

APPENDIX H

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APPENDIX H, PART 2

PINNACLES AREA RUN CARD		
DAILY FIRE DANGER	CDF-BEU RESPONSE ZONES	
	D-40 West Side	O-16 East Side
LOW	E4683 (GONZ)	E4666 (BEAR)
	E4663 (KING)	E4676 (BEAR)
MEDIUM	Chief Officer (1)	Chief Officer (1)
	E4693 (KING)	E4660 (BEAV)
	E4677 (AROM)	E4675 (HOLL)
	E4666 (BEAR)	E4695 (HOLL)
	T3 Dozer (1)	T3 Dozer (1)
	T2 Copter w/crew (1)	T2 Copter w/crew (1)
	Air Attack Platform (1)	Air Attack Platform (1)
	Handcrew (1)	Handcrew (1)
HI	Chief Officer (1)	Chief Officer (1)
	E4676 (BEAR)	E4663 (KING)
	E4694 (BRAD)	E4693 (KING)
	E4674 (BRAD)	E1680 (SCU-PACHECO)
	T2 Copter w/crew (1)	T2 Copter w/crew (1)
	Handcrew (1)	Handcrew (1)
	T2 Dozer (1)	T2 Dozer (1)
AIRCRAFT AND HANDCREW DISPATCH LOCATIONS		
AIR ATTACK SUPERVISOR – OV-10	AA460 -- Hollister	
AIR TANKER TYPE 2 – S-2T	AT80 AT81 – Hollister	
COPTER TYPE 2 – SUPER 204	H406 – Bear Valley FFS	
HANDCREW (TYPE 1 – INMATE)	GABILON CONSERVATION CAMP	

BEAR – Bear Valley FFS
 HOLL – Hollister FFS
 AROM – Aromas FFS
 SCU PACHECO – Pacheco FFS (Out of County)

BEAV -- Beaver Dam FFS
 KING – King City FFS
 BRAD – Bradley FFS

APPENDIX H, PART 3

Weather Information Management System Walk-Through

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT (DS)

WEATHER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WALKTHROUGH (WIMS)

Go to <http://famweb.nwcg.gov>

Click on WIMS

User Name: nps8450

Password: summer2

Go to “fast path”, type in “didx” and hit “go”

Click on Station ID, enter date (@1730 today’s date, 0800 yesterday’s date), enter

44410 = Pinnacles OR;

44409 = Hernandez OR;

44408 = Santa Rita OR;

44406 = Hollister

As stated in the Step-Up plan, **44410 is the first choice.**

Scroll over to the BI column to retrieve fire danger information.

forecasted BI (OT column will be F, O = observed)

fuel model MSGC 7B or if not listed use 7F which also stands for shrub or brush land.

If it is not available, collect BI information from any of the others listed (44409, 44408, 44406) individually or take the average BI of all stations.

Step-Up Plan

Low	Mod	High	Very High	Extreme
0-27	28-53	54-106	107-127	128+

Fire Management Action:

✦ **For Fires within (or threatening) Pinnacles National Monument *during normal duty hours:***

- Duty Officer is notified of fire.
- Duty Officer will dispatch closest resources as available.
- If Monterey CDF ECC dispatch has not been notified, Duty Officer will call to notify.
- Any additional resources needed will be ordered through Monterey CDF ECC dispatch.
- Monterey CDF ECC dispatch operating plan will be followed for all interagency fires.
- Duty Officer will notify FMO, or acting.
- FMO will notify Superintendent, or acting.

✦ **For Fires within (or threatening) Pinnacles National Monument *after hours/non-worked holidays or weekends:***

- Duty Officer is notified of fire.
- Duty Officer will dispatch closest resources as available.
- If Monterey CDF ECC dispatch has not been notified, Duty Officer will call to notify.
- Any additional resources needed will be ordered through Monterey CDF ECC dispatch.
- Monterey CDF ECC dispatch operating plan will be followed for all interagency fires.
- Duty Officer will notify FMO, or acting.
- FMO will notify Superintendent, or acting.

✦ **For Fires outside of Pinnacles National Monument:**

- Duty Officer is notified of fire.
- Duty Officer will call to notify the appropriate agency.
- Monterey CDF ECC dispatch operating plan will be followed for all interagency fires.

Monterey CDF ECC Dispatch: 831-647-6222

APPENDIX H, PART 5

NFDRS Indices and Park Visitor Fire Restrictions

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT (DS)

Fire Danger – How Will It Affect You?

If the FIRE DANGER RATING is....	Is this type of use allowed??			
	Self-contained gas stoves	Park provided grills (designated picnic areas & campgrounds)	Self-contained charcoal barbecues (ex., Webers)	Smoking on Trails
LOW	YES	YES	YES	YES
MODERATE	YES	YES	YES	YES
HIGH	YES	YES	YES	NO
VERY HIGH	YES	NO, except campground (duraflame logs and briquettes only)	NO, except campground (duraflame logs and briquettes only)	NO
EXTREME or RED FLAG WARNING	YES	NO, except campground (duraflame logs and briquettes only)	NO, except campground (duraflame logs and briquettes only)	NO

- ✘ Fires shall at all times be maintained in a safe condition that does not threaten any person, natural or structural feature.
- ✘ Firewood gathering is prohibited.
- ✘ The possession or discharge of fireworks is prohibited.
- ✘ Never leave a fire unattended.
- ✘ Report all wildfires immediately.
- ✘ Extinguish all fires prior to departure.

APPENDIX H – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

APPENDIX H, PART 6**Staff Fire Qualifications****PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT**

NAME	EMPLOYEE ID	FIRE QUALIFICATIONS
Armijo, Michelle	CA-PIP 00000002460	FFT2-t
Brenner, Carl	CA-PIP 00001041268	FFT2
Brunnemann, Eric	CA-PIP 00001015090	READ
Eszterhas, Elizabeth	CA-PIP 00002000180	FFT2
Hergert, Brett	CA-PIP 0000103091	FFT2, EMTB, SEC1, HECM
Johnson, Paul	CA-PIP 00001052670	FFT2
Louie, Denise	CA-PIP 00001034238	FFT2, READ
Lukas, Brendan	CA-PIP 00002300380	FFT2
Petterson, Jim	CA-PIP 00001041710	FFT2, READ
Scherbinski, Scott	CA-PIP 00000230057	FFT2-t
Soto, David	CA-PIP 00001030902	FFT2-t, SEC1
Sullivan, Dana	CA-PIP 00001051748	FFT1, FFT2, MEDL, COST, PTRC, EMTB, SEC1
Robles, Jesus	CA-PIP 00000021641	SEC1
Welch, Alacia	CA-PIP 00000021639	FFT2-t

ATTACHMENT H, PART 7**Fire Step-Up Plan****PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT (DS)**

Step-Up Plan & Closures
May 4, 2007

This staffing assessment will be used in the event of any fire. The ICS-214 Unit Log or Case Incident Report will serve as record of decision for documenting appropriate action taken on fires. Available and qualified/certified personnel/resources, fire situation, and predicted fire behavior will determine the response level to maintaining, or curtailing normal Park operations. Minimum staffing levels will be considered annually in the Fire Management Plan.

Fire management pre-suppression activities are based upon the range of burning indices predicted by the National Fire Danger Rating System. As the burning index (BI) increases with extreme fire danger, fire pre-suppression activities undertaken by National Park Service fire personnel will concurrently increase. These increases in pre-suppression activities are defined in the "step-up plan" as increases in "Staffing Class" as predicated by the following levels of the Burning Index:

<u>Staffing Class</u>	<u>Fire Danger</u>	<u>Burning Index</u>
I	Low	0-27
II	Moderate	28-53
III	High	53-106
IV	Very high	106-127
V	Extreme	<127

Extreme wind conditions and Red Flag Alerts will automatically increase the staffing class to the next higher level based upon the historical record of extreme wildfires occurring in California under these weather conditions. Staffing for these Class levels will only be met when the Park has fully qualified and available personnel. Due to the small size of the park and personnel that are not qualified for these positions may not be fully implemented. If these positions can not be filled at the staffing levels, personnel will help support other IA and extended fire resources from other agencies.

APPENDIX H – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Staffing Class I: (Fire Danger Rating: Low) – Qualified Squad Boss may be available for initial response. No restrictions are in place.

Staffing Class II: (Fire Danger Rating: Moderate) - A minimum of one red carded fire fighter and one red carded Squad Boss for duty and availability for the day. No restrictions are in place.

Staffing Class III (Fire Danger Rating: High) – A minimum of one red carded firefighter and one red carded Squad Boss on the East and West sides of the park, 7 days a week, if available. Personnel should only perform within their qualifications. I.A. gear placed at workstation or vehicle by all firefighters each day. No restrictions are in place.

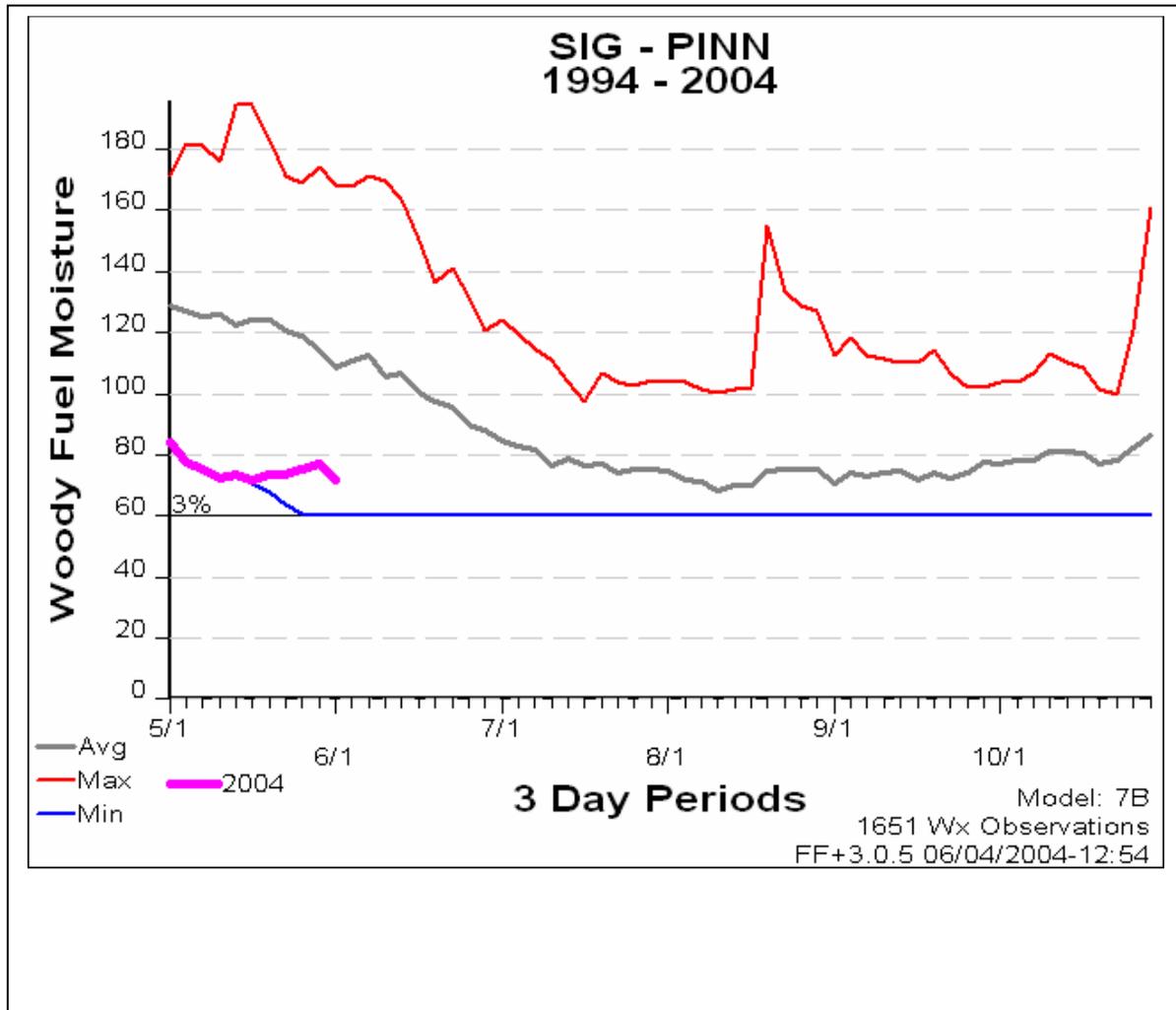
Staffing Class IV: (Fire Danger Rating: Very High) – Schedule changes, utilization of all red carded firefighters, standby and/or overtime may be used to achieve the following staffing levels: Minimum of one red carded firefighter and one red carded Squad Boss on duty on West entrance 7 days a week, if available. Minimum of two red carded firefighters and one red carded Squad Boss on duty East entrance 7 days a week, if available. I.A. gear placed at workstation or vehicle by all firefighters each day. No smoking on trails. Wood fires are not allowed. Fires made with briquettes, charcoal, and coals are permitted

Staffing Class V: (Fire Danger Rating: Extreme) – Staffing will be the same as Staffing Class IV. No smoking on trails. Fires are not allowed, including wood, briquettes, charcoal, and coals. Gas stoves may be used. The exception to the previous statement is in the campground where “duraflame” logs or briquettes may be used.

APPENDIX H, PART 8

FireFamilyPlus Graphic: Woody Fuels

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT



APPENDIX H, PART 9

DELEGATION FROM NPS SUPERINTENDENT TO FMO



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pinnacles National Monument
Point Reyes Station, California 94956

DELEGATION TO PARK FIRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FROM PARK SUPERINTENDENT, PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE PARK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT IS DELEGATED AUTHORITY TO ACT ON MY BEHALF FOR THE FOLLOWING DUTIES AND ACTIONS:

- PROVIDE DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND LEADERSHIP TO THE PARK FIRE OPERATIONS STAFF OUTLINED IN THE ATTACHED ORGANIZATION CHART.
- COORDINATE WITH AND PROVIDE TIMELY AND ACCURATE REPORTS TO CHIEF RANGER ON ALL ACTIVITIES OF FIRE OPERATIONS PERSONNEL.
- RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRE BUDGET COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT TO ASSURE THE FISCAL GUIDELINES ARE ADHERED TO WITHIN PARK FUNDING CRITERIA.
- ASSURE PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN PRESCRIBED FIRE AND WILDFIRE OPERATIONS ARE FULLY QUALIFIED.
- REQUEST AND OVERSEE DISTRIBUTION OF PREPAREDNESS, SEVERITY AND HAZARDOUS FUELS FUNDING FOR PARK FIRE OPERATIONS.
- ENSURE ALL PARK FIRE INCIDENTS ARE MANAGED IN A SAFE AND COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER.
- OVERSEE THE RECRUITMENT AND HIRING OF PARK FIRE OPERATIONS PERSONNEL.
- RESPONSIBLE FOR REPRESENTING PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT IN ALL MATTERS RELATED TO THE WILDLAND AND PRESCRIBED FIRE MANAGEMENT WITH LOCAL COOPERATORS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- COORDINATE PARK FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES WITH THE CHIEF OF INTERPRETATION, CHIEF OF RESOURCE MANGEMENT, AND ASSIST WITH APPROPRIATE PROGRAM DIRECTION AND GUIDANCE.
- PROVIDE FOR MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY RECORDS FOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES PURCHASED WITH PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS.
- COORDINATE, PREPOSITION, SEND AND ORDER FIRE AND AVIATION RESOURCES IN RESPONSE TO CURRENT AND ANTICIPATED PARK, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL FIRE CONDITIONS.
- HIRE EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR "PAY PLAN FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS."
- MANAGE INCIDENT QUALIFICATIONS CERTIFICATION SYSTEM AND CERTIFY INCIDENT QUALIFICATION CARDS WITHIN THE PARK.
- ENSURE STAFF MEMBERS ARE TRAINED IN PARK SAFETY PROGRAM. CREATE AWARENESS THAT PUBLIC AND FIREFIGHTER SAFETY IS THE FIRST PRIORITY IN ANY FIRE ACTIVITY.

ERIC J. BRUNNEMANN
PARK SUPERINTENDENT, PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

APPENDIX H, PART 10

2006 CENTRAL COAST GROUP ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN PINNACLES COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The 2006 Central Coast Group Annual Operating Plan and Pinnacles NM Cooperative Agreement is incorporated into the Pinnacles Fire Management Plan by reference. A complete copy of the Operating Plan is available upon request to the Fire Management Officer.

Only the Table of Contents from the Operating Plan are included in this appendix to show the type of information in the Operating Plan.

COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION AGREEMENT
OPERATING PLAN - CENTRAL COAST GROUP
2006

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D. Cooperative Radio Frequency Plan

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E. BEU/LPF Integrated Response Agreement

- E-1 BEU/LPF Planned Response Areas

F. PIP/BEU Operating Plan

- F-1 PIP Incident Radio Communications Plan
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MOU Between PINN and USFS, Los Padres NF

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between the
USDI NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT
And the
USDA FOREST SERVICE, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is entered into by and between the Pinnacles National Monument, USDI National Park Service, hereinafter referred to as PNM, and Los Padres National Forest, USDA Forest Service, hereinafter referred to as LPF.

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOU is to provide mobilization of PNM employees to federal incidents through LPF Emergency Command Center.

B. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFITS AND INTEREST

The two agencies have a long history of working together in fire suppression because of Pinnacles National Monument proximity to the Los Padres National Forest. For much of the PNM the closest federal resources and dispatch center is located on the LPF.

C. THE LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST SHALL:

Provide mobilization of PNM employees in the ROSS system to federal incidents.

D. THE PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT SHALL:

Provide updates of PNM employee's red card qualifications and availability during fire season.

E. IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

1. **TERMINATION.** Either party, in writing may terminate the instrument in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration.
2. **PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES.** This instrument in no way restricts either party from participating in similar activities with other public, state, local or federal agencies.
3. Meeting will be held annually to discuss and coordinate activities outlined in the MOU.

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

4. **NON-FUND OBLIGATION DOCUMENT.** This instrument is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement, contribution of funds, or transfer of anything of value between the parties to this instrument will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for government procedure and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This instrument does not provide such authority.
5. **RESTRICTION TO DELEGATES.** Pursuant to Section 22, Title 41, United States Code, no member of, or Delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this instrument, or any benefits that may arise therefrom.
6. **MODIFICATION.** Changes within the scope of this instrument shall be made by the issuance of a bilateral executed modification.
7. **COMPLETION DATE.** This instrument is executed as of the last date shown below and expires on October 30, 2011, at with time it is subject to review and renewal, or expiration.
8. **PRINCIPAL CONTACTS.** The principal contacts for this instrument are:

<p>Forest Service Contact</p> <p>Mike Emmerling</p> <p>Phone: 805-9142 x221</p> <p>Fax: 805-961-5797</p> <p>E-mail: memmerling@fs.fed.us</p>	<p>Pinnacles National Monument</p> <p>Dana Sullivan</p> <p>Phone: 831-389-4485 x237</p> <p>Fax: 831-289-4489</p> <p>E-mail: dana_sullivan@nps.gov</p>
--	--

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this MOU as of the last written date below:

Superintendent
Pinnacles National Monument
USDI National Park Service

Date:

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Gloria Brown
Forest Supervisor, Los Padres National Forest
USDA, Forest Service

Date:

The authority and format for this instrument have been review and approved for signature.

Bonnie Harris
Grants and Agreement Coordinator
USDA - ANF

Date

APPENDIX H, PART 11

Minimum Impact Tactics (MIT) Guidelines

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CONCEPT

The concept of Minimum Impact Tactics (MIT) is to use the minimum amount of forces necessary to effectively achieve the fire management protection objectives consistent with land and resource management objectives. It implies a greater sensitivity to the impacts of suppression tactics and their long-term effects when determining how to implement an appropriate suppression response. In some cases MIT may indicate cold trailing or wet line may be more appropriate than constructed hand line. In another example, the use of an excavator may be used rather than a dozer. Individual determinations will be dependent on the specific situation and circumstances of each fire.

MIT is not intended to represent a separate or distinct classification of firefighting tactics but rather a mind set of how to suppress a wildfire while minimizing the long-term effects of the suppression action. When the term MIT is used in this document it reflects the above principle.

Suppression actions on all wildfires within PRNS protected wilderness will be those having a minimum impact on the physical resources associated with each site. In so doing, the principle of fighting fire aggressively but providing for safety first will not be compromised.

The key challenge to the line officer, fire manager and firefighter is to be able to select the wildfire suppression tactics that are appropriate given the fire's probable or potential behavior. The guiding principle is always least cost plus loss while meeting land and resource management objectives. It is the second part of this statement which must be recognized more than it has in the past. Appreciation of the values associated with wilderness has been more difficult to articulate but, nevertheless, are important. As this recognition emerges, actions must be modified to accommodate a new awareness of them.

These actions, or MIT, may result in an increase in the amount of time spent watching, rather than disturbing, a dying fire to insure it does not rise again. They may also involve additional rehabilitation measures on the site that were not previously carried out.

When selecting an appropriate suppression response, firefighter safety must remain the highest concern. In addition, fire managers must be assured the planned actions will be effective and will remain effective over the expected duration of the fire.

GOAL

The goal of MIT is to halt or delay fire spread in order to maintain the fire within predetermined parameters while producing the least possible impact on the resource being protected. These parameters are represented by the initial attack incident commander's size-up of the situation in the case of a new start or by the wildland fire situation analysis (WFSA) in case of a wildfire.

It is important to consider probable rehabilitation need as a part of selecting the appropriate suppression response. Tactics that reduce the need for rehab are preferred whenever feasible.

SUPPRESSION RESPONSIBILITY

As stated previously, safety is the highest priority. All action will be anchored to the standard fire orders and watch out situations. Safety will remain the responsibility of each person involved with the incident.

Initial/Extended Attack

Incident Commander – To understand and carry out an appropriate suppression response which best meets the management objectives for the area at the least cost plus loss. Insure all forces on the fire understand the plan for its suppression in conjunction with MIT.

Keep in communication with responsible fire management or line officer to insure understanding and support of tactics being used on the fire. Evaluate and provide feedback as to the tactical effectiveness during and after fire incident.

Project Fire

Type 1/ Type 2 Incident Commander – To carry out instructions given by the responsible line officer both verbally and through the WFSA. Establish and nurture a close dialogue with the resource advisors assigned to the fire team. Review actions on site and evaluate for compliance with land line officer direction and effectiveness at meeting fire management protection objectives.

Responsible Line Officer –transmits the land management objectives of the fire area to the fire team and defines specific fire management protection objectives. Periodically review for compliance.

Resource Advisor – To insure the interpretation and implementation of WFSA and other oral or written line officer direction is adequately carried out. Provide specific direction and guidelines as needed. Participate at fire team planning sessions, review incident action plans and attend daily briefings to emphasize resource concerns and management's expectations. Provide assistance in updating WFSA when necessary. Participate in incident management team (IMT) debriefing and assist in evaluation of team performance related to MIT. Work with the IMT and BAER team on suppression damage repair.

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

Following is a list of considerations for each fire situation.

Hot-Line/Ground Fuels

- Allow fire to burn to natural barriers.
- Use cold-trail, wet line or combination when appropriate.
- If constructed fire line is necessary, use only width and depth to check fire spread.
- Burn out and use low impact tools like swatter or 'gunny' sack.
- Minimize bucking and cutting of trees to establish fire line; build line around logs when possible.
- Use alternative mechanized equipment such as excavators, rubber tired skidders, etc. rather than tracked vehicles. Use high pressure type sprayers to clean equipment prior to assigning equipment to the incident command in order to reduce the potential to spread noxious weeds.
- Constantly re-check cold trailed fire line.

Hot-Line/Aerial Fuels

- Limb vegetation adjacent to fire line only as needed to prevent additional fire spread.
- During fire line construction, cut shrubs or small trees only when necessary. Make all cuts flush with the ground.
- Minimize felling of trees and snags unless they threaten the fire line or seriously endanger workers. In lieu of felling, identify hazard trees with a lookout or flagging.
- Scrape around tree bases near fire line if it is likely they will ignite.

Mop-up/Ground Fuels

- Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fire line.
- Cold-trail charred logs near fire line; do minimal tool scarring.
- Minimize bucking of logs to extinguish fire or to check for hotspots; roll the logs instead if possible.
- Return logs to original position after checking and when ground is cool.
- Refrain from making bone yards; burned and partially burned fuels that were moved should be returned to a natural arrangement.

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- Consider allowing large logs to burn out. Use a lever rather than bucking to manage large logs that have to be extinguished.
- Use gravity socks in stream sources and/or a combination of water blivits and fold-a-tanks to minimize impacts to streams.
- Consider using infrared detection devices along perimeter to reduce risk.
- Personnel should avoid using rehabilitated fire lines as travel corridors whenever possible because of potential soil compaction and possible detrimental impacts to rehab work, i.e. water bars.

Mop-up/Aerial Fuels

- Remove or limb only those fuels which if ignited have potential to spread fire outside the fire line.
- Before felling consider allowing ignited tree/snag to burn itself out. Ensure adequate safety measures are communicated if this option is chosen.
- Identify hazard trees with a lookout or flagging.
- If burning trees or snags poses a serious threat of spreading fire brands, extinguish fire with water or dirt whenever possible. Consider if felling by blasting is feasible. Felling by crosscut or chainsaw should be the last resort.
- Align saw cuts to minimize visual impacts from more heavily traveled corridors. Slope cut away from line of sight when possible.

LOGISTICS*Campsite Considerations*

- Locate facilities outside of wilderness whenever possible.
- Coordinate with the Resource Advisor in choosing a site with the most reasonable qualities of resource protection and safety concerns.
- Evaluate short-term low impact camps such as coyote or spike versus use of longer-term higher impact camps.
- Use existing campsites whenever possible.
- New site locations should be on impact resistant and naturally draining areas such as rocky or sandy soils, or openings with heavy timber.
- Avoid camps in meadows, along streams or on lakeshores. Camps should be located at least 200 feet from water resources or other sensitive areas.
- Consider impacts on both present and future users. An agency commitment to wilderness values will promote those values to the public.

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- Lay out the camp components carefully from the start. Define cooking, sleeping, latrine, and water supply.
- Minimize the number of trails and ensure adequate marking.
- Consider fabric ground cloth for protection in high use areas such as around cooking facilities.
- Use commercial portable toilet facilities where available. If these cannot be used a latrine hole should be used.
- Select latrine sites a minimum of 200 feet from water sources with natural screening.
- Do not use nails in trees.
- Constantly evaluate the impacts which will occur, both short and long term.

Personal Camp Conduct

- Use “leave no trace” camping techniques.
- Minimize disturbance to land when preparing bedding site. Do not clear vegetation or trench to create bedding sites.
- Use stoves for cooking, when possible. If a campfire is used limit to one site and keep it as small as reasonable. Build either a “pit” or “mound” type fire. Avoid use of rocks to ring fires.
- Use down and dead firewood. Use small diameter wood, which burns down more cleanly.
- Don’t burn plastics or aluminum – “pack it out” with other garbage.
- Keep a clean camp and store food and garbage so it is unavailable to wildlife. Ensure items such as empty food containers are clean and odor free, never bury them.
- Select travel routes between camp and fire and define clearly.
- Carry water and bathe away from lakes and streams. Personnel must not introduce soaps, shampoos or other personal grooming chemicals into waterways.

AVIATION MANAGEMENT

One of the goals of wilderness managers is to minimize the disturbance caused by air operations during an incident.

Aviation Use Guidelines

- Maximize back haul flights as much as possible.
- Use long line remote hook in lieu of constructed helispots for delivery or retrieval of supplies and gear.
- Take precautions to insure noxious weeds are not inadvertently spread through the deployment of cargo nets and other external loads.
- Use natural openings for helispots and paracargo landing zones as far as practical. If construction is necessary, avoid high visitor use areas.
- Consider maintenance of existing helispots over creating new sites.
- Obtain specific instructions for appropriate helispot construction prior to the commencement of any ground work.
- Consider directional falling of trees and snags so they will be in a natural appearing arrangement.
- Buck and limb only what is necessary to achieve safe/practical operating space in and around the landing pad area.

Retardant Use

During initial attack, fire managers must weigh the non-use of retardant with the probability of initial attack crews being able to successfully control or contain a wildfire. If it is determined that use of retardant may prevent a larger, more damaging wildfire, then the manager might consider retardant use even in sensitive areas. This decision must take into account all values at risk and the consequences of larger firefighting forces' impact on the land.

- Consider impacts of water drops versus use of foam/retardant. If foam/retardant is deemed necessary, consider use of foam before retardant use.
- Are there restrictions on certain types of retardant? Use fugitive fire retardants which leave color when dropped and then gradually fade. This allows the retardant drops to be accurately mapped soon after application (allowing future monitoring for invasives, etc.) but minimizes permanent damage to rock formations.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Flammable/Combustible Liquids

- Store and dispense aircraft and equipment fuels in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Health and Safety Handbook requirements.
- Avoid spilling or leakage of oil or fuel, from sources such as portable pumps, into water sources or soils.
- Store any liquid petroleum gas (propane) downhill and downwind from firecamps and away from ignition sources.

Flammable Solids

- Pick up residual fusees debris from the fire line and dispose of properly.

Fire Retardant/Foaming Agents

- Do not drop retardant or other suppressants near surface waters.
- Use caution when operating pumps or engines with foaming agents to avoid contamination of water sources.

FIRE REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation is a critical need. This need arises primarily because of the impacts associated with fire suppression and the logistics that support it. The process of constructing control lines, transport of personnel and materials, providing food and shelter for personnel, and other suppression activities has a significant impact on sensitive resources regardless of the mitigating measures used. Therefore, rehabilitation must be undertaken in a timely, professional manner.

During implementation, the resource advisor should be available for expert advice and support of personnel doing this work as well as quality control.

Rehabilitation Guidelines

- Pick up and remove all flagging, garbage, litter, and equipment. Dispose of trash appropriately.
- Clean fire pit of unburned materials and fill back in.
- Discourage use of newly established trails created during the suppression effort by covering with brush, limbs, small diameter poles, and rotten logs in a naturally appearing arrangement.
- Replace dug-out soil and/or duff and obliterate any berms created during the suppression effort.

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- If impacted trails have developed on slopes greater than six percent, construct waterbars according to the following waterbar spacing guide:

Trail Percent Grade	Maximum Spacing Ft.
6-9	400
10-15	200
15-25	100
25+	50

- Where soil has been exposed and compacted, such as in camps, on user-trails, at helispots and pump sites, scarify the top 2-4 inches and scatter with needles, twigs, rocks, and dead branches. It is unlikely that seed and fertilizer for barren areas will be appropriate, in order to maintain the genetic integrity of the area. It may be possible, depending on the time of year and/or possibility of a rainy period, to harvest and scatter nearby seed, or to transplant certain native vegetation.
- Blend campsites with natural surroundings, by filling in and covering latrine with soil, rocks, and other natural material. Naturalize campfire area by scattering ashes in nearby brush (after making sure any sparks are out) and returning site to a natural appearance.
- Where trees were cut or limbed, cut stumps flush with ground, scatter limbs and boles, out of sight in unburned area. Camouflage stumps and tree boles using rocks, dead woody material, fragments of stumps, bolewood, limbs, soil and fallen or broken green branches. Scattered sawdust and shavings will assist in decomposition and be less noticeable. Use native materials from adjacent, unimpacted areas if necessary.
- Remove newly cut tree boles that are visible from trails or meadows. Drag other highly visible woody debris created during the suppression effort into timbered areas and disburse. Tree boles that are too large to move should be slant cut so a minimal amount of the cut surface is exposed to view. Chopping up the surface with an axe or pulaski, to make it jagged and rough, will speed natural decomposition.
- Leave tops of felled trees attached. This will appear more natural than scattering the debris.
- Consider -- if no other alternatives are available -- helicopter sling loading rounds and tops from a disturbed site when there has been an excessive amount of bucking, limbing and topping.
- Tear out sumps or dams, where they have been used, and return site to natural condition. Replace any displaced rocks or streambed material that has been moved. Reclaim streambed to its predisturbed state, when appropriate.

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- Walk through adjacent undisturbed area and take a look at your rehab efforts to determine your success at returning the area to as natural a state as possible. Good examples should be documented and shared with others!

DEMOBILIZATION

Because demob is often a time when people are tired or when weather conditions are less than ideal, enough time must be allowed to do a good job. When moving people and equipment, choose the most efficient and least impactful method to both the landscape and fire organization mission. An on-the-ground analysis of "How Things Went" will be important.

POST-FIRE EVALUATION

Post-fire evaluation is important for any fire occurrence so management can find out how things went. Identify areas needing improvement, to formulate strategies and to produce quality work in the future. This activity is especially important in wilderness and like sensitive areas due to their fragility and inclination to long-term damage by human impacts.

Resource advisors and functional specialists such as wilderness rangers will be responsible for conducting the post-fire evaluation. They are the people who have the experience and knowledge to provide information required to make the evaluation meaningful and productive.

Post-fire evaluation by Burn Area Response Emergency Team will begin during the suppression effort. An emergency stabilization plan will be completed within 7 days of the date of fire containment per 620 DM 3.

Data Collection/Documentation/Recommendations

This phase will be completed by a review of the rehab plan and visit to the fire site as soon after demobilization as possible. An inventory of comps and helispots will be completed. This will also include an objective overview of other areas covered by the rehab plan.

Observations will be documented in a brief report to the line officer with a copy to the appropriate incident commander. In the report, the evaluator will include recommendations for ensuing fire suppression activities on similar lands. It is important that the evaluator recognize and commend the initial attack forces or overhead team for positive activities. Make special note of the extra efforts and sensitivity to suppression impacts.

STANDARD FIRE ORDERS

- F** Fight fire aggressively but provide for safety first.
- I** Initiate all actions based on current and expected fire behavior.
- R** Recognize current weather conditions and obtain forecast.
- E** Ensure instructions are given and understood.

- O** btain current information on fire status.
- R** Remain in communication w/ crew members, your supervisor, & adjoining forces.
- D** Determine safety zones and escape routes.
- E** Establish lookouts in potentially hazardous situations.
- R** Retain control at all times.
- S** Stay alert, keep calm, think clearly, act decisively.

WATCH OUT SITUATIONS

1. Fire not scouted and sized up.
2. In country not seen in daylight.
3. Safety zones and escape routes not identified.
4. Unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.
5. Uninformed on strategy, tactics and hazards.
6. Instructions and assignments not clear.
7. No communication link with crew members/supervisor.
8. Constructing fire line without safe anchor point.
9. Building fire line downhill with fire below.
10. Attempting frontal assault on fire.
11. Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
12. Cannot see main fire, not in contact with anyone who can.
13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
14. Weather is getting hotter and drier.
15. Wind increases and/or changes direction.
16. Getting frequent spot fires across line.
17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zone difficult.

APPENDIX H, PART 12

Wilderness Minimum Tool Analysis

Wilderness Minimum-Requirement Worksheet

Introduction

The Minimum Requirement Analysis is designed to assist program managers in making appropriate decisions affecting wilderness that are consistent with the Wilderness Act and National Park Service Management Policies.

The worksheet is divided into two parts; 1) the Minimum Requirement Analysis to determine whether the action is necessary and consistent with wilderness goals, and 2) the Minimum Tool Determination that selects methods and tools that minimize environmental and aesthetic impacts. These concepts flow from the Wilderness Act and NPS Management Policies:

...except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

- *Wilderness Act: Section 4(c)*

All management decisions affecting wilderness must be consistent with a minimum requirement concept ... When determining minimum requirement, the potential disruption of wilderness character and resources will be considered before, and given significantly more weight than economic efficiency and convenience. If a compromise of wilderness resource or character is unavoidable, only those actions that preserve wilderness character and/or have localized, short-term adverse impacts will be acceptable. ...the method used must clearly weigh the benefits and impacts of the proposal, document the decision-making process and be supported by an appropriate environmental compliance document.

- *NPS Management Policies: 6.3.5*

Purpose

The Minimum Requirement process is implemented as a two-part process:

1. A determination of whether or not a proposed action is appropriate or necessary for the administration of the area as wilderness and does not pose significant impact to the wilderness resource or character
2. If the project is appropriate and necessary in wilderness, the selection of management tools and methods that cause the least amount of impacts to the physical environment or wilderness character.

Procedure

Step 1 - Complete Part 1 (Minimum Requirement Analysis). If the project is consistent with the minimum wilderness requirement, proceed to step 2

Step 2 – Complete the Minimum Tool Determination to select the methods, tools and techniques to implement the proposal with the least impact to wilderness resources and values.

4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> Can the action be accomplished outside of wilderness? </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>YES</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">Do it there</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NO</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> ↓ </div> </div> </div>	Answer: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Explain
5	Proceed to PART B	

PART B: Minimum Tool (how the action should be done in wilderness)				
What is Proposed:				
Location:			When will the action occur:	
			Start: End:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Method 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Method 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Method 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Method 4	
Use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport	Use of non-motorized equipment or non-mechanical transport	Combination of Methods 1 & 2	Other methods	
Use extra sheets if needed				
1	Rational for Method (use additional sheets if needed)			
2	Impacts to wilderness resources and wilderness character			

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

3 Impact Mitigations (use additional sheets, if needed)	Resources Environment	
	Social Experiential Character	
	Health Safety	

Superintendent Concurrence

Date

APPENDIX H -- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is a decision-making process in which the Agency Administrator or representative describes the situation, establishes objectives and constraints for the management of the fire, compares multiple strategic wildland fire management alternatives, evaluates the expected effects of the alternatives, selects the preferred alternative, and documents the decision. The format and level of detail required is dependent on the specific incident and it's complexity. The key is to document the decision.

WFSA INITIATION

FIRE NAME

--

JURISDICTION(S)

--

DATE AND TIME INITIATED

--

WFSA COMPLETION/FINAL REVIEW

THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE ACHIEVED DESIRED OBJECTIVES ON (DATE/TIME):

--

THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE DID NOT ACHIEVE THE DESIRED OBJECTIVES AND A NEW WFSA WAS PREPARED ON (DATE/TIME):

--

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE:

--

WFSA INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. WFSA Information Page

The Agency Administrator completes this page.

- I.A. Jurisdiction(s): Assign the agency that have or could have fire protection responsibility, e.g., USFWS, Forest Service, BLM, etc.**
- I.B. Geographic Area: Assign the recognized "Geographic Coordination Area" in which the fire is located, e.g., Northwest, Northern Rockies, etc.**
- I.C. Unit: Designate the local administrative unit, e.g., Hart Mountain Refuge Area, Flathead Indian Reservation, etc.**
- I.D. WFSA #: Identify the number assigned to the most recent WFSA for this fire.**
- I.E. Fire Name: Self-explanatory.**
- I.F. Incident Number: Identify the agency number assigned to the fire, e.g., BOD 296, BNF 001.**
- I.G. Accounting Code: Insert the local unit's accounting code.**
- I.H. Date/Time Prepared: Self-explanatory.**
- I.I. Attachments: Check here to designate attachments used in the completion of the WFSA. "Other" could include data or models used in the development of the WFSA. Briefly describe the "other" items used.**

I. WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS	
A. JURISDICTION(S):	B. GEOGRAPHIC AREA:
C. UNIT(S):	D. WFSA #:
E. FIRE NAME:	F. INCIDENT #:
G. ACCOUNTING CODE:	
H. DATE/TIME PREPARED:	
I. ATTACHMENTS:	
<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLEXITY MATRIX/ANALYSIS¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> RISK ASSESSMENT¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> MAPS¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> DECISION TREE²	
<input type="checkbox"/> FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> CALCULATIONS OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS¹	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
¹ Required	
² Required by the USFS	

Section II. Objectives and Constraints

The Agency Administrator completes this page.

II.A. Objectives: Specify criteria that should be considered in the development of alternatives.

Safety objectives for firefighters, aviation, and public must receive the highest priority, Suppression objectives must relate to resource management objectives in the unit resource management plan.

Economic objectives could include closure of all portions of an area, thus impacting the public, or impacts to transportation, communication and resource values.

Environmental objectives could include management objectives for airshed, water quality, wildlife, etc.

Social objectives could include any local attitudes toward fire or smoke that might affect decisions on the fire, safety, etc.

Other objectives might include legal or administrative constraints which would have to be considered in the analysis of the fire situation, such as the need to keep the fire off other agency lands, etc.

II.B. Constraints: List constraints on wildland fire action. These could include constraints to designated wilderness, wilderness study areas, environmentally or culturally sensitive areas, irreparable damage to resources or smoke management/air quality concerns. Economic constraints such as public and Agency cost could be considered here.

II. OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

A. OBJECTIVES (must be specific and measurable):

1. SAFETY:
Public

Firefighter

2. ECONOMIC:

3. ENVIRONMENTAL:

4. SOCIAL:

5. OTHER:

B. CONSTRAINTS:

Section III. Alternatives

The FIRE MANAGER/and or INCIDENT COMMANDER complete(s) this page.

- III.A. Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Briefly describe the general wildland fire strategies for each alternative. Alternatives must meet resource management plan objectives.**
- III.B. Narrative: Briefly describe each alternative with geographic names, locations, etc., that would be used when implementing a wildland fire strategy. For example, "Contain within the Starvation Meadows' watershed by the first burning period".**
- III.C. Resources Needed: Resources listed must be reasonable to accomplish the tasks described in Section III.B. It is critical to also look at the reality of the availability of these needed resources.**
- III.D. Estimated Final Fire Size: Estimated final size for each alternative at time of containment.**
- III.E. Estimated Contain/Control Date: Estimates for each alternative shall be made based on predicted weather, fire behavior, resource availability and the effects of wildland fire management efforts.**
- III.F. Cost: Estimate all fire costs for each alternative. Consider mopup, rehabilitation, and other costs as necessary.**
- III.G. Risk Assessment: Probability of success/Consequences of failure: Describe probability as a % and associated consequences for success and failure. Develop this information from models, practical experience or other acceptable means. Consequences described will include fire size, days to contain, days to control, costs and other information such as park closures and effect on critical habitat. Include fire behavior and long-term fire weather forecasts to derive this information.**
- III.H. Complexity: Assign the complexity rating calculated in the Guide for Assessing Fire Complexity.**
- III.I. Maps: A map for each alternative must be prepared. The map shall be based on the "Probability of success/Consequences of Failure" and include other relative information.**

III. ALTERNATIVES			
	A	B	C
A. WILDLAND FIRE STRATEGY:			
B. NARRATIVE:			
C. RESOURCES NEEDED: HANDCREWS ENGINES DOZERS AIRTANKERS HELICOPTERS			
D. ESTIMATED FINAL FIRE SIZE:			
E. ESTIMATED CONTAIN/ CONTROL DATE			
F. COSTS:			
G. RISK ASSESSMENT: PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS/ CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE			
H. COMPLEXITY:			
I. ATTACH MAPS FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE			

Section IV. Evaluation of Alternatives

The Agency Administrator(s), FMO and/or Incident Commander(s) completes this page.

IV.A. Evaluation Process: Conduct an analysis for each element of each objective and each alternative. Objective shall match those identified in section II.A. Use the best estimates available and quantify whenever possible. Provide ratings for each alternative and corresponding objective element. Fire effects may be negative, cause no change or may be positive. Examples are: 1) a system which employs a "-" for negative effect, a "0" for no change, and a "+" for positive effect; 2) a system which uses a numeric factor for importance of the consideration (soils, watershed, political, etc.) and assigns values (such as -1 to +1, -100 to +100, etc.) to each consideration, then arrives at a weighted average. If you have the ability to estimate dollar amounts for natural resource and cultural values this data is preferred. Use those methods which are most useful to managers and most appropriate for the situation and agency. To be able to evaluate positive fire effects, the area must be included in the resource management plan and be consistent with prescriptions and objectives of the Fire Management Plan.

Sum Of Economic Values: Calculate for each element the net effect of the rating system used for each alternative. This could include the balance of: pluses (+) and minuses (-), numerical rating (-3 and +3), or natural and cultural resource values in dollar amounts. (Again resource benefits may be used as part of the analysis process when the wildland fire is within a prescription consistent with approved Fire Management Plans and in support of the unit's Resource Management Plan.)

IV. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES			
A. EVALUATION PROCESS	A	B	C
SAFETY Firefighter Aviation Public			
Site Specific Values			
ECONOMIC Forage Improvements Recreation Timber Water Wilderness Wildlife Other (specify)			
Site Specific Values			
ENVIRONMENTAL Air Visual Fuels T & E Species Other (specify)			
Site Specific Values			
SOCIAL Employment Public Concern Cultural Other (Specify)			
Site Specific Values			
OTHER			

Section V. Analysis Summary

The Agency Administrator(s), FMO and/or Incident Commander(s) complete this page.

- V.A. Compliance with Objectives:** Prepare narratives that summarize each alternative's effectiveness in meeting each objective. Alternatives that do not comply with objectives are not acceptable. Narratives could be based on effectiveness and efficiency. For example: "most effective and least efficient", "least effective and most efficient", "or "effective and efficient". Or answers could be based on a two-tiered rating system such as "complies with objective" and "fully complies with or exceeds objective". Use a system that best fits the manager's needs.
- V.B. Pertinent Data:** Data for this section has already been presented and is duplicated here to help the Agency Administrator(s) confirm their selection of an alternative. Final Fire Size is displayed on page three, section III.D. Complexity is calculated in the attachments and displayed on page three, section III.H. Costs are displayed on page three, section III.F. Economic Values have been calculated and displayed on page four. Probability of Success/Consequences of Failure are calculated in the attachments and displayed on page three, section III.G.
- V.C. External and Internal Influences:** Assign information and data occurring at the time the WFSA is signed. Identify the Preparedness Index (1 through 5) for the National and Geographic levels. If available, indicate the Incident Priority assigned by the MAC group. Designate the Resource Availability status. This information is available at the Geographic Coordination Center and needed to select a viable alternative. Designate "yes" indicating an up-to-date weather forecast has been provided to, and used by, the Agency Administrator(s) to evaluate each alternative. Assign information to the "other" category as needed by the Agency Administrator(s).

Section VI. Decision

Identify the alternative selected. Must have clear and concise rationale for the decision, and a signature with date and time. Agency Administrator(s) signature is mandatory.

V. ANALYSIS SUMMARY			
ALTERNATIVES	A	B	C
A. COMPLIANCE WITH OBJECTIVES: SAFETY ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL OTHER			
B. PERTINENT DATA: FINAL FIRE SIZE COMPLEXITY COST RESOURCE VALUES PROBABILITY of SUCCESS CONSEQUENCES of FAILURE			
C. EXTERNAL/INTERNAL INFLUENCES: NATIONAL AND GEOGRAPHIC PREPAREDNESS LEVEL _____ INCIDENT PRIORITY _____ RESOURCE AVAILABILITY _____ WEATHER FORECAST (LONG-RANGE) _____ FIRE BEHAVIOR PROJECTIONS _____			

VI. DECISION
The selected alternative is: RATIONALE:

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR SIGNATURE _____

DATE/TIME _____

Section VII. Daily Review

The Agency Administrator(s), or designate complete(s) this page.

The date, time and signature of reviewing officials are reported in each column for each day of the Incident. The status of Preparedness Level, Incident Priority, Resource Availability, Weather Forecast, and WFSA Validity is completed for each day reviewed. Ratings for the Preparedness Level, Incident Priority, Resource Availability, Fire Behavior, and Weather Forecast are addressed on page five, section V.C. Assign a "yes" under "WFSA Valid" to continue use of this WFSA. A "no" indicates this WFSA is no longer valid and another WFSA must be prepared or the original revised.

**APPENDIX H, PART 14
EXAMPLE OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FORM
Fire Management Plan**

**Delegation of Authority
Pinnacles National Monument**

As of [Time] [Date], I have delegated authority to manage the [Fire Name], [Fire Number], at Pinnacles National Monument, to [IC's Name], the Incident Commander and [Team Name], the Incident Management Team.

The [Fire Name] Fire, which originated on [Date] is burning in the [Location]. My considerations for management of this fire are:

1. Provide for firefighter and public safety.
2. Manage the fire with as little environmental damage as possible. The guide to Minimum Impact Tactics (MIT) is attached.
3. Key cultural features requiring [list here]
priority protection are: _____
4. Key resource considerations [list here]
are: _____
5. Restrictions for suppression [list here]
actions include: _____
6. Minimum tools for use are: [list here]

7. My agency Resource Advisor [list here]
will be: _____
8. Manage the fire cost-effectively for the values at risk.
9. Provide training opportunities for the resources area personnel to strengthen our organizational capabilities.
10. Minimum disruption of visitor use consistent with public safety.

Signature and Title of Agency Administrator Date

Amendment to Delegation of Authority (if appropriate)
The Delegation of Authority dated [Date], issued to [Name of IC] for the management of the [Fire Name] Fire, [Fire Number], is hereby amended as follows. This will be effective at [Time], [Date].

[Text of Amendment here].

Signature and Title of Agency Administrator Date
June 2007

APPENDIX H, PART 15 BRIEFING CHECKLIST TEMPLATE

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT BRIEFING CHECKLIST TEMPLATE

Situation

Fire name, location, map orientation, other incidents in the area
Terrain influences
Fuel type and conditions
Fire weather (previous, current, and expected)
Winds, RH, temperature, etc.
Fire behavior (previous, current and expected)
Time of day, alignment of slope and wind, etc.

Mission/Execution

Command
Incident commander/immediate supervisor
Commander's intent
Overall strategy/objectives
Specific tactical assignments
Contingency plans

Communications

Communication plan
Tactical, command, air-to-ground frequencies
Cell phone numbers
Medivac plan

Service/Support

Other resources
Working adjacent and those available to order
Aviation operations
Logistics
Transportation
Supplies and equipment

Risk Management

Identify known hazards and risks
Identify control measures to eliminate hazards/reduce risk
Anchor point and LCES
Identify trigger points for disengagement/re-evaluation of operational plan

Questions or Concerns?

**APPENDIX H, PART 16, Pinnacles Fire Management Plan
BRIEFING TO THE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Agency Administrator's Briefing to Incident Management Team – Page 1/7

GENERAL INFORMATION
Name of Incident:
Type of Incident:
Incident Start Date:
Approximate Size of Incident:
Location:
Time:
Cause:
General Weather Conditions:
Local Weather or Behavioral Conditions:
Land Status:
Local Incident Policy:
Resource Values Threatened:
Private Property or Structures Threatened:
Capability of Unit to Support Team (Suppression and Support Resources):
Agency:
Agency Administrator's Representative:

APPENDIX H – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Agency Administrator’s Briefing to Incident Management Team – <u>Page 2/7</u>			
INCIDENT COMMAND (IC) AND TRANSITION			
Name of Current Incident Commander:			
Incident Type (circle one):	Type 3	Type 2	Type 1
Date and Time Team will Assume Command:			
Recommended Local Participation in IMT Organization			
Current IC and Staff Roles Desired after Transition:			
Other Incidents in Area:			
Other Command Organizations (Unified/Area/MAC):			
Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Established:			
Trainees Authorized:			
Legal Considerations (Investigations in Progress):			
Known Political Considerations:			
Sensitive Residential and Commercial Developments:			
Resource Values:			
Cultural/Archaeological Sites:			
Roadless, Wilderness Areas			
Other Unique Suppression Considerations:			
Local Social/Economic Considerations:			
Private Representatives such as timber, utility, railroads, environmental groups:			

Agency Administrator's Briefing to Incident Management Team – Page 3/7
Incident Review Team Assigned (FAST, Audit, Other):
Name of Incoming Incident Commander:
Name of Agency Administrator:
Local Community Public Affairs Contact(s):
Agency Public Affairs Contact:
Other Contacts:
Unit FMO:
Expanded Dispatch
Other Dispatch:
SAFETY INFORMATION
Accidents and Injuries to Date:
Condition of Local Personnel:
Known Hazards:
Injury and Accident Reporting Procedures:
PLANNING SECTION/GENERAL INFORMATION
Access to Fax and Copy Machines:
Access to Computers and Printers:
Existing Pre-Attack Plans:
Other Nearby Incidents Influencing Strategy/Tactics/Resources:

Agency Administrator's Briefing to Incident Management Team – <u>Page 4/7</u>
Training Specialist Assigned or Ordered:
Training Considerations:
SITUATION UNIT
General Weather Conditions/Forecasts:
Fire Behavior:
Local Unusual Fire Behavior and Fire History in Area of Fire:
Fuel Type(s) at Fire:
Fuel Type(s) Ahead of Fire:
RESOURCES UNIT/REFER TO ATTACHED RESOURCE ORDERS
Personnel on Incident (General):
Equipment on Incident (General):
Resources on Order (General):
Incident Demobilization Procedures:
OPERATIONS SECTION
Priorities for Control, Wildland Fire Situation Analysis Approved:
Current Tactics:
Incident Accessibility by Engines and Ground Support:
AIR OPERATIONS
Air Tactical Group Supervisor:
Air tankers Assigned:

Agency Administrator's Briefing to Incident Management Team – <u>Page 5/7</u>		
Effectiveness of Air tankers:		
Air Base:		
Telephone:		
LOGISTICS SECTION/FACILITIES UNIT		
ICP/Base Pre-Plans:	Yes	No
ICP/Base Location:		
Catering Service/Meals Provided:		
Shower Facilities:		
Security Considerations:		
Incident Recycling:		
SUPPLY UNIT		
Duty Officer or Coordinator Phone Number:		
Expanded Dispatch Organization:		
Supply System to be Used (Local Supply Cache):		
Single Point Ordering:		
LOGISTICS SECTION/COMMUNICATIONS		
National Radio Cache System on Order:	Yes	No
Type:		
Local Network Available:	Yes	No
Temporary:		

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Cell Phone Cache Available:	Yes	No
Landline Access to ICP:	Yes	No
Local Telecom Technical Support:		
GROUND SUPPORT UNIT		
Route to ICP/Base:		
Route From ICP/Base to Fire:		
Medical Unit:		
Nearest Hospital or Desired Hospital:		
Nearest Burn Center, Trauma Center:		
Nearest Air Ambulance:		
FINANCE SECTION		
Name of Incident Agency Administrative Representative:		
\		
Name of Incident Business Advisor (If Assigned):		
Agreements and Annual Operating Plans in Place:		
Jurisdictional Agencies Involved:		
Need for Cost Share Agreement:		
COST UNIT		
Fiscal Considerations:		
Cost Collection or Trespass:		
Management Codes in Use:		

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PROCUREMENT UNIT
Buying Team in Place or Ordered:
Contracting Officer Assigned:
Copy of Local Service and Supply Plan Provided:
Is All Equipment Inspected and Under Agreement?
Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements:
COMPENSATION/CLAIMS UNIT
Potential Claims:
Status of Claims/Accident Reports:
TIME UNIT
Payroll Procedure Established for T&A Transmittal:

**APPENDIX H, PART 17
CAPITALIZED EQUIPMENT INVENTORY**

**PINNACLES NM
CAPITALIZED EQUIPMENT INVENTORY (FIRE) 2007**

DESCRIPTION	NPS PROPERTY #	YEAR ACQUIRED
Pump, Mark 3, manufacturer Wajax Pacific	NPO (plus a few more) 39980	Unknown
Truck, 1-ton w utility box, manufactured by XX	I169879	1995
Slip-on firefighting package with pump and reel, 200 gallon capacity, manufactured by	67557	1993
Weather Station, remote automated (RAWS) manufactured by Handar/Visala model #555T	There is no known property number.	Unknown
Utility Trailer	I169881	Unknown