National Fire & Aviation Executive Board

Directives Task Group

"Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy"

Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy

- 1995 Federal Fire Policy was updated in January of 2001
- Chartered by NWCG, an Implementation Strategy was completed in June, 2003
- Approved by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior in April of 2004
- The NFAEB chartered a Directives Task Group August of 2004 to accomplish 8 tasks.

Mission Statement

"Establish a unified and cohesive federal fire management policy codified in agency, inter-agency and departmental manuals, guidebooks and other documents through clear, concise and uniform language across all agencies. Through a communication plan share work and information with all wildland agencies."

8 Tasks from the Strategy

- 1. Task: Establish common terms and definitions where inconsistencies exist.
- 2. Task: Develop consistent interagency language that describes how to implement each of the wildland fire policy statements.
- **3. Task:** Revise department level and agency specific manuals, handbooks, guidebooks and other documentation as appropriate.
- 4. Task: Revise interagency fire management handbooks, guidebooks and other interagency documents as appropriate.

8 Tasks from the Strategy (cont)

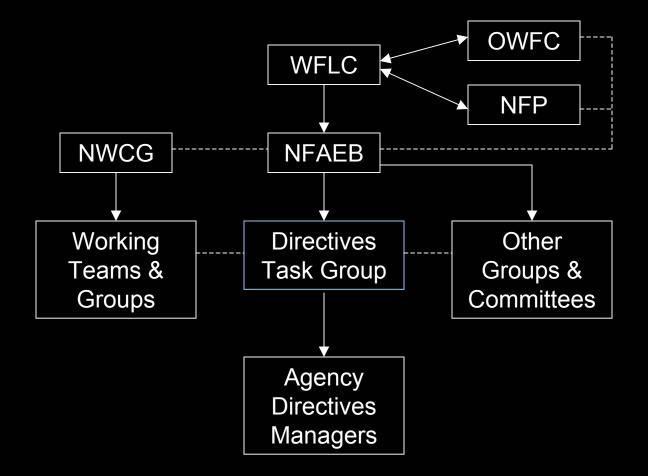
- Task: Revise National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) and federal wildland fire management agency fire and fuels management training courses.
- 6. Task: Revise federal wildland fire management agency and interagency national and field level agreements to reflect fire policy and implementation language changes.
- Task: Develop a periodic, internal review process(es) that will identify how well the federal wildland fire management agencies are implementing the 17 fire policy statement, objectives and management intent.
- 8. Task: Develop a communications plan that will aid and assist internal and external understanding of terminology and implementation process.

Directives Task Group Membership



Rick Jensen, Bureau of Land Management – co-chair Greg Greenhoe, Forest Service – co-chair Andy Bellcourt, Bureau of Indian Affairs Rod Bloms, Fish & Wildlife Service Fred Bird, National Park Service Rose Davis, NIFC Office of Communications

Organization and Relationships





17 Policy Statements from the Interagency Strategy



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

2. 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.

3. Response to Wildland Fire: Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, and across agency boundaries. Response to wildland fires is based on ecological, social and legal consequences of the fire.

4. Use of Wildland Fire: Wildland fire will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance 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.

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

6. Protection Priorities: 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.

7. Wildland Urban Interface: The operational role of federal and state agencies as partners in the Wildland Urban Interface are wildland firefighting, hazard fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of tribal, state, or local governments.

7. Wildland Urban Interface (cont.): Federal agencies may assist with exterior structural protection activities under formal Fire Protection Agreements that specify the mutual responsibilities of the partners, including funding. Note: Some federal agencies have full structural protection authority for their facilities on lands they administer and may also enter into formal agreements to assist state and local governments with full structural protection.

8. Planning: Every area with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan. 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.

9. 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.

10. Preparedness: Agencies will ensure their capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land and resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, equipment, and management oversight.

11. Suppression: Fires are suppressed at minimum cost, considering firefighter and public safety, and all values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives.

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

13. Standardization: Agencies 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.

14. Interagency Cooperation: Fire management planning, preparedness, prevention, suppression, fire use, restoration and rehabilitation, monitoring, research, and education will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of cooperators and partners.

15. Communication and Education: Agencies will enhance knowledge and understanding of wildland fire management policies and practices through internal and external communication and education programs.

16. Agency Administrator and **Employee Roles: 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.

17. 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.

1. "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."

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

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

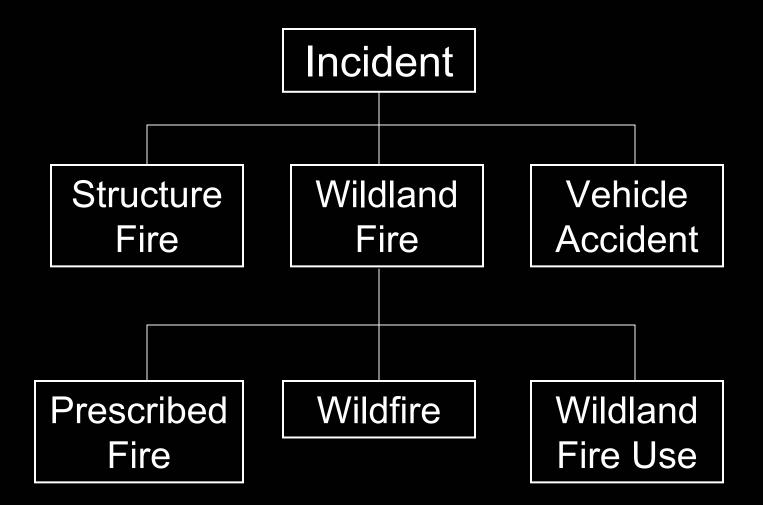
4. "The Appropriate Management Response (AMR) is any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit (FMU) objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions). The AMR is developed by using FMU strategies and objectives identified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

5. "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."

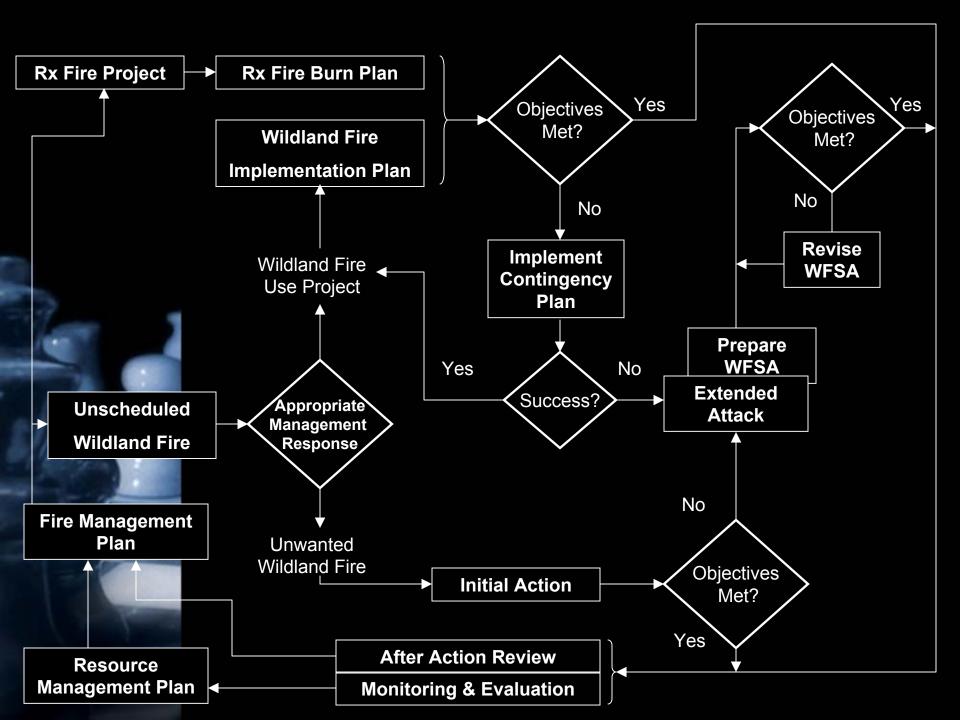
5. "The Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) process is used to determine and document the suppression strategy from the full range of responses available for suppression operations. Suppression strategies are designed to meet the policy objectives of suppression."

6. "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."

7. "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."







Accomplishment Reporting

Directive	Review	Update?	Priority	Due Date	Status
Manual					
5100 Zero Code	done	Yes	1	3/1/05	Reviewed, edited and out for informal review
5110 Prevention					?
5120 Preparedness	done	Yes	3	3/1/05	Reviewed, edited, out for informal review
5130 Suppression		Yes			Sharon working on, will review policy
5140 Fire Use		Yes			W/Tim Sexton
5150 Fuels Mgt		Yes			W/Tim Sexton
5160 Equipment		No		done	Alice Forbes
5170 Cooperation		Yes			?
5180 Fire Reports		?			?
5190 Management		Yes			Sharon working on, will review policy
Handbooks					
5109.14 Fire Report		?			?
5109.17 Qualification		Yes			Meet with of 10/25
5109.19 Planning	done	Yes	2	3/1/05	Edit underway
5700 Aviation					