Chapter – 12
Developing a Response to Wildfires

A. Introduction

This chapter describes the program components required to develop and implement a response to wildfires.

B. Purpose

1. Fire Management Planning (FMP) Process and Requirements

The FMP process and requirements may differ among agencies. However, for all agencies (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service), a common purpose of a FMP is to provide decision support to aid managers in making informed decisions as ground conditions change and/or L/RMP need updating, in response to unplanned ignitions. The FMP includes a concise summary of information organized by fire management unit (FMU) or units.

2. Strategic and Operational Elements

For the Department of the Interior (DOI) agencies, the FMP contains strategic and operational elements that describe how to manage applicable fire program components such as:

a. Response to unplanned ignitions

b. Hazardous fuels and vegetation management

c. Burned area emergency stabilization and rehabilitation

d. Prevention

e. Community interactions and collaborative partnerships roles

f. Monitoring and evaluation programs.

3. FMP Updates

Each FMP should be updated as new information becomes available, as conditions on the ground and changes are made to the L/RMP. (Interagency Fire Management Planning Template, 2007)

C. 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 planned and unplanned ignitions based on the areas approved Land or Resource Management Plan s (L/RMP). 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.

For complete historical interagency policy and implementation guidance, see http://www.nwcg.gov/branches/ppm/fpc/archives/fire_policy/index.htm and http://www.nifc.gov/policies.htm

D. Concepts and Definitions

1. Land/Resource Management Plan

A document prepared with public participation and approved by the agency administrator. It 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 objective in the L/RMP provides the basis for the development of fire management objectives and the fire management program in the designated area. (Guidance for *Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy*, February 2009).

2. Fire Management Plan (FMP)

A Fire Management Plan (FMP) identifies and integrates all wildland fire management (both planned and unplanned ignitions) and associated activities within the context of the approved L/RMP. The FMP is supplemented by operations plans, including but not limited to preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, fuels treatment plans, and prevention plans. FMPs assure that wildland fire management goals and objectives are coordinated.

3. Fire Management Unit

The primary purpose of developing Fire Management Units (FMUs) in fire management planning is to assist in organizing information in complex landscapes. The process of creating FMUs divides the landscape into smaller geographic areas to more easily describe physical/biological/social characteristics and frame associated planning guidance based on these characteristics. FMUs should be achieved through interagency efforts and interactions to facilitate common fire management across boundaries.)

An FMU can be any land management area definable by objectives that set it apart from the management characteristics of an adjacent FMU (e.g. management constraints, topographic features, access, values to be protected, political boundaries, fuel types, major fire regime groups The FMU may have dominant management objectives and pre-selected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives. (See *Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy* (February 2009).

4. Wildland Fire

Wildland fire is a general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in vegetation and/or natural fuels including both prescribed fire and wildfire.

Wildland fires are not categorized into two distinct types:

a.   Wildfires – Unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires.

b.   Prescribed Fires - Planned ignitions.

E. Annual Operating Plan and General Elements

Agencies and Tribes, in conjunction with their cooperators, will develop a wildland fire Annual Operating Plan (AOP). This plan is documented in the FMP (see Chapter 3).

The AOP will be reviewed, updated, and approved prior to the western fire season. The plan may be amended after a major incident as part of a joint debriefing and review.

The plan shall contain detail specific procedures which will provide for safe, efficient and effective operations.

1. Mutual Aid

There may be times when cooperators are involved in emergency operations and unable to provide mutual aid. In this case, cooperators may be contacted for assistance.

2. Command Structure

Unified command should be used, as appropriate, whenever multiple jurisdictions are involved, unless one or more parties request a single agency IC. If there is a question about jurisdiction, fire managers should mutually decide and agree on the command structure as soon as they arrive on the fire; agency administrators should confirm this decision as soon as possible. Once this decision has been made, the incident organization should be relayed to all units on the incident as well as dispatch centers. In all cases, the identity of the IC must be made known to all fireline and support personnel.

3. Communications

a.   In mutual aid situations, a common designated radio frequency identified in the AOP should be used for incident communications. All incident resources should utilize and monitor this frequency for incident information, tactical use, and changes in weather conditions or other emergency situations. In some cases, because of equipment availability/ capabilities, departments/ agencies may have to use their own frequencies for tactical operations, allowing the "common" frequency to be the link between departments. It is important that all department /agencies change to a single frequency or establish a common communications link as soon as practical.

b.   Clear text should be used.

c.   Avoid personal identifiers, such as names.

d.   This paragraph in the AOP shall meet Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for documenting shared use of radio frequencies.

4. Distance/Boundaries

Responding and requesting parties should identify any mileage limitations from mutual boundaries where "mutual aid" is either pay or non-pay status. For some fire departments, the mileage issue may not be one of initial attack "mutual aid," but of mutual assistance. In this situation, you may have the option to make it part of this agreement or identify it as a situation where the request would be made to the agency having jurisdiction, which would then dispatch the fire department.

5. Time/Duration

Responding and requesting parties should identify time limitations (usually 24 hours) for resources in a non-reimbursable status, and "reimbursable rates" when the resources are in a reimbursable status.

6. Qualifications/Minimum Requirements

As per the NWCG memorandum *Qualification Standards During Initial Action*, March 22, 2004 and the PMS 310-1 *Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide*:

a. The 310-1 qualification/certification standards are mandatory only for national mobilization of wildland fire fighting resources.

b. During initial action, all agencies (federal, state, local and tribal) accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is clearly established, then the standards of the agency(s) with jurisdiction prevail.

c. Prior to the fire season, federal agencies should meet with their state, local and tribal agency partners and jointly determine the qualification/ certification standards that will apply to the use of local, non-federal firefighters during initial action on fires on lands under the jurisdiction of a federal agency.

d. The Geographic Area Coordinating Group should determine the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards for mobilization within the geographic area.

e. On fire where a non-federal agency is also an agency with legal jurisdiction, the standards of that agency apply.

The AOP should address qualification and certification standards applicable to the involved parties.

7. Reimbursement/Compensation

Compensation shall be as close to actual expenditures as possible. This should be clearly identified in the AOP. Vehicles and equipment operated under the federal excess property system will only be reimbursed for maintenance and operating costs.

8. Cooperation

The annual operating plan will be used to identify how the cooperators will share expertise, training, and information on items such as prevention, investigation, safety, and training.

9. Agency Review and Investigations

Annual operating plans should describe processes for conducting agency specific reviews and investigations

10. Dispatch Center

Dispatch centers will ensure all resources know the name of the assigned IC and announce all changes in incident command. Geographic Area Mobilization Guides, Zone Mobilization Guides and Local Mobilization Guides should include this procedure as they are revised for each fire season.

11. Fiscal Responsibility Elements that should be addressed in an AOP

a. The level of communication required with neighboring jurisdictions regarding the management of all wildland fires, especially those with objectives that include benefit.

b. The level of communication required with neighboring jurisdictions regarding suppression resource availability and allocation, especially for wildland fires with objectives that include benefit.

c. Identify how to involve all parties in developing the strategy and tactics to be used in preventing wildland fire from crossing the jurisdictional boundary, and how all parties will be involved in developing mitigations which would be used if a wildland fire does cross jurisdictional boundaries.

d. Jurisdictions, which may include state and private lands, should identify the conditions under which wildland fire may be managed to achieve benefit, and the information or criteria that will be used to make that determination (e.g. critical habitat, hazardous fuels and land management planning documents).

e. Jurisdictions will identify conditions under which cost efficiency may dictate where suppression strategies and tactical actions are taken (i.e. it may be more cost effective to put the containment line along an open grassland than along a mid-slope in timber). Points to consider include loss and benefit to land, resource, social and political values, and existing legal statutes.

f. The cost-sharing methodologies that will be utilized should wildfire spread to a neighboring jurisdiction in a location where fire is not wanted.

g. The cost-share methodologies that will be used should a jurisdiction accept or receive a wildland fire and manage it to create benefit.

h. Any distinctions in what cost-share methodology will be used if the reason the fire spreads to another jurisdiction is attributed to a strategic decision, versus environmental conditions (weather, fuels, and fire behavior) or tactical considerations (firefighter safety, resource availability) that preclude stopping the fire at jurisdictional boundaries. Examples of cost-sharing methodologies may include, but are not limited to, the following:

    1) When a wildland fire that is being managed for benefit spreads to a neighboring jurisdiction because of strategic decisions, and in a location where fire is not wanted, the managing jurisdiction shall be responsible for wildfire suppression costs.

    2) In those situations where weather, fuels or fire behavior of the wildland fire precludes stopping at jurisdiction boundaries cost-share methodologies may include, but are not limited to:

        a) Each jurisdiction pays for its own resources – fire suppression efforts are primarily on jurisdictional responsibility lands,

        b) Each jurisdiction pays for its own resources – services rendered approximate the percentage of jurisdictional responsibility, but not necessarily performed on those lands,

        c) Cost share by percentage of ownership,

d) Cost is apportioned by geographic division. Examples of geographic divisions are: Divisions A and B (using a map as an attachment); privately owned property with structures; or specific locations such as campgrounds,

e) Reconciliation of daily estimates (for larger, multi-day incidents). This method relies upon daily agreed to cost estimates, using Incident Action Plans or other means to determine multi-Agency contributions. Reimbursements can be made upon estimates instead of actual bill receipts.

For further information, refer to NWCG *Memorandum #009-2009 Revisions to the Annual Operating Plans for Master Cooperative Fire and Stafford Act Agreements due to Implementation of Revised Guidance for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, April 13, 2009*

12. Preplanned response to an incident.

a. Identification of geographic Preparedness Level

b. Fire weather

c. Identification of wildfire danger

d. Process for assessing the appropriate response.

e. Identification of resources to respond to a given Fire Management Zone (FMZ) based on fire danger and weather

f. Cooperator support and planned response

g. Communications procedures

13. Emergency Operations (Fire/Non-fire)

a. Agency and Regional notification

b. Call-back procedures

c. Evacuation of fire area

d. Closing public/private roads

e. Ordering additional personnel, equipment, aircraft

f. Fire weather watch and red flag warning notification

g. Temporary flight restrictions (TFR)

h. Aircraft pre-accident plan

i. Utility company notification (Power and Gas)

j. Law enforcement dispatching procedures/requirements

k. Hazmat/spill response notification procedures

l. Search and rescue

14. Local Agreements should be maintained on file and reviewed annually with the respective cooperators.

15. Communications

a. Procedures for assigning/managing local radio frequencies.

b. A map of repeater sites/frequencies.

c. Instructions for using local dispatch radio consoles, phones, computers, fax machines, paging systems, etc.

16. Weather

a. Procedures for processing of weather observations via Weather Information Management System (WIMS).

b. Daily posting and briefing procedures; broadcasts of fire weather forecasts to local fire suppression personnel.

c. Procedures for processing spot weather forecast requests and disseminating spot forecasts to the field.

d. Procedures for immediate notification to fire suppression personnel of Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings.

17. Fire Danger

The fire danger portion of the AOP documents establishment and management of local unit fire weather system and incorporates fire danger modeling into local unit fire management decisions. The AOP should identify:

a. Responsible parties (e.g. station maintenance, data entry/ recording significant fire danger indices daily, updating and posting monthly seasonal trends of those values vs. average)

b. Fire danger rating areas (e.g. location, development criteria)

c. NFDRS thresholds and breakpoints (e.g. staffing levels, adjective ratings, preparedness levels, and indexes used for each)

d. Operational procedures

e. Fire Danger Pocket Cards

18. Briefings

Identify time frames and frequencies/locations for daily briefings must be clearly specified in the local dispatch Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). A method should also be identified for documenting briefings (time given, content of briefing, and person(s) conducting and receiving briefing).

19. Preparedness Levels

Identify general information relating to the local preparedness plan; procedures for identifying level; notification to management; dispatching roles and responsibilities at each preparedness level, etc.

a. Trigger points that will create a change in the preparedness level should be identified.

Examples of common trigger points:

1) Could be related to number/size of wildfires

2) Amount and type of resources available/committed, regional/national fire situation

3) Condition of local fuels,

    4)   Observed wildfire behavior

    5)   Human-caused risk or predicted lightning activity level

  b. Specific actions should also be tied to each preparedness level, such as:

    1)   Prepositioning of suppression resources (crews, engines, helitack, etc.)

    2)   The activation of local MAC Groups

    3)   Making contacts with other agencies

    4)   Hiring Call-When-Needed (CWN) aircraft, emergency rental equipment or emergency firefighting (EFF) crews.

20. Aviation

  a. Ordering/scheduling requirements and procedures.

  b. Special use airspace.

  c. Special use mission requirements.

  d. Incident/accident reporting and documentation procedures.

  e. Flight management/tracking procedures.

21. Dispatch Center Staffing Plan

  a. Call-out procedures for additional personnel in emergency situations.

  b. Designation of duty officer for dispatch center.

  c. Shift limitations and day off/Rest and Relaxation (R&R) policy.

  d. EFF hiring, etc.

22. Expanded Dispatch Plan

  a. Indicators for considering establishment of expanded dispatch.

  b. Recommended organization and points of contact.

  c. Overhead positions to order.

  d. Location/facilities.

  e. Equipment/supplies.

  f. Support needs.

  g. Procurement or buying unit team considerations.

  h. Service and supply plan, etc.

23. Administrative

  a. Funding

  b. Travel

  c. Time sheets

  d. Fire reports, etc.

24. Accident/Incident

  a. Criteria/definitions

  b. Agency/Tribal notification and documentation requirements.

  c. Procedures for mobilization of critical incident stress debriefing teams, etc.

25. Medical Plan

  a. Activation/evacuation information

  b. Medical facility locations and phone numbers

  c. Air and ground transport (Medivac) capability

  d. Burn center information, etc.

26. Media Plan

a.   General procedures

b.   Notification requirements to Agency/Tribal external affairs personnel

c.   Routing for media calls

F. Responding to Wildfires

The information in this section is documented in several guides such as the NWCG *Incident Response Pocket Guide* (NFES #1077), NWCG *Fireline Handbook* (NFES #0065) and *NWCG Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Policy, February 13, 2009*, which can be found at www.nifc.gov/policies/guidance/GIFWFMP.pdf

Wildland fire may be concurrently managed for one or more objectives and objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape. Objectives are affected by changes in fuels, weather, topography; varying social understanding and tolerance; and involvement of other governmental jurisdictions having different missions and objectives

Fires may be managed using different strategies, which should be outlined in L/RMPs. These strategies can be used on any portion or all of a fire at any given time and different sections of the same fire may employ during the life cycle of a fire.

* Full Suppression

* Point Protection

* Monitoring (Contain/Confine)

1. Definitions

a.   Delegation of Authority

A statement provided to the incident commander by the agency executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The delegation of authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written delegation of authority to be given to incident commanders prior to their assuming command on larger incidents.

1) For Type 5, 4 or 3 fires a Superintendent should issue to their local IC's at the start of fire season.

2) For Type 2 or 1 fires, it should be issued to the IC after the WFDSS Decision Document has been approved and published.

b. Initial Action

The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire or wildland fire use incident. Initial actions may be size up, patrolling, monitoring, holding action or aggressive initial attack.

c. Initial Attack (IA)

A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the fire and put it out in a manner consistent with firefighter/public safety and values to be protected.

1) IA typically occurs within one burning period.

2) On human-caused wildfires Initial action will be to suppress the fire at the lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety.

3) Urban interface fires will take aggressive initial attack

2. Initial Attack Operations

a. Resources taking action as IA on a wildfire must have a qualified IA Incident Commander (IC) as identified in *NWCG Wildland Fire Qualifications Guide* (PMS 310-1). The response may consist of one or more resources.

b. Upon arriving at the incident, the IC is responsible for the following actions.

1) Documenting Fire Size-Up Information (*IRPG, Fireline Handbook*)

a) Fire Name

b) Location

c) Terrain (slope, aspect, elevation)

    d)   Position of fire on the slope

    e)   Size of fire

    f)   Fuel type

    g)   Anticipated control problems

    h)   Hazards/concerns

    i)   Fire behavior/spread potential

    j)   Values threatened

    k)   Weather conditions

    l)   Wind speed and direction

    m)   Resources on the fire

    n)   Resources needed, if any

    o)   Cause (known, suspected, under investigation)

2)   Incident Supervision and Management

    a)   Safety of firefighters and the public are the highest priority.

    b)   Ensuring that all firefighting actions are in full compliance with the Ten Standard Fire Orders and mitigation of the applicable Watch Out Situations has been accomplished.

    c)   Ensuring that arriving ground forces on Type: 3-5 wildfire incidents have positive and documented contact with appropriate incident management personnel and receive a briefing.

    d)   Manage fatigue of personnel and ensure compliance with work/rest and length of assignment guidelines.

    e)   Assign personnel to fireline positions for which they are qualified, as certified by their employing agency.

    f)   Monitor effectiveness of planned strategy and tactics. Immediately delay, modify, or abandon firefighting action of any part of a wildfire where strategies and tactics cannot be safely implemented.

3) Fire cause determination

    a)   Note who reported the wildfire.

    b)   Note people and vehicles in the vicinity of the wildfire.

    c)   Weather conditions.

    d)   Locate the wildfire origin and protect it from disturbance.

    e)   Search wildfire origin for wildfire cause.

    f)   Protect evidence.

    g)   Photograph origin.

    h)   Provide notes, information and physical evidence to the responsible law enforcement representative, or make the notes part of the official fire record.

4) Operational Briefings

    a)   Wildland fire personnel are not always familiar with local fuel and weather conditions, terrain, potential hazards, etc. Fire personnel not provided with information regarding the incident may be less effective, and safety may be compromised. Therefore, it is policy to brief all fire personnel who arrive at an incident, at the earliest possible time.

    b)   An Operational Briefing Checklist is shown in Appendix 12-1. This checklist contains the elements of a fireline briefing, as identified in the IRPG, to brief all incoming crews and personnel.

5) Spot Weather Forecasts

Spot Weather Forecast shall be requested for wildfires that have potential for extreme wildfire behavior or exceeding IA, or are located in areas where Red Flag Warnings have been issued. The "Spot Weather Form" in Appendix 12-2 represents a standard format for developing this information. For specific geographical information review the National Weather Service AOPs for that geographic area. Spot weather forecasts can also be requested electronically via the Internet at such web sites as the National Fire Weather Page, www.wrh.noaa.gov/firewx/

The basic elements of a spot weather forecast are:

a)   Name fire or other project

b)   Control agency

c)   Request time and date

d)   Location by Latitude and Longitude

e)   Drainage name

f)   Aspect

g)   Fire Size

h)   Elevation

i)   Fuel type

j)   Fire character (ground, crown)

k)   Current weather conditions

- Location

- Elevation

- Observation time

- Wind direction

- Wind velocity (eye level or 20 feet)

- Dry bulb

- Wet bulb

- Remarks

6) Strategy and Tactics

Determining the IA strategies and tactics must be based on the main incident and management objective – providing for firefighter and public safety. There are other factors, including wildfire behavior (rate of spread, fuel type(s), flame length, etc.), which along with values at risk and wildland fire suppression resources available, often dictate which strategies and tactics should be used.

G. Extended Attack Operations

1. Definition

Extended Attack (EA): Suppression activity for a wildfire that has not been contained or controlled by IA or contingency resources, and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the IA IC in order to meet the Fire Management Plan or Land/Resource Management Plans strategies and objectives for wildland fires in a given area.   The typical duration for EA is 1 to 5 days.

2. Organization

a. When complexity levels exceed initial attack capabilities, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to the command staff, commensurate with the complexity of the incident. If specific Incident Command System (ICS) organizational issues are not addressed at an early stage of Extended Attack, actions can overwhelm an IA IC.

b. The Organizational Needs Analysis will replace the Wildfire Complexity Analysis (WCA). The Organizational Needs Analysis is part of the Wildland Fire Decision Support system (WFDSS) Decision Document and will need to be developed to assist the manager in determining the appropriate management structure to provide for safe and efficient fire suppression operations. The Decision Document includes a Risk Analysis that must be completed before the Decision Document can be available for a 'Reviewer" or 'Approver'

c. Consider using a unified command structure in all multi-jurisdiction incidents.

3. Wildfire Complexity Analysis (WCA)

A wildfire complexity Analysis is no longer in use. NWCG approved the "Organizational Needs Analysis" as a replacement for a WCA.

4. Organizational Needs Analysis

An Organizational Needs Assessment has been prepared to replace the Incident complexity analysis. NWCG determined has adopted this new process as a replacement for the Type 1-3 Incident Complexity Analyses.   The Organizational Needs Assessment assists personnel with evaluating the situation, objectives, risks, and management considerations for a complex incident and helps determine the appropriate organization necessary to manage the incident.   The Organizational Needs Assessment will be incorporated into the Wildland Fire Decision Support System and is accessible at http://www.wfmrda.org/policy.php

The Organizational Needs Analysis is made of four parts; Relative Risk Assessment, Implementation Difficulty, Decision concerns and Guidance. Each part is composed of made of inputs variables. The input variables are combined and plotted in a chart. The value for each part is combined in the fourth part to give a ranking of the relative risk.

a.   Relative Risk Assessment

1) Value Assessment are those ecologic (vegetation, wildlife species and their habitat, air and water quality, soil productivity and other ecologic functions) , social (life, cultural and historical resources), and economic (property and infrastructure, natural and cultural resources, recreation and tourism opportunities) effects that could be lost or damaged because of a fire.

   • Natural/Cultural Resource/Infrastructure include habitat or populations of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species, water quality, erosion concerns and invasive species. Infrastructure includes potential impacts to property, business, and costs to repair or replace sediment catchments, wildlife guzzlers, corrals, roads, culverts, power lines, domestic water supply intakes, and similar items.

   • Social/Political Concerns – The risk of the fire, or effects of the fire, impacting the social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder involved with or affected by the fire. Social concerns may include degree of support for the wildland fire program or

resulting fire effects, potential consequences to other fire management jurisdictions, impacts to tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources, air quality regulatory requirements and public tolerance of smoke.

- Location of Fires to value - Distant, moderate or adjacent to values at risk.

2) Hazard Assessment is the hazard in wildland fire, made up of conditions under which it occurs and exists, its ability to spread and circulate, the intensity and severity it may present and its spatial extent. Hazard Assessment is made up of:

- Current fire behavior – The current fire behavior or that most recently observed.

- Departure from historic conditions – a measure of ecological functions at risk based on changes in vegetation.

- Potential fire size – The potential fire size by the end of the season in comparison to historical fire occurrence.

3) Probability Assessment refers to the likelihood of a fire becoming an active event having potential to adversely affect values.

- Current time of Season – The current time in relation to the historical fire season.

- Seasonal Severity – a measure of the potential burning conditions as expressed by factors such as energy release component (ERC), drought status, live fuel moistures, dead fuels moistures, soil moisture, steam discharge and similar types of measures.

- Barriers to Fire Spread – A measure of the natural defensibility of the fire location and an indication of degree of potential mitigation actions needed.

4) Relative Risk – Plot relative risk by connecting the left and right variables with a line. At the top of the chart, select the appropriate value; follow the line beneath this value down to its intersection with the line connecting the left and right variables. Read the implementation difficulty from the background area. Take the implementation difficulty rating as inputs to Part 4.

   b.   Implementation Difficulty

      1)   Potential Fire duration – The estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn in comparison to historical fire durations and amount of fire season available for a given area. This will vary by geographic area and time of season.

      2)   Functional Concerns – Indicates any special incident management functional concerns associated with the specific situation surrounding the fire.

      3)   Course of Action – The selected course of action as reflected by its level of on the ground management activity, principal type of response, potential firefighter exposure, and periodic assessment frequency.   Management responses may range from monitoring to direct perimeter control or combinations.

   c.   Decision Concerns

      1)   Objective concerns – relates to how difficult the objectives are in terms of clarity, ability to accomplish, agreement among cooperators, what management requirements are involved, and if the objectives involve a single focus or present a multiple focus that may be subject to shifting emphasis over time. Concerns over objectives may affect the Agency Administrator's ability to formulate a management decision and may affect how difficult that decision will be to implement.

      2)   Ownership concerns – involves how much difficulty is added to the decision process due to ownership, management direction, cooperative efforts and decision making, and if disagreements over policy, responsibility, and management response increase the difficulty.

      3)   External Influences – this concern area provides for other Agency Administrator concerns that must be factored into the decision making process from external influences, including; cooperators, publics, media, political sources, air quality, and the level of attention that the specific fire situation may rise to (i.e., local, regional, national). External influences must be considered as they may represent highly dominant concerns and drive decisions regardless of other decision support information.

d. Organizational Needs Assessment

1) Input the respective values from previous charts to this chart.

2) Connect the implementation difficulty value and the decision concerns values with a line.

3)   At the top of the chart, select the appropriate value for the relative risk rating, than follow the line beneath this value down to its intersection with the line connecting the left and right variables. Read the organizational needs assessment **recommendation** from the background area where the intersection occurs.

H. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA)

WFSA was replaced as of October 1, 2009, and WFDSS will be use by all BIA Fire Programs.

I. Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is a decision making process which an Agency Administrator or representative describes the situation, evaluates the expected effects, establishes objectives and constraints for the management of the incident, selects an appropriate alternative, and documents that decision.

WFDSS is structured to provide access to a suite of decision support analysis tools, document fire management decisions, and provide a long term operational plan as needed. WFDSS is endorsed by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and NWCG.

1. WFDSS is designed to:

a. Support the Federal Wildland Fire Policy implementation guidance update (2009) and

b. Replace the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis, the Wildland Fire Implementation Plan, and the Long-Term Implementation Plan (used on a limited basis in Indian Country).

2. WFDSS Standard or Custom Reports

WFDSS is constructed as a web-based system but can also generate a variety of standard or custom reports. The Decision Analysis Report (DAR) represents the compilation of all WFDSS subsection information into a single report that becomes the formal decision documentation for the incident.

Effective April 1, 2009, agency administrators have authorization to use the WFDSS decision analysis process and the Decision Analysis Report, for unplanned wildland fires in lieu of the three current decision analysis processes. As of October 1, 2009 all agency and tribes shall enter all unplanned wild fires into the WFDSS system.

a. All users, Tribal and Agency, need to complete annual security training and establish a profile through their BIA GA Regional Editor. Contact BIA NIFC Fire Planning Section for process and list of names.

b. Line Officers must have a profile of 'Viewer', as a minimum.

c. Data Managers should input Management Requirements and Strategic Objectives from Fire Management Plans well before fire season in the DATA MANAGEMENT Tab.

d. Incident Requirements and Objectives would be entered when fire moves into extended attack, large fire, and/or when the wildfire requires a change in how the fire is to be managed.

3. Clarification of Expectations

The following is clarification of what is expected under WFDSS, which is a similar logic process used in WFSA.

a. All fires exceeding initial response will have an approved decision documented within the WFDSS system.

1) Every wildfire will be entered into the WFDSS → Intelligence Tab → Create Incident; including "natural outs" that are discovered, or fires that were reported to the responsible BIA Agency/Tribal unit after being extinguished by another agency.

2) Those fires burning on to Trust lands from another federal fire management agency (Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Parks Service, or US Fish & Wildlife Service) should be entered by the originating agency, not BIA Agency/Tribal.

3) Wildfires burning on to Trust lands from state and local lands will be entered into WFDSS by the receiving BIA Agency/Tribal unit, if they have not been entered by another federal agency or State, with the true Point of Origin and Discovery Date being entered. When these incidents are created in WFDSS, the Responsible Unit Name at Point of Origin will not be the BIA Agency/Tribe. However, the BIA Agency/Tribe will be selected as at least one of the Responsible Agency(s) in addition to other.

4) Each wildfire must be entered individually, not as complexes, into the WFDSS. Once a complex has been established, the predominate fire may be used with the name of the complex to create a consolidated WFDSS Decision Document that addresses all the fires in the complex and the strategies and objectives for managing those fires as a complex, as long as all LRMP and FMUs are addressed and included in the Decision Document. This is independent of the operational or financial management of a group of fires as a complex, and regardless of them having a common course of action.

5) Applicable fire-related resource management objectives and management requirements from the BIA Agency/Tribal Management Policies, as well as from a General Management Plan, Land or Resource Management/Stewardship Plan, and Fire Management Plan (FMP), will be migrated into the WFDSS via the DATA Management Tab. This information will reflect the management objectives for wildland fire as stated in FMP and supporting NEPA documents.

6) Every wildland fire decision will consider the development of protection objectives which also provide for safety of firefighters and the public and minimize the loss of, and damage to, property, cultural and natural resources.

7) WFSAs, WFIPs, and LTIPs are no longer acceptable fire documentation options.

8) WFDSS does not replace ICS-209 and Situation Reporting Systems. Agency/Tribes will continue to follow National, Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC), and/or guidance for WFMI fire reporting within these systems.

b.   WFDSS Decision Approval and Publication

1)   Decisions in WFDSS are approved and published by the appropriate line officer as defined in the table below. Incident privileges must be assigned within WFDSS by incident author(s) to designate the approver. During the approval process, prior to publishing a decision, the timeframe for periodic assessment can be set (1-14 days).

2)   Fires that are expected to exceed 2 million dollars will require the Regional Director, or acting, to be the 'Approver' in the WFDSS Decision Document.

3)   Fires expected to exceed 5 million dollars will require the National Director, or acting, to be the 'Approver' These dollar amount apply to all fires that start on Trust lands, or the portion of a fire that burns on Trust lands under a cost share agreement.

Cost Estimate	BIA
0 - $2M	Superintendent
$2M - $5M	Regional Director
Greater than $5M	National Director

4)   Once the financial scale of the fire determined, the Superintendent, or the Regional Director, should become a "Reviewer" of a Decision Document being 'Approved at the next higher level.

5)   Only an electronic signature from an "Approver" is a valid action for the Decision Document. Therefore, there is no longer a need for the certification process which was used in WFSA.

6)   It is imperative that a decision be reviewed carefully! Once approved and published, a decision becomes a system of record and all WFDSS users can view the information. Additionally, the action CANNOT be undone. If there is an error in the information, or new information is added for documentation or update (i.e. fire behavior, Management Action Points) a new decision must be made to permanently update the record.

c.   Periodic Assessment

The Periodic Assessment must be completed by the designated approver at the time frame set during the publication process.

1) Timeframes can be set 1-14 days depending upon the complexity and status of the incident and the Line Officer can request a reminder email for the morning when the next assessment is due.

2) It is beneficial to document clear, concise information about the incident when completing the periodic assessment as this information will be part of the decision record.

- It is a way for someone to gather situational awareness of the incident and should be useful information not only during the incident but for years to come when looking back at the incident.

- It is especially pertinent because it will outline your thought process and reasons for either continuing a current decision or requiring a new decision.

For additional information refer to http://wfdss.usgs.gov, or call the WFDSS HELPDESK (800) 253-5559 for general questions, Decision Document assistance, and password issues.

After hours support can be reached by pressing #2 in the automated menu to reach a duty officer, who will contact a WFDSS technician for more detailed issues.

The National Fire Decision Support Center (NFDSC) is for FSPRO Long Term Fire Probability and RAVAR support.

J. Large Fire Operations Definitions

1. Large Fire

Fires which are greater than the local unit's capabilities to manage under a Type 3 IMT. For statistical purposes, a fire burning more than a specified area of land e.g., 300 acres. The typical duration for large fires is 5 days to 2 months.

2. Long Term/Duration Fire

Fires which will be managed under a Type 3 IMT on a local unit with a Monitoring or Point Source Protection strategy that is expected to last more than 3 to 7 days before declared out. The typical duration for Long Term Fires is up to 3 months.

3. FLAME ACT 2009

Fires which are 300 acres or larger, and require a Type 1 or 2 IMT to manage the fire, are required under the FLAME Act to have a WFDSS Decision Document to support cost being transferred from FLAME funds to the Suppression Operations account.

Required information:

a. Jurisdictional Agency Name

b. Fire name and Fire number

c. Incident State Location

d. WFDSS Date

e. Estimated Incident Cost

f. Electronic copy of Complexity Analysis

g. WFDSS 'Course of Action' from Decision Tab

K. Wildland Urban Interface Firefighting

1. Introduction

A Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) exists where community defined values, structures, watersheds, roads and highways, power and gas lines, or other community resources intermingle with wildland fuels, and may be threatened by wildfires. Wildfires in these areas are often multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency. This complexity combined with the wildfire, public safety, increased media attention, political pressures, and other factors, may combine to overwhelm a normal size-up and decision-making process. The potential exists in areas of WUI for extremely dangerous and complex fire burning conditions

2. Policy

The operational role of the BIA in the WUI is wildland firefighting, hazardous fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of Tribal, state, or local governments. BIA managers and supervisors will not knowingly place BIA wildland firefighters in positions where exposure to noxious gases or chemicals would require the use of self-contained breathing apparatus. Cooperative agreements will not commit Agency personnel to suppression or other all-risk response activities outside of the guidance provided below. The authorized funding under the suppression (92310) operations sub-activity is for wildfire suppression activities only.

a. Structure Fires, Vehicle Fires, and Dump (Landfill) Fires

Structure, vehicle, and dump fire suppression is not a functional responsibility of BIA wildland fire resources. These fires have the potential to emit high levels of toxic gases, for which BIA wildland firefighters are neither trained nor equipped. BIA firefighters will not take direct suppression action on structure, vehicle, or dump fires. BIA firefighters will not be dispatched to structure, vehicle, or dump fires unless there is an immediate and significant threat to lands and resources that are under BIA protection. This policy will be reflected in suppression response plans.

Should BIA firefighters encounter structure, vehicle, or dump fires, firefighting efforts will be limited to areas where the fire has spread onto BIA protected lands, and only when such actions can be accomplished safely and with no exposure to smoke emitted from the fire. Structure protection will be limited to exterior efforts, and only when such actions can be accomplished safely and in accordance with established wildland fire operations standards.

BIA fire managers should avoid giving the appearance that their wildland fire firefighter's resources are trained and equipped to perform structure and vehicle fire suppression.

b.   Emergency Medical Response

Medical emergency response is not a functional responsibility of BIA wildfire suppression resources. BIA wildland fire firefighters are not trained and equipped to perform emergency medical response duties, and should not be part of a preplanned response that requires these duties. Local fire and emergency medical services have the functional responsibility for these types of responses. When BIA firefighters encounter emergency medical response situations, their efforts should be limited to immediate care (first aid, first responder actions) that they have been trained to provide as part of their normal fire suppression duties. BIA fire managers should avoid giving the appearance that their wildland fire firefighters are trained and equipped to perform emergency medical response.

c.   Hazardous Materials

BIA wildland fire firefighters have the potential to be exposed to hazardous materials releases while performing their jobs. Hazardous materials or waste may be found on public lands in a variety of forms, e.g., clandestine drug lab waste, mining waste, illegal dumping, and transportation accidents.

BIA employees that discover any unauthorized waste dump or spill site that contains indicators of potential hazardous substances should take the following precautions:

- Treat each site as if it contains harmful materials;

- Do not handle, move, or open any container, breathe vapors, or make contact with the material;

- Move a safe distance upwind from the site; and

- Contact appropriate personnel. Generally, this is the Hazardous Materials Coordinator for the BIA area.

L. Fuels Management and Hazardous Fuels Program Planning and Implementation

The exclusion of Chapter 16 Hazardous Fuels Management and Chapter 17 Hazardous Fuels Program Planning and Implementation guide is indefinite. The national and interagency policy guides for the hazardous fuels programs are contained in the following guides and handbooks:

- *Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide 2006*

- *BIA Fuels Management Handbook, January 2006*

- *BIA Fuels Program Business Management Handbook, February 2006*

Exclusive use of these handbooks and guides enhances intra and interagency program continuity, avoids duplication, reduces the chances to misinterpret policy and provides one stop shopping for the fuels programs policy in a fire management and political environment where changes occur frequently. Please call the Assistant Director, Resource Benefit and Fuels, Deputy Resource Benefit and Fuels, or National Fire Ecologist for more information.

1. Prescribed Fire or Wildfire for Resource Benefit Objectives Approvals at Planning Levels 4 and 5

Each Agency/Tribe must complete the Department of the Interior, BIA Preparedness Level 5 Prescribed Fire Form (see BIA *Fuels Management Handbook* and/or BIA *Fuels Program Business Management Handbook*) to request permission to implement a prescribed fire during National Preparedness Level 4 and 5.

This information is reference in the 2009 National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 20, pages 78 and 79.

a. Preparedness Level 4

Prescribed fire (Rx) applications can be initiated or continued if the proposed action is approved by an agency at the Regional or State Office level. The approval must be based on an assessment of risk, impacts of the proposed actions on Area resources and activities, and include feedback from the Geographic Multi-Area Coordinating Group (GMAC). The GMAC provides information or perspectives to agencies wishing to proceed with or implement a prescribed fire application. The final decision to implement resides with the implementing agency.

b.   Preparedness Level 5

Rx applications can be initiated or continued if the proposed action is approved by an agency at the Regional or State Office level and local resources are available to carry out the application without additional outside resource needs. This approval must be based on an assessment of risk, impacts of the proposed actions on Area resources and activities, and include feedback from the GMAC. The GMAC provides information or perspectives to agencies wishing to proceed with or implement a Rx application. For Rx applications to be initiated or continued that requires additional support of resources from outside the local unit or require resource ordering of an IMT or WFMT, a National MAC representative must assess risk and impacts of the proposed action and present to NMAC for review prior to proceeding. The final
decision to implement resides with the implementing agency.

<u>For Rx applications to be initiated or continued</u> that require additional support of resources from outside the local unit or require resource ordering of an Incident Management Team (IMT) , a National MAC representative must assess risk and impacts of the proposed action and present to NMAC for review prior to proceeding. The final decision to implement resides with the implementing agency.

Approval by NMAC requires requests to be submitted no later than 0700 hours MST, on the day of the proposed ignition (preferably sooner). Ideally, a project request would be placed at 0700 Monday for projects that can be ignited and placed in patrol status by the following Monday, at which time new requests are submitted. The Regional Fuels Specialist should precede the written request with a courtesy call, providing as much lead time as possible.

Keep project requests brief. The concurrence form contains the essential information necessary for the NMAC to approve your request. They do not have time to review several pages of attached information.

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APPENDIX 12-1
Operational Briefing Checklist

1. Incident Status	Location	
Size	Jurisdiction	
Hazards		
2. Incident Site	Forest/Grassland/etc.	
General Health		
Terrain		
3. Fuel Conditions	Live Fuels	
1-hour	10-hour	1000-hour
Important Indices		
4. Weather Conditions:	Current: air temp wind speed direction RH	Forecasted: air temp wind speed direction RH
5. Command/Control	Incident Commander	
Resources on Incident		
Resources Ordered		
Communications		
Reporting Procedures		
Key Radio Frequencies COMMAND:	TACTICAL:	AIR TO GROUND:
6. Fire Behavior	Current	Forecasted
7. Aviation	Aircraft	
Hazards		
Restrictions		
8. Other		

Operational Briefing Checklist Guidelines

1. **Incident Status** - Provide the location (Township, Range, Section, lat./long.), estimated size, jurisdiction, and known hazards such as power lines, hazmat sites, poor driving conditions, etc.

2. **Incident Site** - Provide basic information about the site, including biome (forest, woodland, shrub steppe, etc.) Include general state of health, such as over mature, 70 percent insect infested, large areas of blow-down, flashy fuels, etc. Also, provide general sense of terrain, such as large relief with 60 percent slopes.

3. **Fuel Conditions** - Provide best estimates of live, 1-, 10- and 1,000-hour time-lag fuel moisture contents, and important NFDRS indices as they relate to fire behavior and appropriate suppression actions.

4. **Weather conditions** - Provide current observations (including wind speed and direction, air temperature, and relative humidity) and predicted or Spot Weather Forecasts. **Emphasize Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings**. (The IC should work in conjunction with dispatch to obtain and relay site weather conditions.)

5. **Command and Control** - Provide the name and radio frequency of the incident commander (or appropriate general staff) for contact on arrival. Also describe the appropriate method of reporting (checking in), the general communications procedure, and key radio frequencies.

6. **Fire behavior** - Provide best estimates of rate of forward spread, direction of spread, and approximate flame lengths. Include important facts on recent fire behavior.

7. **Aviation** - Provide important information relating to number and types of aircraft operating in the area, including agreements, restrictions, or airspace closures.

8. **Other** - Add additional information that would improve efficiency without compromising safety.

Note: some items on the briefing checklist may not be applicable. For example, a discussion on 1,000-hour time-lag fuels may not be necessary if such fuels do not exist on or adjacent to the incident site.

APPENDIX 12-2
Spot Weather Forecast Request

Prior notification and burn plan information (prescription and map) provided to fire weather forecaster.
☐**Yes** (fill in 1-4 and skip to 12) ☐**No** (complete entire form and contact fire weather forecaster)

1. Time of Request	2. Date	3. Name of Fire or Project	4. Control Agency
5. Type of Project	6. Location (Sec - Twp - Range or LAT/LON)	8. Exposure (NE, W, SW, etc.)	9. Size (acres)
	7. Drainage Name	10. Elevation	
		Top	Bottom

11. Fuel Type: ☐ Grass ☐Brush ☐Timber ☐Slash ☐Other_____

   Cover Type: ☐ Grass ☐Brush ☐Timber

☐ Weather observations from project and/or remote automated weather station(s):   (enter name/ID)

Place	Elevation	Ob Time	20 ft Wind		Eye Level		TEMP		‡ Moisture		Remarks *(Indicate rain, thunderstorm, etc.)*
			Dir	Speed	Dir	Speed	Dry	Wet	RH	Dp	

13. Send Forecast to: _____,
   Attn _____,
   Via _____
   Forecast needed by day/hour _____

14. Planned Ignition Time (day/hour) _____

16. Requested Forecast Period	16. Forecast Elements (general outlook only provided after 48 hours):
☐ 012 hours ☐ 024 hours ☐ 048 hours ☐ 35 day outlook ☐ 610 day outlook ☐ other period_____ (define start and end period, date/time)	☐ Weather Discussion ☐ Sky/Weather ☐ Temperature ☐ Relative Humidity ☐ 20 foot Wind*(include wind shifts)* ☐ Ridge Wind ☐ Eye level Wind*(include wind shifts)* ☐ General Transport Wind ☐ General Mixing Depth (MSL or AGL) ‡ Haines Index or other stability ☐ Inversion (depth and duration) parameter ☐ Chance of Wetting Rain/Precipitation ☐ Transport Winds Duration ☐ Dewpoint Other *(specify)* _____

Anticipate additional forecasts for this burn   ☐ Yes ☐ No
Please provide feedback information about the quality of the forecast.

Spot Weather Forecast Request Form Instructions

1. Time forecast requested

2. Date forecast requested

3. Name of fire or prescribed burn

4. Control (Responsible) Agency

5. Type of project Wildfire, Prescribed Burn, HAZMAT, Spraying, Search and Rescue, etc

6. Location, use section/township/range or latitude and longitude

7. Drainage, nearest stream, or river

8. Exposure, direction unit or project faces

9. Size, in acres

10. Elevation, provide elevations of top and bottom of unit in feet

11. Provide fuel and cover type

12. Site observations are necessary. If a RAWS is being used provide the name or number and where it is located in relation to the burn. If observations are being taken on site enter them in the boxes provided.

13. Who the forecast is to be sent to and how is it to be sent. Be sure to provide phone numbers. When is the forecast needed by.

14. Time of ignition

15. Check the boxes of the periods the forecast is to cover. Exp., if a forecast for the next 48 hours is needed check the 3rd box. If an outlook for 3-5 and 6-10 days is also needed the next 2 boxes should be checked. If only a 12 hour forecast is needed the 0-12 hour's box would be checked. If special time periods are needed, such as specific hourly forecasts, check other period and explain.

16. These are the elements that can be included in the forecast. Check those that are needed.

APPENDIX 12-3
Delegation of Authority: Type 3, 4 & 5 Incidents

Name: _____

For calendar year 2008, I have delegated the following authority and responsibility for the management of Initial and Extended Attack fires to which you may be assigned as Incident Commander. You may receive a supplement to this document for extended attack, Type 3 Incidents.

As Incident Commander, you are accountable to me for the overall management of any incident to which you are assigned. I expect you to adhere to relevant and applicable laws, policies, and professional standards. While suppression of fire is your primary task, providing for firefighter and public safety is your first and highest priority.

As an initial or extended attack Incident Commander I expect the following:

- That you adhere to the "10 Standard Firefighting Orders" as your rules of engagement and that you disengage suppression actions should you find one or more of the rules violated. Re-engage only when you have ensured you are in compliance with the orders.

- That you ensure mitigation of any of the "18 Situations That Shout Watch Out" where they occur.

- That you continually evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy and tactics on your incident. If they are ineffective or unsafe, I expect you to disengage, evaluate, adjust your plan, and reengage to the extent appropriate to your qualifications and experience. Use the Risk Management Process in the Incident Pocket Response Guide to aid you in this process.

- That you maintain command and control of all resources assigned to your incident. Periodically review your span of control to insure complexity is within your comfort level and qualifications.

- That you maintain communications with Fire Com or PICC and relay all pertinent fire information and updates through them as outlined in the Annual Operating Plan.

- That you use the tools given to you by the Agency to guide your efforts in Fire Management (Incident Pocket Response Guide, Size up and IC To-Do list, Pocket card, Fireline Handbook, & Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics guidelines).

- That you ensure all personnel on your incident are qualified for the positions they are performing. I encourage you to use trainees but only when a qualified individual supervises them.

- That you manage fatigue and ensure firefighters comply with BIA work/rest guidelines. Insure all personnel are provided a 2 for 1 work rest ratio. That you ensure drivers whose assignments require a CDL are limited to 10 hours of driving time in a 15 hour duty day with 8 hours off between shifts. Document the actions you take to monitor work rest and insure you are in compliance with guidelines (use the field fire report form). If you feel it is necessary to exceed 16-hour shifts on extended attack fires, coordinate with your zone FMO for justification, mitigation, and line officer approval.

- That you personally inspect and document your fire for safety and health hazards and notify Fire Com or PICC when inspections have been completed.

- That you make positive contact with and provide a briefing to all arriving resources on your incident. Use the briefing format provided in the Incident Pocket Response Guide for this purpose.

- That you be considerate of cooperating agency's policies when assisting in fire suppression on other protected lands.

- That you communicate with your FMO and Fire Com or PICC on any fire issues related to potential hazards and/or threats to the recreating public.

- That you be cost efficient while attempting to minimize resource loss, including damage from fire suppression.

- That you never compromise firefighter safety or public protection in your efforts to follow guidelines for the protection of threatened and endangered species (TES), or protection of archeological resources. Select strategies and tactics that provide for firefighter and public safety first. Protection of TES is a secondary goal.

- That you plan for and make a smooth transition between Incident Commanders and/or Initial and Extended attack organizations should it be necessary. This includes communication to all fireline personnel and Fire Com or PICC of any changes in IC's name and timelines for transition.

- That you hold yourself and those you supervise accountable for the work they do. I expect you to complete performance evaluations for all off forest resources you supervise.

- That you submit to your FMO (within 7 days of the fire being declared out) your fire report with the following forms: Complexity Analysis/Risk Assessment, Briefing Checklist, Unit Log documenting compliance for Safety and Health Hazards, Justification and Approval for any shifts exceeding 16 hrs., Individual Performance Evaluations and Crew Evaluations for any out of area resources, and the fire site inspection record (if applicable, Appendix D Blue Book) from the Agency Administrator.

The Superintendent's representative for Fire Management is the FMO. FMO, or acting, is responsible for coordinating with the Superintendent to set priorities and coordinate suppression actions.

_____   _____
Superintendent   Date
BIA – **XXXXXXX** Agency

_____   _____
Incident Commander   Date

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