

Chapter 10 Preparedness

4 Preparedness

5 Preparedness is the result of activities that are planned and implemented prior to
6 wildland fire ignitions. Preparedness is a continuous process that includes
7 developing and maintaining unit, state/regional, and national level firefighting
8 infrastructure, predicting fire activity, hiring, training, equipping, and deploying
9 firefighters, evaluating performance, correcting deficiencies, and improving
10 overall operations. The preparedness process includes routine pre-season
11 actions as well as incremental in-season actions conducted in response to
12 increasing fire danger.

13
14 Preparedness actions are based on operational plans such as fire danger
15 operating plans, which use information from decision support tools such as the
16 National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), the Canadian Forest Fire Danger
17 Rating System (CFFDRS, used in interior Alaska), the Palmer Drought Index,
18 live fuel moisture data, Monthly or Seasonal Wildland Fire Outlooks, Seasonal
19 Climate Forecasts, and Wildland Fire Risk Analyses.

21 Fire Danger Rating Operating Plan

22 A Fire Danger Rating Operating Plan is a fire danger applications guide for
23 agency users at the local level. A Fire Danger Rating Operating Plan documents
24 the establishment and management of the local unit fire weather station network
25 and describes how fire danger ratings are applied to local unit fire management
26 decisions. Fire danger rating operating plans may be packaged as either stand-
27 alone documents or as part of a larger planning effort; such as a fire
28 management plan. Fire danger rating operating plans include, but are not
29 limited to, the following components:

- 30 • **Roles and Responsibilities**

31 Defined for those responsible for maintenance and daily implementation of
32 the plan, program management related to the plan, and associated training.
33 Training for development of fire danger rating areas is available through
34 NWCG-sponsored NFDRS courses.

- 35 • **Operational Procedures**

36 This section establishes the procedures used to gather and process data in
37 order to integrate fire danger rating information into decision processes.
38 The network of fire weather stations whose observations are used to
39 determine fire danger ratings is identified. Station maintenance schedules
40 are defined as appropriate.

- 41 ➤ NFDRS offers several choices of fuel model and output to the user.
42 Distinct selections of fuel model and index/component are
43 appropriate for different management decisions (such as internal
44 readiness or industrial and public restrictions). The choice of NFDRS

- 1 fuel model and index or component used to determine fire danger
2 ratings to support particular decisions is explained in this section.
- 3 ➤ NFDRS requires periodic management in order to produce
4 appropriate results that are applied in a timely manner. Some daily
5 observation variables (such as state of the weather, fuels, red flags)
6 are entered manually. This procedure (often called “taking the
7 weather”) also initiates the calculation of daily and forecasted outputs
8 in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) and
9 ensures data storage in the National Interagency Fire Management
10 Integrated Database (NIFMID). These efforts are coordinated with
11 the local National Weather Service fire weather meteorologists and
12 Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) predictive services
13 meteorologists to provide timely forecasted NFDRS outputs.
14 Observed (afternoon) and forecasted (tomorrow) NFDRS outputs are
15 communicated daily. Live fuel moisture model inputs (such as
16 herbaceous vegetation stage, season code, greenness factor) are
17 adjusted seasonally in WIMS (<http://famweb.nwcg.gov/>) at
18 appropriate times. Decision points (such as percentiles discussed
19 below) are determined in FireFamily Plus and reviewed and adjusted
20 annually or more often as appropriate in WIMS and/or other fire
21 danger platforms.
- 22 • **Fire Danger Rating Inventory**
23 Identifies basic components of the operating plan such as dispatch response
24 areas, protection units, administrative units, fire history, land management
25 planning direction, standards and guidelines, etc; aggregates NFDRS fuel
26 models, slope classes (topography), and weather/climatology into fire
27 danger rating areas; validates the existing weather station network and
28 identifies any additional stations to support fire danger rating needs.
 - 29 • **Climatic Breakpoints and Fire Business Thresholds**
30 Climatological breakpoints and fire business thresholds are established to
31 provide NFDRS-based decision points for all appropriate management
32 responses in a fire danger rating area. Climatological breakpoints are
33 points on the cumulative distribution of one fire weather/danger index
34 computed from climatology without regard for associated fire
35 occurrence/business. For example, the value of the 90th percentile ERC is
36 the climatological breakpoint at which only 10 percent of the ERC values
37 are greater in value. The percentiles for climatological breakpoints
38 predetermined by agency directive are shown below.
 - 39 ➤ ***BLM - 80th and 95th percentiles***
 - 40 ➤ ***FWS - 90th and 97th percentiles***
 - 41 ➤ ***NPS - 90th and 97th percentiles***
 - 42 ➤ ***FS - 90th and 97th percentiles***
- 43

1 It is equally important to identify the period or range of data analysis used
2 to determine the agency percentiles. The percentile values for 12 months
3 of data will be different from the percentile values for the fire season. Year
4 round data should be used for percentiles for severity type decisions, and
5 percentiles based on fire season data for staffing levels and adjective fire
6 danger.

7
8 Fire business thresholds are values of one or more fire weather/fire danger
9 indexes that have been statistically related to occurrence of fires (fire
10 business). Generally the threshold is a value or range of values where
11 historical fire activity has significantly increased or decreased. Assuming
12 historical climate and occurrence patterns can be applied today, fire
13 business thresholds are expected to more closely predict significant fire
14 occurrence than climatological breakpoints.

15
16 Climatological breakpoints or fire business thresholds are used to compute
17 staffing levels and adjective fire danger ratings.

18 19 **Staffing Level**

20 The Staffing Level is used to make daily internal fire operations decisions. A
21 unit can operate with anywhere from 3 to 9 levels of staffing. Most units
22 typically use 5 (1,2,3,4,5) or 6 (1,2,3L,3H,4,5). Staffing Level is a direct output
23 of the danger rating processor and is based on one of the following:

- 24 • NFDRS (Burning Index, Energy Release Component, Spread Component,
25 or Ignition Component)
- 26 • Keetch-Byram Drought Index

27
28 Additional Considerations:

- 29 • Palmer Drought Index or other drought index
- 30 • Live Fuel Moisture (calculated or sampled)
- 31 • Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System
- 32 • Soil Moisture

33 34 **Adjective Fire Danger Rating**

35 Adjective Fire Danger Rating (low, moderate, high, very high, extreme) is based
36 on the NFDRS index or component used to compute staffing level and the
37 ignition component. It is a general description of fire danger for the purpose of
38 informing the public. Adjective ratings are computed automatically in the
39 Weather Information Management System (WIMS) based on NFDRS
40 parameters provided by local fire managers.

41
42 Climatic breakpoints and fire business thresholds are developed with NFDRS
43 software, such as FIREFAMILY PLUS, and are applied to appropriate NFDRS
44 processors, such as WIMS, to determine daily staffing levels and adjective

1 ratings. Training for the FIREFAMILY PLUS program is available at local,
2 regional, and national NFDRS courses.

3

4 **Fire Danger Pocket Card for Firefighter Safety**

5 The Fire Danger Pocket Card is used to communicate information on fire danger
6 to firefighters. The prime objective of fire danger rating is to provide a measure
7 of the seriousness of local burning conditions. The Pocket Card provides a
8 visual reference of those conditions and how they compare to previous fire
9 seasons. Pocket Cards are developed and implemented according to NWCG
10 guidelines posted at <http://famweb.nwcg.gov/pocketcards/>. Fire Danger Pocket
11 Cards are recommended at each local unit where weather data exists.

- 12 • **BLM** - *Fire Danger Pocket Cards are developed for and implemented at*
13 *each local unit.*
- 14 • **FS** - *Forest Supervisors will develop and distribute Fire Danger Pocket*
15 *Cards to each fireline supervisor.*

16

17 **Preparedness Plan**

18 Preparedness plans provide management direction given identified levels of
19 burning conditions, fire activity, and resource commitment, and are required at
20 national, state/regional, and local levels. Preparedness Levels (1-5) are
21 determined by incremental measures of burning conditions, fire activity, and
22 resource commitment. Fire danger rating is a critical measure of burning
23 conditions. Refer to the *National Interagency Mobilization Guide* for more
24 information on preparedness plans.

25

26 **Preparedness Level/Step-up Plans**

27 Preparedness Level/Step-up Plans are designed to direct incremental
28 preparedness actions in response to increasing fire danger. Those actions are
29 delineated by “staffing levels.” Each Step-Up Plan should address the five
30 preparedness levels (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) and the corresponding planned actions that
31 are intended to mitigate those fire danger conditions. Several assessment tools
32 are available to measure fire danger.

33

34 Outputs from the fire danger rating operating plan process, such as staffing
35 levels, are used to support the decisions found in staffing plans, step-up staffing
36 plans, preparedness levels, dispatch response plans, dispatch response levels,
37 etc. Increasing fire danger results in increasing staffing levels, suggesting a
38 corresponding increase in preparedness actions intended to mitigate those fire
39 danger conditions.

40

41 The Staffing Plan describes escalating responses that are pre-approved in the fire
42 management plan. Mitigating actions are designed to enhance the unit’s fire
43 management capability during short periods (one burning period, Fourth of July
44 or other pre-identified events) where normal staffing cannot meet initial attack,

1 prevention, or detection needs. The difference between preparedness level/step-
2 up and severity is that preparedness level/step-up actions are established in the
3 unit fire management plan, and implemented by the unit when those pre-
4 identified conditions are experienced. Severity is a longer duration condition
5 that cannot be adequately dealt with under normal staffing, such as a killing frost
6 converting live fuel to dead fuel or drought conditions. Severity is discussed
7 later in this chapter.

8
9 Mitigating actions identified in the fire management plan should include, but are
10 not limited to, the following items:

- 11 • Management direction and considerations
- 12 • Fire prevention actions, including closures/restrictions, media messages,
13 signing, and patrolling
- 14 • Prepositioning suppression resources
- 15 • Cooperator discussion and/or involvement
- 16 • Safety considerations: safety message, safety officer
- 17 • Augmentation of suppression forces
- 18 • Support function: consideration given to expanded dispatch activation,
19 initial attack dispatch staffing, and other support needs (procurement,
20 supply, ground support, and communication)
- 21 • Support staff availability outside of fire organization
- 22 • Communication of Fire Weather Watch and Red Flag Warning conditions
- 23 • Fire danger/behavior assessment
- 24 • Briefings for management and fire suppression personnel
- 25 • Fire information - internal and external
- 26 • Multi-agency coordination groups/area command activation
- 27 • Prescribed fire direction and considerations
- 28 • Increased detection activities

29 **Seasonal Risk Analysis**

30 A Seasonal Risk Analysis requires fire managers to review current and predicted
31 weather and fuels information, compare this information with historic weather
32 and fuels records, and predict the upcoming fire season's severity and duration
33 for any given area. It is important to incorporate drought indices into this
34 assessment.

35
36
37 Information from a Seasonal Risk Analysis can be used to modify the AOP,
38 step-up and pre-attack plans. It provides the basis for actions such as
39 prepositioning critical resources, requesting additional funding, or modifying
40 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) to meet anticipated needs.

41
42 Each unit selects, and compares to normal, the current value and seasonal trend
43 of one or more of the following indicators which are most useful in predicting
44 fire season severity and duration in its area:

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- 1 • NFDRS (or CFFDRS) index values (ERC, BI)
- 2 • Temperature levels
- 3 • Precipitation levels
- 4 • Humidity levels
- 5 • Palmer Drought or Standardized Precipitation Index
- 6 • 1000-hour fuel moisture (timber fuels)
- 7 • Vegetation moisture levels
- 8 • Live fuel moisture (brush fuels)
- 9 • Curing rate (grass fuels)
- 10 • Episodic wind events (moisture drying days)
- 11 • Unusual weather events (early severe frost)
- 12 • Fires to date

13

14 The seasonal trend of each selected indicator is graphically compared to normal
15 and all-time worst. This comparison is updated regularly and posted in dispatch
16 and crew areas.

17

18 If the Seasonal Risk Analysis suggests an abnormal fire season might be
19 anticipated, a unit should notify the state/regional office and request additional
20 resources commensurate with the escalated risk.

21

22 Seasonal Risk Analyses are prepared, issued, and updated each year by GACC
23 Predictive Service Units. Seasonal Assessment Workshops are conducted to
24 facilitate these seasonal outlook reports. Local risk analyses should be compiled
25 at the state/regional office to determine the predicted fire season severity within
26 the state/region, and then forwarded to the respective national office for use in
27 determining national fire preparedness needs. Risk analysis is ongoing. It
28 should be reviewed periodically and revised when significant changes in key
29 indicators occur. All reviews of seasonal risk analysis, even if no changes are
30 made, should be documented.

31

32 **Fire Severity Funding**

33

34 **Definition**

35 Fire severity funding is the authorized use of suppression operations funds
36 (normally used exclusively for suppression operations, and distinct from
37 preparedness funds) for extraordinary preparedness activities that are required
38 due to an abnormal increase in fire potential or danger, or to fire seasons that
39 either start earlier or last longer than planned in the fire management plan. The
40 fire danger rating operating plan or annual operating plan should identify
41 thresholds for identifying the need for severity resources.

42

43

44

1 Objective

2 The objective of fire severity funding is to mitigate losses by improving
3 suppression response capability when there is:

- 4 • Potential for abnormally severe fire behavior, or
- 5 • Fire occurrence outside of the normal fire season.

6

7 When either of these conditions exist, and when suppression resources that were
8 acquired through the approved fire planning process (e.g. NFMAS, IIAA, FPA)
9 are insufficient to meet the extraordinary need, suppression resources may be
10 requested through the severity funding process. Fire severity funding is not
11 intended to raise preparedness funding levels to cover differences that may exist
12 between funds actually appropriated (including rescissions) and those identified
13 in the fire planning process.

14

15 Typical Uses

16 Severity funds are typically used to:

- 17 • Increase prevention activities
- 18 • Temporarily increase firefighting staffing
- 19 • Pay for standby
- 20 • Preposition initial attack suppression forces
- 21 • Provide additional aerial reconnaissance
- 22 • Provide for standby aircraft availability

23

24 Authorization

25 Authorization to use severity funding is provided in writing based on a written
26 request with supporting documentation. Authorization is on a line item basis
27 and comes with a severity cost code. Agencies will follow their administrative
28 procedures for issuing severity cost codes. Authorization is provided for a
29 maximum of thirty days per request; however, regardless of the length of the
30 authorization, use of severity funding must be terminated when abnormal
31 conditions no longer exist. If the fire severity situation extends beyond the thirty
32 day authorization, the State/Region must prepare a new severity request.

33

34 State/Regional Level Severity Funding

35 Each fiscal year the national office will provide each state/region with \$100,000
36 and a severity cost code for state/regional short-term severity needs (e.g., wind
37 events, cold dry front passage, lightning events, and unexpected events such as
38 off road rallies that are expected to last less than one week). Expenditure of
39 these funds is authorized by the state/regional directors at the written request of
40 the agency administrator. State/regional directors are responsible and
41 accountable for ensuring that these funds are used only to meet severity funding
42 objectives and that amounts are not exceeded. The national office will notify the
43 state/regional director, state/regional budget officer, and the state/regional FMO
44 when the severity cost code is provided.

- 1 • *FWS - Short-term severity or "step-up" cost codes are established yearly*
- 2 *(at the Regional level) as PE01, PE02, etc (numeric value indicates the*
- 3 *specific region utilizing short-term severity funding).*
- 4 • *NPS - Parks have the authority to approve "Step-up" actions only, as*
- 5 *defined in their fire management plan. Regional offices approve severity*
- 6 *(long term - up to 30 days) for parks up to \$100,000.*
- 7 • *FS - Severity funding direction is found in FSM 5190.*

9 **National Level Severity Funding**

10 National Agency Fire Directors or their delegates are authorized to allocate fire
11 severity funding under specific conditions stated or referenced in this chapter.
12 Expenditure of these funds is authorized by the appropriate approving official at
13 the written request of the state/regional director. Approved severity funding will
14 be used only for the preparedness activities and timeframes specifically outlined
15 in the authorization, and only for the objectives stated above.

- 16 • *NPS - National office approves all requests over \$100,000.*

18 **Appropriate Severity Funding Charges**

20 **Labor**

21 Appropriate labor charges include:

- 22 • Regular pay for non-fire personnel
- 23 • Regular pay for seasonal/temporary fire personnel outside their normal fire
- 24 funded activation period
- 25 • Overtime pay for all fire and non-fire personnel
- 26 • Severity funded personnel and resources must be available for immediate
- 27 initial attack regardless of the daily task assignment
- 28 • Severity funded personnel and resources will not use a severity cost code
- 29 while assigned to wildfires. The wildfire firecode number will be used.
- 30 • Overtime pay for severity funded personnel will be paid by severity funds,
- 31 unless the personnel are assigned to a wildfire.

33 **Vehicles and Equipment**

- 34 • GSA lease rate and mileage
- 35 • Hourly rate or mileage for Agency owned vehicles
- 36 • Commercial rentals and contracts
- 37 • *FWS - Repair and maintenance of Fish and Wildlife vehicles and*
- 38 *equipment; FWS does not have a Use Rate covering these charges.*

40 **Aviation**

41 This includes:

- 42 • Contract extensions
- 43 • The daily minimum for call when needed (CWN) aircraft

- 1 • Proposition flight time
2 • Support expenses necessary for severity funded aircraft (facility rentals,
3 utilities, telephones, etc.)
4

5 **Travel and Per Diem**

6 Severity funded personnel in travel status are fully subsisted by the government
7 in accordance with their agency regulations. Costs covered include:

- 8 • Lodging
9 • Government provided meals (in lieu of per diem)
10 • Airfare (including returning to their home base)
11 • Privately owned vehicle mileage (with prior approval)
12 • Other miscellaneous travel and per diem expenses associated with the
13 assignment
14

15 **Prevention Activities**

16 These include:

- 17 • Funding Prevention Teams (Preventions teams will be mobilized as
18 referred in the *National Mobilization Guide*, Chapter 20)
19 • Implementing local prevention campaigns, to include community risk
20 assessment, mitigation planning, outreach and education
21 • Augmenting patrols
22 • Note: Non-fire funded prevention team members should charge base 8 and
23 overtime to the severity cost code for the length of the prevention activities
24 assignment. Fire funded personnel should charge overtime only to the
25 severity cost code for the length of the prevention activities assignment.
26

27 **Inappropriate Fire Severity Funding Charges**

- 28 • To cover differences that may exist between funds actually appropriated
29 (including rescissions) and those identified in the fire planning process
30 • Administrative surcharges, indirect costs, fringe benefits
31 • Equipment purchases
32 • Purchase, maintenance, repair, or upgrade of vehicles
33 • Purchase of radios
34 • Purchase of telephones
35 • Purchase of pumps, saws, and similar suppression equipment
36 • Aircraft availability during contract period
37 • Cache supplies which are normally available in fire caches
38 • Fixed ownership rate vehicle costs
39

40 **Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements**

41 Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERAs) are used during emergency
42 incidents under authorities that allow for direct, non-competitive ordering using
43 established procedures in the event of immediate threat to life and property.

1 EERAs will not be used for non-emergency activities, including severity
2 activities, rehabilitation projects, and hazardous fuels projects.

3

4 **Interagency Requests**

5 Agencies working cooperatively in the same geographic area should work
6 together to generate and submit joint requests, and to utilize severity funded
7 resources in an interagency manner. However, each agency should request
8 funds only for its own agency specific needs. The joint request should be routed
9 simultaneously through each agency's approval system, and the respective
10 approving official will issue an authorization that specifies allocations by
11 agency.

12

13 **Requesting Fire Severity Funding**

14 Fire severity funding requests should be submitted on the Interagency Severity
15 Funding Request Form found at the website listed below. The completed and
16 signed request is submitted from the state/regional director to the appropriate
17 approving official as per the sequence of action outlined below. Authorizations
18 will be returned in writing.

19

20 The Standard format for fire severity funding requests may be found at:
21 http://www.fire.blm.gov/Standards/BLM_Fire_Severity_Funding_Request.htm.

22

23 **Sequence of Action and Responsible Parties for Severity Funding Requests**

Action	Responsible Party
Identify and develop severity funding request.	Unit FMO
Review, modify, and approve (or reject) request. Forward to state/regional office.	Unit agency administrator
Review, modify, and approve (or reject) unit request. Add state/regional needs and consolidate. Forward to state/regional director for approval within 48 hours.	State/Regional FMO
Review, modify, and approve (or reject) request. Forward to the appropriate National Fire Director/approving official within 48 hours. Notify the fire budget staff.	State/Regional Director
Review, modify, and approve (or reject) the request within 48 hours. Issue written authorization with a severity cost code.	Appropriate National Fire Director/Approving Official
Establish severity cost code in the appropriate finance system within 24 hours.	Applicable National Finance System
Notify unit office(s) and state/regional budget lead upon receipt of authorization.	State/Regional FMO

Execute severity cost code. Ensure that project expenditures are only used for authorized purposes.	Unit Office
Maintain severity files, including requests, authorizations, and summary of expenditures and activities.	Unit/State/Regional/ National Offices

1

2 **Labor Cost Coding For Severity Funded Personnel**

3 Fire personnel outside their normal activation period and employees whose
4 regular salary are not funded by fire preparedness, and Administratively
5 Determined (AD) employees hired under an approved severity request should
6 charge regular time and approved non-fire overtime to the severity suppression
7 operations subactivity and the requesting office's severity cost code.

8

9 Fire funded personnel should charge their regular planned salary (base-eight) to
10 preparedness using their home unit's location code. Overtime associated with
11 the severity request should be charged to the severity suppression operations
12 subactivity and the requesting office's severity cost code.

13

14 Regular hours worked in suppression operations will require the use of the
15 appropriate fire subactivity with the appropriate firecode number. Overtime in
16 fire suppression operations will be charged to the suppression operations
17 subactivity with the appropriate firecode number.

18

19 Employees from non-federal agencies should charge their time in accordance
20 with the approved severity request and the appropriate local and statewide
21 agreements. A task order for reimbursement will have to be established and is
22 authorized under the Interagency Agreement for Fire Management.

23

- *FS - Labor Cost Coding. Forest Service severity funding direction in FSM 5190 provides agency specific direction.*

24

25

26 **Documentation**

27 The state/regional and national office will document and file accurate records of
28 severity funding activity. This will include complete severity funding requests,
29 written authorizations, and expenditure records.

30

31 **Severity Funding Audits**

32 State/regional and national offices should ensure appropriate usage of severity
33 funding and expenditures. This may be done as part of their normal agency fire
34 program review cycle. The severity funding audit checklist may be used as a
35 guide for this process. Interagency Preparedness Review checklists can be
36 found at: http://www.nifc.gov/references/prep_review.html

37

38

39

40

- 1 • **BLM** - Severity funding is not a reviewed item of the BLM national
2 Preparedness Review. BLM Preparedness Review Checklists can be found
3 at:
4 http://www.fire.blm.gov/Standards/FIRE_AVIATION_PREPAREDNESS
5 [_REVIEW_GUIDE.htm](http://www.fire.blm.gov/Standards/FIRE_AVIATION_PREPAREDNESS)

6
7 **Fire Prevention/Mitigation**

8 **Wildland Fire Cause Determination & Fire Trespass**

9 Agency policy requires any wildfire to be investigated to determine cause,
10 origin, and responsibility.

11
12 For all human-caused fires where the guilty party has been determined, actions
13 must be taken to recover the cost of suppression activities, land rehabilitation,
14 and damages to the resources and improvements.

15
16 **Wildland Fire Mitigation and Prevention**

17 Fire programs are required to fund and implement unit level Fire Prevention
18 Plans by completing a wildland mitigation/prevention assessment. The purpose
19 of this is to reduce undesirable human caused ignitions, to reduce damages and
20 losses caused by unwanted wildland fires, and to reduce the suppression costs of
21 wildland fires. Wildland fire mitigation/prevention programs based on the Risk
22 Assessment and Mitigation Strategies (RAMS) process can reduce damages and
23 losses during periods of average weather, fuels, and human activity. As weather
24 and fuel conditions move from average to above average or severe, and/or
25 human activity increases, mitigation and prevention activities must be
26 strengthened to maintain effectiveness.

27 Prevention includes education (sign posting plans, school programs, radio and
28 news releases, recreation contacts, local business contacts, exhibits), industrial
29 program monitoring (timber, mining, power line maintenance operations),
30 reconnaissance patrols, and other activities to prevent and mitigate wildfire
31 damage and loss.

- 32 • **NPS** - Only units that experience more than an average 26 human caused
33 fires per ten-year period are required to develop a fire prevention plan,
34 based upon a prevention analysis such as RAMS; however, use of this
35 software is not required.
- 36 • **FS** - Forest Service direction for wildland prevention and investigation is
37 found in FSM 5110 and 5300.