

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46

## Chapter 09

### Fire Management Planning

#### Policy

Planning: Every area with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan (FMP). FMPs are strategic plans that define a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires based on the area's approved Resource Management Plan. FMPs must provide for firefighter and public safety; include fire management strategies, tactics, and alternatives; address values to be protected and public health issues; and be consistent with resource management objectives, activities of the area, and environmental laws and regulations. (2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy).

#### Concepts and Definitions

##### Land/Resource Management Plan (L/RMP)

A document prepared with public participation and approved by the agency administrator that provides general guidance and direction for land and resource management activities for an administrative area. The L/RMP identifies the need for fire's role in a particular area and for a specific benefit. The objectives in the L/RMP provide the basis for the development of fire management objectives and the fire management program in the designated area. (Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, June 2003)

##### Fire Management Plan (FMP)

A plan which identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of the approved L/RMP. It defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use). The plan is supplemented by operations plans, including but not limited to preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire burn plans, and prevention plans. Fire Management Plans assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated. (Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, June 2003)

##### Fire Management Unit (FMU)

Any land management area definable by objectives, management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, major fire regime groups, and so on, that set it apart from the management characteristics of an adjacent FMU. The FMU may have dominant management objectives and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives. (Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, June 2003)

1 **Wildland Fire**

2 Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of  
3 wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and  
4 prescribed fire. (*Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal  
5 Wildland Fire Management Policy, June 2003*)

- 6 • **Wildfire** - An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized  
7 human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed  
8 fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the  
9 fire out. (*Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland  
10 Fire Management Policy, June 2003*)
- 11 • **Prescribed Fire** - Any fire ignited by management action to meet specific  
12 objectives. (*Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal  
13 Wildland Fire Management Policy, June 2003*)
- 14 • **Wildland Fire Use (WFU)** - The application of the appropriate  
15 management response to naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish  
16 specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas  
17 outlined in Fire Management Plans. Operational management is described  
18 in the wildland fire implementation plan (WFIP). (*Interagency Strategy for  
19 the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, June  
20 2003*)

21  
22 **Appropriate Management Response (AMR)**

23 Any specific action suitable to meet fire management unit (FMU) objectives.  
24 Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical operations (from  
25 monitoring to intensive management actions). The AMR is developed by using  
26 fire management unit strategies and objectives identified in the fire management  
27 plan. (*Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire  
28 Management Policy, June 2003, p. 17*).

29  
30 **Initial Action**

31 The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire. Initial actions may  
32 be size up, patrolling, monitoring, holding actions, or aggressive initial attack  
33 (*NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology, January 2005*)

34  
35 **Initial Attack**

36 A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential behavior. The  
37 objective of initial attack to stop the spread of the fire and put it out at least cost.  
38 An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety  
39 and values to be protected. (*NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology,  
40 January 2005*)

41  
42 **Extended Attack**

43 Suppression activity for a wildfire that has not been contained or controlled by  
44 initial attack or contingency forces and for which more firefighting resources are  
45 arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander.  
46 (*NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology, January 2005*)

1 **Wildfire Suppression**

2 An appropriate management response to wildfire, escaped wildland fire use or  
3 prescribed fire that results in curtailment of fire spread and eliminates all  
4 identified threats from the particular fire. (*NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire*  
5 *Terminology, January 2005*)

6  
7 **Wildland Fire Management Objectives**

8 Only one management objective will be applied to wildland fire. Wildland fires  
9 will either be managed for resource benefits or suppressed. A wildfire cannot be  
10 managed for resource benefits and suppression concurrently. If two wildland  
11 fires converge they will be managed as a single wildland fire. (*2006 Federal*  
12 *Fire & Aviation Operations Action Plan*)

13  
14 Human caused Wildland fires will be suppressed in every instance and will not  
15 be managed for resource benefits.

16  
17 Once a Wildland fire has been managed for suppression objectives, it may never  
18 be managed for resource benefit objectives.

19  
20 **Wildland Fire Responses**

21  
22 **Operational Use of Fire Management Plans**

23 Fire organizations responding to wildland fires must utilize the direction in the  
24 FMP to guide the fire management response.

25  
26 **Response to Wildland Fire**

27 Response to wildland fires is based on ecological, social, and legal  
28 consequences of the fire. The circumstances under which a fire occurs, and the  
29 likely consequences on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and  
30 cultural resources, and, values to be protected, dictate the appropriate response  
31 to the fire. (*Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, January 2001*)

32  
33 **Determining Type of Fire**

34 When a wildland fire is reported, according to the pre-established fire  
35 management plan, the fire will be designated either a wildfire or a wildland fire  
36 use fire. Pre-planned, specific prescription criteria must be established prior to  
37 fire occurrence so that the decision to designate the fire either a wildfire or a  
38 wildland fire use fire is immediate.

39  
40 **Responding to a Wildfire**

41 When the wildland fire is determined to be a wildfire, it is “an unplanned,  
42 unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped  
43 wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland  
44 fires where the objective is to put the fire out.” Initial attack is generally the  
45 most effective response option to achieve that objective.

46

1 **Escaped Initial Attack**

2 A fire has escaped initial attack when:

- 3 • The fire has not been contained by the initial attack resources dispatched to  
4 the fire and there is no estimate of containment or control and;  
5 • The fire will not have been contained within the initial attack management  
6 objectives established for that zone or area.

7  
8 **Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA)**

9 A WFSA is a decision making process that evaluates alternative wildfire  
10 suppression strategies against selected environmental, social, political, and  
11 economic criteria and provides a record of those decisions. (*Interagency  
12 Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy,  
13 June 2003*). The WFSA process is used when a wildfire escapes initial attack.  
14 The WFSA is a document in which the agency administrator or representative  
15 describes the wildfire situation, compares several strategic wildfire management  
16 alternatives, evaluates the expected effects of the alternatives, establishes  
17 objectives and constraints for the management of the fire, selects the preferred  
18 alternative, and documents the decision. The WFSA evaluates alternative  
19 suppression strategies against selected environmental, social, political, and  
20 economic criteria, provides a record of those decisions, and helps the agency  
21 administrator select the appropriate suppression strategy. The level of detail  
22 required depends on the specific incident and its complexity. The key is to  
23 document the decision made. The agency administrator or representative will  
24 complete a WFSA whenever a wildfire escapes initial attack.

- 25 • The WFSA program (WFSA Plus Version 6.2) may be found at:  
26 <http://www.wfsaonline.net/>.  
27 • Additional information about the WFSA (as well as the Wildland Fire  
28 Implementation Plan) is located at:  
29 <http://www.wildlandfireamr.net/>.  
30 • The previous WFSA version (5.1) is downloadable at:  
31 <http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/wfsa>.  
32 • It is acceptable to use this version. A description of the WFSA Elements  
33 with guidance for the completion can be found in Appendix S.

34  
35 WFSA approval authority levels are stated below. Funding approval levels for  
36 multiple jurisdiction incidents are determined based on each agency's funding  
37 commitment and not upon the total funding.

38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46

1

**WFSA Approval Authority Limits by Agency**

	BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	FS
Local Approval Level	\$2,000,000 Agency Superintendent	\$2,000,000 Field/District Manager	\$2,000,000 Refuge Manager/Project Leader	\$2,000,000 Park Superintendent	District Ranger
					\$2,000,000-10,000,000 Forest Supervisor
Regional/State Certification Level	\$2,000,000 - \$5,000,000 Regional Director	\$2,000,000 - \$5,000,000 State Director	\$2,000,000 - \$5,000,000 Regional Director	\$2,000,000- \$5,000,000 Regional Director	\$10,000,000 - \$50,000,000 Regional Forester
National Certification Level	>\$5,000,000 Director	>\$5,000,000 Director	>\$5,000,000 Director	>\$5,000,000 Director	>\$50,000,000 Chief

2

3 **Responding to a Wildland Fire Use Event**

4 When the wildland fire is determined to be a wildland fire use event, the  
 5 required action is “the application of the appropriate management response to  
 6 naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management  
 7 objectives in pre-defined designated areas outlined in the FMP”. Operational  
 8 management is described in the wildland fire implementation plan (WFIP).  
 9 *(Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire*  
 10 *Management Policy, June 2003)*

11

12 **Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP)**

13 A WFIP is a progressively developed assessment and operational management  
 14 plan that documents the analysis and describes the appropriate management  
 15 response for a wildland fire use activity. The WFIP is a plan that guides the  
 16 management of a Wildland Fire Use fire. (An approved FMP) is required in all  
 17 cases. The FMP identifies specific resource and fire management objectives, a  
 18 predefined geographic area, and specific, required prescription criteria that must  
 19 be met prior to designating a wildland fire for fire use. The WFIP is continually  
 20 evaluated and tested to ensure that the objectives of the Wildland Fire Use fire  
 21 are being met. If the objectives are not being met, mitigation actions identified  
 22 in the WFIP are implemented. Mitigation actions are not presented formally as  
 23 a distinct plan, but are integrated throughout the short term (WFIP Stage 2) and  
 24 long term (WFIP Stage 3) implementation actions. If the combined set of  
 25 mitigation actions is not meeting objectives, the WFU fire is converted to a  
 26 wildfire, suppression action is taken and a WFSA is prepared. If the mitigation  
 27 actions are successful in keeping the WFU fire within the parameters of the  
 28 WFIP, the fire continues to be managed as a WFU fire.

1 A WFIP will be completed for all naturally ignited wildland fires that are  
 2 managed for resource benefit. It is an operational plan for assessing, analyzing,  
 3 and selecting strategies for wildland fire use. It is progressively developed and  
 4 documents appropriate management responses for any wildland fire managed  
 5 for resource benefits. The plan will be completed in compliance with the  
 6 guidance found in the *Wildland Fire Use, Implementation Procedures Reference*  
 7 *Guide*, May 2005 (March/April 2006 revision).

8 A WFIP consists of three distinct stages:

- 9 • **Stage I** - The initial fire assessment, or size-up, is the preliminary  
 10 information gathering stage. It compares current information to  
 11 established prescription criteria found in the FMP. This is an initial  
 12 decision making tool which assists managers in classifying fires for  
 13 resource benefit or suppression actions. Components include: Strategic  
 14 Fire Size-Up, Decision Criteria Checklist, Management Actions, and  
 15 Periodic Fire Assessment.
- 16 • **Stage II** - Defines management actions required in response to a changing  
 17 fire situation as indicated by monitoring information and the periodic fire  
 18 assessment from Stage I. This stage is used to manage larger, more active  
 19 fires with greater potential for geographic extent than Stage I. Components  
 20 include: Objectives, Fire Situation, Management Actions, Estimated  
 21 Costs, and Periodic Fire Assessment.
- 22 • **Stage III** - Defines management actions required in response to an  
 23 escalating fire situation, potential long duration, and increased need for  
 24 management activity, as indicated by the periodic assessment completed in  
 25 Stage II. Components include: Objectives and Risk Assessment  
 26 Considerations, Maximum Manageable Area Definition and Maps,  
 27 Weather Conditions and Drought Prognosis, Long-term Risk Assessment,  
 28 Threats, Monitoring Actions, Mitigation Actions, Resources Needed to  
 29 Manage the Fire, Contingency Actions, Information Plan, Estimated Costs,  
 30 Post-burn Evaluation, Signatures and Date, and Periodic Fire Assessment.

WFIP Completion Timeframes	
WFIP Stage	Maximum Completion Timeframe
Stage I	8 hours after confirmed fire detection and Strategic Fire Size-Up.
Stage II	48 hours after need indicated by Planning Needs Assessment.
Stage III	7 days after need indicated by Planning Needs Assessment
Periodic Fire Assessment	As part of all stages and on assigned frequency thereafter.

- 31
- 32 • *NPS - Wildland Fire Use Program Oversight. Regional office fire*  
 33 *management officers are responsible for appraising and surveying all*  
 34 *wildland fire use activities within their region. The regional office fire*  
 35 *staff will review implementation plans for fires with a Complex Rating.*  
 36 *Direct contact with parks may be necessary in order to stay apprised of*  
 37 *complex situations. On rare occasions, circumstances or situations may*

- 1        *exist which require the regional director to intervene in the wildland fire*  
2        *use decision process.*
- 3        • *NPS - Review by the regional fire management officer or acting is*  
4        *mandatory for Wildland Fire Implementation Plans with a projected cost*  
5        *of greater than \$500,000. Review by the NPS National Fire Management*  
6        *Officer at NIFC, or Acting, is mandatory for Wildland Fire Implementation*  
7        *Plans with a projected cost of greater than \$1,000,000.*

## 9        **Emergency Non-Wildland Fire Response**

### 11       **Emergency Non-Wildland Fire Response-Wildland Urban Interface**

12       The operational roles of the federal agencies as a partner in the Wildland Urban  
13       Interface are wildland firefighting, hazard reduction, cooperative prevention and  
14       education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the  
15       responsibility of tribal, state or local governments. Federal agencies may assist  
16       with exterior structural fire protection activities under formal fire protection  
17       agreements that specify the mutual responsibilities of the partners, including  
18       funding. (Some federal agencies have full structural protection authority for  
19       their facilities on lands they administer and may also enter into formal  
20       agreements to assist state and local governments with structural protection.)  
21       *2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, page 23.*

23       Although funding is not provided to prepare for or respond to emergency non-  
24       wildland fire response activities such as structure fires, vehicle fires, dump fires,  
25       hazardous materials releases, and emergency medical responses, managers must  
26       ensure that fire management plans, interagency agreements, and annual  
27       operating plans clearly state agency and cooperator roles and responsibilities for  
28       non-wildland fire response activities that agency personnel are exposed to as a  
29       result of working in the wildland urban interface environment.

### 31       **Emergency Non-Wildland Fire Response-Management Controls to Mitigate** 32       **Exposure**

33       Agency safety and health policy states that PPE devices will be used only when  
34       equipment guards, engineering controls, or management control does not  
35       adequately protect employees. To meet this requirement:

- 36       • Managers and supervisors will not knowingly place wildland firefighters in  
37       positions where exposure to toxic gases or chemicals would require the use  
38       of self-contained breathing apparatus.
- 39       • Managers will not sign cooperative fire protection agreements that would  
40       commit wildland firefighters to situations where exposure to toxic gases or  
41       chemicals would require the use of self-contained breathing apparatus.
- 42       • Managers will avoid giving the appearance that their wildland fire  
43       suppression resources are trained and equipped to perform structure,  
44       vehicle, and dump fire suppression, to respond to hazardous materials  
45       releases, or to perform emergency medical response.

1 **Emergency Non-Wildland Fire Response-Structure, Vehicle, and Landfill**  
2 **Fires**

3 Structure, vehicle, and dump fire suppression is not a functional responsibility of  
4 wildland fire suppression resources. These fires have the potential to emit high  
5 levels of toxic gases. Firefighters will not be dispatched to structure, vehicle, or  
6 dump fires unless there is a significant threat to lands and resources that are  
7 under agency protection, including by protection agreement. Firefighters will  
8 not take direct suppression action on structure, vehicle, or dump fires. This  
9 policy will be reflected in suppression response plans.

10  
11 Should firefighters encounter structure, vehicle, or dump fires during the  
12 performance of their normal wildland fire suppression duties, firefighting efforts  
13 will be limited to areas where the fire has spread onto agency protected lands.  
14 Structure protection will be limited to exterior efforts, and only when such  
15 actions can be accomplished safely and in accordance with established wildland  
16 fire operations standards.

- 17 • **FS - FSM-5137 - Structure Fires** *Structure fire protection activities*  
18 *include suppression of wildfires that are threatening improvements.*  
19 *Exterior structure protection measures include actions such as foam or*  
20 *water application to exterior surfaces of buildings and surrounding fuels,*  
21 *fuel removal, and burning out around buildings.*
- 22 • **FS - FSM-5137.02 - Objective for Structure Fire Protection.** *The Forest*  
23 *Service's primary responsibility is to suppress wildfire before it reaches*  
24 *structures. The Forest Service may assist state and local fire departments*  
25 *in exterior structure fire protection when requested under terms of an*  
26 *approved cooperative agreement.*
- 27 • **FS - FSM-5137.03 - Policy for Structure Fire Suppression.** *Structure fire*  
28 *suppression, which includes exterior and interior actions on burning*  
29 *structures, is the responsibility of state, tribal, or local fire departments.*
  - 30 ➤ **FS - Forest Service officials shall avoid giving the appearance that**  
31 **the agency is prepared to serve as a structure fire suppression**  
32 **organization.**
  - 33 ➤ **FS - Forest Service employees shall limit fire suppression actions to**  
34 **exterior structure protection measures as described in Section 5137.**
- 35 • **FS - FSM-5137.03 2 - Structure Fire Protection and Suppression for**  
36 **Forest Service Facilities.** *At those Forest Service administrative sites,*  
37 *outside the jurisdiction of state and local fire departments, limit fire*  
38 *protection measures to prevention, use of fire extinguishers on incipient*  
39 *stage fires (FSH 6709.11, Sec. 6-4c), safe evacuation of personnel,*  
40 *containment by exterior attack, and protection of exposed improvements.*
  - 41 ➤ **FS - At Forest Service administrative sites located within the**  
42 **jurisdiction of state and local structural fire departments, structure**  
43 **fire suppression responsibility must be coordinated with state and**  
44 **local fire departments.**



- 1 • **FS - FSM-5137.033 - Vehicle and Dump Fires**
- 2 ➤ **FS - Do not undertake direct attack on vehicle or dump fires on**
- 3 **National Forest System lands unless such action is absolutely**
- 4 **necessary to protect life or prevent the spread of fire to the wildlands.**
- 5 ➤ **FS - For additional fire service and homeowner information**
- 6 **regarding wildland/urban fire refer to <http://firewise.org> on the**
- 7 **Internet.**
- 8 • **NPS - Structural Fire (including Vehicle Fires) Response Requirements.**
- 9 *Structural fire suppression is a functional responsibility in many NPS*
- 10 *units. Any structural fire response shall only be by personnel who have*
- 11 *received the required training and are properly equipped. Vehicle fires*
- 12 *contain a high level of toxic emissions and must be treated with the same*
- 13 *care that structural fires are treated. Firefighters must be in full structural*
- 14 *fire personal protective clothing including self-contained breathing*
- 15 *apparatus. Situations exist during the incipient phase of a vehicle fire*
- 16 *where the fire can be quickly suppressed with the discharge of a handheld*
- 17 *fire extinguisher. Discharging a handheld fire extinguisher during this*
- 18 *phase of the fire will normally be considered an appropriate action. If the*
- 19 *fire has gone beyond the incipient stage, employees are to protect the*
- 20 *scene and request the appropriate suppression resources. In order to*
- 21 *protect the health and safety of National Park Service personnel, no*
- 22 *employee shall be directed, dispatched, (including self-dispatching) to the*
- 23 *suppression of structural fires, including vehicle fires, unless they are*
- 24 *provided with the required personal protective equipment, firefighting*
- 25 *equipment and training. All employees must meet or exceed the standards*
- 26 *and regulations identified in Director's Order and Reference Manual #58,*
- 27 *Structural Fire.*
- 28 • **NPS - Training Requirements for Firefighters Responding to Structural**
- 29 **Fires (including Vehicle Fires).** *All wildland firefighters who respond to*
- 30 *structural fires will meet the training requirements identified in Director's*
- 31 *Order and Reference Manual #58, Structural Fire and will be qualified at*
- 32 *least at the Structural Firefighter level.*
- 33 • **NPS - Medical Examination Requirements for Firefighters Responding**
- 34 **to Structure Fires (including Vehicle Fires).** *All wildland firefighters who*
- 35 *respond to structural fires will meet the medical requirements identified in*
- 36 *Director's Order and Reference Manual #58, Structural Fire. Medical*
- 37 *requirements include respiratory testing and some other components not*
- 38 *included in the wildland fire medical examination.*
- 39 • **NPS - Physical Fitness for Wildland Firefighters Responding to**
- 40 **Structure Fires (including Vehicle Fires).** *The physical fitness*
- 41 *requirements as the same as for wildland fire arduous duty.*
- 42

#### 43 **Emergency Non-Wildland Fire Response-Hazardous Materials**

44 Wildland firefighters have the potential to be exposed to hazardous materials

45 releases while performing their jobs. Hazardous materials or waste may be

1 found on public lands in a variety of forms (e.g. clandestine drug lab waste,  
2 mining waste, illegal dumping, and transportation accidents).

3  
4 In order to meet 29 CFR 1910.120, and to ensure familiarity with hazardous  
5 materials releases, all wildland firefighters will complete a one-time, two-hour  
6 First Responder Awareness training course and an annual refresher course  
7 thereafter (First Responders are individuals who are likely to witness or discover  
8 a hazardous substance release, and who have been trained to initiate an  
9 emergency response sequence by notifying proper authorities of the release).  
10 Awareness Class module 1703-07/11 is available from the BLM National  
11 Training Center and may be taught in the field office by the Hazardous  
12 Materials Coordinator.

13  
14 Firefighters who discover any unauthorized waste dump or spill site that  
15 contains indicators of potential hazardous substances should take the following  
16 precautions:

- 17 • Follow the procedures in the *Incident Response Pocket Guide*.
- 18 • Treat each site as if it contains harmful materials.
- 19 • Do not handle, move, or open any container, breathe vapors, or make  
20 contact with the material.
- 21 • Move a safe distance upwind from the site.
- 22 • Contact appropriate personnel. Generally, this is the Hazardous Materials  
23 Coordinator for the local office.
- 24 • ***FS - FSM-5135.2 - Hazardous Materials*** Limit actions of Forest Service  
25 personnel on incidents involving hazardous material to those emergency  
26 measures necessary for the immediate protection of themselves and the  
27 public. If the material is a health and safety hazard requiring special  
28 measures for control and abatement, promptly notify the appropriate  
29 public safety agencies. Provide training in hazardous materials  
30 recognition and avoidance to employees whose exposure to such materials  
31 is likely (FSM 2160).

### 32 **Emergency Non-Wildland Fire Response-Emergency Medical Response**

33 Medical emergency response is not a functional responsibility of wildland fire  
34 suppression resources. Wildland firefighters are not trained and equipped to  
35 perform emergency medical response duties, and should not be part of a  
36 preplanned response that requires these duties. When wildland firefighters  
37 encounter emergency medical response situations, their efforts should be limited  
38 to immediate care (e.g. first aid, first responder) actions that they are trained and  
39 qualified to perform.

- 40  
41 • ***NPS - Emergency Medical Response Requirements.*** NPS employees who  
42 provide emergency medical services will adhere to the requirements  
43 contained in Director's Order and Reference Manual #51, *Emergency*  
44 *Medical Services*, once these directives receive final approval.