

Chapter 11 FWS Incident Management Information

[Link to Redbook Chapter 11](#)

E. 9. Wildland Fire Use

Implementation guidance is found in the interagency [Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide](#).

The determination of whether a FUM2 may be used to manage a wildland fire use incident must be documented in the Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) using the Wildland and Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating Worksheet. A FUM2 may only be used to manage wildland fire use incidents having a **Low** or **Moderate** overall complexity rating with **NO** individual complexity values of 5 (using the 1, 3, 5 scale) for the following Complexity Elements: Safety; Threats to Boundaries; Fuels and Fire Behavior; Objectives; Management Improvement; or Natural, Cultural, Social values. A National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) qualified Fire Use Manager (FUMA) can be used to manage all other wildland fire used to accomplish resource benefits. This does not preclude the agency administrator (or delegated individual) from requiring a FUMA to manage any wildland fire use incident regardless of complexity.

E. 12. Fire Rehabilitation

a. Roles, Responsibilities and Accountability

Because plan preparation, review, approval, and implementation requires immediate action and spans multiple program responsibilities and disciplines, [the Service Director provided additional accountability guidance](#), which is summarized below:

- Plan preparation - Refuge Manager
- Plan review
 - Compatibility and compliance review - Refuge Manager
 - Fiscal review - Regional Fire Management Coordinator
- Plan approval
 - < \$500,000 - Regional Director with RFMC concurrence
 - > \$500,000 - Chief, National Wildlife Refuge System
- Plan implementation - Refuge Manager
 - Plan implementation oversight - Refuge Supervisor
 - Budget tracking and accountability – Chief, Branch of Fire Management

b. Funding

Emergency stabilization (subactivity 9142) and rehabilitation (subactivity 9262) funding guidance should be referenced when developing and implementing a Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and/or Rehabilitation Plan. Consideration of additional emergency stabilization or rehabilitation funding beyond the first year requires monitoring documentation and the Annual Accomplishment Report (see below) is used to document monitoring results. The FireCode fire number will be used to establish the cost structure for all 9142 and 9262 projects. The appropriate cost structure will be activated only after plan approval, and an electronic copy of an approved plan is forwarded to the Fire Management Branch Chief, and all appropriate [NFPORS Rehabilitation and Restoration module](#) entries completed.

Subactivity 9142 - Emergency stabilization funding is provided for no more than one year following total containment of the fire, except that emergency stabilization funding can be used for up to three years following total containment of the fire for treatment effectiveness monitoring and to repair or replace emergency stabilization structures or treatments where failure to do so would imperil watershed functionality or result in serious loss of downstream values. However, emergency stabilization funding cannot be used to continue seeding, plantings, and invasive plant treatments beyond one year. Continued treatment funding beyond the first year requires an approved plan amendment including monitoring documentation justifying the additional funding request and data entry into NFPORS R&R module. Continued treatment effectiveness monitoring funding beyond the first year requires an annual accomplishment report including monitoring documentation and data entry into the NFPORS R&R module. Emergency stabilization plans will conform to established interagency emergency stabilization standards that can be found in the [Interagency Emergency Stabilization Handbook](#).

Subactivity 9262 - Rehabilitation funding is provided for no more than three years. All rehabilitation activities and treatments from the BLM, BIA, NPS and FWS will be funded on a competitive priority basis using common criteria as established by the National Coordinators in consultation with Office of Wildland Fire Coordination. All activities and treatments will be reviewed at the end of each fiscal year and funded with the next fiscal year's funds. Funding can only be expended on approved activities or treatments and only in the approved fiscal year. For this reason contracts cannot transcend fiscal years. Future year funding of activities and treatments must be resubmitted for funding approval each fiscal year. Any rehabilitation activity or treatment without written monitoring documentation for years two or three will not be funded. Rehabilitation plans will conform to established interagency rehabilitation standards, which can be found in the [Interagency Rehabilitation Handbook](#).

c. Planning

Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments will be described in different plans. The Burned Area Emergency Stabilization Plan will specify only emergency activities and treatments carried out within one year of unwanted wildland fire containment. The Rehabilitation Plan will specify non-emergency activities and treatments, which are compatible with, approved refuge

management plans and can be accomplished within 3 years of unwanted wildland fire containment. A plan amendment is required to document and support additional funding requests.

Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan [Templates](#) are provided.

Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plans are posted on the Service [Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation web site](#).

d. Reporting

A Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and/or Rehabilitation Plan Annual Accomplishment Report is required to receive continued funding in years two and three, and a Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and/or Rehabilitation Plan Final Accomplishment Report is required to document treatment and activity accomplishments, actual implementation costs, and treatment effectiveness. Accomplishment reports may require more detail information for local management and less detail information for national office or Departmental use. Summarized accomplishment information will be collected and archived at the field and national office level for use in program planning, review, and oversight as necessary.

Detailed Annual Accomplishment Reports documenting actual accomplishments, costs and monitoring results are kept in field unit project files. For national office use, annual accomplishments are summarized and reported in the NFPORS *Actual FY 20XX accomplishment* field on the treatment/activity form and actual fiscal year expenditures and monitoring results (what was found as the result of the planned monitoring) in the *Notes* field on the treatment/activity form. The NFPORS *Notes* field has a maximum capacity of 1500 characters (approximately 200 words) so report only total fiscal year implementation cost expenditures and briefly summarizes fiscal year treatment/activity monitoring results. Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and/or Rehabilitation Plan Annual Accomplishment Reports and NFPORS entries must be completed no later than the fire containment anniversary date or end of the fiscal year, respectively.

The Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and/or Rehabilitation Plan Final Accomplishment Report will report plan activities in sufficient detail to document all accomplishments, implementation costs and monitoring results. The Final Accomplishment Report is completed no later than 3 years and 60 days following fire containment. An electronic copy of all Final Accomplishment Reports are provided to the Branch of Fire Management in Boise, Idaho, and are posted on the Service's [Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation web site](#).

E.16. Final Wildland Fire Record

The final wildland fire project record may include the following:

- a. Fire Management Information System (FMIS) data entry

- b. Narrative
- c. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis(s)
- d. Incident Action Plan(s)
- e. Daily weather forecasts and spot weather forecasts
- f. Cumulative fire map showing acreage increase by day
- g. Total cost summary
- h. Monitoring data (Wildland Fire Observation Records)
- i. Critique of fire projections on Incident Action Plan