

# Department of the Interior Departmental Manual

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**Effective Date:** 4/10/98 TBD

**Series:** Public Lands

**Part 620:** Wildland Fire Management

**Chapter 1:** General Policy and Procedures

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**Originating Office:** Office of ~~Managing Risk and Public Safety~~ Wildland Fire Coordination

## 620 DM 1

1.1 **Authority.** The statutes cited herein authorize and provide the means for managing wildland fire on lands or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior (DOI), or lands adjacent thereto.

- A. Protection Act of September 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 857; 16 U.S.C. 594)
- B. McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928 (45 Stat. 221; 16 U.S.C. 487)
- C. Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417; 31 U.S.C. 1535)
- D. Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315)
- E. O. and C. Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181e)
- F. National Park Service Acts as amended (67 Stat. 495; 16 U.S.C. 1b)
- G. Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471; et seq.)
- H. Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 27, 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856a)
- I. National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 as amended (80 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 668dd through 668ee)
- J. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688; 43 U.S.C. 1601)
- K. Disaster Relief Act of May 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 143; 42 U.S.C. 5121)
- L. Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of October 29, 1974 (88 Stat. 1535; 15 U.S.C. 2201)

- M. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743)
- N. Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 (P.L. 950224, as amended by P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982 (96 Stat. 1003; 31 U.S.C. 6301 thru 6308)
- O. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980 (94 Stat. 2371)
- P. Supplemental Appropriation Act of September 10, 1982 (96 Stat. 837)
- Q. Wildfire Suppression Assistance Act of 1989 (P.L. 100-428, as amended by P.L. 101-11, April 7, 1989)
- R. Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (PL 93-638) as amended
- S. National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (P. L. 101-630 November 28, 1990)
- T. Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-413)
- U. Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-32)
- V. **Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, Act of December 3, 2003 (P.L. 108-148).**
- W. **Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-278)**

## 1.2 Responsibilities.

A. The Secretary of the Interior, through the Directors of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS) and the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for wildland fire management activities of the Department (including such activities when contracted for, in whole or in part, with other agencies or Tribes) under the statutes cited in 620 DM 1.1.

B. The Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget (PMB) is responsible for coordination of strategic level inter-bureau, inter-agency, and inter-functional wildland fire policy development and oversight. Principal responsibility for these functions within PMB lies with the **Deputy Assistant Secretary - Business Management and Wildland Fire Office of Managing Risk and Public Safety (MRPS)**. Advice and recommendations on wildland fire policy and program issues are provided to the Secretary and other policy officials.

C. The Assistant Secretaries for Land and Minerals Management, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, and Indian Affairs are responsible for wildland fire policy development and oversight within their respective bureaus; and for coordination of inter-bureau and inter-agency policy

development with the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget.

~~D. The Office of Wildland Fire Coordination develops, implements and coordinates DOI's wildland fire management policy and programs including the emergency stabilization and rehabilitation programs. The office accomplishes these activities by working in a safe, effective, efficient, and seamless manner to provide for coordinated efforts between the wildland fire management bureaus and other federal and non-federal groups. Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC) is responsible for managing and overseeing the Department's wildland fire management programs and policies. They include: smoke management, preparedness, suppression, emergency stabilization and rehabilitation, rural fire assistance, prevention, biomass, hazardous fuels, budget and financial initiatives, and information technology. The OWFC also coordinates with interagency partners including government and non-government groups.~~

~~E. The Bureau Directors for BLM, FWS, NPS and BIA the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs have responsibility for the implementation of effective wildland fire management programs in conformance with Departmental policy within their respective bureaus.~~

~~E. The Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC) operates under the general guidance of the Directors of BLM, FWS, NPS and the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the BIA, and the Assistant Secretary for PMB. The Committee provides the leadership and technical expertise for development of coordinated policy, programmatic and operational direction, resolution of issues as they affect Interior bureau wildland fire programs, and coordination with other functional areas. The Committee may establish working teams as needed to support its role. Membership is comprised of one person designated by the BLM, FWS, NPS, and BIA, and for policy issues, a representative from the Office of MRPS.~~

~~F. The National Fire and Aviation Executive Board is a self-directed group, comprised of the federal agency Fire Directors, which provides a forum for discussion in which federal issues, both short and long-term, can be resolved. It is authorized based on the master agreement between the DOI agency directors and the Forest Service. The board seeks to improve coordination and integration of federal fire and aviation programs, while recognizing individual agency missions. The board deals with long-term strategic views and fosters improved integrated operations at national, geographic, and local levels. Teams may be established as needed by the board to address with specific federal issues. The National Fire and Aviation Executive Board is a self-directed group established to resolve wildland fire management issues common to its members. The board seeks to improve coordination and integration of federal fire and aviation programs, while recognizing individual agency missions. The focus is on issues currently impacting wildland fire management and provides a forum for better utilization of fire management resources.~~

~~G. The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) is the site housing the Headquarters level fire management offices of the four wildland fire bureaus of Interior. The combination of the technical expertise, working together and in conjunction with other cooperator~~

~~representatives, provides a cost-effective structure to manage the fire management programs within Interior and the Nation. The USDA Forest Service is also located at NIFC. The National Interagency Fire Center site houses participating wildland fire partners. These agencies work together to exchange support, protection responsibilities, information, and training, providing an efficient method for protecting lives, property, and natural resources.~~

(1) The National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) is a functional group at NIFC responsible for logistic support, coordination and intelligence reporting for all wildland fire management agencies. NICC is responsible for producing the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, which is used by all wildland fire management agencies as the operational document for moving resources to meet fire management needs; as such, the Guide is an integral part of each bureau's policy/guidance documentation.

(2) The National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MAC Group) is made up of bureau representatives located at NIFC with delegated authority from their respective bureau Directors to determine priorities, allocate or reallocate resources, develop or recommend contingency action plans and issue coordinated situation assessments.

G. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) is comprised of federal and state representatives from governmental organizations with wildland fire management responsibilities. ~~The charter creating NWCG was signed March 16, 1976 by the Secretary of the Interior and Agriculture.~~ NWCG is a forum for development of recommended operational policies, guidelines and standards that can be of benefit to participating bureaus. Policies, guidelines or standards, if adopted by a bureau, are implemented through individual bureau directive systems.

H. Each wildland fire management bureau is responsible for taking prompt and effective action in wildland fire management programs and implementing Departmental wildland fire policies.

I. Supervisors are responsible for assuring that employees engaged in wildland fire management activities follow Departmental and bureau policy, including NWCG standards, when adopted, and the conditions of employment are consistent with provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

J. Individual employees are responsible for knowing, understanding and practicing safe fire management operations.

### 1.3 **Definitions.** (For the purposes of 620 DM)

A. Agency Administrator. The appropriate level manager having organizational responsibility for management of an administrative unit. May include Director, State Director, District Manager or Field Manager (BLM); Director, Regional Director, Complex Manager or Project Leader (FWS); Director, Regional Director, Park Superintendent, or Unit Manager (NPS), or Director, Office of Trust Responsibility, Area Regional Director, or Superintendent (BIA); Director-Operations, Regional Director, or Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation

(BOR).

B. ~~Appropriate Management Action.~~ Specific actions taken to implement a management strategy.

C. ~~Appropriate Management Response (AMR).~~ Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives. Any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit (FMU) objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical operations (from monitoring to intensive management actions). The AMR is developed by using Fire Management Unit strategies and objectives identified in the Fire Management Plan.

D. ~~Appropriate Management Strategy.~~ A plan or direction selected by an agency administrator which guide wildland fire management actions intended to meet protection and fire use objectives.

E. ~~Bureau.~~ Bureaus, offices or services of the Department.

E. Ecosystem Sustainability. A concept that promotes the use of natural resources to benefit humans while conserving and wisely managing natural ecosystems for the future.

F. ~~Fire Suppression Activity Damage.~~ The damage to lands, resources and facilities directly attributable to the fire suppression effort or activities, including: dozer lines, camps and staging areas, facilities (fences, buildings, bridges, etc.), handlines, and roads.  
(note definition in DM 620 3)

G. ~~Emergency Fire Rehabilitation/Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (EFR/BAER).~~ Emergency actions taken during or after wildland fire to stabilize and prevent unacceptable resource degradation or to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the fire. The scope of EFR/BAER projects are unplanned and unpredictable requiring funding on short notice.  
(note: definition in DM 620 3)

H. ~~Fire Management Plan.~~ A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans and prevention plans. A plan which identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It identifies a program to manage the wildland fire program including the treatment of fuels to maintain fire adapted conditions as well as wildfire, prescribed fire and wildland fire use). The plan is supplemented by operational plans. Fire Management Plans assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated.

I. ~~Initial Action.~~ Action taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildland fire to meet

~~protection and fire use objectives.~~

J. Initial Attack. ~~An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.~~ A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the spread of the fire and put it out at least cost.

K. Preparedness. Activities that lead to a safe, efficient and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

K. Prescription. ~~Measurable criteria which guide selection of appropriate management response and actions.~~ Measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. ~~Prescription criteria may include safety, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.~~

L. Prescribed Fire. Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. ~~A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist and NEPA requirements must be met prior to ignition. NEPA requirements can be met at the land use or fire management planning level.~~

M. Preparedness. ~~Activities that lead to a safe, efficient and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.~~

N. Suppression. ~~A management action intended to protect identified values from a fire, extinguish a fire, or alter a fire's direction of spread.~~

O. Wildfire. ~~An unwanted wildland fire~~ An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

P. Wildfire Suppression. An appropriate management response to wildfire, escaped wildland fire use or prescribed fire that results in curtailment of fire spread and eliminates all identified threats from the particular fire.

Q. Wildland Fire. Any non-structure fire, ~~other than prescribed fire,~~ that occurs in the wildland. ~~Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire.~~

R. Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP). A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire.

S. Wildland Fire Use. The application of the appropriate management response to naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in pre-defined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. Operational management is described in the wildland fire implementation plan (WFIP).

T. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WESA). A decision-making process that evaluates alternative ~~management strategies against selected environmental, social, economical, political, and resource management objectives as selection criteria~~ wildfire suppression strategies against selected environmental, social, political and economic criteria and provides a record of those decisions.

U. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetation fuels.

#### 1.4 Policy.

In 2001 an update of the 1995 Federal Fire Policy was completed and approved by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. On April 21, 2004 the Secretaries approved the "Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy". This document directs the agencies to work together to develop common language, unified guidance and direction for all agencies and bureaus manuals, handbooks and guidelines to complete final implementation of the policy.

A. Safety: Firefighter and public safety is always the first priority. All Fire Management Plans and activities must reflect this commitment.

B. Fire Management and Ecosystem Sustainability: The full range of fire management activities will be used to achieve ecosystem sustainability including its interrelated ecological, economic, and social components.

C. Response to Wildland Fire: Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land, ~~natural, and cultural~~ resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, across bureau boundaries. ~~and will be based upon best available science. All use of fire for natural and cultural resource management requires an approved plan which contains a formal prescription.~~ Response to wildland fires is based on ecological, social and legal consequences of actions taken on a wildland the fire. The circumstances under which a fire occurs, and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and, values to be protected, dictate the appropriate response to the fire.

D. Use of Wildland Fire: Wildland fire will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance natural and cultural resources and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of fire will be based on approved Fire Management Plans and will follow



specific prescriptions contained in operational plans.

E. Rehabilitation and Restoration: Rehabilitation and restoration efforts will be undertaken to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, safety, and to help communities protect infrastructure.

F. Protection Priorities: ~~Protection priorities are (1) human life and (2) property and natural/cultural resources. If it becomes necessary to prioritize between property and natural/cultural resources, this is done based on relative values to be protected, commensurate with fire management costs. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.~~ The protection of human life is the single, overriding suppression priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be done based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources they become the highest value to be protected.

G. Wildland Urban Interface: The operational roles of the bureaus as a partners in the wildland urban interface is are wildland firefighting, hazard fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire ~~protection-suppression~~ is the responsibility of Tribal, State, and local governments. Federal agencies may assist with exterior structural protection activities under formal Fire Protection Agreements that specify the mutual responsibilities of the partners, including funding. (Some Federal agencies have full structural protection authority for their facilities on lands they administer and may also enter into formal agreements to assist Tribes, State and local governments with full structural protection.)

H. Planning: Every area with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan. ~~Fire management plans must be consistent with firefighter and public safety, values to be protected, and land, natural, and cultural resource management plans and must address public health issues. Fire management plans must also address all potential wildland fire occurrences and include the full range of wildland fire management actions. Bureau fire management plans must be coordinated, reviewed, and approved by responsible agency administrators; to insure consistency with approved land management plans.~~ Fire Management Plans are strategic plans that define a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires based on the area's approved land management plan. Fire management plans 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.

I. Science: Fire management plans and programs will be based on a foundation of sound science. Research will support ongoing efforts to increase our scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors. Information needed to support fire management will be developed through an integrated interagency fire science program. Scientific results must be made available to managers in a timely manner and must be used in the development of land management plans, fire management plans, and implementation plans.



J. **Preparedness:** Bureaus will ensure their capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land, ~~natural~~, and ~~cultural~~ resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, ~~and equipment~~ **and management oversight.**

K. **Suppression:** ~~Management actions taken on wildland fires must be cost effective, consider~~ **Fires are suppressed at minimum cost, considering** firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, and be consistent with ~~natural and cultural~~ resource objectives.

L. **Prevention:** Bureaus will work together and with **their partners** and other affected groups and individuals to prevent unauthorized ignition of wildland fires.

M. **Standardization:** Bureaus will use compatible planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management activities.

N. **Interagency Cooperation:** Fire management planning, preparedness, **prevention, suppression, fire use, restoration and rehabilitation, wildland fire and prescribed fire operations,** monitoring, ~~and~~ **research, and education** will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of all partners.

O. **Communication and Education:** Bureaus will enhance knowledge and understanding of wildland fire management policies and practices through internal and external communication and education programs. These programs will be continuously improved through the timely and effective exchange of information among all affected agencies and organizations.

P. **Agency Administrator and Employee Roles:** ~~Employees who are trained and certified will participate in the wildland fire program as the situation demands; non-certified employees with operational, administrative, or other skills will support the wildland fire program as needed. Agency Administrators will be responsible, and will be held accountable, to make employees available to participate in the wildland fire program.~~ **Agency administrators will ensure that their employees are trained, certified and made available to participate in the wildland fire program locally, regionally, and nationally as the situation demands. Employees with operational, administrative, or other skills will support the wildland fire program as necessary. Agency administrators are responsible and will be held accountable for making employees available.**

Q. **Evaluation:** Agencies will develop and implement a systematic method of evaluation to determine effectiveness of projects through implementation of the 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. The evaluation will assure accountability, facilitate resolution of areas of conflict, and identify resource shortages and agency priorities.

R. ~~Fire management programs and activities will be based on economic analyses that incorporate commodity, non-commodity, and social values.~~

### 1.4.1 Operational Clarification for Consistent Wildland Fire Management Policy Implementation

A. Only one management objective will be applied to a wildland fire. Wildland fires will either be managed for resource benefits or suppressed. A wildland fire cannot be managed for both objectives concurrently. If two wildland fires converge, they will be managed as a single wildland fire

B. Human caused wildland fires will be suppressed in every instance and will not be managed for resource benefits.

C. Once a wildland fire has been managed for suppression objectives, it may never be managed for resource benefit objectives

D. The Appropriate Management Response (AMR) is any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit (FMU) objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions). The AMR is developed by using FMU strategies and objectives identified in the Fire Management Plan.

E. The Wildland Fire Situation Analysis process is used to determine and document the suppression strategy from the full range of responses available for suppression operations. Suppression strategies are designed to meet the policy objectives of suppression.

F. Wildland fire use is the result of a natural event. The Land/Resource Management Plan, or the Fire Management Plan, will identify areas where the strategy of wildland fire use is suitable. The Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) is the tool that examines the available response strategies to determine if a fire is being considered for wildland fire use.

G. When a prescribed fire or a fire designated for wildland fire use is no longer achieving the intended resource management objectives and contingency or mitigation actions have failed, the fire will be declared a wildfire. Once a wildfire, it cannot be returned to a prescribed fire or wildland fire use status.

1.5 **Objectives.** The objectives of the ~~wildland fire management program in the~~ Department of the Interior ~~are to:~~ fire management activities should result in safe, cost-effective fire management programs that protect, maintain, and enhance DOI lands.

~~A. Provide for firefighter and public safety in every fire management activity.~~

~~B. Make full use of wildland fire and prescribed fire both as a natural process and as a tool and incorporates the role of wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent into the planning process. Fire may also be used as a tool to maintain and restore cultural landscapes or to dispose of vegetation and debris.~~

~~— C. — Develop fire management plans, programs, and activities which are based on the best available science; that incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations; and support bureau land, natural, and cultural resource management goals and objectives.~~

~~— D. — Ensure economically viable fire management programs and activities are based on values to be protected; cost effectiveness; risk management; and land, natural, and cultural resource management objectives.~~

~~— E. — Initiate and maintain full international, Federal, Tribal, State, and local interagency coordination, with the involvement of all parties, to insure cooperation, and collaboration.~~

~~— F. — Standardize policies and procedures among Federal agencies and Tribes.~~

~~— G. — In cooperation with other wildland fire management agencies, develop and implement prevention strategies at the local, regional and national levels.~~

## 1.6 **Wildland Fire Management Strategies.**

A. Within the framework of land use objectives and plans, overall wildland fire benefits will be maximized and damages minimized giving full consideration to the following within each appropriate management response:

(1) Firefighter and public safety. No wildland fire situation, with the possible exception of threat to human survival, requires the exposure of firefighters to life-threatening situations.

(2) Implementing a protective and effective wildland fire education/prevention/trespass program.

(3) Prudent expenditure of public funds.

(4) Impact on natural and cultural resources and the environment.

(5) Integrating cooperative wildland fire management actions with other bureaus or with other qualified wildland fire management organizations.

(6) **Cost effective, coordinated and prudent suppression activities, including the timely repair of fire suppression activity damage, in compliance with land/resource and fire management planning documents.**

(7) Timely **burned area emergency stabilization and rehabilitation** ~~emergency fire rehabilitation/burned area emergency rehabilitation (EFR/BAER) and repair of fire suppression activity damage~~ is performed within acceptable practices consistent with bureau policies and guidelines.

(8) Rehabilitation includes repairs or improves land damaged directly by a wildland fire and rehabilitates or establishes healthy, stable, ecosystems in the burned area.

B. **Wildland Wild**fires, whether on or adjacent to lands administered by the Department, which threaten life, improvements, or are determined to be a threat to natural and cultural resources or improvements under the Department's jurisdiction, will be considered emergencies and their suppression given priority over other Departmental programs.

C. In all cases where wildland fires could cross boundaries between lands administered by more than one agency or landowner, appropriate cooperative documents will be prepared.

D. If a wildland fire escapes initial management action or a prescribed fire should exceed prescription, further actions will be determined to achieve land and fire management objectives through an analysis of alternative management strategies using the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

E. Bureaus shall cooperate in the development of interagency preparedness plans to ensure timely recognition of approaching critical wildland fire situations; to establish processes for analyzing situations and establishing priorities, and for implementing appropriate management responses to these situations.

F. The agency administrator certifies daily that the selected management actions are appropriate and the necessary resources are available. If management actions become inappropriate or necessary resources are not available, a new appropriate management strategy will be implemented.

G. **Bureaus must incorporate wildland urban interface considerations into all agreements, operating plans, and land/resource and fire management plans, to ensure that all interface areas are covered and stand and local responsibilities are apportioned appropriately.**

H. **Bureaus will enforce rules and regulations concerning the unauthorized ignition of wildland fires, and aggressively pursue violations.**

I. **Wildland fire education and prevention is an integral part of the total wildland fire management program. Bureaus will develop and participate in interagency wildland fire education and prevention programs.**

J. **All personnel will meet minimum wildland fire qualification requirements, which are equal to or exceed those recommended by the NWCG.**

K. **Bureaus will standardize wildland fire applications and develop easily accessible common systems (e.g., Fire Report System, National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS), Fire Program Analysis (FPA)).**

~~1.7 **Fire Trespass.** Bureaus will enforce rules and regulations concerning the unauthorized ignition of wildland fires, and aggressively pursue violations.~~

~~1.8 **Education and Prevention.** Wildland fire education and prevention is an integral part of the total wildland fire management program. Bureaus will develop and participate in interagency wildland fire education and prevention programs.~~

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~~1.97 **Wildland Fire Assistance.** Bureaus will cooperate with other international, Federal, Tribal, State, or local organizations. Neighbors can be assisted if they fall under an agreement with a local organization. Formal agreements shall be made under the auspices of the appropriate authority cited in paragraph 1.1 of this chapter. These agreements may take the form of Interagency Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, Cooperative Agreements, mutual aid agreements, compacts, or contracts. Bureaus may provide assistance, when authorized by the President, to any State and local government for management of a wildland fire officially declared as a disaster. There will be no interbureau billing or reimbursement between the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, or Bureau of Indian Affairs for personnel and other resources involved in wildland fire emergencies. **For preparedness, fuels management, and prescribed fire projects bureaus may choose to bill one another by mutual agreement.**~~

~~1.10 **Training and Qualifications.** All personnel will meet minimum wildland fire qualification requirements which are equal to or exceed those recommended by the NWCG.~~

~~1.11 **Research.** The IFCC NFAEB will consolidate manage wildland fire research needs funded through the Department of the Interior and Other Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and other acts funding the Departmental fire management program. Bureaus may request under the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928, as amended, basic and applied research in wildland fire management from the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. **Bureaus will forward requests to the Forest Service and provide a copy to the IFCC.**~~

~~1.12 **Reports.** Bureaus will standardize wildland fire statistics and develop an easily accessible common database (e.g., Individual Fire Report).~~

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