based on FS planner positions. Please coordinate with your FPA team contact for details. Team is open to recommendations on additional PDs appropriate to the FPA project.
71		Differing expectations of planners (coordinator, tech specialist, button pusher, analyst, operations expertise, LMP/FMP, FPU data administrator, GIS, sales, etc.)	Identify skill sets needed to get the job done	Items in the works that will facilitate fulfilling this recommendation are: 1. User-driven FPA interface design 2. Clear communication by FPA process 3 FPA project management team advocating the development of a fire planning curriculum that includes FPA as a tool to aid the planning process to interagency executives.
72	Local knowledge and buy-in vs. GA/National/subject matter expertise - finding the balance	Develop local knowledge/expertise in using and applying new tools	Same as above (67).	
73	Lack of subject matter expertise relative to FPA needs	Develop mentoring program for developing new planners	Same as above (67).	
74	Implications of Phase 2 on level/type of expertise needed	Continue to pursue departmental level funding for new planner positions	Field recommended action noted. The request was made to OMB and their	

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			expectation is that we continue to find efficiencies throughout the process. A benefit of the first run of FPA clearly identified areas of interagency efficiencies. Among those efficiencies was the possibility of shared resources and expertise. FPA is committed to follow up on these efficiencies and incorporate when and where appropriate.
75		Pool money at FPU for planner position if even for partial position (may be short-term fix)	Field recommended action noted. A benefit of the first run of FPA clearly identified areas of interagency efficiencies. Among those efficiencies was the possibility of shared resources and expertise. FPA is committed to follow up on these efficiencies and incorporate when and where appropriate.
76	Differing agency interpretations on how/whether to ask for new planner positions within PM & BDD, and in what was ultimately approved	Develop single interagency approach to requesting and funding planner positions (manage budget?, BDD?, external request?)	Field recommended action noted. A benefit of the first run of FPA clearly identified areas of interagency efficiencies. The opportunity to fund shared positions will be available at the FPU level. If an FPU determines a need for a position at the FPU level the system will allow them to add one to the current organization. This decision should be should be made on an FPU by FPU basis as needed.
77	<b>Data Access:</b> Management of data administrator/editor roles - FPU and regional. Who 'owns' the FPU data and who can change FPU data?	Through education, training, and clear national level policy statement, clarify everyone has reader access, and FPU 'owns' their data and controls edit access through decisions documented in their charter. Need to assess system to insure that reader role can 'see' all data so they won't need additional level of access (e.g. editor) just to view.	Noted. FPA user interface will enable FPUs to view data, alternatives they develop, etc. Role concept included in new design based on field recommendation.



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78	<b>Communication Flow and Marketing Strategy-Commo to Line Officer, Field, External Audiences</b>	Undefined organization to communication - structure not effective	Single entity sends information for interagency use. One FPA (ICG) entity sends information to GA leads. Single message to GA for GA level topics. Info that goes to all FPA (GA to FPU level) comes from single list server source (i.e. Technews).	Monthly GA Telecon, and drafting consistent GA Lead roles related to FPA, established FPA List Server to which anyone can subscribe
79		What is official direction? Guidance vs. Direction defined.	Revisit communication strategy under SC strengthen external communication to include Line and Field	Revised Communication Plan in Draft
80		Consistency in direction to field through each agency. Direction should be identical but each agency words direction differently.		FPA Business Leads working with the Comm. Director to make consistent project briefing materials available on web site and used by project team.
81		No centralization to provide coordinated direction delivery - timed to arrive to field in same language at same time.		Using the same time line joint formal memos will be used to communicate consistent and coordinated message. Business Leads will facilitate information flow and content. The FPA website is the centralized location to help with getting accurate and consistent information out in a timely manner.
82		Lack of clear direction framework caused GA's to create their own framework. This was by design but caused inconsistency between GA's and affected overall results.		Conducting monthly GA Lead Telecon and drafting consistent GA Lead roles related to FPA.
83		Lack of horizontal information flow between GA's and between FPUs		Conducting monthly GA Lead Telecon and drafting consistent GA Lead roles related to FPA that formalizes GA communication role.
84		Assumption by FPA that GA's know their roles and responsibilities. Who does what when why where with whom?		Drafting consistent GA Lead roles related to FPA that formalizes roles.
85		Business process for agency line direction to field for FPA is not working. Timing of agency line direction reaching the field causing confusion. Each agency edits message to own wording, this causes implementation problems.		FS and DOI Business Leads established and being recruited. Business Leads will ensure consistent and timely release of direction and messages. Management advisory group will advise the business leads and project while serving as sponsor for field personnel.

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86	<b>Training/Education</b>	Delivery strategy - who is teaching now, who is teaching in the future?	Options - each GA develops a core of instructors to assist in delivering national led training. Encourage Prototypes to identify an instructor from their group.	FPA training strategy being updated to include user-driven user interface that is more intuitive, use of web-based self-paced and interactive training, and coordination of training requirements through GA Leads.
87		Use technology -	Investigate web based training for delivery of "button pushing" component. Self paced tutorial for initial training and refresher. Refresher training must cover changes in software and changes in procedures/guidance.	See line 86 above.
88		Why take training now when Phase 2 is going to change things?	Investigate instructor led web based training (NFPORS example)	See line 86 above.
89		Time and Travel to attend training	Training must be delivered on completed software. Ensure that training materials match current software (teach what is instead of what may be).	Noted. This is important and will be incorporated into release and training strategies.
90		Line Officer package: too little too late, needs to be updated. FPA lacks line buy in for the program. Need a marketing strategy. Emphasis that FPA is important has not been delivered to line from the top. WO Management intent has not been delivered to lower levels yet.	Line Officer Package: Must be delivered by regional/national FPA level in order to answer questions. Implementation strategy for delivery must include marketing strategy.	Business Leads established and being recruited. Management Advisory Team that includes strong Line Officer membership to be established by Business Leads. Communication Director with Business Leads will develop a Line Officer Outreach and Communication Plan.
91		GRID weather - things being taught that aren't actually available.		Noted. DRI grid weather released March 2007 will be used in FPA.
92		Training delivered on software that is changing - training on uncompleted/tested software - the Alpha test		Agree. Please see earlier discussion on training.
93		FPA training needs to meet GS-401 credit equivalency		Will pursue the possibility. Please also see earlier discussion recommending fire planning curriculum.
94	<b>Feedback Process</b>	Ineffective structure to facilitate feedback to FPA development - program process; FAQs;	Create an email suggestion box for users similar to chat room, SAFENET. Archive discussion thread.	FPA web "contact us" and user interface design will include feedback tool.
95		No peer group assigned to feedback field info.	TechNews - in email provide bullet list of key points contained in issue	Completed based on field recommended action.
96		Issues/concerns are raised, but acknowledgement and resolution to issues/concerns does not happen Example, airtanker modeling.	If feedback is important to FPA, acknowledge that and respond that message was received. Follow-up with status of issue/problem resolution	Noted for design.

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97	No lessons learned (knowledge base) to find answers to technical problems	AAR - Frequency once per year short term. GA AAR valuable to consolidate issues. Look at larger and broader number of participants for next AAR, including Line Officers.	Noted and agree.
98	People who give feedback don't get invited back		Individuals who provide feedback are best source for improving any system. If this occurred, it was not intentional. Commitment by project to welcome feedback and respond.
99	AAR- focus of what was planned- just on implementation, on model issues ???		Focus of AAR is on business and communications processes - what worked and what did not work.
100	<b>Lack of info to find GA and FPU Contacts</b>	No source to find out who the other GA and FPU leads are within GA or in other GA's	Post on FPA site an interactive clickable map that provides name and contact information for each GA.
101		With same map, provide name and contact information for each FPU Administrator. Participating Units	Although this would be great to have, maintenance of such a large list would require project resources beyond what is available. FPA project staff relies on the GA Leads to convey information to all 138 FPU's within their oversight.
102	<b>Line of authority for FPA direction</b>	Direction from agencies must come through appropriate level of authority to field.	Technical guidance from FPA to field may come through FPA to field.
103		Direction must come through line authority by agency (from single FPA interagency agreed language which may not be edited) to Line officers	This is a co-ordination issue with agencies, but need to include FPA Business Leads to insure consistency.
104		Timing for issuance of direction from bureaus must be coordinated so that it is delivered concurrently.	Same as above (102).

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105	<b>Weights</b>	Concern how weights are applied. Data standard issues: WUI definition not clear, inconsistently applied and interpreted. Attributes were different between FPU's, not standardized. Loudest voice heard, others not always included. Double counting of attributes Some attribute acres were included for the entire FMU.	Need consistent guidance/training within the G.A.s to FPU's. Include Line Officers in FPU weighting workshops. Need better definition of WUI that can be applied consistently. Need examples of attributes and how they were used, pointing out problems of double counting separate attributes. OK to have different attributes. Standardizing attributes will hurt the "buying in" of the FPA process by local professionals. Process needs to be fully interagency from start to finish. Do integrity check of weighted acres before moving on. Add to checklist. Will only work if an interim check is completed, not at the very end of the process, 2 weeks before final submission. Look at sensitivity of weights for effects on results. Look at sensitivity at possible weight dilution by large FMUs. Add additional level(s) of WUI that are not caught in the Silvis data, such as offices or temporary housing that was not included in census data. These additional WUI attributes would generally have a lower IAP. Use Silvis data as the standard, making allowances for special considerations.	Use of "weights" in FPA process as defined by IST is not economic--based as was in PM. Issues related to identifying "national gems" and other highly valued resources are still valid when modeling response and are noted for design.
106	<b>Data Standards/Capabilities</b>	Not enough standards for data in place	Need data standards. i.e. GIS data layers. Would like the location of attributes acres to be transparent in GIS, but will not always be made available by unit. Documentation is needed to use defensible data where GIS layers are not available. Fuel models and assoc. data need standardization of collection and input at FPU level. Incorporate fuel breaks in fuel model layers. Need more GIS staff help in FPA process.	Noted for design requirements. NWCG-GTG has agreed to help define geospatial data layer standards.
107	<b>Resource Capabilities/Type</b>	Production rates not always realistic - one reason due to staffing with minimally qualified personnel. Real dispatch of some resources is different from modeled: i.e. 2 dozers on a fire, one producing, one following up. Time of day makes a difference in prod. rate. Model likes certain resource types (T-4/5 pers. eng.).	Limit max. # of new or replacement resources by type. Reduce night time production rates. Limit single resources dispatch to a fire event. Pair resources for all or some events. (dozer/dozer, dozer/engine). Test the value of a Strike team/Task force concept in the model.	FPU's alternative analyses driven by planners to incorporate land management plans and realistic resource use, rather than output of FPA as done previously.

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108	<b>Data Integrity</b>	Documentation of entered data was weak in some cases - i.e.. Guessing at attribute acres. Obtaining data inconsistently. Changes were being made without sound documentation.	Data Standards, Documentation. (see data standards and weighting issues above)	Noted for design requirements. NWCG-GTG has agreed to help define geospatial data layer standards and documentation.
109	<b>Confidence in model data</b>	Outputs didn't seem realistic	Sensitivity testing. Check inputs, especially constraints/restrictions and how data was collected (see data standards and weight issues above)	FPU's alternative analyses driven by planners to incorporate land management plans and realistic resource use, rather than output of FPA as done previously.
110	<b>PCHA outputs</b>	Has unrealistic outputs and fire scenarios	Sensitivity Testing for key inputs(NFDRS fuel model)	Corporate databases, rather than intermediate databases such as PCHA will be sources for all models within FPA.
111		Fire behavior modeled is unrealistic	Allow use of new 40 fuel models	The use of new 40 fuel models is included in system design.
112		Should people manipulate data in order to get correct output	Matching the fire season curve to fit the fire season	FPA will use corporate data sources for models. FPU's should ensure that these sources are correct, rather than update PCHA database.
113		Random draw frequently produced an unrepresentative fire scenario (i.e. seasonality, locations and low numbers)	Focus on the key inputs rather than random inputs have the greatest impact (better guidance on training at least in manuals)	Model outputs are designed to be strategic and representative.
114		PCHA and their relation to key outputs are not understood	Enhance training to incorporate which inputs have the greatest effect on the output and why	Sensitivity testing, as well as ability of planners to view impacts of their alternatives developed based on their land management plans are included in development and capability designs.
115		Training on canned items rather than real field applications	(seasonality) Needs to look at the cause as well as the time of year	Recommendation will be considered for design of FPA.
116		PCHA user guides are not specific	Advanced FPA class to include trouble shooting within PCHA, lessons learned, case studies	Recommendation will be considered for design of FPA curriculum.
117		Need for additional training	Import station catalog information like fire family plus	Recommendation will be considered for design of FPA.
118		Station information needs to be entered manually	Focus on the key inputs rather than random inputs have the greatest impact (better guidance on training at least in manuals)	Please refer to discussion of training earlier in AAR. FPA design includes corporate data sources which are ingested by FPA, rather than manual data entry as method of choice within user interface.
119	Is PCHA the official editing (no recommendation, needs to		FPA will use corporate data sources for	

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		be looked at)	models. FPU's should ensure that these sources are correct, rather than update PCHA database.
120	<b>Tactical output</b>	Optimization model does not accurately reflect land management planning, agencies protection missions or fire professional fire management judgment	FPA's design based on modeling and decision support nets and will be driven by FPU alternatives developed by the FPU's based on their Land Management Plans and National guidance. The National guidance will not only address the agency protection missions but also address the national performance based measures. FPA will use simulation to help planners assess the alternatives they create, rather than relying on optimization to create alternatives.
121		Assigning unrealistic resources (i.e.. Type II helicopters, buying new engines or a different types and replacing	FPA's design based on modeling and decision support nets and will be driven by FPU alternatives developed by the FPU's based on their Land Management Plans and National guidance. The National guidance will not only address the agency protection missions but also address the national performance based measures. FPA will use simulation to help planners assess the alternatives they create, rather than relying on optimization to create alternatives.
122		Replaces engine types and makes determinations for replacements	Putting the objectives in order to make correct determinations at the manager level
123		Model is placing resources closest to light fuel models near the FMU's	The ability of to add fire use resources, such as fire use modules, monitors, or FUMAs
124		Deferring all fires not in the light fuel models	Sensitivity Testing for key inputs (weights, restrictions, constraints, FPU/FMU size, etc)
			Sensitivity testing, as well as ability of planners to view impacts of their alternatives developed based on their land management plans are included in development and capability designs.

ISSUE	ISSUE Definition	Field Recommended Action(s)	ISSUE Resolution	
125	<b>Wildland Fire Use (Resources, Leader, Support)</b>	Lack of well defined fire use resources		Identifying Appropriate Management Response (AMR) and developing standardized guidance for the best way to account for AMR in FPA.
126		Fixed wing is a poor descriptor for the wildland fire use specific monitoring resource		Same as above (125)
127		Inability to use fire use module (must be entered as a ten person hand crew)		Same as above (125)
128				
129				
130	<b>MODERATE</b>			
131	<b>FPA Review process</b>	FPUs need to be reviewed for consistency and fairness. Should these be done within a GA or national standard?	Let the national GA committee provide recommendations to FPA for direction/implementation.	FPA team is depending on all stakeholders to provide guidance and direction during the prototyping and implementation portion of the project. We welcome any recommendations and feedback that assists us in meeting our stakeholder's needs. This process will continue after implementation by utilizing an O & M guidance group.
132	<b>Use of Militia</b>	Difficult to be used properly in model	We only want to model militia if they are available 100% and meet all standards. More of a tactical issue	Business process issue to be addressed by FPA Business Leads
133	<b>Wildland Fire Use (Resources, Leader, Support)</b>			
134	<b>Shared Resources</b>			
135				

ISSUE	ISSUE Definition	Field Recommended Action(s)	ISSUE Resolution
136	<b>LOW</b>		
137			
138	<b>Tie to law</b> No one seems to be sure where in the public record that FPA is mandated by legislation. BIA especially needs this guidance.	Find out where it is written that FPA is congressionally mandated. Post reference on FPA website when it is found.	Completed based on field recommended action - and is posted on the FPA web site.
139	Land managers frequently want to know the mandate for FPA.		Information can be accessed at the FPA website and GA Leads will assist in communicating the mandate.
140	<b>Wx Data</b> Lack of consistent and error free wx data, Lack of grid data	Management Issue, data entry needs to be improved, a process needs to be developed that checks wx data before importing into HA	DRI grid weather scheduled for completion and release Feb 2007 will be used in FPA.
141	<b>Specialty Resources</b> All special equip. not avail. In model.		
142	<b>Input of Ground Miles</b>		
143			
144			