



---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Table of Contents

---

O. TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General
  - .1 Policy and Scope
  - .2 Authority
    - A. Statute
    - B. Regulation
  - .3 Responsibility
    - A. Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
    - B. Deputy to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs  
(Trust and Economic Development)
    - C. BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC)
    - D. Area Director
    - E. Superintendent
2. Fire Management Operations
  - .1 Fire Management Planning
    - A. Fiscal Planning
    - B. Planning Considerations
  - .2 Hiring Practices
    - A. Seasonal Appointments
    - B. Emergency Appointments
  - .3 Interagency Cooperation, Coordination, Communication
    - A. Cooperative Agreements
    - B. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)
    - C. Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC)
    - D. Interagency Fire Management Teams
    - E. Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) Groups
  - .4 Reports
    - A. Individual Fire Reports
    - B. Bureau Annual Fire Report
  - .5 Fire Management Training, Physical Fitness, and Personal Protective Equipment.
    - A. Training Qualification
    - B. Physical and Aerobic Examinations
    - C. Personal Protective Equipment

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Table of Contents

---

- .6 Smoke Management
- .7 Fire Management Facilities
  - A. Warehouses
  - B. Heliports
  - C. Lookouts and Guard Stations
  - D. Fuelbreaks
  - E. Trails
  - F. Roads and Bridges
- .8 Communications
- .9 Fire Equipment
  - A. Policy
  - B. Procurement
  - C. Rental of Equipment
- .10 Interagency Fire Coordination Centers
- .11 Contracting

Illustrations:

1. Escaped Fire Situation Analysis
2. Annual Fire Plan Outline
3. Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior and the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.
4. Certificate of Medical Examination

Other Agency Directives Which Apply

By Reference: NWCG Handbook 2, Interagency Fire Business Handbook

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

1. GENERAL

1.1 Policy and Scope. Pursuant to the Departmental Manual, Part 910 Interior Emergency Operations, Chapter 1, Wildland Fire Suppression and Management, the following shall be the policy of the Bureau:

A. That wildland fires, whether on lands administered by the Bureau or adjacent thereto, which threaten life, man-made structures, or are determined to be a threat to the natural resources or facilities under the Bureau's jurisdiction, will be considered emergencies and their suppression given priority over normal Bureau programs.

B. That the highest priority will be given to preventing the disaster fire in which a wildfire causes damage of such magnitude as to impact management objectives and/or socio-economic conditions of the area.

C. That no wildfire situation, with the possible exception of threat to human survival, requires the exposure of firefighters to life threatening situations.

D. That wildland fire damage will be held to the minimum possible consistent with approved land use objectives through: (1) an aggressive fire prevention program; (2) the maintenance of an adequate state of preparedness; (3) the initiation of immediate and aggressive suppression laction consistent with burning conditions and approved management objectives; (4) the least expenditure of public funds for effective suppression; (5) the use of methods of suppression least damaging to the resource and the environment; (6) the integration of cooperative suppression activities with other qualified suppression organizations.

E. That wildfires may receive different levels of suppression action. These levels can vary from monitoring to full suppression. The level of response will be based on approved plans that consider land use objectives and avoid unacceptable resource losses.

F. That further actions will be determined through an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis if a wildfire escapes initial suppression actions.

G. That prescribed fires, which include all ignition sources, may be used to achieve land or resource management objectives as defined in the approved fire management plan. Prescribed fire will be conducted according to procedures set forth in the BIA Prescribed Fire System Handbook and Area Addenda.

1.2 Authority.

A. Statute. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.2.

B. Regulation. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.2.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

1.3 Responsibility. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.3.

A. Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.3. The Assistant Secretary Indian Affairs, through the Deputy to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Trust and Economic Development), has assigned the responsibility for fire management activities to the Division of Forestry, Chief, Branch of Fire Management/BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center.

B. Deputy to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Trust and Economic Development). Refer to 53 BIAM 8.3B

C. BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC). The BIA Director, BIFC, is responsible for:

(1) Implementing and administering the Bureau's Normal Fire Year Plan (NFYP) system and the development of procedures and standards for the application of the NFYP system.

(2) Reviewing Area fire management programs and evaluating effectiveness.

(3) Administering the Bureau's fire qualifications system as recommended by the Department of the Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC).

(4) Coordinating Bureau representation on various national level fire committees, groups, working teams, etc.

(5) Representing the Bureau in the coordination of overall fire management activities at BIFC.

(6) Representing the Bureau in the establishment of national priorities for assignment of critical resources during fire emergencies.

(7) Coordinating Bureau attendance and participation in national fire training.

(8) Initiating or participating in Boards of Review concerning actions taken on selected wildfires.

(9) Negotiating of national level cooperative agreements and/or modification of existing national level agreements to improve fire management activities on Indian lands.

(10) Moving Bureau personnel and equipment between Areas, and to other State and Federal Agencies, to assist in the suppression of wildland fires.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

(11) Reviewing Area NFYP's spending authority requests and preparing recommendations for the approval by the Deputy to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Trust and Economic Development).

D. Area Director. The Area Director, unless excepted in 10 BIAM, is responsible for:

(1) Ensuring Area fire overhead personnel are provided fire training and experience for the positions assigned.

(2) Providing qualified personnel to take immediate charge of fire suppression activities when, in the Area Director's opinion, a critical fire situation has exceeded Agency capability.

(3) Requesting assistance when the fire situation exceeds the capability of the Area's resources.

(4) Keeping the BIA Director, BIFC, informed on critical situations.

(5) Establishing Boards of Review to review actions taken on selected individual fires which presented unusual problems or situations.

(6) Negotiating cooperative agreements which are needed on an Areawide basis.

(7) Consolidating NFYP spending authority requests for Agency and Area Office programs and submitting requests to BIA Director, BIFC, for review.

(8) Developing policy on qualification standards for firefighting on local Indian lands within the Area.

(9) Participating in the management of Interagency Fire Overhead teams.

(10) Reviewing and approving all fire management plans.

(11) Preparing the Area Mobilization Plan and providing one copy to the BIA Director, BIFC.

(12) Ensuring that prior to the fire season, Area wide equipment rental agreements and contracts, have been completed or reviewed.

(13) Providing fire occurrence statistical data for the Area to the BIA Director, BIFC, within the timelines specified by that office.

(14) Providing Bureau participation in the formulation of Inter-agency smoke management guidelines.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

E. Superintendent. The Superintendent unless excepted by the Area Addendum to 10 BIAM, has primary responsibility for:

- (1) Providing safety training for personnel involved in fire management activities according to Bureau and Area Office standards.
- (2) Negotiating cooperative agreements with adjacent protection organizations.
- (3) Developing initial attack and backup fire management personnel to provide for an adequate and planned level of protection from wildland fire consistent with historical fire occurrence and values at risk, as defined in the Normal Fire Year Planning Analysis.
- (4) Taking appropriate action on wildland fire at levels specified in the approved fire management plan to prevent unacceptable damage to resources or in the absence of an approved plan take immediate and aggressive action.
- (5) Conducting fire suppression operations on fires escaping initial attack based upon the strategy selected from an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis. (See Illustration 1).
- (6) Assigning personnel to fire suppression and prescribed burning activities according to qualifications and demonstrated ability rather than administrative rank.
- (7) Ensuring fire management activities are conducted safely, effectively, and with the least expenditure of public funds.
- (8) Developing and implementing fuel management projects or activities to minimize the chance of major resource damage from fire.
- (9) Hiring additional resources as needed to suppress wildland fires which exceed existing capabilities.
- (10) Ensuring that prior to the fire season, equipment rental agreements and contracts have been completed or reviewed and that preseason inspections have been carried out.
- (11) Recommending a Board of Review be established to review actions taken on selected individual fires.
- (12) Requesting assistance when the fire situation exceeds the capabilities of the Agencies resources.
- (13) Keeping the Area Director informed on critical situations.
- (14) Developing the Agency Annual Fire Mobilization Plan.

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT

General

---

- Request. (15) Developing the Agency NFYP and Annual NFYP Spending Authority
- basis. (16) Completing and processing Individual Fire Reports on a timely
- (17) Implementing established smoke management guidelines.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

2.1 Fire Management Planning.

A. Fiscal Planning

(1) Bureau Appropriations. Funding for fire management activities may be obtained from several sources including Natural Resource Activity appropriations, tribal contributions and timber sale administrative fees. When these funding sources are insufficient to support an adequate level of fire management as defined through the Normal Fire Year Planning Analysis, certain approved wildfire prevention and presuppression activities may be funded by emergency fire presuppression funds subject to the following constraints.

(a) Permanent Full-Time Personnel. For a position to be eligible for funding under the Normal Fire Year Plan (NFYP), the approved position description must reflect that more than 50 percent of the man-hours defined in these duties relate to direct responsibilities for fire management activities. Positions that are eligible for full funding under the NFYP are limited to full-time Fire Management Officers (FMO) and Dispatchers. Other positions and/or assistants who meet the 50 percent criteria may be funded during the seasonal limit as defined by the 10 percent fire occurrence level.

(b) Travel. Travel chargeable to the emergency fire presuppression account will not exceed the amount provided in the annual NFYP spending authorization to the Area Director.

(c) Capitalized Equipment. Capitalized equipment is defined as non-expendable items of equipment (and major components of such equipment) which are (or should be) recorded in the appropriate General Ledger Account and carry Bureau identification tags. Examples of capitalized equipment include vehicles; chainsaws; radios; pump units (including engines, pumps and tanks considered separately) buildings; storage tanks; etc.

(d) Spending Authorization. No Bureau office may obligate emergency fire presuppression funds without a current Fiscal Year NFYP Obligating Authority.

(2) Tribal Appropriations. Tribes are encouraged to provide tribal appropriated funds to support the fire management program to the extent possible. Tribes are also encouraged to budget in their administrative deductions budget funds for fire management activities.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

B. Planning Considerations.

(1) The Fire Management Plan incorporates interdisciplinary objectives such as:

- (a) Timber harvest plans
- (b) Environmental assessments for resource plans
- (c) Timber harvest contract and permit specifications
- (d) Fuels management plans
- (e) Range management plans
- (f) Wildlife enhancement plans
- (g) Cultural plants and foods enhancement plans
- (h) Watershed management plans

(2) Interagency Requirements. BIA internal plans will reflect interagency concerns and coordination planning. This could include:

- (a) Initial attack zones
- (b) Prevention team activities
- (c) Closest forces concept
- (d) Fire use
- (e) Interagency overhead teams

(3) Fire Prevention. Fire prevention plans define problems, analyze cause, design and implement solutions, and evaluate results, making adjustments as necessary. Fire prevention efforts require coordination between prevention staff and special officers assigned to the Agency. Fire investigation will be in accordance with 53 BIAM 7, Timber and Fire Trespass.

(4) Fire Mobilization Plan. The Annual Fire Mobilization Plan is a ready reference of activities and procedures relating to the fire management activities for the fire season. The plans should be informative and realistic. Illustration 2 is a suggested outline for the Annual Fire Mobilization Plan.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(5) Fire Rehabilitation Plan. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.4E. A variety of resources and conditions must be considered when planning the rehabilitation of a fire-damaged area. Rehabilitation efforts can be considered as emergency or long-term activities. The difference lies in the urgency of applied measures to assure that basic stability and productivity of the soil are not lost.

Emergency rehabilitation is defined as those activities that are immediately needed to prevent or reduce potential damage to the soil from the aftereffects of the fire. Only those activities identified as emergency in nature will be funded with emergency rehabilitation funds. Refer to approved BIA Fire Rehabilitation Handbook.

(6) Normal Fire Year Plan and Analysis. This analysis identifies organizational requirements and management levels needed to protect natural and invested values; it provides for use of fire as a tool to meet management objectives; and it is the basis for the expenditure of appropriated and emergency funds to staff each Bureau protection installation to insure adequate protection for a normal fire year. The Normal Fire Year Planning Analysis and Planning Instructions provide detailed guidance for preparing this Plan.

(7) Fire Use Plans. The role of fire to meet land use objectives will be determined on an interdisciplinary basis during the overall resource management planning effort. Fire use plans will be developed and implemented under the procedures contained in the BIA Prescribed Fire System Handbook and applicable Area Addenda. These plans will consider established air quality guidelines.

## 2.2 Hiring Practices

A. Seasonal Appointments. All seasonal fire positions will be filled through general schedule or wage board appointments.

B. Emergency Appointments. It is Bureau policy that the following conditions and situations for use of the emergency hiring authority, as prescribed in the Pay Plan for Emergency Firefighters, will be strictly adhered to. Employment of emergency firefighting personnel may be made according to the provisions of this Pay Plan when any of the following situations exist:

(1) To fight a going fire.

(2) During unusually dry periods or when fire danger is very high to extreme (Man-class 4 or 5), when fuel or weather conditions are such that fires can readily ignite, spread rapidly and do substantial damage, and when risk of fire occurrence is high.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(3) When cooperating fire protection agencies order additional fire-fighters to be placed on standby for expected dispatch.

(4) To temporarily replace members of fire suppression crews or fire management personnel who are currently on fires.

(5) For basic fire suppression training purposes, not to exceed a total of 40 hours for an individual.

### 2.3 Interagency Cooperation, Coordination, Communication.

A. Cooperative Agreements. The BIA may enter into cooperative fire agreements with Federal and State agencies, local cooperators and tribal governments. See Illustration 3 for National Level Agreement.

B. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). The NWCG is an operational group designed to coordinate programs of the participating agencies to avoid wasteful duplication and to provide a means of constructively working together. Its goal is to provide more effective execution of each agency's fire management program. The Group provides a formalized system to agree upon standards of training, equipment, aircraft, suppression priorities, and other operational areas. The BIA Director, BIFC, is the Bureau representative in the NWCG. Agreed upon policies, standards, and procedures are implemented through regular Agency channels.

The NWCG may establish working teams to carry out the functional work. Membership on the working teams is derived from organizations having the greatest expertise and interest in the particular subject matter. To insure Bureau input into various fire management programs, Area and Agency personnel will be requested for membership on these working teams. Individual membership will be for a period of not less than three or more than five years. The Bureau's goal is to provide one representative on each working team.

C. Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC). The IFCC membership consists of a Staff Officer of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Mineral Management, ex officio, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service; and the Bureau of Land Management. Through the IFCC, the Department prescribes minimum fire position requirements and addresses fire management issues and topics. The BIA Director, BIFC, is the Bureau representative on this committee.

D. Interagency Fire Management Teams. The Bureau will participate on National and Regional fire management teams. Commitment for membership on national teams will be a minimum of three years. The teams will be formed on an interagency basis within geographic areas.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

Interagency fire management teams function under a written delegation of authority from the Line Officer of the using agency. The Bureau will take part in determining the size and number of teams.

E. Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) Groups. The Bureau will participate in National and Regional level MAC groups on decisions affecting Indian lands and resources. The BIA representative will protect Indian interests in situations where suppression resource shortages are present or anticipated. Decisions will be based on the fire situation, availability of suppression resources, fire behavior, values-at-risk, present and predicted fire danger.

#### 2.4 Reports.

A. Individual Fire Report. This report will be prepared as a permanent record of each wildfire, fire use (prescribed fire), or support action. It is the source document for the fire statistical reports and provides data for administering fire management activities, planning for the future, and for the study of fire management techniques and problems. The BIA Director, BIFC may require additional reports on incidents in progress, such as a daily situation report.

Individual Fire Report Data will be entered into designated computer systems by appropriate Agency, Area, or National level staff.

B. Bureau Annual Fire Report. An Annual summary fire report reflecting fire occurrence statistics for the previous calendar year throughout the Bureau will be prepared and distributed by BIA Director, BIFC. Information for the report will be supplied to BIFC by each Area Director by NO LATER THAN February 1st.

#### 2.5 Fire Management Training, Physical Fitness, and Personal Protective Equipment.

A. Training and Qualifications. Fire management training will be conducted to meet the qualification requirements of each job as outlined in appropriate NWCG Handbooks and BIA fire management handbooks and guidelines. Physical fitness training and testing will be conducted to meet Bureau and National fire management requirements. The following will apply to physical fitness training:

(1) Physical fitness training during working hours will be restricted to the seasonal limits identified in the Agency's approved Normal Fire Year Plan.

(2) Only those personnel who hold current red-cards and are available for dispatch will be allowed physical fitness training time during working hours.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(3) Supervisors will establish their own time schedule for their personnel. Time will not exceed 45 minutes including dressing and showering.

(4) Physical fitness will be restricted to exercises which cannot be construed as a game. (Running or fitness trail vs soccer or volley ball.)

Area Directors may establish lesser qualifications for intra-area use of fire personnel. Caution must be exercised in the use of personnel with qualifications less than national standards. Personnel with less than national standards will not be dispatched outside of Area or to another agency or incident.

B. Physical and Aerobic Examinations. Personnel who may be assigned to firefighting positions are required to take and pass appropriate physical and aerobic examinations.

(1) All permanent, temporary and seasonal firefighters will be evaluated against the same physical standards. See Illustration 4.

(2) All temporary and seasonal applicants for firefighting positions must submit to a Certificate of Medical Examination, SF-78, prior to entering on duty. The applicant must pay for the examination.

(3) Permanent employees assigned to firefighting duties must have a new physical examination at least every other year. A physical examination may be required more often if there are obvious physical changes or there are reasons to believe that the circumstances warrant it. Cost of these standard examinations will be covered by the Bureau. Unless specifically authorized by appropriate line officials, medical tests or procedures which exceed the standard medical examination as outlined in Illustration 4, will be at the employee's expense.

(4) All employees assigned to firefighting duties will take and pass, at a level commensurate with anticipated fire job assignments and qualifications, an annual step test or alternate 1 1/2 mile run. Employees must maintain their conditioning throughout the season. The step test or alternate 1 1/2 mile run may be administered as frequently as necessary to assure fitness standards are maintained.

(5) Temporary and seasonal employees must pass the step test or alternate 1 1/2 mile run at the level established by the Area Director prior to entry on duty.

C. Personal Protective Equipment. Personal protective equipment, except for boots, will be provided to all personnel assigned to fire suppression activities. Use of personal protective equipment is mandatory for all Bureau personnel on fire line assignments. This equipment will include,

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

but not be limited to, fire resistant shirts and pants, protective head gear, goggles, fire shelters, and leather gloves. All personnel assigned fireline duties will carry a fire shelter and will have received training in its use and care.

2.6 Smoke Management. Smoke management is defined as conducting a prescribed fire under certain fuel moisture and meteorological conditions, and with firing techniques that keep the smoke impact on the environment within acceptable limits as outlined in State Implementation Plans.

A. The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended (Pub. L. 91-604, Dec. 30, 1970; Pub. L. 95-95, Aug. 7, 1977; 42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.) sets forth directives, regulations, and requirements for the protection and enhancement of the quality of air resources.

B. The Clean Air Act (Act) delegates or allows delegation to the States the responsibility to carry out many sections of the Act. These responsibilities are outlined and discussed in State Implementation Plans (SIP). It will be the responsibility of each Area Director to insure that Bureau input is incorporated into the development of SIP's which may effect the use of fire in their Area. Smoke management concerns will be addressed when planning a prescribed burn. (See Prescribed Fire System Handbook)

2.7 Fire Management Facilities. Emergency funds will not be used in the construction of any permanent facilities such as warehouses, lookout towers, guard stations, airstrips, roads, truck trails, bridges, etc., unless such facilities are damaged or destroyed by a wildland fire.

Reservation improvements and facilities, regardless of source of funds used in construction, which contribute to fire management activities should be inventoried and regularly inspected for adequacy of maintenance to make sure they are in a usable condition when needed. It is essential that facilities which are important to fire management receive adequate consideration in the planning of the overall reservation maintenance program.

A. Warehouses. Warehouses may be provided by the Bureau or leased from private individuals or organizations. When Bureau owned, repair and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Branch of Facilities Management. When leased, these warehouses will be the responsibility of the owner unless provisions are made otherwise in the lease contract.

B. Heliports. The Branch having fire management responsibilities will be responsible for construction and maintenance of heliports. Construction should be in accordance with guidelines established by the Department of the Interior, Office of Aircraft Services.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

C. Lookouts and Guard Stations. The Branch of Facilities Management has primary responsibility for the maintenance, alterations, repair, and replacement of such facilities. Lookouts and guard stations should receive regular annual maintenance. Fire management personnel may become involved in maintenance and minor repair activities when available.

D. Fuelbreaks. Fuelbreak construction and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Branch assigned fire management responsibilities and should be accomplished as a part of hazard reduction activities.

E. Trails. Occasionally, trails are the only means of ground access in undeveloped areas. Fire management personnel should be assigned to trail maintenance activities during the early part of the fire season.

F. Roads and Bridges. Maintenance of these facilities is provided by the Branch of Roads or by Agency contracts within funding limits. These facilities should be inspected by fire management personnel prior to the beginning of the fire season to determine maintenance needs. Recommendations on maintenance needs should be provided to the responsible individual.

2.8 Communications. Each Branch is responsible for the purchase and maintenance of communications equipment used in its activities. The Branch with fire management responsibilities will provide for fire communications equipment. When one Branch is the sole user of the system, that Branch will be responsible for the entire system.

When more than one Branch uses a given system, the Branch of Facilities Management will be responsible for those units common to the system, e.g., repeaters, base stations, remotes. The user Branch is responsible for all other communications equipment used in its activities.

2.9 Fire Equipment.

A. Policy. An integral facet of the Bureau's ability to carry out its fire management responsibilities is effective use of fire suppression equipment. To insure effective use, the following practices shall be followed:

- (1) Types of equipment shall be standardized by Area.
- (2) Equipment shall be maintained and kept in good repair.
- (3) Except for other emergencies, use of equipment shall be confined to fire management work.
- (4) Specialized equipment shall be operated by specifically trained personnel.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

The Bureau is authorized to evaluate new technology to determine its effectiveness in supporting the Bureau's fire management program when authorized in the delegation of authority from the Line Officer to the Incident Commander.

B. Procurement.

(1) No Fire Emergency. Natural Resource Activity appropriated funds, or funds identified during the Normal Fire Year Planning process, will be used to purchase fire equipment during periods when a fire emergency does not exist, except that emergency presuppression funds may not be used to purchase capitalized equipment.

(2) Fire Emergency. During a fire emergency, fire suppression funds will be available for the purchase of fire suppression supplies and equipment to replenish that which was used in the suppression effort. Replacement or replenishment may also be made under the following conditions:

(a) When minor equipment, tools, and supplies purchased for other than fire use are drawn upon for firefighting and are lost, damaged beyond repair, destroyed, or consumed in the suppression effort.

(b) When major equipment is damaged in firefighting, the cost of restoration to the condition existing prior to the damage will be paid from fire suppression funds. When such equipment is damaged beyond repair or is destroyed by fire, fire suppression funds will bear the loss in value based on cost, less depreciation earned by the unit and its salvage value.

(c) No additions to equipment stocks may be made from fire suppression funds except as a result of purchases necessitated by going fires, and then only when fully justified by meeting all of the following conditions.

(i) The equipment will have a decided bearing on the control of the fire.

(ii) It will reduce or break even on overall suppression cost or will reduce the damage.

(iii) It will arrive on the fire in time to get the proposed job done.

(iv) The equipment is not available at other Agencies within the time limits required for the job.

(d) No purchase of trucks or other items of heavy equipment shall be made without advance written approval of the BIA Director, BIFC.

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

C. Rental of Equipment.

(1) Privately Owned. Any type of equipment may be rented for the suppression of going fires and paid for from fire suppression funds provided the cost of the equipment used can be justified by showing it contributed to the fire suppression effort. Types of equipment include, but are not limited to: tractors, trucks, lowboy trailers, pickups, pumper units, aircraft, chainsaws, all terrain vehicles, road graders, etc. Rental equipment must be carefully planned for and managed to get maximum production per dollar outlay.

Rental agreements should be established prior to the beginning of the fire season and the equipment inspected prior to use on the fire. Under most rental agreements, the Bureau assumes responsibility for the loss or damage, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, while any rental equipment is being used, transported, or held on standby unless such loss or damage is due to negligence of the owner or the owner's employees. Before any repairs are authorized, it must be determined if the damage or loss is covered by insurance. If there is any doubt concerning the Bureau's responsibility, the matter should be referred to the Area Director for a decision. Justifiable repairs are chargeable to fire suppression funds. See NWCG Fire Business Management Handbook for inspection and reporting procedures.

(2) Government-Owned Equipment. Reimbursement for Government-owned motorized or other large equipment loaned for fire suppression use shall be in accordance with rates established by the activity owning the equipment.

Reimbursements should be based upon replacement cost, cost of major and minor repairs, fuel and lubricants for the operation of the equipment.

(3) Contract Equipment. Equipment hired under contract will be under the control of a Bureau representative. The equipment may be prepositioned or maintained at the contractor's place of business for the exclusive use of the Bureau. The equipment will be inspected periodically to insure proper operating conditions. When used on a going fire, costs are chargeable to the fire suppression fund. Guaranteed use above that chargeable to suppression funds will be covered in the Normal Fire Year Plan.

2.10 Interagency Fire Coordination Centers.

Reserved.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

2.11 Contracting. There are instances where Indian lands are so widely scattered and intermingled among other ownerships that organized fire control by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is impractical. When such other land ownerships have been organized for fire protection, it may be possible to contract with the organized protection agency for necessary fire control service. The Bureau of Indian Affairs may likewise render fire control service to non-Indian lands among the Indian lands if fires occurring on non-Indian lands may be a threat to the Indian lands under organized protection by the Bureau.

A. Contracts to provide fire control service to Indian lands by another organized protection agency shall be executed by the Area Contracting Officer. Prior planning and thorough investigation are necessary to determine the utility and economy of such contract protection. Before such contracts are negotiated and executed, the Deputy Assistant to the Secretary - Indian Affairs (Trust and Economic Development) shall be informed of the proposal in detail.

B. When contracts for the protection of Indian lands are being considered, protection standards must be at least equal to the standards identified in the Agency's Normal Fire Year Plan.

ESCAPED FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS

LOCATION _____	FIRE NAME _____	DATE _____	TIME _____
<b>I. SITUATION</b>			
A. FIRE: Current size _____ acres. Date started _____ Time _____			
B. Fire weather and behavior			
1. Current: _____			
2. Outlook: _____			
C. Fuels:			
1. Type: _____			
2. Extent: _____			
D. Fire size potential: _____			
E. Constraints on suppression activities (Administrative or Legal): _____			
F. Important social or external considerations: _____			
G. Important social or external considerations: _____			
<b>II. ALTERNATIVES</b>			
	ALT. A	ALT. B	ALT. C
A. Strategy			
B. Suppression Forces Required			
C. Est. Date Contained			
D. Est. Size & Containment			
E. Est. Suppression Cost			
F. Est. Rehab. Cost			
G. Est. Prob. of Success			

III. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS	Effects					
	Critical	Not Critical	Critical	Not Critical	Critical	Not Critical
CONSIDERATIONS						
A. Social						
1. Safety						
a. Firefighter						
b. Public						
2. Economic						
a. Long Term						
b. Short Term						
B. Resource and Environmental						
1. Visual						
2. Water						
3. Soils						
4. Vegetation						
a. Economic						
b. Non Economic						
c. Long Term						
d. Short Term						
5. Recreation						
6. Wildlife						
7. Fish						
8. Rec. Opportunity						
C. Addt. Considerations						

IV. DECISION

Alternative \_\_\_\_\_ is selected because:

_____	_____	SHIFT REVIEW:	_____
Date	Time		Line Officer(s) (Acting)
_____	_____		By
Date	Time		By
_____	_____		By
Date	Time		

V. EXPANSION OF ANALYSIS OF EFFORTS

Attach separate sheets if desired.

VI. SPECIFIC DIRECTION TO INCIDENT COMMANDER

Attach separate sheets if desired.

Instructions

I. Situation

- A. Self explanatory.
- B. Summarize current prediction and outlook issued by NWS forecaster for the period the prediction covers.
- C. Use agency system. The area extent of fuels is important to fire size potential.
- D. Best estimate based on fuels, topography, predicted weather, and any other circumstances that could affect ability to control.
- E. I.E., Wilderness or other management decision resulting in constraints on fire suppression.
- F. From land or resource management plans.
- G. List any social or external factors critical to decision making, particularly in development of strategic plan alternatives.

II. Alternatives

- A. Define a general strategy (indirect attack, direct attack, parallel, etc.), use geographic names or features where helpful. Show each alternative on a map. Estimate.
- B. A general estimate with enough detail to help in estimating cost.
- C. Best estimate using available guides and local information.

III. Analysis of Efforts

Use a three symbol system (- for negative change, 0 for no effect, and + for positive change). Use symbol in either the "Critical" or "Not Critical" column for each consideration for each alternative, but not for both.

- A. Social - Where, in the judgement of the line officer or his/her representative, the effect is a "Critical" concern in selecting a strategy, place the symbol in the "Critical" column. Otherwise, place in "Not Critical" column.
- B. Resource and Environmental Elements - Place the symbol evaluating the effects in the "Critical" column if the effect will significantly influence the attainment of the agency's management objectives for the area or if the effect would change the agency's ability to meet legal requirements: i.e., threatened or endangered species. Economic uses of vegetation is harvested through removal by cutting, grazing, etc.

Instructions

Long term effects would generally be those that would require multiple treatments for restoration or use could resume or last longer than five years.

C. List any additional considerations that need to be analyzed.

IV. Decisions

The rationale for selection of strategic plan should be briefly explained. This should consider costs, "Critical" effects verses "Not Critical" effects, constraints, land management objectives, and important social or external considerations. The relative importance assigned to these considerations is a judgement that is the responsibility of the line officer. The selected strategy should, to the extent possible, to minimize the "Critical" effects.

V. Specific Direction to the Incident Commander

Document here, any considerations that the line officer gives that should guide the suppression effort. This should not necessarily be in great detail, but identifies special situations or objectives.

IV. Expansion of Analysis of Effects

This can be used to document backup information and further expand rationale for decision if appropriate particularly in complex situations.

Annual Fire Plan Outline

- I. Policy (Authority and Responsibility)
  1. Bureau - reference to 53 BIAM 8
  2. Area and/or Local
  3. Area Office Role
- II. Prevention
  1. Problem Identification
  2. Action
- III. Presuppression
  1. Training Needs
  2. Predictive Systems - there are several systems available to use such as:
    - A. National Fire Danger Rating System
    - B. BEHAVE
  3. Manpower
    - A. Emergency Manning
      - (1) Identify number and dates of hire of presuppression forces. Manning should be tied to Normal Fire Year Plan.
      - (2) Identify location and tour of duty of initial attack force.
      - (3) Identify authorized weekend and holiday supervisory over-head.
    - B. Agency Staff - Identify Agency capability and overhead qualifications.
    - C. Organized Crews.
    - D. Interagency Fire Management Teams
    - E. Dispatch Operating Procedures
  4. Tools, Service, Equipment
    - A. Present Capability
    - B. Other Sources
  5. Air Operations
    - A. Agency Contract Aircraft - Identify type and how it will be used.
    - B. Other Aircraft.
    - C. Smokejumpers

6. Communications
  - A. Existing System
  - B. Fire Nets
  - C. Air Nets
7. Safety - Describe the safety program that will be incorporated into the fire management program.
8. Detection
  - A. Lookouts - Include activation dates
  - B. Aerial Patrol - Explain when used.

IV. Suppression

1. Action Plans for Initial Attack - Describe plans based on fire danger conditions -
  - A. Low
  - B. Moderate
  - C. High
  - D. Very High
  - E. Extreme
2. Action Plans for Extended Attack
  - A. Class B or smaller -- 10 acres or less
  - B. Class C or larger -- 10 acres +  
Expected needs for each category of fire should be identified. Include assistance available from local cooperators.

V. Supplemental Data

1. Telephone Directory
  - A. Agency Staff
  - B. Area Office Contacts
  - C. Cooperators
  - D. Law Enforcement Agencies
  - E. Local Restaurant, Stores, Motels, etc.
2. Overhead Lists
3. Other Data

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

Between the

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

and the

FOREST SERVICE

of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

I. Introduction

Fire loss in the forests and on the rangelands of the Nation continues to be a matter of great concern to the American public and to the land management Bureaus and Services of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter called "agencies." Considerable progress has been made in the development of fire plans and in methods of fire suppression by the agencies. More progress can be made by closer cooperation between the responsible agencies. The value of cooperation in fire management and fire suppression has been demonstrated by the agencies. Many of the land areas under jurisdiction of these agencies are so located geographically that fire on lands in one jurisdiction may become a threat to the resources on an adjoining jurisdiction. It is therefore desirable and in the public interest to provide specifically for coordinated action between these agencies.

II. Purpose

To provide a basis for cooperation between the agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture on all aspects of wild-fire management and to facilitate the cooperative use of fire related resources during national or regional non-fire emergencies. This agreement rescinds and cancels all previous agreements, dated February 21, 1963, and amended October 3, 1977 (BLM-FS); June 9, 1980 (BIA-FS); and October 17, 1981 (NPS-FS).

III. Authority

1. Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594).
2. Memorandum of Understanding between United States Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, dated January 28, 1943.
3. Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 27, 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856a).
4. Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417; 31 U.S.C. 686), as amended. (For USDI Agencies only.)
5. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).
6. National Park Service Organic Act of August 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).
7. Forest Service Cooperative Agreement Act of December 12, 1975 (16 U.S.C. 565a1-3).
8. Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 572c).
9. National Wildlife Refuge System Administrations Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee; 80 Stat. 927) as amended.
10. Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1521).

IV. Activities

The agencies agree to cooperate in the full spectrum of fire management activities including the use of fire to achieve land management goals. Cooperative efforts shall be provided for at the national, regional, and local levels to facilitate efficient use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Those activities will include but not be limited to:

1. Prevention of human-caused wildfires;
2. Training of personnel to common standards;
3. Presuppression activities;
4. Suppression of wildfires;
5. Rehabilitation of areas burned by wildfire;
6. Development and exchange of technology and data bases;

7. Development and distribution of cost information;
8. Use of resources on national or regional emergencies.

V. Objectives

1. Interagency fire management and wildfire suppression developed through coordination and cooperation.
2. Efficient use of fire management personnel of the agencies.
3. Provision for field offices of the signatory agencies to develop annual regional and local operating plans.
4. Provision for the use of fire personnel, equipment, and supplies to meet non-wildfire emergencies.

VI. Provisions

1. Agencies will develop cooperative arrangements to cover administrative and jurisdictional responsibilities which will provide for:
  - a. Use of closest-forces and total mobility concepts for support of large fires, including personnel, equipment, and supplies.
  - b. Development and use of fire equipment and supply caches compatible with total interagency requirements by local, area, regional, and national needs.
  - c. Training to mutually agreeable standards and curriculum.
  - d. Mutually acceptable performance qualifications and standards for wildfire fighting and wildfire management personnel.
2. Local representatives of the agencies are expected to jointly identify geographic areas where:
  - Exchanges of protection will provide the best cost benefit to the involved agencies; and
  - Cooperative efforts, both staffing and funding, is the best cost-conscious, efficient approach.
3. Agency representatives shall exchange fire management plans including fire resource information on available personnel, equipment, and supplies as necessary.
4. Agency representatives may agree to finance jointly, any or all fire management activities on intermingled or adjacent agency lands.. One agency may agree to pay the other at a specified rate per acre on other amounts agreed upon in advance for any fire management activities on lands under its jurisdiction.

5. Agencies should mutually monitor fire suppression equipment and supplies stocking levels to assure proper distribution and quantities are on hand to meet the potential needs.
6. An agency is expected to take prompt initial action, with or without request, unless otherwise provided for, on fires of another within zones of mutual interest. Where one agency takes initial action in the suppression of a fire in a zone of mutual interest but in the protective unit of the other, that agency shall continue to fight the fire until relieved by an officer of the other agency.
7. When fires burn on or threaten lands of more than one agency, joint planning will be conducted by local officials to suppress the fire. Should disagreements occur, they will be elevated to the next higher management level.
8. Upon request, any authorized agency shall render assistance in significant non-fire emergencies to another, both within and outside zones of mutual interest, with its regular firefighting personnel and fire suppression facilities, when suitable assistance is available and when such action shall not leave areas in its own protection unit unduly exposed to fire danger, except in cases involving the threat to human life.
9. As provided for in the Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 24, 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 185a), the agencies shall not bill each other for the services rendered in the suppression of wildfires. Each agency shall, upon request, forward specific cost information for billings to third parties, for management review and use. Cost for the other fire management activities, including appropriate administrative charges, shall be billed to the requesting agency unless otherwise provided for.
10. Billing for reimbursement of services rendered in response to non-fire emergencies shall be mutually agreed to on a case-by-case basis.
11. Upon request, any authorized agency shall render assistance in fire suppression to another, both within and outside zones of mutual interest, with its regular firefighting personnel and fire suppression facilities, when assistance is available and when such action shall not leave areas in its own protection unit unduly exposed to fire danger.

#### VII. General Provisions

1. Each agency shall make direct settlement from its own funds for all liabilities it incurs under this agreement.

2. Parties to this agreement are not obligated to make expenditures of funds under terms of this agreement unless such funds are appropriated for the purpose by the Congress of the United States, or are otherwise legitimately available. If some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance arises which could not be anticipated involving an expenditure in excess of available funds for the protection of life or property, all agencies shall seek deficiency appropriations to meet their respective shares of such emergency obligations.

3. This agreement shall take effect October 1, 1982. Any signatory agency may terminate this agreement by written notice to all other signatory agencies provided that such notice shall be given between the dates of October 31 of any year and March 1 of the following year. The remaining signatory agencies may continue the provision of this agreement.

4. Changes or modifications of this agreement may be initiated by any signatory agency. The changes or modifications shall not be incorporated until all parties agree, they are in the form of an amendment to the agreement, and are signed by all agencies.

5. Each party to this agreement does hereby expressly waive all claims against the other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury or death occurring in consequence of the performance of this agreement.

*Arnold E. Sully*  
Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management

*F. Dale Robertson*  
Assistant Chief, Forest Service

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs (Operations)

*J. Edwin Hester*  
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

*[Signature]*  
Director, National Park Service  
ACTING

Amendment No. 2  
to Joint USDI Agencies  
and USDA Forest Service  
Interagency Fire Agreement

Preamble to Amendment: Amendment No. 1 is Superseded in its entirety by Amendment No. 2.

The Forest Service, in its lead agency role, will pay the cost of State assistance (FFF) to avoid billing the using Federal Agency for suppression costs and/or the initiation of countless agreements between Interior agencies and the various States facilitating direct payment by Interior agencies to the States for interstate assistance. State assistance within a given State is not of concern since payment for State services by the using Federal agency is provided for in local Interior agency/State agreements.

SECTION VI, Item 12: Add new paragraph to read:

"12. The Forest Service shall serve as the lead agency for interstate mobilization of State fire suppression resources to assist authorized Federal agencies upon request. The cost of State services, so provided, shall be borne by the Forest Service."

This amendment is effective on the last date of execution and continues indefinitely.

*[Signature]*  
for Chief, Forest Service

*January 29, 1987*  
Date

*[Signature]*  
Director, Bureau of Land Management

*3-24-87*  
Date

*[Signature]*  
Director, National Park Service

*04/20/87*  
Date

*[Signature]*  
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

*APR 9 1987*  
Date

*[Signature]*  
Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs

*5-15-87*  
Date





# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED

APR 22 1987

ALBUQUERQUE AREA OFFICE  
OFFICE SERVICES

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
Forestry  
Code 231

53 BIAM Supplement 8, Release 7

December 8, 1986

## Memorandum

To: Holders of 53 BIAM

From: Deputy to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs  
(Trust and Economic Development)

Subject: 53 BIAM Supplement 8, Interagency Agreement

This release amends the existing interagency agreement identified as Illustration 9, Release 5, dated 3/3/83, of subject supplement. The amendment clarifies the intent of the existing agreement that participating Federal agencies not bill each other for fire suppression assistance involving the agencies' regular firefighting personnel and facilities. The cost of suppression assistance in the form of emergency firefighters, including SWFF, MIFF, and SRV crews, are therefore the responsibility of the using agency.

An exception is interstate mobilization of State suppression resources to assist participating Federal agencies in fire suppression. The Forest Service, in its lead agency role, will pay the cost of State assistance (FFF) to avoid billing the using Federal agency for suppression costs and/or the initiation of countless agreements between Interior agencies and the various States facilitating direct payment by Interior agencies to the States for interstate assistance. State assistance within a given State is not of concern since payment for State services by the using Federal agency is provided for in local Interior agency/State agreements.

Deputy to the Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs (Trust and  
Economic Development)

## Filing Instructions:

- (a) Remove superseded material:  
None
- (b) Insert new material transmitted:  
53 BIAM Supplement 8, Illustration 9,  
Amendment No. 1, Release 7 (Dated 12/8/86)
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:  
None

(1 sheet)

Amendment No. 1  
to Joint USDI Agencies  
and USDA Forest Service  
Interagency Fire Agreement

Preamble to Amendment: These revisions clarify the intent of the existing agreement that participating Federal agencies not bill each other for fire suppression assistance involving the agencies' regular firefighting personnel and facilities. The cost of suppression assistance in the form of emergency firefighters, including SWFF and SRV crews, are therefore the responsibility of the using agency.

An exception is interstate mobilization of State suppression resources to assist participating Federal agencies in fire suppression. The Forest Service, in its lead agency role, will pay the cost of State assistance (FFF) to avoid billing the using Federal agency for suppression costs and/or the initiation of countless agreements between Interior agencies and the various States facilitating direct payment by Interior agencies to the States for interstate assistance. State assistance within a given State is not of concern since payment for State services by the using Federal agency is provided for in local Interior agency/State agreements.

SECTION VI, Item 9: The last sentence is revised to read:

"Costs for fire suppression assistance beyond those covered in Items 11 and 12 shall be billed to the requesting agency unless otherwise provided for."

SECTION VI, Item 12: Add new paragraph to read:

"12. The Forest Service shall serve as the lead agency for interstate mobilization of State fire suppression resources to assist authorized Federal agencies upon request. The cost of State services, so provided, shall be borne by the Forest Service."

This amendment is effective on the last date of execution and continues indefinitely.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Forest Service

7/21/86  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Bureau of Land Management Acting

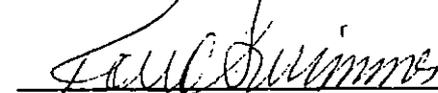
7-30-86  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, National Park Service

8/20/86  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Acting

8-18-86  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs

8/26/86  
Date



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

*Master*

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Forestry  
101-10-1

53 BIAM Release 6

February 11, 1985

To: Holders of 53 BIAM 8  
From: Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations)  
Subject: 53 BIAM Supplement 8

This release revises the Pay Plan for Emergency Firefighters to reflect the pay rates to be used during the 1985 fire season. The Pay Plan is part of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Handbook 2 (NWCG Handbook 2), Interagency Fire Business Management Handbook, which was incorporated into the subject manual.

Deputy Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs (Operations)

Filing Instructions:

- (a) Remove superseded material:  
NWCG Handbook 2, Exhibit 6, pages 13.6 --11, dated 4/84 (1 sheet)
- (b) Insert new materials transmitted:  
NWCG Handbook 2, Exhibit 6, 53 BIAM Supp. 8 pages 13.6 --11, dated 1/85 (dated 2/11/85) (1 sheet)
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:  
None

*fw*

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
RECEIVED

JUL 15 1985

ALBUQUERQUE AREA OFFICE  
OFFICE SERVICES

## INTERAGENCY FIRE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

Exhibit 6

## PAY PLAN FOR EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTERS

A. Preamble. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5102(c)(19), 7 U.S.C. 2225 and 2226, there is hereby established, effective January 6, 1985, the following administratively determined pay plan, which replaces and supersedes previously approved plans. In the event there is a fire in progress on the effective date of this pay plan, the AD employees on that fire shall be paid under the provisions of the AD pay plan in effect at the start of the fire.

This pay plan applies where and whenever it becomes necessary to employ persons to cope with a sudden and unexpected emergency caused by a fire, or extreme fire potential, which threatens damage to Federally protected property unless brought under immediate control. Such employments are of uncertain or purely temporary duration, and shall be terminated when the emergency has sufficiently abated to be handled by the regular employees at the particular field location.

This pay plan is complete within itself. Therefore, for any employment under it, the provisions herein take precedence over any other policies or regulations that may be prescribed elsewhere.

B. Rates of Pay1. Rates for AD-1 through AD-4

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Western Area (Per Hr)</u>	<u>Southeast Area (Per Hr)</u>	<u>Northeast Area (Per Hr )</u>	<u>Alaska (Per Hr)</u>
Firefighter AD-1	6.08	5.43	6.07	8.83
Firefighter AD-2	7.05	6.49	6.99	10.10
Firefighter AD-3	7.82	7.31	7.69	11.10
Firefighter AD-4	8.87	8.48	8.71	12.48



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Forestry  
101-10-1

53 BIAM Supp. 8 Release 5

MAR 03 1983

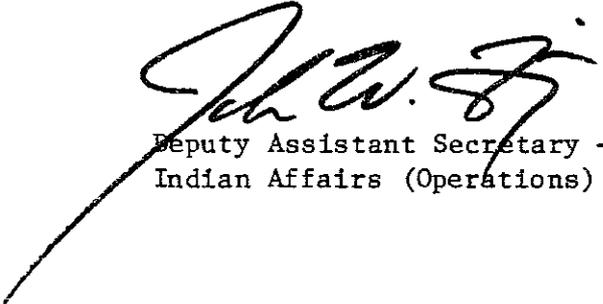
Memorandum

To: Holders of 53 BIAM

From: Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations)

Subject: 53 BIAM Supplement 8

This release replaces two existing Cooperative Agreements identified as Illustrations 9 and 10 of the subject supplement. The above mentioned Illustrations are replaced by an Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. This new Agreement provides a basis for the signatory agencies to cooperate on all aspects of wildfire management and to facilitate the cooperative use of fire related resources during national and regional non-fire emergencies.

  
Deputy Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs (Operations)

Filing Instructions:

- (a) Remove superseded material:
- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 53 BIAM Supplement 8, Illustration 9 and 10<br>Release 1 (Dated 2-4-81)        | (4 sheets) |
| 53 BIAM Supplement 8, 2.3A Cooperative Agreements,<br>Release 1 (Dated 2-4-81) | (1 sheet)  |
- (b) Insert new materials transmitted:
- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 53 BIAM Supplement 8, Illustration 9,<br>Release 5 (Dated 3/3/83)              | (3 sheets) |
| 53 BIAM Supplement 8, 2.3A Cooperative Agreements,<br>Release 5 (Dated 3/3/83) | (1 sheet)  |
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:
- None

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

- (2) Channel Treatment.
  - (a) Clearing floatable debris from waterway.
  - (b) Stabilizing streambanks with vegetation or rock structures.
  - (c) Erection of grade stabilization.
  - (d) Streambed alignment.
  
- (3) Road Drainage Improvement.
  - (a) Waterbarring.
  - (b) Berm removal.
  - (c) Widening drainage ditches.
  - (d) Installing catchers or riser pipes to prevent debris from entering culverts.
  - (e) Providing by-passes.
  - (f) Installation of larger culverts.
  
- (4) Flood Control Structures.
  - (a) Dams for impounding and release of flood water or to trap sediment and debris.
  
- (5) Rehabilitation Protection.
  - (a) Temporary fences to exclude livestock.
  - (b) Locked gates to control entry.
  - (c) Rodent control.
  - (d) Signs.

B. Long-Term Rehabilitation. Long-term rehabilitation includes those activities which can be delayed until more favorable conditions exist or until the initiation or completion of one activity necessitates the initiation of another. These activities include:

- (1) Reforestation.
  - (a) Seed collection or purchase.
  - (b) Growing stock acquisition, grown locally or purchased.
  - (c) Site preparation.
  
- (2) Rehabilitation Protection.
  - (a) Rodent control.
  - (b) Increased fire protection activities, including firebreaks and improved detection and initial attack capabilities.
  - (c) Temporary fencing.
  
- (3) Livestock Distribution. To prevent overgrazing once area is reopened.
  - (a) Construction of water handling facilities.
    - (i) Drilling of wells.
    - (ii) Erecting holding tanks.
    - (iii) Laying water lines.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

2.3 Cooperation. The Secretary of the Interior has delegated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the authority to enter into fire control agreements with other protection agencies when mutual benefits can be secured and strengthened. See Illustration 7 for an outline of a Fire Control Cooperative Agreement between a Federal and State Agency or two Federal Agencies.

A. Cooperative Agreements.

(1) Central Office. The Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations) may enter agreements with other Federal Agencies and Bureaus. These agreements will generally be confined to policy matters. Area and reservation level agreements will provide specific details.

(a) Agriculture and Interior. A memorandum of understanding between the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior was approved and signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior in January, 1943. (See Illustration 8). This memorandum provides for the exchange of information and authorizes the development of cooperative agreements between Bureaus and Agencies of the two Departments for the control of fire.

An Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service was approved and took effect October 1, 1982. This agreement provides a basis for cooperation between the signatory agencies on all aspects of wildfire management and to facilitate the cooperative use of fire related resources during national and regional non-fire emergencies.

(2) Area Director. The Area Director is responsible for negotiating and signing cooperative agreements which are needed on an Areawide basis. Such agreements should give general coverage to pertinent items and, where desirable, provide for supplemental local reservation agreements.

(3) Superintendent. When authority to do so is not limited by the Area Director, the Superintendent shall negotiate and sign cooperative agreements with adjacent Federal Agencies such as national forests, national parks, national monuments, and with State and private protective organizations. Proposed agreements shall be discussed with the tribal council or other tribal governing body.

B. Agreements with Timber Operators. Fire control agreements may be negotiated with private timber owners or timber operators who are not purchasers of Indian timber in accordance with the above outline to cover such need as may exist. Agreements with private timber operators shall be subject to approval by the Area Director.



INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

Between the

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

and the

FOREST SERVICE

of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

I. Introduction

Fire loss in the forests and on the rangelands of the Nation continues to be a matter of great concern to the American public and to the land management Bureaus and Services of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter called "agencies." Considerable progress has been made in the development of fire plans and in methods of fire suppression by the agencies. More progress can be made by closer cooperation between the responsible agencies. The value of cooperation in fire management and fire suppression has been demonstrated by the agencies. Many of the land areas under jurisdiction of these agencies are so located geographically that fire on lands in one jurisdiction may become a threat to the resources on an adjoining jurisdiction. It is therefore desirable and in the public interest to provide specifically for coordinated action between these agencies.

II. Purpose

To provide a basis for cooperation between the agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture on all aspects of wild-fire management and to facilitate the cooperative use of fire related resources during national or regional non-fire emergencies. This agreement rescinds and cancels all previous agreements, dated February 21, 1963, and amended October 3, 1977 (BLM-FS); June 9, 1980 (BIA-FS); and October 17, 1981 (NPS-FS).

III. Authority

1. Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594).
2. Memorandum of Understanding between United States Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, dated January 28, 1943.
3. Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 27, 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856a).
4. Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417; 31 U.S.C. 686), as amended. (For USDI Agencies only.)
5. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).
6. National Park Service Organic Act of August 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).
7. Forest Service Cooperative Agreement Act of December 12, 1975 (16 U.S.C. 565a1-3).
8. Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 572c).
9. National Wildlife Refuge System Administrations Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee; 80 Stat. 927) as amended.
10. Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 1521).

IV. Activities

The agencies agree to cooperate in the full spectrum of fire management activities including the use of fire to achieve land management goals. Cooperative efforts shall be provided for at the national, regional, and local levels to facilitate efficient use of personnel, supplies, and equipment. Those activities will include but not be limited to:

1. Prevention of human-caused wildfires;
2. Training of personnel to common standards;
3. Presuppression activities;
4. Suppression of wildfires;
5. Rehabilitation of areas burned by wildfire;
6. Development and exchange of technology and data bases;

7. Development and distribution of cost information;
8. Use of resources on national or regional emergencies.

#### V. Objectives

1. Interagency fire management and wildfire suppression developed through coordination and cooperation.
2. Efficient use of fire management personnel of the agencies.
3. Provision for field offices of the signatory agencies to develop annual regional and local operating plans.
4. Provision for the use of fire personnel, equipment, and supplies to meet non-wildfire emergencies.

#### VI. Provisions

1. Agencies will develop cooperative arrangements to cover administrative and jurisdictional responsibilities which will provide for:
  - a. Use of closest-forces and total mobility concepts for support of large fires, including personnel, equipment, and supplies.
  - b. Development and use of fire equipment and supply caches compatible with total interagency requirements by local, area, regional, and national needs.
  - c. Training to mutually agreeable standards and curriculum.
  - d. Mutually acceptable performance qualifications and standards for wildfire fighting and wildfire management personnel.
2. Local representatives of the agencies are expected to jointly identify geographic areas where:
  - Exchanges of protection will provide the best cost benefit to the involved agencies; and
  - Cooperative efforts, both staffing and funding, is the best cost-conscious, efficient approach.
3. Agency representatives shall exchange fire management plans including fire resource information on available personnel, equipment, and supplies as necessary.
4. Agency representatives may agree to finance jointly, any or all fire management activities on intermingled or adjacent agency lands.. One agency may agree to pay the other at a specified rate per acre or other amounts agreed upon in advance for any fire management activities on lands under its jurisdiction.

5. Agencies should mutually monitor fire suppression equipment and supplies stocking levels to assure proper distribution and quantities are on hand to meet the potential needs.
6. An agency is expected to take prompt initial action, with or without request, unless otherwise provided for, on fires of another within zones of mutual interest. Where one agency takes initial action in the suppression of a fire in a zone of mutual interest but in the protective unit of the other, that agency shall continue to fight the fire until relieved by an officer of the other agency.
7. When fires burn on or threaten lands of more than one agency, joint planning will be conducted by local officials to suppress the fire. Should disagreements occur, they will be elevated to the next higher management level.
8. Upon request, any authorized agency shall render assistance in significant non-fire emergencies to another, both within and outside zones of mutual interest, with its regular firefighting personnel and fire suppression facilities, when suitable assistance is available and when such action shall not leave areas in its own protection unit unduly exposed to fire danger, except in cases involving the threat to human life.
9. As provided for in the Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 24, 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 185a), the agencies shall not bill each other for the services rendered in the suppression of wildfires. Each agency shall, upon request, forward specific cost information for billings to third parties, for management review and use. Cost for the other fire management activities, including appropriate administrative charges, shall be billed to the requesting agency unless otherwise provided for.
10. Billing for reimbursement of services rendered in response to non-fire emergencies shall be mutually agreed to on a case-by-case basis.
11. Upon request, any authorized agency shall render assistance in fire suppression to another, both within and outside zones of mutual interest, with its regular firefighting personnel and fire suppression facilities, when assistance is available and when such action shall not leave areas in its own protection unit unduly exposed to fire danger.

#### VII. General Provisions

1. Each agency shall make direct settlement from its own funds for all liabilities it incurs under this agreement.

2. Parties to this agreement are not obligated to make expenditures of funds under terms of this agreement unless such funds are appropriated for the purpose by the Congress of the United States, or are otherwise legitimately available. If some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance arises which could not be anticipated involving an expenditure in excess of available funds for the protection of life or property, all agencies shall seek deficiency appropriations to meet their respective shares of such emergency obligations.

3. This agreement shall take effect October 1, 1982. Any signatory agency may terminate this agreement by written notice to all other signatory agencies provided that such notice shall be given between the dates of October 31 of any year and March 1 of the following year. The remaining signatory agencies may continue the provision of this agreement.

4. Changes or modifications of this agreement may be initiated by any signatory agency. The changes or modifications shall not be incorporated until all parties agree, they are in the form of an amendment to the agreement, and are signed by all agencies.

5. Each party to this agreement does hereby expressly waive all claims against the other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury or death occurring in consequence of the performance of this agreement.

*Ronald E. Sully*  
Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management

*F. Dale Robertson*  
Associate Chief, Forest Service

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs (Operations)

*J. Eugene Hester*  
Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

*[Signature]*  
Director, National Park Service

Master file



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Forestry  
101-10-1

53 BIAM Supp. 8 Release 4

**MAR 17 1983**

Memorandum

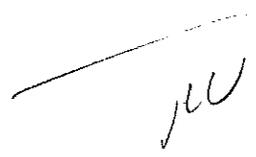
To: Holders of 53 BIAM  
From: Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations)  
Subject: 53 BIAM Supplement 8

This release provides for incorporating the National Wildfire Coordinating Group Handbook 2 (NWCG Handbook 2) into the Bureau's manual system by reference.

  
Deputy Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs (Operations)

Filing Instructions:

- ✓ (a) Remove superseded material:
  - ✓ 53 BIAM Supplement 8, illustration 5 and its Table of Contents (19 sheets)
  - Release 1, (Dated 2-4-81)
  - ✓ 53 BIAM Supp. 8 Rel. 1, Table of Contents (1 sheet)
- (b) Insert new materials transmitted: (By Reference)
  - ✓ NWCG Handbook 2,
  - ✓ Interagency Fire Business Management Handbook
  - 53 BIAM Supp. 8, Table of Contents (dated 3/17/83) (1 sheet)
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:
  - 53 BIAM Supplement 8, Part 2.1E(11), 1st sentence should be changed to read as follows:
  - ✓ NWCG Handbook 2, Interagency Fire Business Management Handbook, provides direction for fire business management activities.



---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Table of Contents

---

1. General
  - .1 Policy and Scope
  - .2 Authority
    - A. Statute
    - B. Regulation
  - .3 Responsibility
    - A. Commissioner of Indian Affairs
    - B. BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC)
    - C. Area Director
    - D. Superintendent
  
2. Fire Management Operations
  - .1 Normal Fire Year Planning and Fire Management Program Elements
    - A. Planning Consideration
    - B. Funding
    - C. Prevention
    - D. Presuppression and Suppression
    - E. Other Fire Management Program Considerations
  - .2 Rehabilitation
    - A. Short-Term (Emergency) Rehabilitation
    - B. Long-Term Rehabilitation
  - .3 Cooperation
    - A. Cooperative Agreements
    - B. Agreements with Timber Operators
    - C. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)
    - D. Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC)
    - E. Departmental Fire Management Teams
    - F. Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group
  - .4 Contracting

Illustrations 1-4, 6-10

Other Agency Directives Which Apply

By Reference: NWCG Handbook 2, Interagency Fire Business  
Management



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

24  
JUL 23 1982

3  
IN REPLY REFER TO:

Forestry  
101-10-1

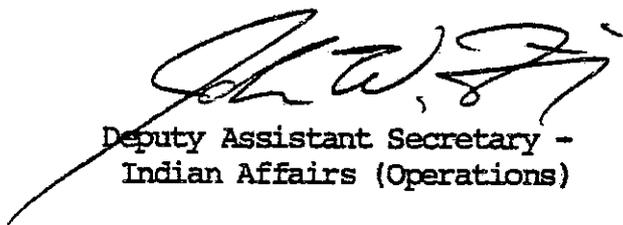
53 BIAM Release 3

To: Holders of 53 BIAM 8  
From: Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations)  
Subject: 53 BIAM 8 Forest and Range Fire Management

The attached manual release revises and/or updates subject materials. Among these changes are:

1. Disclaimer on the responsibility for structural fire protection under this manual.
2. Expanded section on responsibilities of the Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations) and outlines the delegation of fire management activities to the Division of Forestry.
3. Provides for the Area Director to establish qualification standards for firefighting on local reservations and within the Area.
4. Provides for Bureau payment of costs of annual physical examinations for Bureau personnel with Career or Career Conditional appointments.

We believe the above changes and others will provide for a more timely, cost efficient, and safer fire management program.

  
Deputy Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs (Operations)

Filing Instructions:

- (a) Remove superseded material:  
53 BIAM 8, Release 53-2, dated June 21, 1978 (3 sheets)
- (b) Insert new materials transmitted:  
53 BIAM 8, Release 3, dated July 23, 1982 (4 sheets)
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:  
None

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

8.1 Policy and Scope. Commensurate with the values at risk, wildfire losses will be held to a minimum through timely and appropriate suppression action; the planned use of prescribed fire; cooperation with other protection agencies; and timely rehabilitation of burned-over land. Fire management activities including fire prevention, presuppression, and suppression will be planned, trained for, organized, and executed to meet the overall resource management objectives.

Fire management activities covered in this manual release, and past and future supplements to this Chapter, pertain to forest and range wildfire and prescribed fire activities only. Structural fire protection and responsibility therefore can be found in 25 BIAM Supplement 19.

8.2 Authority.

A. Statute. Acts containing authority for fire management activities are as follows:

(1) The Act of September 20, 1922, (42 Stat. 857; 16 U.S.C. 594) provides for prevention, presuppression, suppression, and cooperation.

(2) The Act of May 27, 1955, (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856 a) provides for reciprocal cooperative agreements and emergency assistance in extinguishing fires on all lands and in preserving life and property from fire.

B. Regulations. 25 CFR 141.21 defines authorized fire protection measures.

8.3 Responsibility.

A. Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations). The Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations) will provide for a national level program of wildland fire management; the coordination of Bureau-wide wildland fire management activities with other federal and state agencies and non-governmental fire protection agencies; and the approval of Area Office Normal Fire Year Plans (NFYP) and subsequent issuance of obligating authority therefor.

The responsibility for the direction of the Bureau's national level wildland fire management program and associated activities is assigned to the Branch of Fire Management, Division of Forestry through the Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities.

B. BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC), Chief, Branch of Fire Management. The Bureau-wide wildland fire management program will be conducted by Central Office forestry staff located at the Boise Interagency Fire Center, Boise, Idaho.

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

The Branch of Fire Management is assigned the responsibility for the Bureau's wildland fire management program at the national level. The Director will develop programs and direct national level activities concerning policies, plans and procedures for prevention and control of wildland fires on Indian forest and rangelands; the scientific use of prescribed fire to achieve resource management objectives; and the coordination of interagency functions pertaining to wildland fire management. The Director has been delegated authority for the assignment and movement of Bureau personnel and equipment to meet fire emergency needs and is authorized to approve expenditures chargeable to emergency fire suppression and rehabilitation funds.

C. Area Director. The Area Director provides direction for:

- (1) Activities and/or plans that insure a state of readiness, commensurate with values at risk, to minimize wildland fire loss. This includes adhering to the principles of the National Interagency Fire Qualification System (NIFQS) for inter-area and interagency movement of fire suppression personnel and the accomplishment of planning, prevention, and presuppression activities in accordance with the Normal Fire Year Planning and Analysis (NFYP) procedures.
- (2) Prescribed Burning programs.
- (3) Negotiation of cooperative fire protection agreements.
- (4) Rehabilitation of areas damaged by wildfires.
- (5) Intra-Area movement of fire management personnel and equipment to meet fire emergency needs.
- (6) And to approve above activities and/or plans, except for Area Office NFYP which will be approved by the Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations) after review by the BIA Director, BIFC.

D. Superintendent. The Superintendent has primary responsibility at the Agency for:

- (1) Protection of Indian forest and rangelands from damage by wildfire.
- (2) Development of programs for the use of prescribed fire and/or other fire hazard reduction activities.
- (3) Training agency personnel to plan for and deal effectively and safely with wildfire.
- (4) Insuring Agency fire management personnel maintain fire qualifications in accordance with Area policy.

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

(5) Developing, updating, and maintenance of the Agency NFYP and annual preparedness/mobilization plan.

(6) Planning and initiating wildland fire rehabilitation activities.

#### 8.4 Normal Fire Year Planning and Fire Management Program Elements.

A. Planning Consideration. Effective fire management requires careful analysis of all facets of the protection program. This includes the identification of hazards, risks, protection standards, values at risk, access, facilities, etc., and the development of specific plans to meet each concern. The end result of this planning effort must be the integration of fire management activities with the overall resource management objectives. A primary consideration in the planning effort will be the elimination of preventable fires through the development of comprehensive programs which utilize the most effective prevention techniques. Presuppression involves all activities performed in advance of a fire occurrence which insure effective suppression action. These activities include recruitment and training of personnel; organizational preparedness; maintenance of fire equipment and facilities; procurement of supplies and equipment; preparing or reviewing and updating cooperative agreements; fuels management, etc. Suppression includes all direct work and support activities related to the containment, control, and extinguishing of a wildfire beginning with its discovery. Fire suppression shall be organized within the basic functions of command, line, plans, service, finance and safety.

B. Funding. Department of the Interior appropriations include funding for the Bureau's Forestry program which includes forest and range fire management. Fire management obligations that are not directly attributed to suppression of wildfires and approved rehabilitation of areas damaged by wildfire are funded from the Forestry program appropriation. When this appropriation is insufficient to support an adequate level of fire management, certain approved wildfire prevention and presuppression activities may be funded by emergency funds. Funding of these approved activities from emergency presuppression funds shall be based on and in accordance with an approved NFYP. Approval of Area Office NFYP and subsequent obligating authority will be provided by the Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations). All financial, procurement, contracting and other business transactions pertaining to fire management activities will be in accordance with the principles set forth in the Interagency Fire Business Management Handbook. (National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Handbook No.2).

C. Prevention. One of the primary concerns of fire management is the elimination of preventable fires. The NFYP process recognizes fire occurrence risk data and its relationship to resource values. Prevention programs will emphasize the elimination of man-caused fires in high resource value areas. Coordination of fire prevention activities with other Agencies and participation in regional fire prevention groups is encouraged.

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

D. Presuppression and Suppression.

(1) Preparedness/Mobilization Plans. Policies, objectives and basic planning for presuppression and suppression activities will be set forth in the NFYP. Specific details and instructions for performing these functions will be contained in an annual preparedness/mobilization plan for each Area and Agency office having wildfire suppression responsibility.

(2) Personnel Qualifications. Adherence to the National Interagency Fire Qualification System (NIFQS) standards are mandatory for exchange of firefighting personnel between Areas or between the Bureau and other firefighting agencies. Where mutual aid agreements exist, the qualification standards will be those established by the parties to the agreement. Qualification standards for firefighting on local reservations or within an Area will be determined by the Area Director. Commensurate with local capabilities, Area policy should conform as closely as possible to the standards of the NIFQS.

Persons engaged in fire suppression are exposed to a high-risk environment. All Bureau employees with Career or Career Conditional appointments, who as part of their regular duties are required to assist in the suppression of wildfires, will be provided an annual physical examination. Cost for these examinations may be covered by the Bureau. All other personnel hired as part of the Bureau's fire management organization will be personally responsible for cost of such examination.

(3) Training. Using the standards established and the materials provided under the NIFQS, each employee will be trained to perform assigned fire suppression duties in a safe and efficient manner.

(a) Policy. Fire suppression training will be provided to all physically fit personnel at the Reservation and Area levels who are subject to being assigned fire suppression duties. Such employees as selected by the Area Director who will function on Class I and Class II Overhead Teams, and Departmental Fire Management Teams, will receive appropriate fire suppression training for the positions to which they are assigned.

Firefighters employed in accordance with NFYP will be provided appropriate training prior to manning dates.

(b) Responsibility. Area Directors and Superintendents are responsible for providing training. Responsibility for formulating and carrying out the training program is assigned to the Branch of Forestry. At Reservations and Area Offices where the Branch of Forestry is not represented, the responsibility will be assigned to the Branch of Land Operations. Training shall be made available to all employees of all Branches who may be involved in fire suppression activities. The Area Forester shall assist in initiating training to agencies without Forestry Branches.

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

(c) Training Materials. Standards for training materials have been established under the NIFQS. These materials are reviewed by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Training Team for effectiveness and compliance to standards and will be utilized by the Bureau in its fire training and qualifications programs.

(d) Training Plans. Training plans will be approved by the Area Director. The Reservation plans will be part of the Area plan to insure that an adequate number of people are available for key fire suppression positions. The Area plan will then be an integral part of a national plan prepared by the BIA Director, BIFC. This Plan will contain provisions for Bureau personnel to be available for interagency use including participation on Departmental Fire Management Teams and will provide the ability to move key fire suppression personnel to other Areas and Agencies with fire suppression problems.

(4) Fuels Management. A detailed plan of proposed prescribed burning to accomplish fuels reduction will be prepared for approval of the Area Director. An important factor to be considered in the plan is a smoke management guide. The treatments will consider NFYP goals such as cost-benefit ratios and parameters such as air quality, risk, and training opportunities in fire behavior.

E. Other Fire Management Program Considerations. The following additional considerations are pertinent to the Bureau's fire management program. Specific guidance for these activities are provided in Central Office and/or Area Office manual supplements.

- (1) Fire Reporting.
- (2) Damage Appraisal.
- (3) Construction and Maintenance of Facilities.
- (4) Scientific Use of Fire and Fire Effects.
- (5) Smoke Management.
- (6) National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS).
- (7) Use of Aircraft and Aviation Management.
- (8) Fire Chemicals and Retardants.
- (9) Communications.
- (10) Fire Equipment.
- (11) Fire Business Management.

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

- (12) Computer Operations and Computerized Fire Management Programs.
- (13) Indian Firefighter Crew, Organization, Training and Use.
- (14) Fire Overhead Roster.
- (15) Fire Investigation.
- (16) Other.

8.5 Rehabilitation. Where serious wildfire damage has occurred, there may be need for rehabilitation measures. When required, rehabilitation will be initiated promptly following control to prevent further damage and to return the land to an acceptable condition of productivity to the extent that this is feasible. Rehabilitation will be accomplished in accordance with written plans approved by the Area Director.

8.6. Cooperation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will cooperate with other Federal and State agencies, private landowners, and protective associations or groups to the extent protection of Indian forest and range resources and the Bureau's responsibilities, and statutory limitations will dictate. At the National level, the Bureau is designated by the Secretary as a member and participant in the following Interagency activities.

A. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). The NWCG was formed March 16, 1976, by Memorandum of Understanding between the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The function of the Group is to coordinate programs of the participating agencies so as to avoid wasteful duplication and to provide a means of constructively working together. Agreed upon policies, standards, and procedures are implemented through regular agency channels. The Group membership consists of representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the National Association of State Foresters. The BIA Director, BIFC, is the Bureau's representative on this Group.

B. Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC). The IFCC operates under the direction of the Assistant Secretary--Land and Water Resources. It provides leadership and advice for the development, coordination and maintenance of superior wildland fire presuppression and suppression capabilities, and the standardization of procedures, methods, and practices within the Department of the Interior. The IFCC is chaired by the Washington Office Representative of the BLM.

C. Departmental Fire Management Teams. The Departmental Fire Management Teams are units of experienced supervisory personnel organized into working Teams to effectively manage suppression forces on large or multiple fire situations which exceed local agency capabilities. Depending upon the complexity of the situation, General Headquarters (GHQ) or Project

## FORESTRY

## Forest and Range Fire Management

Teams may be utilized. The mission of both Teams is to accomplish control of the emergency as effectively and efficiently as possible. During fire assignments the Teams are responsible to the agency Line Officer of the land where the emergency is located. By Secretarial Directive, all Interior Agencies are requested to assign personnel to participate on the Departmental Fire Management Teams.

D. Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. The MAC consists of the Directorate of the fire management staffs at BIFC. The Group is activated and becomes part of the Expanded Logistics Support Office when competition exists for firefighting resources. The BIFC Directorate, on a nationwide basis, has the authority to make decisions on interagency fire priorities and allocation of scarce national firefighting resources during major fire emergencies.

8.7 Contracting. Contracts may be executed with other federal agencies, States, private entities and Tribes for wildfire protection services pursuant to existing statutes, regulations and constraints governing utilization of appropriations.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Forestry  
101-10-1

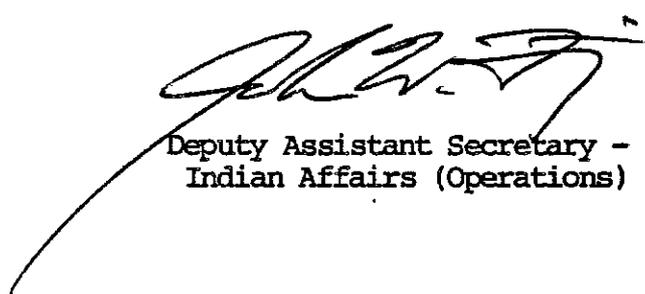
53 BIAM Supplement 8 Release 2

Memorandum

**MAY 18 1982**

To: Holders of 53 BIAM  
From: Deputy Assistant Secretary -Indian Affairs (Operations)  
Subject: 53 BIAM Supplement 8

This release revises Illustration 4, Individual Fire Report Instructions for use with DI-1201, of 53 BIAM Supplement 8. The revision provides reporting procedures for non-statistical fires, fire numbers for Agencies within the Juneau Area and revises and/or adds standard ADP reservation and county codes.



Deputy Assistant Secretary -  
Indian Affairs (Operations)

Filing Instructions:

- (a) Remove superseded material:  
53 BIAM Supplement 8, Illustration 4, Release 1 (Dated 2-4-81) (6 sheets)
- (b) Insert new material transmitted:  
53 BIAM Supplement 8, Illustration 4, Release 2 (Dated 5/18/82) (6 sheets)
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:  
None

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USE WITH DI-1201

Revised January 1982

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Type or print plainly with a ballpoint pen. Before submitting report, check BLUE copy to be sure it is legible. Use only the current DI-1201 form dated February 1973.
2. Report and record each individual fire on a separate form.
3. DO NOT ENTER ZEROS to left of significant numbers except where indicated as part of the code entry.
4. Round all numbers to nearest whole number, e.g., 2.6 as 3; 2.5 as 2, etc. Decimals are NOT accepted. Particular attention should be given to the acre figure and the resource damage entry.
5. The location map plat on the reverse of the report will be used for all fires when the location is known. Additional information will be entered in the "Remarks" section. Prepare a narrative for each Class D or larger fire per instructions.
6. Enter data for the following type fires:
  - a. ACTION TYPE FALSE ALARMS - Items 1 thru 9, 11, 12b, and 13a and b. Do not prepare a report for a No Action Type False Alarm.
  - b. CLASS "A" FIRES - Items 1 thru 13d.
  - c. CLASS "B" AND "C" FIRES - Items 1 thru 14g.
  - d. CLASS "D" THROUGH "G" FIRES - Items 1 thru 14g with map with largest scale possible to show fire on map plat on reverse of fire report form. Mark origin with red X.
- e. NO SUPPRESSION ACTION FIRES - Items 1 thru 9, 10a thru 10i (if known); 11a or 11b. 12a, 12b, 12f, and 13a thru 13d MUST have entries.
- f. NON-STATISTICAL FIRES - Items 1 thru 5, 8a and b, 9b, 12b, and 13a thru c.
7. An entry MUST be made in the resource damage columns for all Size Class 2 fires and greater. Only those resources showing a "less than \$3" amount on the Interim Guide Estimate may be left blank. EXAMPLE: A burn severity of (1) would have an entry in ALL resource damage columns except Timber, Wildlife, and Grazing.
8. DO NOT use more digits than are indicated by dashes on the form. EXAMPLE: 12d - Amount. If this entry exceeds one digit, enter a "9" and explain in the "Remarks" section on the reverse of the form.
9. Enter only code numbers, except as specified in the Specific Instructions. Written explanations ARE NOT accepted on the machine (blue) copy.
10. Send reports not later than 20 days from fire-out date to the BIA Director, BIFC, through the respective Area Office, Distribution: White-Agency copy; Blue-Machine copy; Yellow-Area Office copy.
11. A Xerox copy will be used as the machine (blue) copy when corrections are submitted by the Area or Agency. The corrections will be made in red.

\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

ITEM

1. REPORT STATUS

NEW - A fire reported for the first time during the season.  
CORRECT - Make a Xerox copy of the fire report and make correction in red. Do not submit a new report.  
DELETE - Prepare a new report, indicate "Delete" in Item 1, and make identical entries in Items 2 through 5 as were on original report. Send machine (blue) copy to BIA Director, BIFC.
2. CALENDAR YEAR - Enter last two digits only.
3. FIRE NUMBER - Enter four-digit number assigned. (See Individual Fire Number listing attached).
4. REPORTING UNIT - Enter Area and Agency Codes as shown on attached listing.
5. REPORTING AGENCY - This refers to the Government Bureau. If "Other" enter name in Remarks.
6. AREA NAME - Enter three-digit Reservation Code from ADP code list. Precede reservation code with a 0.
7. FIRE NAME - Name is limited to 10 characters. If more than 10 letters, abbreviate. Enter F.A. for False Alarms and number consecutively i.e., FA 1, FA 2, etc.

8. TYPE

a. Fire, enter:

- 1 - for all fires suppressed by reporting agency's employees, contractors, or cooperators regardless of land ownership.
- 2 - a No Action Type fire that has gone out naturally or left to go out naturally.
- 3 - for all False Alarm fires on which some type of action was initiated (e.g., patrol plane or crew dispatched, etc.).
- 4 - support actions by Bureau, (e.g., dispatch or standby of crews or equipment at Cooperator's request for suppression or anticipated suppression of fires on their jurisdiction). (Non-Statistical Report)

b. Protection, enter:

- 1 - for reporting agency land under Force Account protection.
- 2 - for reporting agency land protected by another agency under a cooperative agreement.
- 3 - for reporting agency land protected by another agency under a protection contract.
- 4 - for Other lands protected under a cooperative agreement.
- 5 - for Other lands protected under a protection contract.
- 6 - for Other lands not under a cooperative agreement or contract but where action is taken to prevent fire spread to reporting agency lands.

9. CLASS

a. Size - Enter from the following:

Acres	Code
0-.25 (Class A).....	1
.26-9 (Class B).....	2
10-99 (Class C).....	3
100-299 (Class D).....	4
300-999 (Class E).....	5
1000-4999 (Class F).....	6
5000 & over (Class G).....	7
False Alarm.....	9

b. Cost - Enter from the following:

(1) Code	Estimated Suppression
Cost Dollars	Code
0-100.....	1
101-500.....	2
501-1,500.....	3
1,501-5,000.....	4
5,001-25,000.....	5
25,001-50,000.....	6
50,001-100,000.....	7
100,001-500,000.....	8
500,001& over.....	9

(2) Actual - Enter actual suppression cost, if known.

10. PLANNING DATA - Required information pertaining to point of origin of fire.

a. Cause - Enter three digits from the following:

FIRST DIGIT	Code
Statistical Cause	
Lightning.....	1

Camp Fire.....	2
Smoking.....	3
Debris Burning.....	4
Incendiary.....	5
Equipment Use.....	6
Railroads.....	7
Children.....	8
Miscellaneous.....	9

SECOND AND THIRD DIGITS

Specific Cause	Code
Lightning.....	01
Aircraft.....	02
Burning Vehicle.....	03
Exhaust Power Saw.....	04
Exhaust - Other.....	05
Logging Line.....	06
Brakeshoe.....	07
Cooking Fire.....	08
Warming Fire.....	09
Smoking.....	10
Trash Burning.....	11
Burning Dump.....	12
Field Burning.....	13
Land Clearing.....	14
Slash Burning.....	15
Right-of-way Burning.....	16
Resource Management Burning.....	17
Grudge Fire.....	18
Pyromania.....	19
Smoking Out Bees or Game.....	20
Insect or Snake Control.....	21
Job Hunting.....	22
Blasting.....	23
Burning Building.....	24
Power Line.....	25
Fireworks.....	26
Playing with Matches.....	27
Repelling Predators.....	28
House or Stove Flue Sparks.....	29
Other.....	30

If cause is unknown, code as Miscellaneous-Other (930) and enter "Unknown" in Remarks. If cause of either "Miscellaneous" or "Other" is known, enter in Remarks.

b. Class of People - Enter from the following:

- 0 - for all fires where cause is lightning or unknown.
- 1 - for all individuals who own land or businesses within protection boundaries.
- 2 - for all individuals, their agents or employees, who have special use permits on reporting agency lands within protection boundaries.
- 3 - for contractors, their agents or employees for purchase of products or construction of facilities.
- 4 - for all Federal, state, county, municipal or other public employees.
- 5 - for all permanent residents living inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.
- 6 - for all seasonal residents or workers residing inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.

Item 10.b. (continued)

- 6 - for all seasonal residents or workers residing inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.
- 7 - for all tourists, motorists, campers, etc. in transit through the protected area.
- 8 - for all people not included above. Enter class in Remarks, if known.

10. c. Ownership - Enter from the following:

Ownership	Code
BLM.....	1
BIA.....	2
NPS.....	3
F&WS.....	4
USFS.....	5
Other Federal Lands.....	6
State.....	7
Private.....	8
Other.....	9

For Codes 6 and 9, enter ownership in Remarks. Unknown is not acceptable.

d. Resource Value Class - If area has not been classified, enter "0." Enter code for value class determined by Normal Fire Year Plan from the following:

Value Class	Code
I.....	1
II.....	2
III.....	3
IV.....	4
V.....	5

e. Topography - Enter topography in vicinity of fire origin from the following:

Topographic Feature	Code
Ridgetop.....	1
Saddle.....	2
Upper 1/3 of slope.....	3
Middle 1/3 of slope.....	4
Lower 1/3 of slope.....	5
Canyon bottom.....	6
Valley bottom.....	7
Mesa or plateau.....	8
Flat or rolling.....	9

f. Hour Control Zone - Enter code for Hour Control Zone determined by Normal Fire Year Plan (if not prepared, enter "0").

Hour Zone	Code
1/2.....	1
1.....	2
2.....	3
2+.....	4

g. Rate of Spread - Enter code for Rate of Spread determined by Fire Planning in vicinity of fire origin from the following:

Rate of Spread	Code
Low (L).....	1
Moderate (M).....	2
High (H).....	3
Extreme (E).....	4

h. Resistance to Control - Enter code determined by Fire Planning in vicinity of fire origin from the following:

Resistance to Control	Code
Low (L).....	1
Moderate (M).....	2
High (H).....	3
Extreme (E).....	4

i. Leave blank.

j. Fuel Model - Do not make entry.

11. LOCATION OF ORIGIN - Enter either Township, Range, Section and Meridian code OR Latitude and Longitude. Always include cardinal directions for Township and Range. DO NOT USE DECIMALS OR FRACTIONS.

12. SUPPRESSION DATA - All entries in the date, time, and acres column must be equal to or greater than the entry in the block immediately above. Enter whole numbers only. Controlled acres (12e) are total acres within perimeter fire lines. Use only one digit in the "AMT" column (12c and 12d). If more than one is needed, enter "9" and explain in "Remarks."

Date - Enter four digit number for month and day. (Example: June 14 - 0614, March 30 - 0330, etc.)

Time - Enter four digit number using 24-hour clock. (Example: 1:00 a.m. - 0100, 4:00 p.m. - 1600, etc.)

Type - Line a. Discovered. Enter means of discovery.

Type	Code
Agency Lookout.....	1
Other Lookout.....	2
Fire Patrolman.....	3
Other Agency Employee.....	4
Planned Cooperator.....	5
(all persons with whom a cooperative fire control arrangement or contract exists. <u>DO NOT INCLUDE AIRCRAFT OBSERVERS</u> ).	
Permittee.....	6
(all persons holding a use permit or contract on agency lands).	
Agency Aircraft Observer.....	7
Other Aircraft Observer.....	8
Other.....	9
(Enter who (name) made discovery in "Remarks")	

Lines c and d. Enter one.

Type	Code
Dozers.....	1
Plows or Trenchers.....	2
Ground Tankers or Pumpers.....	3
Ground Force (Handtools).....	4
Helicopter Tanker.....	5
Airplane Tanker.....	6
Smokejumper.....	7
Helitack Crew.....	8
Other.....	9
(If "Other" enter type in "Remarks")	

Item 12. (continued)

Amount - Line c. First Crew/Equipment Departure and d., First Attack. ENTER number of men or pieces of equipment. When Type is Helicopter Tanker (5) or Airplane Tanker (6), amount is number of gallons. Enter actual total number of gallons used on fire in "Remarks."

NUMBER		CODE
MEN/PIECES OF EQUIPMENT	GALLONS OF RETARDANT	
1.....0 - 200.....		1
2.....201 - 400.....		2
3.....401 - 600.....		3
4.....601 - 1000.....		4
5.....1001 - 1500.....		5
6 - 10.....1501 - 2000.....		6
11 - 20.....2001 - 3000.....		7
21 - 30.....3001 - 4000.....		8
Over 30.....Over 4000.....		9

12. Total Force - Line g. Enter actual number of line workers, overhead, and camp personnel used in suppressing fire. DO NOT include headquarters dispatchers, warehouse personnel, etc. Count a person only once if reused on the same fire (remanning).

13. BURNED AREA DATA - Use separate lines whenever fire perimeter crosses boundary lines or severity of burn changes. If additional lines are needed, cut and paste Items 13 and 14 from a blank form to the report. ONLY 12 ENTRIES ARE ALLOWED. If more than one line is used, use the first line to describe point of origin of fire.

Columns (a) and (b) - Enter State and County codes.

Column (c) - See 10c.

Column (d) - Enter from the following:

- | Type   | Code |
|--|------|
| - Commercial Forest Land.....  | 100  |
| (Land producing or capable of producing wood products such as sawtimber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.) |      |
| - Noncommercial Forest Land....  | 200  |
| (Land not capable of yielding wood products or commercial forest land withdrawn from timber use.)                                |      |
| - Nonforest Watershed.....   | 300  |
| (Land which has never supported forests or has been developed for nonforest uses.)   |      |

Column (e) - See 10d.

Column (f) - Enter from the following:

- | Amount of Damage   | Code |
|--|------|
| - Severe.....  | 1    |
| (More than 2/3 of mineral soil exposed as result of fire. Humus mostly destroyed. Little or no vegetation remaining. Tree trunks badly burned to considerable heights above the ground. More than 50% of tree crowns destroyed.) |      |

- Medium.....2  
 (From 1/3 to 2/3 of mineral soil exposed as result of fire. Less than 50% of crowns destroyed. Tree trunks may be badly burned or scorched a short distance above ground.)

- Light.....3  
 (Less than 1/3 of mineral soil exposed as result of fire. Little or no damage to vegetation or tree crowns. Tree trunks may be scorched a short distance above ground.)

Column (g) - Enter to nearest whole acre. DO NOT USE DECIMALS OR FRACTIONS.

14. RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars) - Complete columns 14(a) through (g) for each line entry under Item 13 Burned Area Data. Show type and value of AUM's (animal unit months) and volume, species, and value of commercial timber lost in fire under "Remarks." Determine resource damage as follows:

- Select from the Interim Guide for Resource Damage Estimates (page 12 of this Illustration) a description that most nearly describes resource before damage from column 1, Description of Resource in Place.
- Select dollar amount within limits shown from column 2, Dollar Damage Per Acre by Severity of Burn. Severity of burn is determined from Item 13 column(f).
- Multiply dollar amount by acres burned in Item 13(g) and enter amount in proper resource column.
- See Interim Guide for Resource Damage Estimates.

NOTE: ALL RESOURCE COLUMNS MUST HAVE A DOLLAR AMOUNT SHOWN UNLESS THE INTERIM GUIDE INDICATES IT IS "LESS THAN \$3."

\*\*\*\*\*

CHECKLIST FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

FIRE TYPE	SIZE CLASS	REPORTING REQUIREMENT BY NUMBER	COMMENTS
1	A	1 - 13d, 13e, f, g, and 14a thru g may be left blank.	1. Report fires of one-quarter acre or less.
	B - G	1 - 14g. All items must be completed.	2. Report fires over one-quarter acre in size. Prepare narrative for Class D and larger fire.
2 No Suppression Action	A	1 - 12a, b, and f. 13a thru d.	
	B and Larger	1 - 12a, b and f. 13a thru d.	3. Enter as much information as is available for each size class.
3 False Alarm	9	1 - 9, 11a or 11b. 12b, 13a and b.	4. Reported fires where some type of response was initiated but no suppression action took place.
4 Non-Statistical Report	A and larger	1 - 5, 8a and b, 9b, 12b, and 13a and c.	5. Support actions provided to cooperating agencies (at their request) for fire suppression activities. (Non-BIA fires outside of mutual protection zones).

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN CODES

DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1ST PRINCIPAL	01	KATEEL RIVER	44
1ST SCIOTO RIVER	39	LOUISIANA	18
2ND PRINCIPAL	02	MICHIGAN	19
2ND SCIOTO RIVER	40	MONTANA PRINCIPAL	20
3RD PRINCIPAL	03	MOUNT DIABLO	21
3RD SCIOTO RIVER	41	MUSKINGUM RIVER	37
4TH PRINCIPAL	04	NAVAJO	22
5TH PRINCIPAL	05	NEW MEXICO	23
6TH PRINCIPAL	06	OHIO	35
BLACK HILLS	07	OHIO RIVER	38
BOISE	08	SALT LAKE	26
CHICKASAW	09	SAN BERNARDINO	27
CHOCTAW	10	SEWARD	28
CIMARRON	11	ST. HELENA	24
COPPER RIVER	12	ST. STEPHENS	25
ELLCOTT'S LINE	42	TALLAHASSEE	29
FAIRBANKS	13	TWELVE MILE SQUARE	43
GILA AND SALT RIVER	14	UINTAH SPECIAL	30
GREAT MIAMI RIVER	36	UMIAT	45
HUMBOLDT	15	UTE	31
HURTSVILLE	16	WASHINGTON	32
INDIAN	17	WILLAMETTE	33
		WIND RIVER	34

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIVIDUAL FIRE NUMBERS

For Item 3 on Form DI-1201, fire numbers are assigned each Agency office. The same series is issued each year beginning with the first number. A block of numbers is reserved for special assignment if the number of fires on an Agency exceed the series. The BIA Director, BIFC, assigns numbers when notified by an Area Fire Management Officer that they are needed. Additional numbers are for the current season only; new requests MUST be made each year.

AREA/AGENCY	CODE	FIRE NUMBERS	AREA/AGENCY	CODE	FIRE NUMBERS
<b>ABERDEEN</b> OA-			<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b> OF-		
Cheyenne River	01	0001 - 0100	Great Lakes	55	3101 - 3200
Crow Creek	14	0101 - 0200	Minnesota	53	3201 - 3300
Fort Berthold	04	0201 - 0300	Red Lake	52	3301 - 3400
Fort Totten	05	0301 - 0400	Sac and Fox	51	3401 - 3450
Lower Brule	15	0401 - 0500	Michigan	60	3451 - 3500
Pine Ridge	06	0501 - 0700			
Rosebud	07	0701 - 0800	<b>MUSKOGEE</b> OG-		
Sisseton	09	0801 - 0900	Tahlequah	08	6801 - 6850
Standing Rock	10	0901 - 1000	Talihina	09	6851 - 6900
Turtle Mountain	11	1001 - 1100			
Winnebago	13	1101 - 1200	<b>NAVAJO</b> ON-		
Flandreau Santee	03	7101 - 7150	All Agencies	36	3501 - 3700
Yankton	08	7151 - 7200			
<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b> OH-			<b>PHOENIX</b> OH-		
Jicarilla	50	1201 - 1300	Colorado River	51	3701 - 3750
Mescalero	60	1301 - 1400	Fort Yuma	63	3751 - 3800
Northern Pueblos	25	1401 - 1500	Hopi	65	3801 - 3900
Ramah Navajo	75	1501 - 1600	Western Nevada	61	3901 - 3950
Southern Pueblos	20	1601 - 1700	Eastern Nevada	64	3951 - 4000
Southern Ute	40	1701 - 1775	Fort Apache	52	4001 - 4500
Laguna	21	1776 - 1800	Papago	54	4501 - 4600
Ute Mountain Ute	45	1801 - 1900	Pima	57	4601 - 4700
Zuni	70	1901 - 2000	Salt River	55	4701 - 4800
Special Use		7000 - 7100	San Carlos	58	4801 - 5000
			Truxton Canyon	68	5001 - 5100
			Uintah and Ouray	62	5101 - 5200
<b>BILLINGS</b> OC-			<b>PORTLAND</b> OP-		
Blackfeet	51	2001 - 2100	Colville	03	5201 - 5400
Crow	52	2101 - 2200	Fort Hall	04	5401 - 5475
Flathead	53	2201 - 2400	Siletz	01	5476 - 5500
Fort Belknap	55	2401 - 2500	Northern Idaho	05	5501 - 5600
Fort Peck	56	2501 - 2600	Spokane	12	5601 - 5700
Northern Cheyenne	57	2601 - 2800	Umatilla	07	5701 - 5800
Rocky Boys	59	2801 - 2900	Warm Springs	09	5801 - 5900
Wind River	58	2901 - 3000	Olympic Peninsula	06	5901 - 5950
			Pudget Sound	10	5951 - 6000
			Yakima	11	6001 - 6100
<b>EASTERN</b> OK-			<b>SACRAMENTO</b> OJ-		
Cherokee	52	6401 - 6475	Northern California	52	6101 - 6200
Passanaguoddy	04	6476 - 6500	Central California	51	6201 - 6300
Choctaw	78	6501 - 6575	Southern California	54	6301 - 6400
Penobscot	06	6576 - 6600			
Seminole	53	6601 - 6700			
Miccosukee	54	6701 - 6800			
<b>JUNEAU</b> OE-					
Anchorage	01	3001 - 3015			
Bethel	02	3016 - 3030			
Fairbanks	03	3031 - 3060			
Nome	04	3061 - 3075			
Southeast	05	3076 - 3100			

EXTRA ASSIGNMENTS - BUREAU COORDINATOR 7201 - 9999

RESERVATION CODES

ABERDEEN

Fort Berthold.....	301
Standing Rock.....	302
Fort Totten.....	303
Turtle Mountain.....	304
Cheyenne River.....	340
Flandreau.....	341
Crow Creek.....	342
Lower Brule.....	343
Pine Ridge.....	344
Rosebud.....	345
Yankton.....	346
Sisseton.....	347
Omaha.....	380
Santee Sioux.....	382
Winnebago.....	383

ALBUQUERQUE

Jicarilla.....	701
Mescalero.....	702
Acoma.....	703
Cochiti.....	704
Isleta.....	705
Jemez.....	706
Laguna.....	707
Nambe.....	708
Picuris.....	709
Pojoaque.....	710
Sandia.....	711
San Felipe.....	712
San Ildefonso.....	713
San Juan.....	714
Santa Ana.....	715
Santa Clara.....	716
Santo Domingo.....	717
Taos.....	718
Tesuque.....	719
Zia.....	720
Zuni.....	721
Ramah Navajo.....	722
Southern Ute.....	750
Ute Mountain Ute.....	751

BILLINGS

Blackfeet.....	201
Crow.....	202
Flathead.....	203
Fort Belknap.....	204
Rocky Boys.....	205
Fort Peck.....	206
Northern Cheyenne.....	207
Wind River.....	280

EASTERN

Passamaquoddy.....	004
Penobscot.....	006
Eastern Cherokee.....	010
Big Cypress.....	012
Brighton.....	013
Hollywood.....	014
Bogue Horn.....	911
Red Water.....	913

EASTERN (Continued)

Standing Pine.....	914
Tucker.....	915
Boque Chitto.....	921
Conehatta.....	922
Pearl River.....	923

JUNEAU

All Agencies.....	999
-------------------	-----

MINNEAPOLIS

Nett Lake.....	404
Fond du Lac.....	405
Grand Portage.....	406
Leech Lake.....	407
White Earth.....	408
Red Lake.....	409
Mille Lacs.....	410
Bad River.....	430
Lac Courte Oreilles.....	431
Lac du Flambeau.....	432
Oneida.....	433
Forest County Potawatomi.....	434
Red Cliff.....	435
Sokaogan Chippewa.....	437
Stockbridge Munsee.....	438
Wisconsin Winnebago.....	439
Minnesota Winnebago.....	460
Hannaville.....	471
Isabella.....	472
Sac and Fox.....	490
Other Wisconsin Res.....	998
Upper Michigan Res.....	999

MUSKOGEE

Tahlequah-Cherokee.....	905
Talihina-Choctaw.....	907

NAVAJO

All Agencies.....	780
-------------------	-----

PHOENIX

Cocopah.....	602
Colorado River.(Calif., Ariz.).....	603
Fort Mojave (Ariz., Calif., Nev.).....	604
Havasupai.....	605
Hualapai.....	606
Fort Apache.....	607
Hopi.....	608
Gila Bend.....	609
Papago.....	610
San Xavier.....	611
Ak Chin (Maricopa).....	612
Fort McDowell.....	613
Gila River (Pima).....	614
Salt River.....	615
San Carlos.....	616
Kaibab.....	617
Big Sandy.....	619

PHOENIX (Continued)

Battle Mountain.....	640
Duck Valley (Nev., Ida.).....	641
Duck Water.....	642
Fort McDermitt (Including.....	646
Hog John Ranch)(Nev., Ore.)	
Moapa.....	650
Pyramid Lake.....	651
Summit Lake.....	655
Walker River.....	656
Fallon (Reservation).....	658
Yonba.....	661
South Fork (including Te-Moak).	662
Campbell Ranch.....	663
Odgers Ranch.....	664
Washoe (Nev., Calif.).....	672
(Including Woodsfords)	
Goshute (Nevada & Utah).....	681
Skull Valley.....	682
Cedar City.....	683
Kanosh.....	684
Koosharen.....	685
Paute.....	686
Uintah & Ouray.....	687
Shivwits.....	688
Pascua Yaqui.....	694
Chemehuevi.....	695
Yuma (Quechan) (Ariz., Calif.)	696

PORTLAND

Colville.....	101
Spokane.....	102
Kalispel.....	103
Chehalis.....	105
Hoh.....	106
Lummi.....	107
Makah.....	108
Muckleshoot.....	109

PORTLAND (Continued)

Nisqually.....	110
Nooksack.....	111
Sauk-Suiattle.....	112
Port Gamble.....	113
Port Madison.....	114
Puyallup.....	115
Quileute.....	116
Quinault.....	117
Shoalwater.....	118
Skagit.....	119
Skokomish.....	120
Squaxin Island.....	121
Swinomish.....	122
Tulalip.....	123
Yakima.....	124
Lower Elwa.....	125
Snokomish.....	130
Upper Skagit.....	131
Stillaguamish.....	132
Siletz.....	142
Umatilla.....	143
Snake-Pauite.....	144
Warm Springs.....	145
Fort Hall.....	180
Coeur d'Alene.....	181
Nez Perce.....	182
Kootenai.....	183
Suquamish.....	198

SACRAMENTO

Round Valley.....	540
Tule River.....	553
Hoopa Valley.....	561
Other Central Calif. Res.....	999
Other Hoopa Res.....	999
So. California Res.....	999

STANDARD ADP CODES

STATE AND COUNTY CODES

ABERDEEN AREA

Iowa	19	
Woodburn.....	039	
Nebraska	31	
Burt.....	021	
Cuming.....	039	
Dakota.....	043	
Dixon.....	051	
Knox.....	107	
Sheridan..	161	
Thurston.....	173	
North Dakota	38	
Adams.....	001	
Benson.....	005	
Burke.....	013	
Burleigh.....	015	
Dunn.....	025	
Eddy.....	027	
McHenry.....	049	
McKenzie.....	053	
McLean.....	055	
Mercer.....	057	
Mountrail.....	061	
Nelson..	063	
Ramsey.....	071	
Richland.....	077	
Rolette.....	079	
Sargent.....	081	
Sioux.....	085	
South Dakota	46	
Bennett.....	007	
Bon Homme.....	009	
Brule.....	015	
Buffalo.....	017	
Charles Mix.....	023	
Codington.....	029	
Corson.....	031	
Day.....	037	
Dewey.....	041	
Grant.....	051	
Gregory.....	053	
Haakon.....	055	
Hughes.....	065	
Hyde.....	069	
Lyman.....	085	
Marshall.....	091	
Meade.....	093	
Mellette.....	095	
Moody.....	101	
Pennington.....	103	
Perkins.....	105	
Roberts.....	109	
Shannon.....	113	
Stanley.....	117	
Todd.....	121	
Tripp.....	123	
Washabaugh.....	131	
Ziebach.....	137	

ALBUQUERQUE AREA

Colorado	08	
Cibola.....	006	
Archulatta.....	007	
Gunnison.....	051	
LaPlata.....	067	
Montezuma.....	083	
New Mexico	35	
Bernalillo.....	001	
Lincoln.....	027	
McKinley.....	031	
Otero.....	035	
Rio Arriba.....	039	
Sandoval.....	043	
San Juan.....	045	
Santa Fe.....	049	
Socorro.....	053	
Taos.....	055	
Torrance.....	057	
Valencia.....	061	
Utah		
San Juan.....	037	
<u>BILLINGS AREA</u>		
Montana	30	
Big Horn.....	003	
Blaine.....	005	
Carter.....	011	
Chouteau.....	015	
Daniels.....	019	
Flathead.....	029	
Glacier.....	035	
Hill.....	041	
Lake.....	047	
Liberty.....	051	
McCone.....	055	
Missoula.....	063	
Phillips.....	071	
Pondera.....	073	
Richland.....	083	
Roosevelt.....	085	
Rosebud.....	087	
Sanders.....	089	
Sheridan.....	091	
Treasure.....	103	
Valley.....	105	
Yellowstone.....	111	
North Dakota	38	
Divide.....	023	
Williams.....	105	
Wyoming	56	
Fremont.....	013	
Hot Springs.....	017	
Sheridan.....	033	

EASTERN AREA

Florida	12	
Broward.....	011	
Collier.....	021	
Dade.....	025	
Glades.....	043	
Hendry.....	051	
Palm Beach.....	099	
Maine	23	
Franklin.....	007	
Hancock.....	009	
Penobscot.....	019	
Washington.....	029	
Mississippi	28	
Atalla.....	007	
Jones.....	067	
Kemper.....	069	
Leake.....	079	
Neshoba.....	099	
Newton.....	101	
Scott.....	123	
Winston.....	159	
North Carolina	37	
Cherokee.....	039	
Graham.....	075	
Jackson.....	099	
Swain.....	173	
<u>JUNEAU AREA</u>		
Alaska	02	
Bristol Bay.....	809	
Fairbanks North Star...	818	
Greater Anchorage Area.	827	
Greater Juneau.....	836	
Greater Sitka.....	845	
Haines.....	854	
Kenai Peninsula.....	863	
Ketchikan Gateway.....	872	
Kodiak Island.....	881	
Matanuska-Susitna.....	891	
Unorganized.....	999	
<u>MINNEAPOLIS AREA</u>		
Iowa	19	
Tama.....	171	
Michigan	26	
Arenac.....	011	
Baraga.....	013	
Chippewa.....	033	
Gogebic.....	053	
Isabella.....	073	
Manominee.....	109	
Missaukee.....	113	
Ontonagon.....	131	

STATE AND COUNTY CODES (Continued)

MINNEAPOLIS AREA (Continued)

Minnesota	27	
Aitken .....	001	
Becker .....	005	
Beltrami .....	007	
Carlton .....	017	
Cass .....	021	
Clearwater .....	029	
Cook .....	031	
Crow Wing .....	035	
Goodhue .....	049	
Houston .....	055	
Hubbard .....	057	
Itasca .....	061	
Koochiching .....	071	
Lake of the Woods .....	077	
Mahnomen .....	087	
Marshall .....	089	
Mille Lacs .....	095	
Ottertail .....	111	
Pennington .....	113	
Pine .....	115	
Red Lake .....	125	
Redwood .....	127	
Roseau .....	135	
Scott .....	139	
St. Louis .....	137	
Yellow Medicine .....	173	

Wisconsin	55	
Adams .....	001	
Ashland .....	003	
Barron .....	005	
Bayfield .....	007	
Brown .....	009	
Burnett .....	013	
Clark .....	019	
Crawford .....	023	
Douglas .....	031	
Forest .....	041	
Iron .....	051	
Jackson .....	053	
Juneau .....	057	
LaCrosse .....	063	
Lincoln .....	069	
Marathon .....	073	
Marinette .....	075	
Monroe .....	081	
Oconto .....	083	
Oneida .....	085	
Outagamie .....	087	
Polk .....	095	
Sawyer .....	113	
Shawano .....	115	
Vilas .....	125	
Washburn .....	129	
Wood .....	141	

MUSKOGEE AREA

Oklahoma	40	
Adair .....	001	
Atoka .....	005	
Bryan .....	013	
Cherokee .....	021	
Choctaw .....	023	
Coal .....	029	

MUSKOGEE AREA (Continued)

Oklahoma	40	
Craig .....	035	
Delaware .....	041	
Haskell .....	061	
Latimer .....	077	
Le Flore .....	079	
Mayes .....	097	
McIntosh .....	091	
McCurtain .....	089	
Muskogee .....	101	
Nowata .....	105	
Ottawa .....	115	
Pittsburg .....	121	
Pushmataha .....	127	
Rogers .....	131	
Sequoyah .....	135	
Tulsa .....	143	
Wagoner .....	145	
Washington .....	147	

NAVAJO AREA

Arizona	04	
Apache .....	001	
Coconino .....	005	
Navajo .....	017	

New Mexico

New Mexico	35	
Bernalillo .....	001	
McKinley .....	031	
Rio Arriba .....	039	
Sandoval .....	043	
San Juan .....	045	
Socorro .....	053	
Valencia .....	061	

Utah

Utah	49	
Box Elder .....	003	
San Juan .....	037	
Sevier .....	041	

PHOENIX AREA

Arizona	04	
Apache .....	001	
Coconino .....	005	
Gila .....	007	
Graham .....	009	
Maricopa .....	013	
Mohave .....	015	
Navajo .....	017	
Pima .....	019	
Pinal .....	021	
Yavapai .....	025	
Yuma .....	027	
Greenlee .....	011	

California

California	06	
Imperial .....	025	
Riverside .....	065	
San Bernardino .....	071	
Sierra .....	091	

Idaho

Idaho	16	
Owyhee .....	073	

PHOENIX AREA (Continued)

Nevada	32	
Churchill .....	001	
Clark .....	003	
Douglas .....	005	
Elko .....	007	
Eureka .....	011	
Humboldt .....	013	
Lander .....	015	
Lyon .....	019	
Mineral .....	021	
Nye .....	023	
Ormsby .....	025	
Pershing .....	027	
Washoe .....	031	
White Pine .....	033	

Oregon

Oregon	41	
Malheur .....	045	

Utah

Utah	49	
Duchesne .....	013	
Grand .....	019	
Juab .....	023	
Millard .....	027	
Tooele .....	045	
Uintah .....	047	
Wasatch .....	051	

PORTLAND AREA

Idaho	16	
Bannock .....	005	
Benewah .....	009	
Bingham .....	011	
Boundary .....	021	
Caribou .....	029	
Clearwater .....	035	
Idaho .....	049	
Kootenai .....	055	
Lewis .....	061	
Nez Perce .....	069	
Power .....	077	

Oregon

Oregon	41	
Clackamas .....	055	
Gilliam .....	021	
Harney .....	025	
Hood River .....	027	
Jefferson .....	031	
Klamath .....	035	
Lincoln .....	041	
Linn .....	043	
Marion .....	047	
Sherman .....	055	
Umatilla .....	059	
Union .....	061	
Wasco .....	065	

Utah

Utah	49	
Box Elder .....	003	

Washington

Washington	53	
Chelan .....	007	
Clallam .....	009	

STATE AND COUNTY CODES (Continued)

PORTLAND AREA (Continued)

Washington	53
Ferry.....	019
Grays Harbor.....	027
Jefferson .....	031
King.....	033
Kitsap.....	035
Kittitas.....	037
Klickitat.....	039
Lewis.....	041
Mason.....	045
Okanogan.....	047
Pacific.....	049
Pend Oreille.....	051
Pierce.....	053
Skagit.....	057
Skamania.....	059
Snohomish.....	061
Stevens.....	065
Thurston.....	067
Whatcom.....	073
Yakima.....	077

SACRAMENTO AREA

California	06
Amador.....	005
Butte.....	007
Calaveras.....	009
Colusa.....	011
Del Norte.....	015
El Dorado.....	017
Fresno.....	019
Glenn.....	021
Humboldt.....	023
Imperial.....	025
Inyo.....	027
Kern.....	029
Kings.....	031
Lake.....	033
Lassen.....	035
Madera.....	039
Mariposa.....	043
Mendocino.....	045
Modoc.....	049
Mono.....	051
Placer.....	061
Plumas.....	063
Riverside.....	065
San Bernardino.....	071
San Diego.....	073
Santa Barbara.....	083
Shasta.....	089
Sierra.....	091
Siskiyou.....	093
Sonoma.....	097
Tehama.....	103
Trinity.....	105
Tulare.....	107
Tuolumne.....	109
Yolo.....	113

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INTERIM GUIDE FOR RESOURCE DAMAGE ESTIMATES

1. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE IN PLACE	2. DOLLAR DAMAGE PER ACRE BY SEVERITY OF BURN		
	SEVERE (1)	MEDIUM (2)	LIGHT (3)
<b>SOIL RESOURCE: (a)</b> has a high degree of instability and is subject to potentially critical wind or water erosion loss. Erosion condition class SEVERE	\$20 - \$25	\$10 - \$20	\$ 5 - \$10
is unstable and erosion potential is high. Erosion condition class CRITICAL	\$10 - \$15	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 5
is somewhat unstable and erosion is moderate. Erosion condition class MODERATE	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 5	\$ 3 - \$ 5
poses little nongeologic erosion potential. Erosion condition class SLIGHT	\$ 5	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3
is stable and area has no erosion potential. Erosion condition class STABLE	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3	Less than \$3
<b>WATER RESOURCE: (b)</b> is a domestic watershed directly serving a standard metropolitan statistical area.	\$30 - \$40	\$20 - \$30	\$10 - \$15
is a domestic watershed directly serving a non-metropolitan statistical area.	\$20 - \$30	\$10 - \$15	\$ 5 - \$10
is part of an established hydroelectric and/or irrigation river basin.	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3
<b>LOCATION RESOURCE: (c)</b> is part of or immediately adjacent to a standard metropolitan statistical area and/or may be an integral portion of area's complex and base.	\$20 - \$30	\$10 - \$20	\$ 5
is part of a populated area and of community complex.	\$10 - \$20	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 3 - \$ 5
has a high and real potential of becoming an integral part of a community.	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3
has no potential for populated community importance in foreseeable future.	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3	Less than \$3
<b>TIMBER RESOURCE: * (d)</b> is an integral part of a formal management plan and cutting cycle.	UNLIMITED	UNLIMITED	UNLIMITED
has present or foreseeable commercial demand.	\$40 - \$60	\$20 - \$40	\$10 - \$20
is of sparse commercial or any age commercial demand.	\$20 - \$40	\$10 - \$20	\$ 3 - \$ 5
is of sparse commercial or any age non-commercial timber.	\$20 - \$40	\$10 - \$20	\$ 3 - \$ 5
has no growth on site and is not generally suited for timber.	Less than \$3	Less than \$3	Less than \$3
<b>RECREATION RESOURCE: (e)</b> has unique or specific recreation value and is being heavily used.	\$20 - \$30	\$10 - \$20	\$ 5 - \$10
is presently receiving heavy use.	\$10 - \$20	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 3 - \$ 5
is presently receiving moderate use.	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3
is presently receiving light use.	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3	Less than \$3
<b>WILDLIFE RESOURCE: (f)</b> is a critical limiting habitat for fish and/or wildlife.	\$30 - \$60	\$10 - \$30	\$ 5 - \$10
receives seasonal use by fish and/or wildlife.	\$15 - \$25	\$10 - \$15	\$ 3 - \$ 5
has potential for increased fish and wildlife population.	\$ 5 - \$15	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3
has no potential for future wildlife need and use.	Less than \$3	Less than \$3	Less than \$3
<b>GRAZING RESOURCE: ** (g)</b> is an integral part of a scientific range study.	UNLIMITED	UNLIMITED	UNLIMITED
is an integral part of a grazing allotment.	\$ 5 - \$10	\$ 5	\$ 3 - \$ 5
is producing forage vegetation but is not presently an integral part of a grazing allotment.	\$ 5	\$ 3 - \$ 5	Less than \$3
is producing no forage vegetation.	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

\* Calculate actual volume and value of commercial timber lost and add value to the total dollar damage determined for the area.

\*\* Calculate actual value of AUM's (Animal Unit Months) lost or cost of replacement grazing elsewhere for period livestock are kept off range as result of fire and necessary rehabilitative rest.

243



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FEB 4 - 1981

To: Holders of 53 BIAM  
Acting Deputy 53 BIAM Supp. 8, Release 1  
From: Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Subject: 53 BIAM Supp. 8, Forest and Range Fire Management

This release provides detailed instructions on Forest and Range Fire Management in the form of a supplement to the basic portion of the Forestry Program Manual.

The instructions cover fire planning, fire qualifications and training, fire reporting, fire business management, fuels management, the use of fire and fire effects, and other fire management considerations and activities.

*Theodore G. Henry, Jr.*  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Filing Instructions:

- (a) Remove superseded material:
  - 53 IAM 12., Table of Contents, Release 53-10 ✓ (1 sheet)  
(Dated 5-29-62)
  - 53 IAM 12.1-12.14.4B(2) and Illustrations 1-12 (57 sheets)  
(entire chapter) Releases 10, 11, 12, 14, and 19. (IAM)
- (b) Insert new material transmitted:
  - 53 BIAM Supp. 8, Table of Contents (1 sheet)  
Release 1 (Dated 2-4-81)
  - 53 BIAM Supp. 8, 1.1-2.4 and Illustration 1-10 (49 sheets)  
(entire chapter) Release 1 (Dated 2-4-81)
- (c) Pen-and-ink changes:  
None

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Table of Contents

---

1. General
  - .1 Policy and Scope
  - .2 Authority
    - A. Statute
    - B. Regulation
  - .3 Responsibility
    - A. Commissioner of Indian Affairs
    - B. BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC)
    - C. Area Director
    - D. Superintendent
  
2. Fire Management Operations
  - .1 Normal Fire Year Planning and Fire Management Program Elements
    - A. Planning Consideration
    - B. Funding
    - C. Prevention
    - D. Presuppression and Suppression
    - E. Other Fire Management Program Considerations
  - .2 Rehabilitation
    - A. Short-Term (Emergency) Rehabilitation
    - B. Long-Term Rehabilitation
  - .3 Cooperation
    - A. Cooperative Agreements
    - B. Agreements with Timber Operators
    - C. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG)
    - D. Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC)
    - E. Departmental Fire Management Teams
    - F. Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group
  - .4 Contracting

Illustrations 1-10

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

1. GENERAL

1.1 Policy and Scope. Pursuant to the Departmental Manual, Part 910 Interior Emergency Operations, Chapter 1, Wildland Fire Control and Management, the following shall be the policy of the Bureau:

A. That wildland fires, whether on lands administered by the Bureau or adjacent thereto, which threaten life, man-made structures, or are determined to be a threat to the natural resources or facilities under the Bureau's jurisdiction, will be considered emergencies and their suppression given priority over normal Bureau programs.

B. That the highest priority will be given to preventing the disaster fire--that is the situation in which a wildfire causes damage of such magnitude as to impact management objectives and/or socio-economic conditions of the area.

C. That wildland fire damage will be held to the minimum possible through: (1) an aggressive fire prevention program; (2) the maintenance of an adequate state of preparedness; (3) the initiation of immediate and aggressive suppression action consistent with burning conditions and approved management objectives; (4) the least expenditure of public funds for effective suppression; (5) the use of methods of suppression least damaging to the resource and the environment; (6) the integration of cooperative suppression activities with other qualified suppression organizations; (7) the maintenance of control forces thereon until extinguished.

D. That prescribed fire, including ignition by natural causes, may be used to achieve management objectives when covered by an approved plan.

1.2 Authority.

A. Statute. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.2.

B. Regulation. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.2.

1.3 Responsibility. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.3.

A. Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities, has assigned the responsibility for fire management activities to the Division of Forestry. Within the Division of Forestry, the Chief, Branch of Fire Management/BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC), is assigned this responsibility. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be responsible for:

(1) Obtaining supplemental appropriation, when necessary, to cover suppression, emergency presuppression, and emergency rehabilitation expenditures which may exceed the annual Congressional appropriation.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

(2) Approving cooperative fire management agreements with other Federal Agencies or Bureaus.

B. BIA Director, Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC). The BIA Director, BIFC, is responsible for:

(1) Implementing and Administering the Bureauwide Normal Fire Year Planning (NFYP) system and the development of procedures and standards for the application of the NFYP system information in the Bureau's budgeting process.

(2) Formulating and recommending nationwide fire management performance standards.

(3) Reviewing Area fire protection programs and evaluating effectiveness.

(4) Administering the National Interagency Fire Qualifications System for the Bureau.

(5) Representing the Bureau on various national level fire committees or groups.

(6) Assisting in the direction of overall fire management activities at BIFC.

(7) Assisting in the establishment of national priorities for assignment of critical resources during fire emergencies.

(8) Coordinating Bureau attendance and participation in national fire training programs.

(9) Initiating or participating in Boards of Review of actions taken on certain wildfires.

(10) Development of national level cooperative agreements and/or modification of existing national level agreements to improve fire protection on Indian lands.

(11) Movement of Bureau personnel and equipment between Areas, and to other Agencies or Bureaus of the Government, to assist in the suppression of wildfires.

(12) Reviewing Area NFYP's and preparing recommendations for approval by the Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities.

(13) Nominating Bureau personnel for membership on Departmental Fire Management Overhead Teams.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

C. Area Director. The Area Director shall be responsible for:

(1) Insuring Area fire overhead personnel are provided fire training and experience for the positions assigned.

(2) Providing qualified personnel to take immediate charge of fire suppression activities when, in the Area Director's opinion, a critical fire situation is not properly handled by Agency personnel.

(3) Requesting assistance when the fire situation exceeds the ability of the Area's resources.

(4) Keeping the BIA Director, BIFC, informed on critical situations, particularly when inter-Area assistance is anticipated.

(5) Establishing Boards of Review to:

(a) Study results obtained from fire control plans.

(b) Review actions taken on selected individual fires, extra period fires, or fires which presented unusual problems or situations.

(c) Review the entire fire management program on each reservation at least once every five years.

(6) Negotiating cooperative agreements which are needed on an Areawide basis.

(7) Consolidating NFYP obligating level requests for Agency and Area Office programs and submitting requests to BIA Director, BIFC, for review.

(8) Development of policy on qualification standards for fire-fighting on local reservation lands or within the Area.

(9) Providing nomination to BIA Director, BIFC, for cadre membership for Departmental Fire Management Overhead Teams.

D. Superintendent. The Superintendent has primary responsibility for:

(1) Providing fire and safety training for personnel involved in suppression activities.

(2) Negotiating cooperative agreements with adjacent protection organizations for approval by the Area Director.

(3) Developing initial attack and backup fire management personnel to provide for an adequate and planned level of protection from wildfire.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
General

---

(4) Taking immediate and aggressive action on wildfires to prevent occurrence of the disaster fire.

(5) Assigning personnel to fire suppression activities according to qualifications and demonstrated ability rather than administrative rank.

(6) Insuring fire suppression activities are conducted safely, effectively, and with the least expenditure of public funds.

(7) Developing of fire hazard reduction projects or activities to eliminate or lessen the chance of major fire problems.

(8) Hiring additional personnel and equipment as needed to suppress wildfires which exceed existing capabilities.

(9) Insuring that prior to the fire season, rental agreements, contracts, inspections, etc., have been completed or reviewed.

(10) Insuring that costs associated with fire suppression activities are charged to the proper account.

(11) Establishing a Board of Review to review actions taken on select individual fires or problem fires.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

2.1 Normal Fire Year Planning and Fire Management Program Elements. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.4.

A. Planning Consideration. Directions for development of the NFYP are found in the handbook entitled Normal Fire Year Analysis and Planning Instructions. Each Agency and Area shall prepare a NFYP outlining a fire program which will provide for an adequate level of protection. On some reservations, available funding from various sources may negate the need for emergency fire presuppression funds. In these instances a NFYP is still required.

B. Funding. Funding for fire management activities may be obtained from several sources such as forestry program appropriation, tribal contribution, administrative fees, emergency funds, etc. Only that portion of the NFYP spending needs exceeding available funding from other sources is chargeable to emergency fire presuppression funds. Capitalized equipment is not chargeable to emergency fire presuppression funds.

C. Prevention. One of the primary concerns of fire control is the elimination of preventable fires. This can best be accomplished through recognition of fire risks and hazards that may be eliminated or reduced through corrective action.

An analysis of the reservations' fire occurrence may indicate high risk areas. If high risk areas coincide with areas of high hazard or high value, patrol of the areas, placement of prevention forces or other action may be indicated during periods of high fire danger.

Accurate cause determination and analysis of man-caused fires in these areas will reveal why fires start and what class of persons is responsible. This information will show where behavior modification efforts should be concentrated.

The presence of high hazards such as large accumulations of fuels may require special treatment such as construction of fuel-breaks, patrol, or closure on days when extreme burning conditions are predicted.

Effective work can be done for fire prevention through personal and official contacts with the landowners, operators, and users. Permittees and operators should be required to maintain stocks of fire tools ready for instant use during the fire season. Where the State laws specify sufficiently rigid requirements with respect to state of preparedness and tools to be maintained by an operator, such laws or equivalent requirements must be followed. Tools and services may be provided by the Bureau under cooperative agreements. Posters and literature of educational nature should be obtained and

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

distributed. Educational films should be obtained and shown. Talks should be given before local schools, service clubs, parent-teachers associations, and other similar associations.

D. Presuppression and Suppression.

(1) Preparedness/Mobilization Plans.

(a) Reservation Fire Plans. The Agency Superintendent is responsible for preparing, updating and maintaining the Normal Fire Year Plan (NFYP) and the Annual Fire Plan (AFP) for the Agency or reservation. (See 53 BIAM 8.3.D.) Normally the Superintendent will rely on the Agency personnel assigned fire management responsibilities to develop these plans. The fire plans should be prepared to meet the specific needs of the reservation. All plans must be approved by the Area Director.

(i) Normal Fire Year Plan (NFYP). The NFYP is the general plan for the prevention and presuppression phases of the fire management program and is intended to provide for adequate protection of the resources managed by the Bureau.

Through the planning effort, the fire problem is analyzed. This analysis aids in identifying organizational requirements and management levels to protect natural and invested values; it provides for use of fire as a tool to meet management objectives; and it is the basis for the expenditure of appropriated and emergency funds to staff each Bureau protection installation to insure adequate protection for a normal fire-year.

(ii) Annual Fire Plan (AFP). The Annual Fire Plan is a ready reference of activities and procedures relating to the fire management activities for the coming fire season. The plans should be informative and realistic. Illustration 1 is a suggested outline for the Annual Fire Plan.

(b) Area Fire Plans. The Area Director is responsible for all fire management activities on reservations within the area of jurisdiction. (See 53 BIAM 8.3.C). The Area Forester is generally relied on to review reservation fire plans and to recommend approval. It is also the Area Forester's responsibility to consolidate reservation plans into an Area Fire Plan which is then approved by the Area Director. One copy of each approved Area Fire Plan should be forwarded to the BIA Director, BIFC.

(i) Normal Fire Year Plan (NFYP). The Area NFYP should reflect an Area summary of reservation plans as well as Area level operational needs. Care should be taken to provide for small reservations which have minor fire management needs.

(ii) Annual Fire Plan. The Area Annual Fire Plan should be a summary of reservation plans. The outline suggested for

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

preparation of reservation plans may be used (Illustration 1). One copy of the Area Annual Fire Plan will be sent to BIA Director, BIFC, no later than May 1 of each year.

(2) Personnel Qualifications. It is Departmental policy that all personnel engaged in interagency fire suppression activities be qualified in accordance with the National Interagency Fire Qualification System (NIFQS). The NIFQS has been established to provide a nationwide source of professional wildland firefighters for use by any Agency which finds itself in a large fire situation, no more local resources to draw upon, and a critical need for outside assistance. Its purpose is to ensure a requesting Agency that it will receive fire fighting personnel who are thoroughly qualified to perform the jobs for which they are certified (i.e., "red-carded").

The goal of NIFQS is a more effective achievement of fire management objectives, reduced damages to natural resources, life and property, and increased safety in suppression operations.

NIFQS is primarily for use in large fire situations requiring inter-Area or inter-Agency movement of personnel. Not all firefighters can qualify for participation in NIFQS, most commonly because of a lack of frequency or currency in experience on fires. However, a lack of qualification, for whatever reason, does not preclude a firefighter from being used on intra-Agency fires so long as he/she meets that Agency's own standards. A lack of qualification in NIFQS standards does not preclude pick-up labor such as loggers, mill workers, construction workers, or local citizens from being used as firefighters on a local fire so long as they meet any standards that may be established by the responsible fire control Agency. Adherence to NIFQS standards is mandatory for exchange of firefighting personnel between Areas or between the Bureau and other firefighting Agencies. Qualification standards for firefighting on local reservation lands or within the Area will be determined by policy established by the Area Director.

(3) Training. The high-risk environment and economic consideration dictate that personnel involved in fire suppression activities be provided the latest state-of-the-art training for the fire suppression position assigned. Because of these elements, it is mandatory that the most knowledgeable and best trained personnel be assigned to these activities.

(a) Policy. All personnel assigned to fire suppression activities will receive training to at least meet the standards established by the Area Director for firefighting on local reservation lands or within the Area. Commensurate with local capability, Area policy should conform as closely as possible to the NIFQS standards. Full compliance with NIFQS standards is mandatory for inter-Area and inter-Agency movement of Bureau personnel.

(b) Responsibility. The responsibility for presenting fire suppression training will be determined based on the level of training to be presented and the qualifications of the instructor.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(i) Superintendent. The Superintendent will be responsible for the basic fire suppression training. On larger reservations, those with adequate resource oriented staff, this responsibility may extend through the Class II fire or Sector size fire management organization.

(ii) Area Director. The Area Director is responsible for the overall training within the Area. Consideration should be given to the training of Areawide Class II fire overhead teams where occurrence analysis shows such a need. This would eliminate the need for each large reservation developing that capability as well as lessening the impact on the resource management program at the Agency level.

(iii) BIA Director, BIFC. The BIA Director, BIFC, will be responsible for providing national level (500 and 600 level suppression courses) fire training for qualified individuals. Candidates for this training must meet all NIFQS requirements of training, experience, and physical fitness. Priority will be given to those individuals who are assigned to Departmental Fire Management Teams or replacement cadre.

(c) Training Materials. Training materials, under sponsorship of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, are available through the National Audio-visual Center. Use of this standardized training material will insure that personnel from various Agencies will receive like training for the position assigned.

(d) Training Plans. Individual training plans should be coordinated with Agency and Area needs. Through an Area needs analysis, fire position shortcomings can be identified and training funds and time directed to lessen these shortcomings. The BIA Director, BIFC, should be kept informed on progress of individuals targeted for national-level training to insure attendance in desired courses.

(4) Fuels Management. Prescribed burning is a complex tool and should be used only by those trained and experienced in its use. Fire must be applied in a skillful manner, in a definite place, for a specific purpose, under exacting weather conditions, to achieve desired results. Prescribed burning can be used to:

- (a) Reduce hazardous fuels.
- (b) Prepare sites for seeding and planting.
- (c) Improve wildlife habitat.
- (d) Manipulate species.
- (e) Control insects and disease.
- (f) Improve forage for grazing.
- (g) Enhance appearance.
- (h) Improve access.
- (i) Train fire control personnel.
- (j) Release nutrients.

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

Illustration 2 is an outline suggested for the development of a prescribed burning plan.

Upon completion of the prescribed burn, a summary and evaluation report will be prepared and submitted to the Area Director. The report will evaluate the burn's effectiveness in meeting prescribed objectives and will compare actual against prescribed conditions. Also, the report is required to document program activities as well as to provide a data base for future prescribed burning operations.

E. Other Fire Management Program Considerations.

(1) Reporting.

(a) Individual Fire Report (DI-1201). See Illustration 3. This report will be prepared as a permanent record of each fire. It is the source document for the Fire Statistical Reports and provides data for administering fire management activities, planning for the future, and for the study of fire management techniques and problems.

Preparing and Submitting Report.

<u>RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/OFFICIAL</u>	<u>STEP</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Agency Personnel who are Assigned Fire Management Activities	1.	Collect required information and complete Individual Report, Form DI-1201, (Illustration 3) using the prescribed coding instructions. (Illustration 4).
Agency Superintendent	2.	Reviews and approves report.
	3.	Submits all copies of the report to Area Director within 20 calendar days after fire is declared out.
Area Director	4.	Reviews report for accuracy and completeness and distributes copies as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Returns original (white) copy to Agency Superintendent.</li> <li>- Sends first copy (blue) to BIA Director, BIFC.</li> <li>- Retains second copy (yellow) for Area Office file.</li> </ul>

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

<u>RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/OFFICIAL</u>	<u>STEP</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Area Director (cont.)		- Distributes information copies (photo copies) to other agencies as required.
	5.	If report is inaccurate or incomplete, returns it to Agency Superintendent for correction and resubmission.
BIA Director, BIFC	6.	Reviews reports, make necessary corrections notifies submitting Area Director of these corrections.
	7.	Forwards blue copy to Chief, Division of Data Processing, BLM, Denver Service Center.
Chief, Division of Data Processing	8.	Processes individual reports for computer program and returns BIA source documents to BIA Director, BIFC.
	9.	Prepares first correction list by August 15 and transmits list to BIA Director, BIFC. Makes additional correction list monthly until January 15 when the last one is made and transmitted.
	10.	By February 1, after all corrections are made, sends clean data tape to BIA Director, BIFC.
	11.	Using clean data tape, prepares annual fire reports for Areas and Bureau and prepares additional fire statistical reports as needed.
BIA Director, BIFC	12.	Transmits reports to appropriate officials.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(b) Supplemental Fire Report - A supplemental (narrative) fire report will be prepared and submitted to the Area Director for each Class D or larger fire that burned in commercial timber, young growth of commercial timber or certain types of high altitude species, and for each Class E or larger fire that burned over noncommercial timber, brushland, or grassland. Each report shall contain a chronological account of the action taken, weather conditions, and the behavior of the fire during the course of such action. If the fire escaped control on one or more occasions, reasons for and special circumstances concerning escape shall be discussed. Each supplemental report shall be supported by an accurate detailed map. The supplemental report shall be prepared immediately after control of each fire or as soon thereafter as practicable. If the protection force is required in such preparation, that time spent in preparation may properly be considered an item chargeable to fire suppression funds. On large fires, it is frequently advantageous to start the mapping while control action is in progress. Such maps have proven of great value in planning action to be taken and in assigning and stationing control, patrol, and mop-up crews.

(c) Bureau, Area and Agency Annual Fire Reports. Annual fire reports will be prepared and distributed by BIA Director, BIFC. Reports will be prepared from data tapes supplied by the Chief, Division of Data Processing, BLM, Denver Service Center. Annual fire reports will be prepared on a calendar year basis.

(2) Damage Appraisal.

Reserved - Pending development of a realistic damage appraisal system.

(3) Construction and Maintenance of Facilities. Reservation improvements and facilities, regardless of source of funds used in construction, which contribute to fire management activities, should be inventoried and regularly inspected for adequacy of maintenance to make sure they are in a usable condition when needed. It is essential that facilities which are important to fire control receive adequate consideration in the planning of the overall reservation maintenance program.

Emergency funds will not be used in the construction of any permanent facilities such as warehouses, lookout towers, guard stations, heliports, airstrips, roads, truck trails, bridges, etc.

(a) Warehouse. Warehouses may be provided by the Bureau or leased from private individuals or organizations. When Bureau owned, repair and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Branch of Facilities Management. When leased, these warehouses will be the responsibility of the owner unless provisions are made otherwise in the lease contract.

(b) Heliports. The Branch having fire management responsibilities will be responsible for construction and maintenance of heliports.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

Construction should be in accordance with the Department of the Interior, Office of Aircraft Services, Operation Procedures Memorandum entitled "Federal Heliport Installations."

(c) Lookouts and Guard Stations. The Branch of Facilities Management has primary responsibility for the maintenance, alterations, repair, and replacement of such facilities. Lookouts and guard stations should receive regular annual maintenance. Fire management personnel may become involved in maintenance and minor repair activities when available. Materials and supplies will be provided by the Branch of Facilities Management as part of their regular maintenance program.

(d) Fuelbreaks. Fuelbreak construction and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Branch assigned fire management responsibilities and should be accomplished as a part of hazard reduction activities.

(e) Trails. Occasionally, trails are the only means of ground access in undeveloped areas. Fire management personnel should be assigned to trail maintenance activities during the early part of the fire season.

(f) Roads, Truck Trails, Bridges. Maintenance of these facilities is provided by the Branch of Roads or by Agency contracts within funding limits. These facilities should be inspected by fire management personnel prior to the beginning of the fire season to determine maintenance needs. Recommendations on maintenance needs should be provided to the responsible individual. Minor repairs may be made by fire management personnel in emergencies.

(4) Scientific Use of Fire and Fire Effects. The rationale for introducing fire into the ecosystem process must be transferred to resource management activities. The use of prescribed fire as a tool for resource management is a means of effecting this transfer. The use of fire to produce a positive effect (fuel reduction) may also produce negative effects (air pollution, secondary forest succession). When planning for the use of fire, fire management personnel will consider and weigh these negative effects. These effects will be part of the project analysis.

(5) Smoke Management. Smoke management is defined as providing quantitative appraisals of prescribed fire and specifying conditions that limit air quality impacts in areas of concern.

The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended (Pub.L. 91-604, Dec. 30, 1970; Pub.L. 95-95, Aug. 7, 1977; 42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.) sets forth directives, regulations, and requirements for the protection and enhancement of the quality of air resources.

The Clean Air Act (Act) delegates or allows delegation to the States the

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

responsibility to carry out many sections of the Act. These responsibilities are outlined and discussed in State Implementation Plans (SIP). It will be the responsibility of each Area Director to insure that Bureau input is incorporated into SIP which may effect activities in their Area. Smoke management concerns will be addressed when planning a prescribed burn.

(6) National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS). The NFDRS will be used in predicting fire danger on wildlands under jurisdiction of the Bureau. The NFDRS is a fire management system that integrates the effects of selected fire danger factors into one or more qualitative or numerical indices of current protection needs. The NFDRS provides a highly effective means of rating fire danger by assessing potential fire occurrence and relative fire behavior under average worst conditions over broad rating areas. The system is designed to accommodate conditions found throughout North America.

(a) Uses. Information provided by NFDRS is highly important in daily fire program operations as well as in long-range planning. Examples include:

- (i) Establishing activity levels in:
  - (a) Fire preparedness.
  - (b) Detection.
  - (c) Prevention.
- (ii) Fire dispatch response.
- (iii) Use as a fire occurrence analog for:
  - (a) Organizational development (manning guides).
  - (b) Emergency presuppression and suppression activity justification.
- (iv) Long-range planning in such activities as:
  - (a) Normal Fire Year Planning.
  - (b) Prescribed fire programs.
  - (c) Comparative seasonal analysis.
  - (d) Measuring program effectiveness.
- (v) Use as a means of relating fire danger potential to the public.

(7) Use of Aircraft and Aviation Management. The Office of Aircraft Services (OAS) is responsible for the functions of the Department relating to the management and operation of all DOI aviation programs. Policy and procedures for Bureau aircraft use can be found in the Departmental Manual, Part 350 General Program Requirements, Chapter 1, General Administration and Operational Procedure Memorandums (OPM) published annually by OAS.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

Operation, use, and management of aircraft used in fire management activities by the Bureau will be in accordance with policy and procedures set forth by the Department and OAS.

(8) Fire Chemicals and Retardants. The use of approved fire chemicals and retardants in wildfire suppression is an acceptable practice. Many of the fire chemicals and retardants are toxic to aquatic animals; therefore, care will be taken to prevent any introduction of these substances into streams, lakes, and rivers. Any introduction will be reported to appropriate officials. Each Area Director will prepare a policy statement and procedure for application of fire chemicals and retardants on lands within his or her jurisdiction.

(9) Communications.

(a) Radio Systems. Each Branch is responsible for the purchase and maintenance of communications equipment used in its activities. The Branch with fire management responsibilities will provide these services for fire communications equipment. When one Branch is the sole user of the system, that Branch will be responsible for the entire system.

When more than one Branch uses a given system, the Branch of Facilities Management will be responsible for those units common to the system, e.g., repeaters, base stations, remotes. The user Branch is responsible for all other communications equipment used in its activities.

(b) Telephone Lines. Few Bureau owned telephone lines remain in use. Where these facilities are used, the using Branch will provide necessary maintenance.

(10) Fire Equipment.

(a) Policy. An integral facet of the Bureau's ability to carry out its fire management responsibilities is effective use of fire suppression equipment. To insure effective use, the following practices shall be followed:

- (i) Types of equipment shall be standardized by Area.
- (ii) Equipment shall be maintained and kept in good repair.
- (iii) Except for other emergencies, use of equipment shall be confined to fire management work.
- (iv) Specialized equipment shall be operated by specifically trained personnel.

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(b) Procurement.

(i) No Fire Emergency. Forestry appropriated funds, or funds identified during the Normal Fire Year Planning process, will be used to purchase fire equipment during periods when a fire emergency does not exist, except that emergency presuppression funds may not be used to purchase capitalized equipment. Procurement of all equipment will be in accordance with policy established by the Branch of Property and Supply.

(ii) Fire Emergency. During a fire emergency, fire suppression funds will be available for the purchase of fire suppression supplies and equipment to replenish that which was used in the suppression effort. Replacement or replenishment may also be made under the following conditions:

(a) When minor equipment, tools, and supplies purchased for other than fire use are drawn upon for firefighting and are lost, damaged beyond repair, destroyed, or consumed in the suppression effort.

(b) When major equipment is damaged in firefighting, the cost of restoration to the condition existing prior to the damage will be paid from fire suppression funds. When such equipment is damaged beyond repair or is destroyed by fire, fire suppression funds will bear the loss in value based on cost, less depreciation earned by the unit and its salvage value.

(c) No additions to equipment stocks may be made from fire suppression funds except as a result of purchases necessitated by going fires, and then only when fully justified by meeting all of the following conditions.

(1) The equipment will have a decided bearing on the control of the fire.

(2) It will reduce or break even on overall suppression cost or will reduce the damage.

(3) It will arrive on the fire in time to get the proposed job done.

(4) The equipment is not available at other Agencies within the time limits required for the job.

(d) No purchase of trucks or other items of heavy equipment shall be made without advance approval of the BIA Director, BIFC.

(c) Rental of Equipment.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(i) Privately Owned. Any type of equipment may be rented for the suppression of going fires and paid for from fire suppression funds provided the use of the equipment cost can be justified by showing it contributed to the fire suppression effort. Types of equipment include, but are not limited to: tractors, trucks, lowboy trailers, pickups, pumper units, aircraft, chainsaws, all terrain vehicles, road graders, etc. Rental equipment must be carefully planned for and managed to get maximum production per dollar outlay.

Rental rates should be established prior to the beginning of the fire season. Under most rental agreements, the Bureau assumes responsibility for the loss or damage, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, while any rental equipment is being used, transported, or held on standby unless such loss or damage is due to negligence of the owner or the owner's employees. Before any repairs are authorized, it must be determined if the damage or loss is covered by insurance. If there is any doubt concerning the Bureau's responsibility, the matter should be referred to the Area Director for a decision. Justifiable repairs are chargeable to fire suppression funds. See appropriate Fire Business Management Handbook for inspection and reporting procedures.

(ii) Government-Owned Equipment. Reimbursement for Government-owned motorized or other large equipment loaned for fire suppression use shall be in accordance with rates established by the Agency or activity owning the equipment.

Reimbursements should be based upon replacement cost, cost of major and minor repairs, fuel and lubricants for the operation of the equipment.

(d) Contract Equipment. Equipment hired under contract will be under the control of a Bureau representative. The equipment may be prepositioned or maintained at the contractor's place of business for the exclusive use of the Bureau. The equipment will be inspected periodically to insure proper operating conditions. When used on a going fire, costs are chargeable to the fire suppression fund. Guaranteed use above that chargeable to suppression funds will be covered in the Normal Fire Year Plan.

(11) Fire Business Management. Illustration 5, Fire Business Management, provides direction for fire business management activities. These directions should provide for effective execution of the fire management program through uniform application of fire business management procedures.

(12) Computer Operations and Computerized Fire Management Programs. The BIA Director, BIFC, has access to the various computerized fire management programs developed by resource management agencies of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. Field offices wanting assistance with a computerized program will place requests through appropriate channels to the BIA Director, BIFC.

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

(13) Indian Firefighter Crews, Organization, Training, and Use.

A crew normally consists of 19 personnel; one crew boss, three squad bosses, and 15 crew members. Each individual receives training relevant to the position assigned. For inter-Area or inter-Agency dispatch, each individual on the crew must meet the training, experience, and physical fitness standards of the National Interagency Fire Qualification System (NIFQS). Crews which are maintained for local or intra-Area use only will be trained in accordance with policy established by the Area Director.

Conditions of employment are prepared or reviewed annually. These conditions outline recruitment, mobilization and dispatch procedures, equipment requirements, pay rates and procedures, performance and conduct, discipline procedures, and other information of significance to crew activities. Dispatching of Indian firefighter crews for inter-Agency assignment will generally be through the U.S. Forest Service Regional Fire Coordinator of the region where the crew is located.

(14) Fire Overhead Roster. All Bureau Fire Overhead personnel, involved in inter-Area or inter-Agency dispatch, will be qualified for the position assigned in accordance with the NIFQS. At the time of dispatch, the individual should have in his/her possession a current Interagency Fire Job Qualification Card (Red Card) which indicates his/her qualifications. It will be the responsibility of the lending Agency to insure that only personnel qualified under NIFQS are involved in this category of dispatch. Each Area should maintain a roster of fire overhead personnel and their qualifications to facilitate dispatching. The NIFQS printout can be used for this purpose.

The BIA Director, BIFC, is delegated the authority for the assignment and movement of Bureau personnel to meet fire emergency needs. (See 53 BIAM 8.3B). The Director will periodically review "Red Card" qualifications of all Bureau personnel. In order to maintain currency, an attempt will be made to provide training opportunities for personnel requiring on-the-job training and experience opportunities. Areas should assist in identifying personnel needing training or experience opportunities.

Overhead personnel used within the Area will meet the qualification standards through policy established by the Area Director. It is suggested that Area policy conform as closely as possible to the national standards.

(15) Fire Investigation. The cause of all fires will be investigated thoroughly. All costs associated with such investigations and follow-up activities will be charged against fire suppression funds and coded to indicate the fire involved.

(a) Fire Trespass. The Superintendent shall take initial action and make every effort to assemble evidence necessary to prosecute any offender.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

The collection of evidence and interviewing of witnesses shall be accomplished by law enforcement personnel. Personnel from resource branches will be responsible for determining damages and be prepared to act as expert witnesses on damage appraisal procedures in a court of law.

(b) Fire Cause Determination. Accurate fire cause determination is a necessary step in a successful fire investigation, and successful fire investigations are necessary in preventing wildfires. Proper investigative procedures which occur with initial attack can more accurately pinpoint fire cause and can preserve valuable evidence that would otherwise be destroyed by suppression activities. If the fire is man-caused, the protective measure taken by the initial attack forces can preserve evidence that may lead to civil and criminal convictions.

Initial attack personnel should be provided training in the preservation of possible evidence, preparing notes on observations, and in performing other action which may assist in the investigation. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group's Wildfire Cause Determination Handbook, NWCG Handbook 1, can serve as a guide in developing necessary training.

Only law enforcement personnel, knowledgeable in fire cause determination, will conduct the actual investigation, collect evidence, interview witnesses and/or suspects, and perform other activities which are pertinent to determining fire cause and apprehension of suspects. Law enforcement personnel will also be responsible for determining whether the fire was caused by willful intent (incendiary) or by neglect, and will take appropriate action.

2.2 Rehabilitation. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.5. A variety of resources and conditions must be considered when planning the rehabilitation of a fire-damaged area. Rehabilitation efforts can be considered as short or long-term activities. The difference lies in the urgency of applied measures to assure that basic stability and productivity of the soil are not lost. See Illustration 6 for the suggested format of a Rehabilitation Plan.

A. Short-Term (Emergency) Rehabilitation. Short-term rehabilitation includes only those activities that are immediately needed to prevent or reduce potential damage from the aftereffects of the fire. Such activities must be initiated promptly following the destruction of soil cover by wildfire. These activities include:

- (1) Land Stabilization.
  - (a) Revegetation with grass or other suitable herbaceous plants to prevent accelerated erosion.
  - (b) Mulching in critical areas to retard overland flow.
  - (c) Earthwork to control runoff.
  - (d) Gully treatment to stabilize downcutting and vertical banks.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

- (2) Channel Treatment.
  - (a) Clearing floatable debris from waterway.
  - (b) Stabilizing streambanks with vegetation or rock structures.
  - (c) Erection of grade stabilization.
  - (d) Streambed alignment.
  
- (3) Road Drainage Improvement.
  - (a) Waterbarring.
  - (b) Berm removal.
  - (c) Widening drainage ditches.
  - (d) Installing catchers or riser pipes to prevent debris from entering culverts.
  - (e) Providing by-passes.
  - (f) Installation of larger culverts.
  
- (4) Flood Control Structures.
  - (a) Dams for impounding and release of flood water or to trap sediment and debris.
  
- (5) Rehabilitation Protection.
  - (a) Temporary fences to exclude livestock.
  - (b) Locked gates to control entry.
  - (c) Rodent control.
  - (d) Signs.

B. Long-Term Rehabilitation. Long-term rehabilitation includes those activities which can be delayed until more favorable conditions exist or until the initiation or completion of one activity necessitates the initiation of another. These activities include:

- (1) Reforestation.
  - (a) Seed collection or purchase.
  - (b) Growing stock acquisition, grown locally or purchased.
  - (c) Site preparation.
  
- (2) Rehabilitation Protection.
  - (a) Rodent control.
  - (b) Increased fire protection activities, including firebreaks and improved detection and initial attack capabilities.
  - (c) Temporary fencing.
  
- (3) Livestock Distribution. To prevent overgrazing once area is reopened.
  - (a) Construction of water handling facilities.
    - (i) Drilling of wells.
    - (ii) Erecting holding tanks.
    - (iii) Laying water lines.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

2.3 Cooperation. The Secretary of the Interior has delegated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the authority to enter into fire control agreements with other protection agencies when mutual benefits can be secured and strengthened. See Illustration 7 for an outline of a Fire Control Cooperative Agreement between a Federal and State Agency or two Federal Agencies.

A. Cooperative Agreements.

(1) Central Office. The Commissioner may enter agreements with other Federal Agencies and Bureaus. These agreements will generally be confined to policy matters. Area and reservation level agreements will provide specific details.

(a) Agriculture and Interior. A memorandum of understanding between the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior was approved and signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior in January, 1943. (See Illustration 8). This memorandum provides for the exchange of information and authorizes the development of cooperative agreements between Bureaus and Agencies of the two Departments for the control of fire.

A cooperative agreement for the control of forest, brush, and grass fires on Indian and national forest lands was approved and signed on May 29, 1942. The agreement was revised on July 8, 1954, and June 9, 1980. (See Illustration 9 for latest revision.)

(b) Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Park Service. A cooperative fire control agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs was approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior on April 10, 1937. (See Illustration 10).

(2) Area Director. The Area Director is responsible for negotiating cooperative agreements which are needed on an Areawide basis. Such agreements should give general coverage to pertinent items and, where desirable, provide for supplemental local reservation agreements.

(3) Superintendent. With the approval of the Area Director, the Superintendent shall negotiate cooperative agreements with other Federal Agencies such as national forests, national parks, national monuments, and with State and private protective organizations. Proposed agreements shall be discussed with the tribal council or other tribal governing body.

B. Agreements with Timber Operators. Fire control agreements may be negotiated with private timber owners or timber operators who are not purchasers of Indian timber in accordance with the above outline to cover such need as may exist. Agreements with private timber operators shall be subject to approval by the Area Director.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

C. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). Refer to 53 BIAM 8.6.A. The NWCG is an operational group designed to coordinate programs of the participating Agencies so as to avoid wasteful duplication and to provide a means of constructively working together. Its goal is to provide more effective execution on each Agency's fire management program. The Group provides a formalized system to agree upon standards of training, equipment, aircraft, suppression priorities, and other operational areas. The BIA Director, BIFC, is the Bureau representative in the NWCG. Agreed upon policies, standards, and procedures are implemented directly through regular Agency channels.

The NWCG may establish working teams to carry out the functional work. Membership on the working teams is derived from organizations having the greatest expertise and interest in the particular subject matter. To insure Bureau input into various fire management programs, Area and Agency personnel will be requested for membership on these working teams. The Bureau's goal is to provide one representative on each working team.

The following are active working teams of the NWCG:

- (1) Training.
- (2) Qualification and Certification.
- (3) Prevention.
- (4) Prescribed Fire and Fire Effects.
- (5) Information.

D. Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC). The IFCC membership consists of a Staff Officer of the Assistant Secretary - Land and Water Resources, ex officio, one member each from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service; and two members from the Bureau of Land Management (one each from the Headquarters Office and the Boise Interagency Fire Center).

Through the IFCC, the Department prescribes minimum fire position requirements which include special skills and knowledge and addresses fire management issues and topics of common concern within the Department of the Interior.

The BIA Director, BIFC, is the Bureau representative on this Committee.

E. Departmental Fire Management Teams. The Departmental fire management teams, when engaged in suppression activities, function under the line management organization of the requesting Agency. Procedures outlining the responsibility of the Line Officer in ordering and using these teams are prepared annually.

Members of these teams are designated for a three-year minimum period. If for any reason a person must be removed from a team, approval for removal will be cleared through the Department of the Interior Fire Coordination Committee.

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

A Team Coordinator will be appointed by the IFCC on a three-year rotational basis. The Team Coordinator will be located at the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) and will coordinate the management of the Departmental Teams throughout the year.

Vacancies that occur within the Class I team organization will be filled from qualified individuals in the Replacement and Training Cadre. Vacancies in the cadre will be filled through competition among all qualified personnel within the Department. The Team Coordinator will annually send out a list of vacant positions in the cadre to the Agency representatives. Qualified employees may indicate their interest in a position by submitting a resume of their fire experience and fire management training. They will also include an employee appraisal from their supervisor which indicates qualifications as well as the supervisor's willingness to make the employee available. The employee appraisal and resume must be routed through all organizational levels of the employee's Agency to guarantee availability before they may be selected for the cadre or for a position on a team.

F. Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. Refer to 53 BIAM 8.6.D. This group has become part of the Expanded Logistic Support Office operation at the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

Fire situations develop which are greater than the mutual aid capabilities at local levels. When such situations occur, close coordination of action by Agencies is essential for timely and effective use of all firefighting resources.

The Logistic Support Office provides requesting offices with aircraft, equipment, manpower, and supplies upon request. Support is extended to all Federal land managing Agencies and their cooperators on a first-request, first-assist basis, except when competition exists for resources which are not available in adequate supply to fill all orders. When competition occurs, the Directorate at BIFC (MAC) will establish priorities. The decision on allocation will be based on the fire situation, availability of suppression resources, fire behavior, values-at-risk, present and predicted National Fire Danger Ratings, etc.

2.4 Contracting. There are instances where Indian lands are so widely scattered and intermingled among other ownerships that organized fire control by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is impractical. When such other land ownerships have been organized for fire protection, it may be possible to contract with the organized protection Agency for necessary fire control service. The Bureau of Indian Affairs may likewise render fire control service to non-Indian lands among the Indian lands if fires occurring on non-Indian lands may be a threat to the Indian lands under organized protection by the Bureau. Contracts to provide fire control service to Indian lands by another organized protection Agency shall be executed by the Area Director. Prior planning and thorough investigation are necessary to determine the

---

FOREST AND RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT  
Fire Management Operations

---

utility and economy of such contract protection. Before such contracts are negotiated and executed, the Commissioner shall be informed of the proposal in detail.

A. Provisions. Contracts with another protection Agency to provide fire control to Indian lands should be specific as to terms and responsibilities. The following provisions shall generally be included:

(1) Authority. State clearly the statutory and delegated authority under which the contract is entered.

(2) Necessity. State why the contract is needed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and how it is a benefit to the Indians.

(3) Area or Tracts Covered. Give legal description or natural boundaries of the area or tracts covered. If allotted lands are involved, state allotment numbers and name of original allottee(s).

(4) Service Provided. State clearly the specific service to be rendered to the Indian lands. Protection standards must be at least equal to the standards identified in the Normal Fire Year Plan.

(5) Reimbursement. State rate to be applied and how it was derived to determine payment due from the Bureau. The provisions relating to the rate must provide that in no case shall the total cost in any fiscal year exceed the available amount of the allocation of appropriated funds.

(6) Specify the effective date and the period for which the instrument is effective.

(7) Include any appropriate provision for modification, termination, or extension of the period for which the contract is effective.