



2008 FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN



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IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS

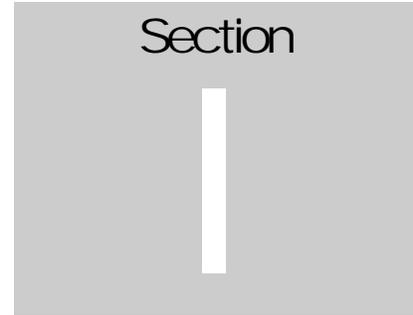
Top photo: 2007 wildland fire on the St. Joe Round Top Research Natural Area. Lightning caused wildland fire burning in large Cedar with fire scars from earlier fires and white pine snags. Due to safety concerns firefighters used a modified suppression strategy to reduce firefighters exposure to hazards.

Lower 2 photos: Before and after pictures of WUI mechanical fuels treatment on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District in the Dawson Lake area. Harvested material was utilized to 4 inch small end diameter. Fuels treatment consisted of grapple piling and burning of piles. Long term management objectives are to restore fire adapted seral species, primarily western larch and western white pine.

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INTRODUCTION

Fire Management Plan

INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Fire Management Plan

A Fire Management Plan (FMP) defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). The plan is supplemented by operational plans, such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, NFDRS plans, Fire Use Guidebook and prevention plans. The FMP formally documents the fire program based on the Forest Plan. The FMP was developed as a tool for fire manager's to implement the goals and objectives identified in the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). The FMP was developed to interpret strategic decisions made in the Forest Plan and translate them into tactical context for a response area. The FMP complies with the direction from the *Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review*, the *Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy*, *Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide*, *Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide*, *Managing Impacts of Wildfires on Communities and the Environment*, and *Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire Adapted Ecosystems – A Cohesive Strategy* (FSM 5101, 5103, 5108). The direction is to develop a fire management plan based on direction in land and resource management plans and interagency plans and assessments; to use the best available science to assess and plan on a landscape scale. The operational processes identified in the FMP stem from decisions in the Forest Plan that complies with the *National Forest Management Act* (NFMA) of 1976, the regulations for National Forest Land and Resource Management Planning, and the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) of 1969.

The Idaho Panhandle National Forest (IPNF) Forest Plan (1987) objective is to implement efficient fire protection and fire use programs based on management objectives, site-specific conditions, and expected fire occurrence and behavior. The Forest Plan uses the term Fire Use in reference to prescribed fire and further defines prescribed fire as either planned or unplanned ignition. Terminology has evolved since the completion of the Forest Plan with implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review. **Wildland Fire** is any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire. The current definitions of the three types of wildland fire are:

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

- **Wildland Fire Use:** The application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish predetermined specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in the Fire Management Plan.
- **Prescribed Fire:** Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist and NEPA requirements (where applicable) must be met, prior to ignition.

The remainder of this plan will follow the above definitions when referring to Forest Plan direction. Terminology in use when the Forest Plan was completed will be converted to current terminology.

B. Collaboration

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests collaborates with other agencies for fire operations and preparedness on National Forest System lands and other ownership and management. The agreement is in accordance with the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between the USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management and the Idaho Department of Lands. Costs associated with the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC) are agreed upon in advance before costs are incurred (Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement between the USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and the Idaho Department of Lands).

Several strategic actions for the implementation of hazardous fuel reduction projects are identified in "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan" (USDI and USDA 2002). One of the action items addresses community collaboration, and recommends coordinating with States, Tribes, and local communities for work in the urban interface to help in risk reduction and hazard mitigation. The National Fire Plan directs local level collaboration, involving participants with direct responsibility for management decisions affecting public and/or private land and resources, fire protection responsibilities, or good working knowledge and interest in local resources.

In August 2001 the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior joined the Western Governors' Association, National Association of State Foresters, National Association of Counties, and the Intertribal Timber Council to endorse the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and develop a statewide implementation strategy for the state of Idaho (Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan, 2002). The Idaho Panhandle National Forests recognize the Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy as the framework for collaboratively reducing the risk of wildfires to the communities and the environment.

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests is a participant in several county community protection plans, which include collaborators from the Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho, County Fire Chiefs, and County Commissioners. The goal of this collaboration is to implement “seamless” fire mitigation activities, those where treatments are not bound by property boundaries, rather hazardous fuel reduction treatments span ownerships collaboratively based on the effectiveness of the activities. This collaborative approach has facilitated a pooling of data, research, and support for fuel reduction projects throughout northern Idaho, emphasizes a collaborative community-based approach to wildfires and hazardous fuel reduction issues.

C. Link to Policy

The FMP is a detailed program of action to carry out the fire management and fire protection objectives identified in the Forest Plan. The FMP includes the implementation guides for fire protection. The guidelines should be applicable in most cases but they are not intended to be detailed enough to characterize all of the variability in space and time. Line Officers and District fire managers have the authority and responsibility to implement the guidelines based on current and expected situations.

FSH 5109.19, 52.2 provides direction for the preparation of this document consistent with the interagency fire management plan template approved for interagency use on July 11, 2002, by National Fire Directors for the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Department of Interior and the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

D. Link to Land and Resource Management Planning

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan follows the goals, objectives and standards identified in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan meets National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements as well as other State and Federal regulatory requirements. Currently, the Idaho Panhandle National Forests are moving through the Forest plan revision process.

E. Authorities

Authorities and references for implementing the Idaho Panhandle Fire Management Plan can be found in FSM 5101 and 5108.

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The following Acts authorize fire management activities for the protection of National Forest System lands and resources:

- Organic Administration Act, Act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make provisions for the protection of National Forests against destruction by fire.
- Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011). This act authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization to "assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, . . . mitigating floods, . . . protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public lands."
- Wilderness Act, Act of September 3, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131, 1132). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to take such measures as may be necessary in the control of fire within designated wilderness.
- National Forest Management Act, Act of October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). This act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to specify guidelines for land management plans to ensure protection of forest resources. Implementing regulations at Title 36, Part 219 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 219.27) specify that consistent with the relative resource values involved, management prescriptions in forest plans must minimize serious or long-lasting hazards from wildfire.
- Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.). This act provides for the protection and enhancement of the nation's air resources and applies to the application and management of prescribed fire.

The following additional authorities provide for Forest Service wildfire protection activities on other lands under appropriate circumstances:

- Economy Act of 1932, Act of June 30, 1932 (41 U.S.C. 686). This act provides for procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, work, or services from other federal agencies.
- Granger-Thye Act, Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572). This act authorizes expenditure of Forest Service funds to erect buildings, lookout towers, and other structures on land owned by states. It provides for the procurement and operation of aerial facilities and services for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service.
- Reciprocal Fire Protection Act, Act of May 27, 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1856). This act authorizes reciprocal agreements with federal, state, and other wildland fire protection organizations.
- Wildfire Suppression Assistance Act, Act of April 7, 1989 (42 U.S.C. 1856). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with fire organizations of foreign countries for assistance in wildfire protection.

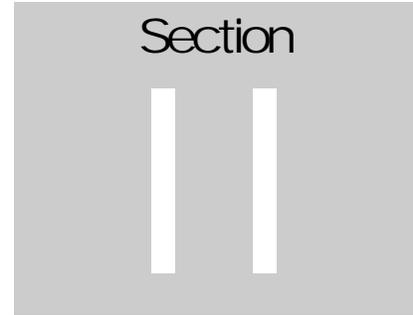
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The following references contain guidance on the implementation of various aspects of wildland fire management:

- Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, Final Report, December 18, 1995. This report establishes joint Federal wildland fire management principles, policy, and recommendations.
- Field Managers Course Guide (NWCG, PMS 901-1). This guide contains information on training principles and guidelines, wildfire training course systems, and course descriptions.
- Firefighters Guide (NWCG, NFES 1571, PMS 414-1). This guide contains material concerning basic firefighting practices.
- National Fire Danger Rating System User's Guide (NWCG, NFES 1522, PMS 430-3). This guide provides information and guidelines on the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS); information concerning location, instrumentation, and maintenance of fire danger weather stations; and instructions for predicting fire danger.
- National Interagency Mobilization Guide (NFES 2092). This guide provides current dispatching and mobilization direction and procedures.
- Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating System Guide 2004 (NWCG, NFES 2474, PMS 424). This guide provides guidance on the complexity elements and process to be used in determining the initial complexity of a project as high, moderate, or low.
- Prescribed Fire Smoke Management Guide (NWCG, NFES 1279, PMS 420-1). This guide provides guidelines for planning and managing smoke from prescribed fires to achieve air quality requirements through improved smoke management practices.
- Weather Station Handbook - An Interagency Guide for Wildland Managers (NWCG, PMS 426-1). This guide provides standards and procedures for siting, installing, operating, and maintaining automated and manual weather stations.
- Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide, September 2006. This guide provides interagency direction on development of prescribed fire burn plans.
- Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide. This guide provides interagency guidance on managing wildland fire use events.
- Wildland and Prescribed Fire Qualification System Guide (NWCG, PMS 310-1). This interagency guide provides descriptions, qualifications, and requirements for fire suppression and prescribed fire positions.

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- Review and Update of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, January 2001. This document recommends selected changes and additions to the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.
- Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2004 (NFES 2724). This document provides a reference for current operational policies, procedures and guidelines for managing wildland fire and fire aviation operations.
- Northern Region Doctrine. This guide provides Regional implementation direction for the National FAM Doctrine to support wildland fire policy.
- Northern Region Appropriate Management Response. This guide provides specific Regional Appropriate Management Response implementation direction.



CURRENT POLICY AND FOREST LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DIRECTION

Fire Management Plan

CURRENT POLICY AND FOREST LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DIRECTION

- A.** The direction for the Fire Management Plan is from the Land Management and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), Forest Service Manual, Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, the Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, Managing Impacts of Wildfires on Communities and the Environment, and Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire Adapted Ecosystems – A Cohesive Strategy.
- B.** The fire management function is a support function integrated with and responsive to the management direction established in the 1987 Idaho Panhandle Forest Plan. This Fire Management Plan serves as the implementation guide for the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Policy. Specific direction in the Federal Fire Policy provides for three separate but related parts of fire management:
- **Fire protection** - The traditional fire prevention, preparedness, and fire suppression jobs.
 - **Fuel treatment** - The manipulation of vegetative material to meet fire and land management objectives.
 - **Use of Wildland Fire** - The use of prescribed fire or wildland fire to provide for resource benefits.

Direction for fire management actions are defined in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) (Appendix F, Table 10; F-3) and FSM 5100. Specific direction is located in the Management Area descriptions. Specific fire management direction contained in the Forest Plan is in the Forest-wide standards and in standards for individual management areas. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests LRMP provides the following guidelines for the FMP:

- Management area standards and goals provide direction for appropriate response.
- Human life and property will be protected.
- Fire will be used to achieve management goals according to the direction identified in management areas.
- Management area standards will be used in wildland fire situation analysis (WFSAs) as a basis for establishing resource priorities and values.
- The appropriate suppression response for designated old-growth stands in all management areas except in wilderness will result in preventing the loss of old growth.
- Fire policy in relation to old growth within wilderness will be provided in specific management direction developed for each wilderness area.

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- Activity fuels will be treated to reduce their contribution to both the rate of spread and fire intensity. This will assist the initial attack organization to meet its initial attack objectives.
- Fuel management fund expenditures are prioritized by: natural fuels that threaten human life and property, unfunded activity fuel projects, and areas where fuels or potential fire behavior is a threat to management area objectives.

The National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) was used to identify the best combination of fire protection program elements for meeting management objectives. The protection elements will be used in developing all IPNF programs and budget proposals. The database used in the analysis will be retained so the National Fire Management Analysis system can be used to identify the best fire protection program for budget levels less than optimal. NFMAS is a computer simulation model designed to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative fire protection programs based on Forest management objectives, historical fire occurrence and weather, and on-site conditions.

- C.** The Forest Plan for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests identifies the desired condition as being a sustainable forest system. A sustainable forest system is one that has the ability to maintain diversity, productivity, resilience to stress, health, and yields of desired values, resource uses, products, or services over time in an ecosystem while maintaining its integrity. The desired future conditions include areas of concern for recreation, long-term soil productivity, wildlife habitat, vegetation, fisheries, stream sedimentation, and mineral exploration. In terms of fire management, the desired condition reflects wildland fires that are of low severity and maintaining sufficient levels of large woody debris to maintain soil productivity. The desired condition is one that provides for public safety and safety for our neighboring private lands and property. The Forest Plan distinguishes a goal to provide efficient fire protection and prescribed fire use to help accomplish management activities.

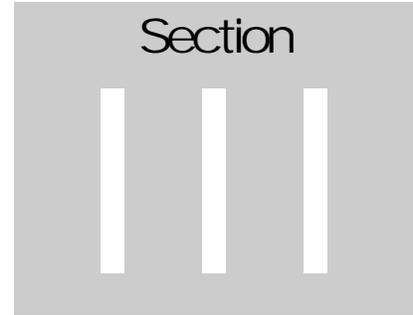
The primary objective for the fire suppression and fuels management program on the Forest is firefighter and public safety. To accomplish this, the Forest determines preplanned responses based on Forest staffing levels, minimum drawdown levels, and an evaluation of the values at risk. Cooperation between our collaborative agencies is developed annually to strengthen command, control, and initial attack actions. The Forest continues to develop fire qualifications of our fire personnel to build the organization for the future. Currently, a safety measure the Forest has adopted is the *Thirty-mile Accident Prevention Plan*, where the 31 actions items are addressed and assigned appropriate preventative action.

Fire is a natural force in the ecosystem of the IPNF. The effects of fires will be detrimental or desirable depending on when and where fires occur and the nature of the

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fires relative to management objectives. Prolonged fire exclusion leads to changes in forest composition and distribution patterns, which can also have detrimental or desirable consequences. Ecological principles relative to fire must be integrated into use of wildland fire and protection requirements along with requirements for resource protection and efficiency. Use of wildland fire and protection standards included in each management area will:

1. Utilize prescribed fire where it is the most effective way to achieve ecosystem responses.
2. Reduce the total cost of land management by integrating fire protection and use of wildland fire in management direction.
3. Prescribed fire and the application of wildland fire-use are essential to maintaining/restoring high value watersheds to properly functioning condition and maintaining/improving wildlife habitats.
4. Utilize wildland fire use to restore ecosystem health and resiliency after a Wildland Fire Use Plan, i.e. a guide book is developed. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests, in cooperation with the Clearwater NF and the Lolo NF have jointly developed a fire use plan for the Great Burn area, including portions of the IPNF in the upper St. Joe River Drainage and the Little North Fork of the Clearwater River Drainage.
5. Develop prescribed fire objectives, which comply with the requirements of the *Clean Air Act*.
6. Be cost efficient.
7. Fire suppression responses to fires that have escaped initial attack will be determined by a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) using management area standards to establish resource priorities and values.



WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Fire Management Plan

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

A. General Management Considerations

1. Fire Management's Role in Ecosystem Management

Since 1910, broad scale suppression actions have altered the historic role of fire and its effects in ecosystems. However, awareness that fire plays a significant role in landscape ecology is rapidly evolving as cultural values shift, scientific knowledge increases, and land management objectives change.

Fire use and fuels management will continue to reintroduce fire as a natural disturbance to restore ecosystem health and reduce hazardous fuels accumulations. Opportunities for fire use and fuels management should “evaluate the tradeoffs between programs that emphasize wildland urban interface and those that emphasize ecosystem restoration and maintenance” (National Fire Plan, Key Point #2).

Fire use and fuels management analysis should conform to the goals and guiding principles set forth in the following documents:

Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003. H.R. 1904. Jan. 7, 2003. US Dept. of Agriculture, US Dept. of Interior. Available at:

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_cong_bills&docid=f:h1904enr.txt.pdf

“A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy - Implementation Plan” May 2002, available online at:

<http://www.fireplan.gov/reports/11-23-en.pdf>

2. The Goals and Guiding Principles of the 10-Year Strategy:

Goals

1. Improve Fire Prevention and Suppression.
2. Reduce Hazardous Fuels.
3. Restore Fire-Adapted Ecosystems.
4. Promote Community Assistance.

Guiding principles

1. Priority setting that emphasizes the protection of communities and other high-priority watersheds at-risk.

2. Collaboration among governments and broadly representative stakeholders.
3. Accountability through performance measures and monitoring for results.

Fire use and fuels management analysis should follow the framework outlined in **“Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: A Cohesive Strategy”**, 10/13/2000, available online at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/2000/cohesive_strategy10132000.pdf.

During analysis to support hazardous fuel reduction projects, address the following key points from the USDA Forest Service - Forest and Rangeland Management - Fire and Aviation Management - Briefing Paper (November 2002):

Key Points:

- There are two potential purposes to treat vegetation to reduce hazardous fuel:
 1. To effect an immediate change in fire behavior to reduce rate of spread and intensity.
 2. To maintain conditions that support desirable fire behavior.
- The need for hazardous fuels reduction treatments is to reduce the risk of wildland fire to communities and the environment, and provide safety for firefighters.
- National Fire Plan priorities, in order of priority, are to treat areas within the Wildland Urban Interface, municipal watersheds, and crucial species habitat.
- In addition to projects in the wildland urban interface, the priority areas for fuels treatment are frequent and mixed severity fire regimes, condition classes 2 and 3.
- The Forest Service also has a commitment to maintain condition class 1 areas.
- Reducing risk to communities and the environment can best be achieved by manipulating vegetation to reduce fuels that most contribute to crown fire initiation and sustain crown fire spread.
- The existing vegetation composition and structure, the slope, aspect and wind direction, and expected fire behavior from the current conditions must be described and disclosed in the no action alternative.
- The fire risk analysis must describe and disclose proposed vegetation composition and structure, the configuration on the landscape and the expected change in fire behavior for each action alternative.
- Treatments should consist of a logical geographic and temporal sequence to most effectively achieve risk reduction while immediately mitigating the potential threat to

human communities.

- There are several methods to describe expected fire behavior ranging from using the FVS fuel extension model based upon stand exams to using the photo series. One of these methods should be used to analyze projected fire behavior.
- It is important when analyzing fire salvage projects that both immediate and long-term fire behavior is described. If alternatives do not show clear differences in fire behavior after treatment, a project may mention hazardous fuel reduction as a side benefit but should not use fuels reduction as the purpose and need.
- Both silviculturists and fuels specialists should work together to achieve vegetation objectives, and to restore the health, vigor and diversity of the forest. Two tools that are being developed to assist with project implementation are small diameter utilization studies and stewardship pilot projects, as well as others.

3. Accountability and Responsibility

Program Leaders have the authority to direct suppression and fire use programs through oversight, guidance, and evaluation. Leaders have the right to make timely decisions based upon the best available information, within the bounds of accepted standards. In our daily fire management operations, the nature of some decisions may not allow for a real-time explanation; however, team ownership in decisions is desired. Ownership is held securely with the understanding that an explanation is expected and forthcoming.

The Forest takes responsibility, oversight and accountability seriously. The Forest Fire Management Team (FFMT) views safety as stated in the Federal Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy and Program Review: “Once people are committed to an incident, those resources become the highest values to be protected and receive the highest management considerations.”

a. Regional Forester

Approves all WFIPs and prescribed fire ignitions at National Preparedness Levels 4 and 5.

b. Forest Supervisor

Provides Forest-wide oversight for all fire management activities, and is responsible for the safety of all personnel involved in those activities. Oversight includes:

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- Establishing expectations for annual preparedness reviews and proficiency drills.
- Delegate authority to District Rangers to identify the appropriate management response for a wildland fire and the organization needed to manage a specific response.
- Initiating, organizing and approving the WFSA planning and risk testing assessment process, developing the delegation of authority, and completing the briefing package for large fire management.
- Integrating prescribed fire into Forest management and delegating signature authority to qualified District Rangers (and acting District Rangers) for all prescribed burns.
- Functions in the role of Agency Administrator (AA) for all Wildland Fire Use events on the IPNF that exceed Stage II WFIP. Provides Delegations of Authority and general direction for all incoming Wildland Fire Use Teams.
 - Retaining signature authority for all WFIP Stages I, II, and III where actual or predicted fire behavior will encompass more than one District or Forest, and delegating signature authority to qualified District Rangers (and acting District Rangers) for all other WFIPs after they have attained the requisite knowledge.

If necessary, ensures annual adjustments in the FMP reflect current conditions, the current budget and other significant considerations.

Responsible for all wildland fires managed under the suppression strategy and assigned to an Incident Management Team, within defined cost containment parameters.

Responsible for notifying the Regional Forester of any entrapment, serious injury or fatality.

Based upon the above criteria, the individuals on each District are delegated the authority to approve prescribed burn plans and WFIPs, and to act in behalf of the Forest Supervisor on a Multi-Agency Coordination Group. These authorities are bound by the Northern Rockies Area Preparedness Levels criteria. Any deviation from the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities, requires approval by the Forest Supervisor.

c. District Ranger (DR)

Provides District oversight for all fire management activities and is directly responsible for the safety of all personnel involved in those activities on their District. Oversight includes active participation in:

- Periodic preparedness reviews and proficiency testing.
- Identification of the appropriate management response to a wildland fire and development of the necessary organization to manage that response, based upon the risk assessment.
- Initiation and organization (in collaboration with the DFMO) of the WFSA planning and risk assessment process, the definition objectives in the delegation of authority, the completion the briefing package for large fire management, the identification a Resource Advisor and the presentation of this information to the Forest Supervisor.
- Integration of prescribed fire into forest management at the project planning level.
- Delegation of DR signature authority to an acting Ranger based upon their ability to meet requisite knowledge, skills and qualifications. (See Tables 12, 13, and 14)

Conduct supplemental inspections on a minimum of 10 percent of the Type 3, 4 and 5 incidents on their District, and document those inspections using the 30-Mile Abatement Plan inspection forms. Completed inspection forms will be filed at:
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May be tasked with briefing large fire Incident Commanders regarding fire suppression objectives, considerations and constraints. As Agency Representative, attends daily shift briefings and IMT planning meetings, validates WFSA on a daily basis.

Ensures an appropriate team is established for each wildland fire being managed as a Wildland Fire for Resource Benefit. Ensures a Fire Use Manager is assigned to each wildland fire requiring a WFIP Stage II and III and ensures a Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN) and/or Long Term Fire Analyst (LTAN) is assigned to develop the short-term or subsequent long-term fire behavior predictions for that specific event. Ensures the appropriate WFIP Stage II and III procedures and recommendations are made and followed according to the approved Great Burn Fire Use Guide book.

Once prescribed burn or wildland fire implementation plans are signed by the DR or their designated acting DR, any deviation from the prescriptive limits requires written approval by the respective District Ranger, designated acting, or Forest Supervisor prior to implementation.

Responsible for notifying the Forest Supervisor of any entrapment, serious injury or fatality.

d. Program Staff Officer (PSO)

Supervises the Forest Fire Management Officer (FFMO) and provides general direction on program and fiscal management.

e. Forest Occupational Health and Safety Manager

The role of the Forest Occupational Health & Safety Manager is to provide oversight in safety for the public and IPNF personnel, before and during fire suppression activities. This oversight may encompass all program areas of the IPNF.

The Safety Manager shall serve in the capacity of an advisor for the Forest Leadership Team, to provide assistance and recommendations to mitigate any health and safety issues and concerns related to fire suppression activities.

The Safety Manager will participate in forest-wide fire reviews to ensure that firefighter occupational health and safety standards are addressed and in place.

When Incident Command Teams are in place on the IPNF, the Safety Manager will serve as an active participant of the team to address occupational safety and health problems.

The Safety Manager will also serve as the “Eyes and Ears” of the Forest Supervisor to ensure that required safety elements are addressed and mitigated during fire suppression activities.

f. Forest Fire Management Officer (FFMO)

Directly responsible for all aspects of the Forest’s fire and aviation management programs. Provides specific program direction to the Districts regarding fiscal management, allocation and distribution of funds specific to MEL, fire-fuels planning and coordination, and leadership and situational awareness in wildland fire suppression, fire use and non-fire incidents.

Ensures annual adjustments in the FMP reflect current conditions, budget allocations, and other significant considerations. Provides oversight and direction in the

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development of the preparedness and prevention programs, the Fire Management Plan, mobilization guides, preparedness reviews throughout the fire season, wildland fire management responses, and the training and qualification programs.

Collaborates with Geographic Area counterparts and serves as the primary Forest representative to the region that negotiates financial needs and program priorities based upon scheduled activities. Provides leadership and direction to the FFMT. Establishes standards, objectives and guidelines for all prescribed fire ignitions and assures coordination at the zone, geographic and national levels when warranted.

Coordinates workforce, aircraft and equipment needs for fire management activities, and ensures that fire use and suppression actions do not exceed forest capabilities and meet Geographic Area direction.

Upon request, functions as a representative for the Regional Director of Fire, Aviation and Air.

Coordinates with the Forest Supervisor, District Rangers and Line Officers from other agencies as needed or requested to organize and identify team members needed to complete a WFSA or a WFIP Stages II and III. Prior to Forest Supervisor approval, reviews and recommends the appropriate suppression or management response. Coordinates with the Forest Supervisor, District Rangers and Line Officers from other agencies to prepare Delegations of Authority for incoming Incident Management Teams and Wildland Fire Use Teams. Coordinates with the Northern Rockies and other Forests when tracking, monitoring or evaluating natural ignitions within the confines of the Great Burn Wildland Fire Use Area, and recommends necessary program adjustments. Monitors all WFSA and WFIP activities to ensure compliance with the respective documents.

As the IPNF Restrictions and Closure Coordinator, is responsible for interacting with all participating agencies, implementing the plan and keeping the Geographic Area Coordinator informed.

Coordinates fire agreements with other protection agencies to develop, implement and track those agreements.

g. Deputy Forest Fire Management Officer (DFFMO)

Responsible for coordinating Forest-wide fuels and prescribed fire management programs with District FMOs. This includes fire management planning, budgeting, after action reviews and monitoring to ensure a consistent and integrated approach to fire management operations on the Forest. Leads the Coeur d'Alene Dispatch zone interagency NFDRS committee. Participates in Geographic Area planning efforts.

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Promotes fire use and fuels management principles. Promotes interdisciplinary cooperation with other resource specialists. Represents the fire management program during long-range Forest-wide planning efforts and identifies potential methods of assessment. Assists the FFMO in coordinating fire management strategies and integrating national direction into the fire management program. In the absence of the FFMO, serves as the Acting FFMO.

Responsible for coordinating the annual update of the FMP, with input from the FFMO, Dispatch Center, the Unit Aviation Officer, and the District FMOs. The FMP will be adjusted annually to reflect current direction, budget constraints and firefighter safety issues. Upon request, participates as a team member to assist a District in completing a WFSA or WFIP.

In the absence of the FMO, coordinates with Forest Supervisor, District Rangers and Line Officers of other involved agencies as needed or requested to complete WFSA or a WFIP Stages II and III and Delegations of Authority for incoming Incident Management Teams and Wildland Fire Use Teams.

Acts as the North Idaho Zone member representative to the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group and provides program oversight. Coordinates Forest level fire prevention programs with the Districts to complete the Risk Assessment and Management Strategies (RAMS) plan.

As IPNF Work Capacity Test (WCT) Coordinator, certifies District test administrators, establishes protocols for test administration, updates the database and may conduct the WCT for SO personnel.

h. Interagency Federal Fire Duty Officer (FFDO)

The IPNF and the Coeur d'Alene District, BLM have developed an operating plan that includes operating with one interagency duty officer that will be responsible to both the Forest Supervisor and the BLM District Manager. Minimum qualifications for the FFDO are Division Group Supervisor and Incident Commander Type 3. The Duty Officers need not be currently qualified in the above positions; however, they must have been qualified in the positions at one time.

The FFDO coordinates with interagency line officers and District FMOs to provide the necessary level of oversight to ensure assigned ICs are qualified for the appropriate complexity level and thoroughly briefed on suppression response and tactics, and to ensure the IC is made known to the assigned firefighters. Monitors incidents to ensure ICs operate within the limits of available resources and the appropriate ICS organization is in-place to execute tactical actions. Provides direction in prioritizing the staffing of multiple starts across the Forest, pre-positioning firefighting resources, and coordinating with the District FDOs to

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define the next days staffing levels. Collaborates with the District FDOs and CDC to ensure the Forest Minimum Drawdown levels are met on a daily basis based upon the Preparedness Levels.

Table 1. North Idaho Interagency Duty Officer and FMO Responsibilities

The following list of responsibilities is in addition to performance requirements listed in the Redbook, Chapters 2 and 5, for BLM and USFS Fire Management Officers

Activity	Duty Officer	FMO/Acting
Supervision - CDC Manager, UAO, Deputy FMO's		X
Coordinate w/ Districts - resource needs, Planning Levels, Adjective Ratings, etc (anticipate needs before they're needed)	X	
Coordinate w/ Cooperators - Same as above	X	
Coordinate with Districts and cooperators on needs for severity funding		X
Keep Line Officers informed of fire season progression - BLM and IPNF	X	
Facilitate WFSA prep, Delegations, and Line Officers briefings as necessary	X	
Coordinate with Type 1 and 2 IMTs assigned on unit		X
Monitors incidents to ensure ICs operate within limits of available resources and appropriate ICS organization is in-place.	X	
Monitor Forest Minimum Drawdown levels.	X	
Represent N ID Zone on NR MAC Conf Call		X
Initiate and participate on N ID MAC Conf Calls		X
Represent IPNF on R1 Forest FMO Conf Calls		X
Represent BLM on Statewide FMO Conf calls		X
Coordinate with Budget officer to obligate severity/suppression as necessary		X
Monitor implementation of 30-Mile Mitigation Plan requirements	X	
Initiate investigations for incidents/injuries per established protocols	X	
Initiate reviews per established protocols (i.e. after action, project reviews etc)	X	

i. Unit Aviation Officer (UAO)

The Unit Aviation Officer (UAO) is responsible for the management and supervision of all IPNF and BLM, Cd'A District air operations, including:

1. Aviation mission planning and operations, including those that involve interagency partners, cooperators and the military.
2. Ensuring compliance with aviation management and safety policies and procedures, including making recommendations for implementing

methods and alternatives that would provide for the greatest degree of public and employee safety.

3. Conducting periodic safety evaluations of aviation operations.
4. Evaluation of aircraft effectiveness, to include cost effective utilization of federal and cooperator aviation assets.
5. Assist Line Officers, Resource Managers, Fire Managers and other users with risk assessment/management and cost benefit analysis.
6. Administration of helicopter contracts, fixed-wing aircraft contracts and other applicable aviation support related contracts.
7. Ensuring that Unit Aviation Plans, Project Aviation Safety Plans and Security Plans are supplemented and updated annually with input from the FFMO, Dispatch Center, District FMOs and FS and/or BLM project managers.
8. Assist in the development of the unit's budget
9. Coordinates with the respective Dispatch Centers, other Forests and cooperating agencies.
10. Responsible to provide oversight for all Forest and cooperative air operations operated out of the Coeur d'Alene Air Center.

j. Dispatch Center Manager (DCM)

The Dispatch Center Manager is responsible for monitoring the Forest's voice communication (radio) system. This includes monitoring radio traffic, giving attention to fire detection reports and prioritizing communications based upon the single incident preplanned dispatch guide, minimum drawdown levels, and other priorities such as flight following. Coordinates the management of incidents between Districts and Units according to the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center Standard Operating Procedures.

Responsible for daily reports, weather data collection, and dispersal of daily and emergency weather forecasts. Supervises Assistant Center Managers and other dispatch staff, and coordinates with the Forest Fire Management Team.

Responsible for the development of the mobilization guide, operating plan and preparedness plan, updating the IQCS program, and implementing the Forest Dispatch Plan(s) and procedures.

Responsible for dispatching and tracking all firefighting resources, equipment and aircraft on the Forest, and overseeing flight plan procedures and radio communications. Collaborates with the Interagency Federal FDO and State Duty Officer to define the next day's Preparedness Level and orders the necessary resources to meet Minimum Drawdown levels on a daily basis

Acts as Airshed 11 Coordinator for the Airshed Group and provides program oversight, identifies resolutions and provides direction to the Districts specific to air quality.

k. District Fire Management Officer (DFMO and AFMO)

District Fire Management Officer (DFMO) and Assistants are responsible for the implementation of all preparedness, suppression, fire use and prescribed fire management activities on the District. This includes program management, supervision, training and career enhancement, and target accomplishments with adherence to policy, direction and plans. District FMOs and their Assistants are responsible for participating in Forest-wide wildland fire preparedness activities and assuring their respective staffing levels meet budget and safety standards.

DFMOs will notify the FFMO of all Type 3, 2 and 1 incidents.

Monitors and evaluates all District prescribed management ignitions, initiates reviews as required and recommends necessary adjustments to accomplish the predetermined objectives.

When the signing authority rests with the Forest Supervisor, the DFMO coordinates with the FFMO in organizing to complete a WFSA, WFIP, and Delegation and ensures the appropriate suppression or management response is implemented.

Collaborates with the District Ranger and the FFMO during the initial fire assessment, WFIP Stage I, addressing natural ignitions as potential wildland fire use candidates within their respective wildland fire use areas. Recommends the appropriate management response to the District Ranger within 8 hours of a wildland fire confirmation. Responsible for the development and implementation of the WFIP, Stages I through III. Serves as a Fire Use Manager or supervises the activities of the assigned Fire Use Manager.

Responsible for briefing the District Ranger, FFMO and Forest Supervisor on the site-specific details of the WFIP(s) prior to the decision to approve or deny the recommended response.

Initiate position taskbooks and sign incident qualification cards (redcards) consistent with the redcard signature authority identified in the FMP.

l. District Fire Duty Officer (DFDO)

The District Fire Duty Officer (DFDO) is responsible for communicating the daily resource status to the Dispatch Center and ensuring those resources are fully qualified for their identified firefighting positions. Ensures the daily morning briefing is

conducted and all firefighters are aware of the fire weather forecast, the previous day's wildland fire activity (including resistance to control), the IPNF Preparedness Level, safety items (including 6 Minutes For Safety discussions), and the ERC influence on fire behavior.

Recommends the appropriate management or suppression response for each wildland fire on their District. During a suppression response, ensures the assigned IC is qualified, thoroughly briefed on the suppression response and associated tactics, and is made known to the assigned firefighters. Monitors incidents to ensure that ICs operate within the limits of the available resources and that the appropriate ICS organization is in place to execute tactical actions. Ensures the assigned IC completes performance evaluations on all out-of-forest crews and resources on all Type 3, 4 and 5 incidents, and the After Action Review is completed in a timely manner.

Coordinates developments of the Stage 1 WFIPs

Collaborates with the FFMO or FFDO to prioritize the staffing of multiple starts across the Forest and to preposition firefighting resources, and coordinates with the Dispatch Center to order the necessary resources to meet Minimum Drawdown Levels.

m. Fire Use Manager (FUM2/FUM1)

A Fire Use Manager will be assigned on all Stage II or III Fire Use events by the District Ranger after discussion with the FFMO. They may be responsible for more than one fire concurrently. The FUMA will supervise the assigned wildland fire use operations and remain available for the duration of the fire or ensure there is a formal Transfer of Command. The District Ranger and DFMO will determine the remainder of the team's organization and expertise and/or the requirements set forth in the specific WFIP.

n. Supervisory Fire Engine Operator (SFEO and AFEO)

The Supervisory Fire Engine Operator (SFEO) and Assistant are responsible for the safe operation of the fire engine module. May function as the IC on Type 3, 4 and 5 incidents, as qualified, providing for and ensuring the safety of their crew.

Jointly develops, establishes and implements training specific to tactics, fire weather and behavior, line construction, proper equipment use, safety, air operations, and work-rest guidelines. Implements a comprehensive physical training program ensuring the engine module is able to perform the required arduous firefighting duties.

o. Fire Prevention Technicians (FPT)

The Fire Prevention Technician (FPT) prepares District Prevention Plans that identify prevention methods, fire inspections, public contacts, and placement of signs, posters and messages. Patrols an assigned area, suppresses small fires, and makes the District FDOs aware of any suspicious activities. May function as IC on Type 3, 4 and 5 incidents, as qualified.

Collaborates with counterparts across the Forest to develop a comprehensive prevention information and education plan promoting fire prevention to Forest users and interface communities. Through formal programs and informal contacts, provides to the public key fire messages specific to laws, rules, restrictions or closures.

p. Firefighters (FFT1 and FFT2)

Firefighters are responsible for protecting themselves and co-workers from injury or accidents. May function as IC on Type 3, 4 and 5 incidents, as qualified, and provide for and ensure the safety of those assigned to the incident. It is understood through periodic fire safety refreshers presented by Forest and District fire managers that all individual fireline personnel have both the responsibility and the right to question fireline assignments when they feel their safety is compromised, and to understand the tactics and safety mitigation measures incorporated into a particular suppression response.

Responsible for learning and understanding the potential effects associated with the daily fire weather forecast, the previous day's wildland fire activity (including resistance to control), IPNF Preparedness Levels, and the ERC influence on fire behavior.

Every firefighter will use the current Incident Response Pocket Guide on every incident.

Every firefighter assumes personal responsibility for managing and meeting work/rest guidelines, and for participating in a comprehensive physical training program to ensure the safe execution of their assigned duties.

q. Incident Commanders, Initial Attack (IA) and Extended Attack (ICT3, ICT4, and ICT5)

Ensures all personnel assigned to an incident are thoroughly briefed on tactics before suppression actions are taken. The briefing will include organization (ground, air and logistics), communications, current and anticipated fire weather and fire behavior, safety expectations, risk management, tactical objectives and assignments, and the identification of management action points to reassess your initial tactical actions.

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Monitors fatigue and ensures all assigned firefighting personnel receive adequate opportunities for rest on the fireline. For incidents exceeding one operational period, the 2 to 1 work-to-rest guidelines will be followed. Any operational period exceeding 16 hours in length, or expected to exceed 16 hours in length, will be discussed with the District Fire Duty Officer and measures initiated to reduce fatigue will be documented.

The District Fire Duty Officer will identify the appropriate suppression response. The assigned Incident Commander will develop and implement a viable, decisive tactical action plan based upon incident complexity and size-up.

When appropriate, implements Wildland Fire Use consistent with Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) objectives

Maintains command and control of the incident and the assigned firefighting resources, equipment and aircraft at all times. Re-evaluates tactical actions when initial tactics are not effective or cannot be executed safely.

Minimizes suppression-related impacts to protect natural resources and improvements that occur within the fire area. Utilizes Minimum Incident Management Tactics (MIMT) by only deploying resources and initiating tactics that are necessary to accomplish the suppression objective. The Forest Supervisor must approve all mechanized equipment use in designated Wilderness Areas. Forest Supervisor must approve the use of dozers in Management Areas (MA) 10 and 13. In MA 14 coordinate use of dozers with research branch. In MA 16 use dozers only when protecting riparian resource values.

Includes all off-Forest Federal, State and local cooperators in the incident organization, and encourages them to participate in the development of strategies and tactics to safely and efficiently meet incident objectives. It is essential that effective communications be established with cooperating resources on each specific incident prior to executing tactical actions.

If a Transfer of Command is necessary, the Incident Commander will contact all firefighting resources (in person or via radio), the DFDO and the Dispatch Center, and identify the new Incident Commander. If additional direction is required for a specific incident, the District Ranger, FFDO and DFDOs will provide that direction.

r. Fire Effects Monitor (FEMO)

In addition to responsibilities identified above for Firefighters (FFT1 and FFT2), FEMO is responsible for collecting the on site weather, fire behavior, and fire effects information needed to assess whether the fire is achieving established resource management objectives.

B. Wildland Fire Management Goals

The principal fire management objective on the IPNF is to provide flexible preparedness, suppression, prevention and fire use program options that meet interdisciplinary goals, objectives and move towards desired conditions.

In support of this objective, the FFMT will:

- Recognize employees as our most valuable asset, acknowledge their achievements and successes, and ensure their right to a safe assignment;
- Improve the understanding of our fire management mission and strive to meet the expectations of our public, cooperators and shareholders;
- Maintain integrated programs that are flexible enough to respond to management needs;
- Provide leadership in prescribed fire use to successfully accomplish land management objectives by fully integrating fire management principles and techniques into the development of interdisciplinary proposals based upon the acceptable range of results and desired conditions; and
- Provide expertise in wildland fire use to achieve desired conditions and enhance resource benefits.
- Work across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries for an effective, seamless response to emergencies.

The IPNF leadership goal is to build depth in the team by taking advantage of training and mentoring opportunities as they arise. Continue to develop effective leadership through tolerance for differences, setting the example, and valuing diversity in our workforce.

Build a professional and cohesive team dedicated to achieving common goals with integrity, commitment, dedication and attention to safety.

- **Respect** – Demonstrate respect for one another through our commitment to diverse ideas, job and personal safety, wellness, and family.
- **Integrity** – Committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity, openness, honesty, communication, and trust, with our colleagues and our cooperators.
- **Commitment and Dedication** – Show unqualified dedication, responsibility, professionalism, and commitment to our work, our colleagues, our resources, and our agency.
- **Safety** – Committed to the safety of our employees, both on and off the job. Demonstrate respect for one another through our commitment to good communication and job and personal safety.

C. Wildland Fire Management Options

Appropriate management response will be initiated on all unplanned ignitions. The appropriate response to each wildland fire will be commensurate with seasonal fire severity, resource availability; cost of suppression actions versus the potential environmental loss, and Land Management Plan direction. The appropriate response and subsequent actions will focus on the following priorities:

- Protection of human life, and firefighter, aviation and public safety;
- Property, natural and cultural resource protection decisions based upon cost investment, commensurate with benefits and values-to-be-protected; and
- Effectiveness and timeliness of planned actions to meet resource objectives.

Considering the above priorities, areas on the Forest where significant vegetation management investments have been made, such as Tree Improvement Areas (Seed Orchards), Test Sites, and Seed Production Areas are a high priority for protection from wildland fire. Appendix A contains a list of all such sites on the Forest and contacts should a site become threatened.

D. Fire Management Units

Fire Management Units (FMUs) are developed using Forest Plan Direction, FSH 5109.19, the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, and the Healthy Forest Initiative. FMU development is a key step in Fire Program Management. The primary purpose of developing FMUs in fire management planning is to assist in organizing information about complex landscapes. Once created, FMUs have both strategic and tactical utility. From a strategic standpoint, FMUs allow managers to specify general land management direction and to set overall fire management objectives for an area of land. From a tactical standpoint, FMUs provide a basis to prioritize and organize the dispatch of fire resources and other operational functions (i.e. fuels management priorities).

1. Legend Description (Figure 1)

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) – Highest Priority Protection Response -
Developed in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act through the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans for the five Northern Idaho counties. Representatives from the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, the Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho, County Fire Chiefs, and County Commissioners and the public collaborated with County Wildland Fire Interagency Groups and Local Emergency Planning Committee in developing these protection plans.

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All wildland fires in the FMU, regardless of cause, are unwanted events and will be managed as suppression events. The goal of suppression is full control using sufficient forces and direct management actions to contain the fire to as small an area and with as little damage or loss to resource values as possible. Per national policies described previously, the WUI FMU is the highest priority for suppression and fuels treatment to provide the greatest protection for the public and communities at risk from wildfire. Per the Idaho statewide offset agreement, the IPNF is responsible for fire suppression on the private lands in these areas as well as lands managed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service, acting as an agent of the State of Idaho, is mandated under State law to fully suppress all fires on State and private lands to protect resource values. For that portion of the Forest in Washington State, until a Community Wildfire Protection Plan is completed, the HFRA definition is used. Priest Lake Ranger District contains scattered tracts for which suppression responsibility lies with the Washington Department of Natural Resources. The IPNF may provide initial attack resources to reported fires that threaten adjacent National Forest lands.

Mixed Ownership – High Priority Protection Response - National Forest lands are in a checkerboard ownership pattern with private industrial forestlands, primarily in the St. Joe River Drainage. There has been extensive timber harvesting activities and high road densities on National Forest lands as well as private lands. Due to harvest patterns on private lands, heavy activity fuel loadings exist within these portions of the FMU.

All wildland fires in the FMU, with the exception of fires in the Snow Peak Wildlife Management Area, regardless of cause, are unwanted events and will be managed as suppression events. The goal of suppression is full control using sufficient forces and direct management actions to contain the fire to as small an area and with as little damage or loss to resource values as possible. Per the Idaho statewide offset agreement, the IPNF is responsible for fire suppression on the private lands in these areas as well as lands managed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service, acting as an agent of the State of Idaho, is mandated under State law to fully suppress all fires on State and private lands to protect resource values. Forest Plan Management Area direction is to use initial attack strategies appropriate to achieve the best benefit-cost ratio based on commercial timber values for the majority of the National Forest lands within the FMU. Priest Lake Ranger District contains scattered tracts for which suppression responsibility lies with the Washington Department of Natural Resources. The IPNF may provide initial attack resources to reported fires that threaten adjacent National Forest lands.

General Forest Zone – Protection response based on Values at Risk - Represents the developed forest zone between the Wildland Urban Interface,

described above and the Roadless areas, described below. This FMU has relatively high road densities providing good access for fire and fuels management activities. Past timber harvest activities are present, including extensive investments in plantations.

All wildland fires in this FMU, regardless of cause, are unwanted events and an appropriate suppression response will be implemented. In this FMU the values to be protected from fire may allow managers to implement a conditional suppression response that does not include an expectation of full containment and control through direct management actions, and one that tolerates a larger area to be involved by the fire than is the case in the WUI and Mixed Ownership FMU. There are scattered tracts of private lands present within the FMU. Per the Idaho statewide offset agreement, the IPNF is responsible for fire suppression on the State and private lands in these areas as well as lands managed by the Forest Service. The Forest Service, acting as an agent of the State of Idaho, is mandated under State law to fully suppress all fires on State and private lands to protect resource values. An objective of fire suppression in this FMU is to keep suppression costs commensurate with values at risk. Forest Plan Management Area direction is to use suppression strategies appropriate to achieve the best benefit-cost ratio based on timber values and/or appropriate wildlife or other identified resource values as identified by MA direction. Priest Lake Ranger District contains scattered tracts for which suppression responsibility lies with the Washington Department of Natural Resources. The IPNF may provide initial attack resources to reported fires that threaten adjacent National Forest lands.

Roadless – Protection response based on Values at Risk - Lands that have limited to non-existent developments other than trail networks. This FMU includes roadless areas, wilderness and proposed wilderness areas (Forest Plan MA11).

With the exception of FMU 'ipf_rdl_24', all wildland fires in this FMU, regardless of cause, are unwanted events and an appropriate suppression response will be implemented. In this FMU the values to be protected from fire may allow managers to implement a conditional suppression response that does not include an expectation of full containment and control through direct management actions, and one that tolerates a larger area to be involved by the fire than is the case in the WUI and Mixed Ownership FMU. An objective of fire suppression in this FMU is to keep suppression costs commensurate with values at risk. Forest Plan Management Area direction is to use suppression strategies to protect life, protect identified resource values and prevent property loss, and to prevent fires spreading to adjacent areas. FMU 'ipf-rdl-07' and 'ipf-rdl-08' contain habitat for endangered woodland caribou, the MA objective in these areas is to contain and

control fires to prevent loss of coniferous species in all size classes. Initial response in this FMU will normally require aerial support.

FMU ‘ipf_rdl_24’ and the Snow Peak Wildlife Management Area included in FMU ‘ipf_mix_22’ Wildland Fire Use Management Option – In portions of this FMU, a naturally ignited fire may be managed for resource benefits (see Great Burn Wildland Fire Use Guide Book). If the circumstances surrounding a fire ignition, including cumulative impacts of managing a particular fire, do not support fire use, suppression is the appropriate response. Any human-caused fire will be suppressed. For suppression incidents; an objective is to keep suppression costs commensurate with values at risk. Forest Plan direction is to allow fire to play a natural role in the wilderness ecosystems – consistent with any applicable language in the enabling legislation.

Land ownership in the Snow Peak Wildlife Management Area consists of IPNF lands and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (F&G) lands intermingled in a checkerboard pattern. Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) has the responsibility to provide wildland fire protection for F&G Lands. Through the Idaho Cooperative Protection Agreement, the IPNF is the protection agency for all lands within the management area. WFU is a desirable Appropriate Management Response to achieve land management objectives for each agency.

Idaho F&G lands are critical to efficient and safe implementation of WFU on adjacent National Forest System lands. Therefore, there is a direct benefit to the Forest Service to include those lands while managing a WFU event. All WFU events in this area will be under the management control of the Forest Service and when burning within prescription will not be considered a public nuisance under Idaho Code § 38-107. To fully implement WFU on National Forest System lands within the area it is necessary to include F&G lands. To facilitate implementation of WFU the Forest Service assumes management and financial responsibility for all aspects of WFU events burning within prescription as well as incidents that become unwanted wildfires, regardless of ownership at origin.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plans (WFIP) will be prepared for all fires within the area following guidelines in the Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide and will incorporate specific prescriptive criteria from the Great Burn Wildland Fire Use Guidebook prepared for this area. The appropriate IPNF Line Officer and IDL Bureau of Fire Management Official would agree to and sign all three stages of any WFIP for WFU events that include F&G lands.

National Forest Lands protected by other agencies – Per the Idaho statewide offset agreement, the Idaho Department of Lands is responsible for fire suppression on identified National Forest lands; full suppression is mandated.

2. Fire Management Unit/Fire Management Zone Crosswalk

The Forest Service is currently transitioning from the National Fire Management Analysis (NFMAS) staffing/budget model to the Interagency Fire Program Analysis (FPA) model. Current fire management planning utilizes FPA nomenclature vs. NFMAS nomenclature; Fire Management Units (FMU) have replaced Fire Management Zones (FMZ). Since fire reporting protocol relies on the latest approved NFMAS FMZs (R1 FSH 5109.14-93-2), a cross walk between Idaho Panhandle National Forest FMZ to FMU is included below.

FMZ	FMU
1 - Remote roadless type areas	Ipf_rdl_06, 07, 08, 13, and 24
2 - Remainder of Kaniksu NF	Ipf_gen_06, 07 & 08 and Ipf_wui_06, 07 and 08
3 - Remainder of Coeur d’Alene NF	Ipf_gen_13 and ipf_wui_13
4 – Remainder of St.Joe NF	Ipf_gen_24, ipf_mix_22, and ipf_wui_24
5 – Other than NF System Lands protected by FS (State, private and other Federal agency lands)	All Fire Management Units

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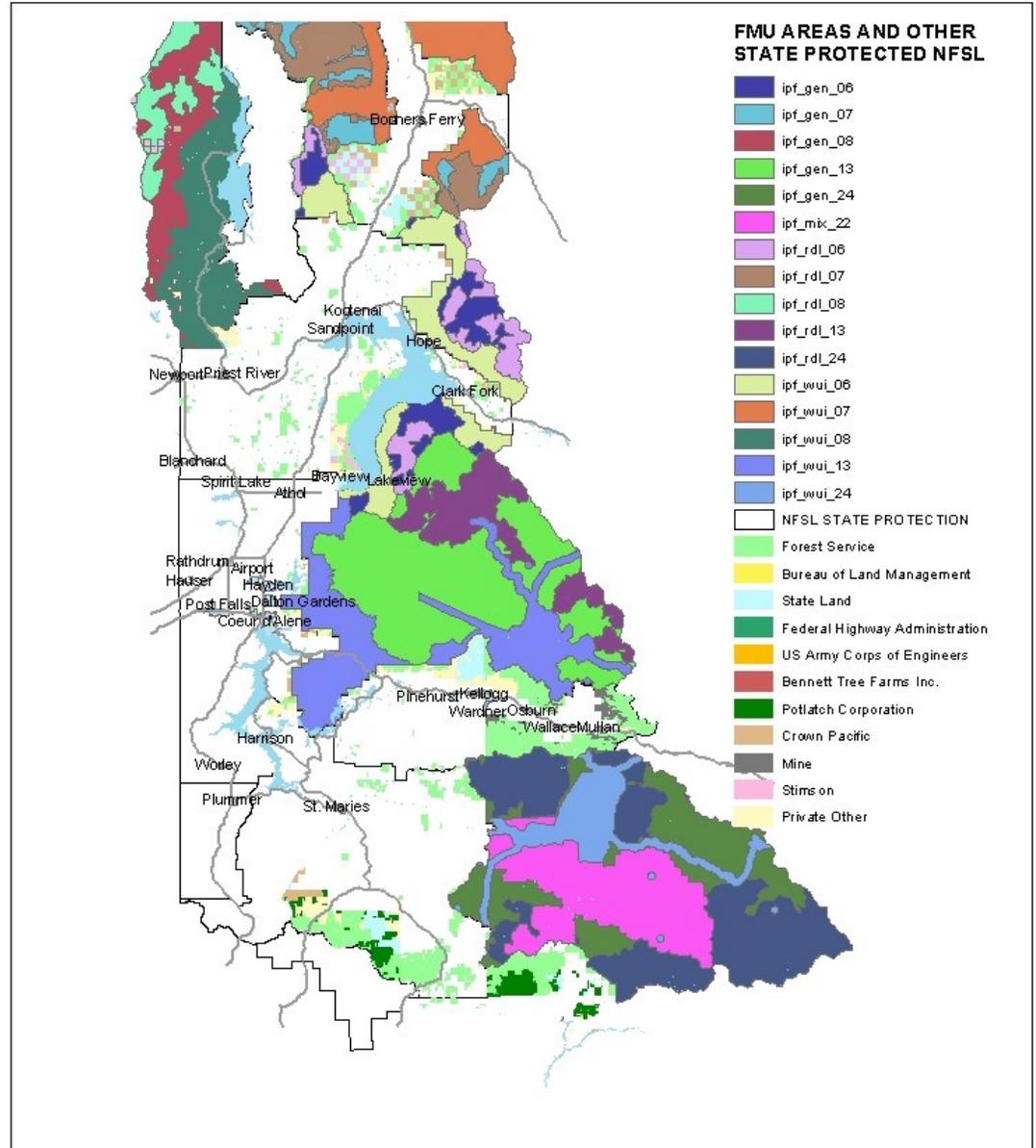


Figure 1. Map of the Fire Management Units (FMU) on the IPNF delineating fire suppression and protection capabilities based on historical fire occurrence.



WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM COMPONENTS

Fire Management Plan

A. Fire Preparedness

Fire preparedness reviews will be completed annually. The current schedule will be published in Table 2 below. Preparedness inspections will follow the IPNF Preparedness Guide. Each District will ensure they have personnel available for the Team to review. Line officers are encouraged to participate. The group should consist of a mix of experience levels. Each station will also provide a staffed engine.

Table 2. Annual preparedness dates and locations for the 2008 season

Day	Date	Review Location	Time
Wednesday	6/18	Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center	0900
Thursday	6/26	Coeur d'Alene River RD	0900
Tuesday	6/24	Priest Lake RD	0900
Wednesday	6/25	Sandpoint RD	0900
Friday	6/27	Bonnors Ferry RD	0900
Monday	6/23	St. Joe RD	0900

Table 3. IPNF Summary of preparedness 5100-2 funded units.

Resource	Resource
14 Engines	Administrative host for 1 Type 1 Airtanker
4 Prevention Technicians	1 Type I Crew
4 IA Crews	Administrative host for 1 Type 1 Helitanker
5 Lookouts (mix of paid vs. volunteer)	1 CWN Helicopter

Throughout the fire season, the Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC) will monitor District, Regional, National and cooperator fire activity. Based on the current and anticipated fire danger and activity, CDC will recommend and/or implement special actions (the bulleted items pertain to all districts at all fire danger levels):

- Staff modules 6/1 thru 9/30
- Formal fire training completed by 7/1
- Seven day coverage no later than mid-July
- Fire management crews monitor radio

Table 4. Suggested Staffing and Specific Action Guide

X	Recommended Action									
L	Recommended action given recent or predicted lightning activity					Energy Release Component (ERC)				
						RAWS: Hoodoo - 100208				
						<21	22-35	36-53	54-64	>65
Coeur d'Alene River	Air patrol (as needed)					L	L	L	X	X
	Road patrol (as needed)							L	X	X
	Special action - additional aircraft									X
	Other field crews monitor radio/check-in							L	X	X
	Coordinate fire management personnel and update availability and location with IDL							X	X	X
						RAWS: Potlatch - 100603				
						<31	32-42	43-56	57-65	>66
St. Joe	Consider staffing any unstaffed lookouts							L	X	X
	Air patrol (as needed)						L	X	X	X
	Other field crews monitor radio/check-in							L	X	X
	Coordinate fire management personnel and update availability and location with IDL							X	X	X
						RAWS: Bonners - 100101				
						<23	24-34	35-47	48-59	>60
Sandpoint	Air patrol (as needed)						L	L	X	X
Bonners Ferry	Road patrol (as needed)							L	L	X
	Other field crews monitor radio/check-in							L	X	X
	Coordinate fire management personnel and update availability and location with IDL							X	X	X
						RAWS: Priest Lake - 100204				
						<20	21-31	32-41	42-57	>58
Priest Lake	Consider staffing any unstaffed lookouts							L	X	X
	Air patrol (as needed)						L	L	X	X
	Road patrol (as needed)							L	L	X
	Other field crews monitor radio/check-in							L	X	X
	Coordinate fire management personnel and update availability and location with IDL							X	X	X

1. Fire Training

The Forest Fire Training Representative administers the Forest fire training program in accordance with the IPNF/BLM Interagency Qualification Review and Certification Committee (IQRC) Charter. It is the training representative's responsibility to ensure that the courses offered on the Zone and within the Geographic Area (GA) meet the needs of fire suppression and prescribed fire programs. For all Zone, GA, and National courses, nominations will be submitted to the Forest Fire Training Representative and prioritized by Zone representatives.

Annually the Fire Training Representative will conduct a training needs analysis and submit a training course needs request to the GA Training Unit Manager.

a. Fire Training General Information

- Minimum Training Requirements: All personnel filling ICS positions on the fireline must have completed a minimum of 32 hours of basic wildland fire training, including the modules on basic firefighting, basic fire behavior, and the fireline safety refresher (FSH 5109.17).
- All employees given fire assignments will be qualified under the FSH 5109.17 and guided by the PMS 310-1 for the position assigned.
- As fire training courses become available, individuals will be prioritized and selected as identified in the North Idaho Zone Fire Training Program Charter. These selections will be done on a Forest priority basis.
- All fireline personnel will be issued appropriate PPE and trained in its use.
- Annual refresher training will be consistent with Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Redbook) requirements.

b. Incident Qualification Card Signature Authority

The District FMOs and Assistant FMOs have the authority to initiate position taskbooks and to sign incident qualification cards (redcards) consistent with the redcard signature authority identified in the FMP. The exception to the above is required ICT3 certification that will be done by a cadre of trained ICT3s.

The following table outlines redcard signing authorities. Initiation and certification of task books is commensurate with redcard signing authority.

Table 5. Incident Qualification Card Signing Authorities

Approving Official	Qualifications
Regional Forester or Director of Fire and Aviation Management	Area Command and Type 1 Command and General Staff
Forest Supervisor or Forest Fire Management Officer	Type 2 Command and General Staff
Forest Fire Management Officer	All positions below Type 2 Command and General Staff
Forest Supervisor, Forest Fire Management Officer or Unit Aviation Officer	Aviation qualifications HELM and above including ATGS and HLCO.
District Ranger or District Fire Management Officer	Firefighter Type 1 and Firefighter Type 2

B. Fire Prevention

Ranger Districts will prepare and maintain their individual prevention plans on an annual basis. The Plan will be approved and signed by the District FMO and District Ranger. Copies of the plan will be sent to the Forest Prevention Specialist at Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center for a review and approval by June 1 of each year. District prevention plans are not included in the Fire Management Plan but will be available for review at each Ranger District and Forest Prevention office.

District prevention plans will include as a minimum:

- Introduction and statement of objectives
- Identification of problem areas with an action plan.
- Public contact plan
- Public education plan
- Industrial Inspection plan
- Signing Plan
- Closure and restriction guidelines.
- Physical Hazard treatment objectives

The above actions will be tied to an analysis of the District fire occurrence records and include an industrial operations map and a fire hazard map. A copy of all District prevention plans will be kept with the Forest Prevention Specialist at CDC.

1. Special Orders and Closures

Forest closures and restriction implementation will follow the process as described in the NRCG Prevention Committee Restriction and Closure Procedures (4/11/2001). The FFMO and IDL Fire Bureau Chief will initiate the process for dispatch area actions.

C. Fire Detection

The IPNF will use aerial detection, lookouts, and the local public to carry out the detection mission. The annual detection plan is described by the use of Staffing and Specific Action Guides on the following pages. (Our current operational procedures are intensive aerial detection following lightning activity as ordered by Fire Management Officers, Dispatch Center Manager, and Duty Officers.)

D. Fire Weather and Fire Danger

The Spokane and Missoula National Weather Service provide fire weather forecasting for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, which are included in the Fire Weather Zones #101 and #102. This office provides daily weather forecasts as well as Spot and other Special forecasts. The fire weather forecasts are available online at <http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/cdc/weather.html>. Additionally, the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) indices are distributed to fire personnel daily throughout the fire season. The Intelligence Dispatcher at Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center is available to assist with any special needs.

1. Fire Weather

A weather station network is maintained on the Idaho Panhandle to collect weather and fuel data at a variety of sites. These sites provide the data used to generate NFDRS indices. These stations usually begin generating observations by April 1 annually.

The IPNF calculates indices for one fuel model:

- **Model G** - Dense conifer stands with heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody materials.

Table 6. RAWS Information

Indices for thresholds are based on the G fuel model for the following stations:

BONNERS
 STA #100101
 FTS – GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 1760
 G3P3
 LAT 48.68
 LONG 116.34
 T61N R1E Sec 4
 Exposure - Flat

PRIEST LAKE
 STA #100204
 FTS – GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 2611
 G3P3
 LAT 48.48
 LONG 116.96
 T60N R5W Sec 11
 Exposure - Flat

HOODOO
 STA #100208
 FTS – GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 2270
 G3P3
 LAT 48.05
 LONG 116.79
 T54N R4W Sec 2
 Exposure - Flat

MAGEE
 STA #100425
 FTS – GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 4856
 G3P3
 LAT 47.88
 LONG 116.30
 T52N R1E Sec 2
 Exposure – Ridge/Flat

LINES CREEK
 STA # 100424
 FTS – GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 5120
 G3P3
 LAT 47.11
 LONG 116.23
 T44N R2E Sec 33
 Exposure – Ridge/N

SADDLE PASS
 STA #100107
 FTS - GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 5136
 G3P3
 LAT 48.94
 LONG 116.73
 T65N R3E Sec 33
 Exposure - SW

NUCKOLS
 STA #100423
 FTS – GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 4600
 G3P3
 LAT 47.52
 LONG 115.94
 T48N R4E Sec 15
 Exposure - S

FISHHOOK CREEK
 STA #100421
 FTS - GOES
 OWNED BY IPF
 ELEV. 4250
 G3P3
 LAT 47.13
 LONG 115.88
 T44N R5E Sec 30
 Exposure - W

2. National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS)

a. NFDRS Indices Used by the IPNF

- Actual Energy Release Component (ERC)
- Predicted Energy Release Component for Next Day
- Actual Burning Index (BI)

b. Meaning of BI and ERC

Burning Index (BI) - A number related to the contribution of fire behavior to the effort of containing a fire. Flame length can be calculated by dividing BI by 10 (i.e., BI = 35) divided by 10 = 3.5' flame length. The BI uses the spread component and energy release component. Because spread component uses wind speed, the BI is sensitive to wind speed.

Energy Release Component (ERC) - A number related to the available energy (BTU's) per unit area (square feet) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. ERC uses the live fuel and dead fuels moisture. This tends to stabilize the values, which makes it a better solution for a fuel buildup index.

The NFDRS processor (WIMS) automatically calculates the adjective class rating. Adjective rating calculations are keyed off the first priority fuel model listed in the station record in the processor. It uses the staffing index (ERC) associated with the first fuel model/slope/grass type/climate class combination. The actual determination of the daily adjective rating is based on the current or predicted value for the staffing index and ignition component using table 7 below. It is a general description of fire danger for the purpose of informing the public.

Table 7. IPNF Adjective Class Ratings

Staffing Levels	Adjective Fire Danger Rating				
1-, 1, 1+	L	L	L	M	M
2-, 2, 2+	L	M	M	M	H
3-, 3, 3+	M	M	H	H	VH
4-, 4, 4+	M	H	VH	VH	E
5	H	VH	VH	E	E
Ignition Component	0-20	21-45	46-65	66-80	81-100

Adjective Rating	Possible Action Response
Low	Most prescribed burns are conducted in this range. Direct attack on wildfire is possible.
Moderate	Air patrol by request.
High	Increase prevention efforts. i.e., smoker, chainsaw. Crew check-ins, possible air attack, possibly implement daily air patrol, possible Type III helicopter.
Very High	‘Hoot Owl’, constant communications, daily air patrol, all out prevention efforts, possible initial attack with airtankers.
Extreme	Closures

FISHHOOK CREEK, STA #100421, will be used to determine Coeur d’Alene Dispatch Zone upward reporting Adjective Ratings and Preparedness Levels.

E. Management Response

The wildland fire management objective is to safely implement the appropriate response to manage wildland fires at minimum cost while upholding fire policy and maintaining the land and resource management objectives (Forest Plan, Appendix F).

1. Policy

Wildfires are considered to be any unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out. This includes naturally occurring ignitions that are not located in an area designated for wildland fire use under an approved fire use plan or within a fire use area under conditions that would not meet the approved prescription for wildland fire use in that area. The appropriate response to a wildfire will be suppression. The suppression response will be timely, effective and efficient providing for safety first. Every firefighter, fireline supervisor, fire manager, and line officer must accept personal responsibility to ensure compliance with safe firefighting operations.

The appropriate suppression response and corresponding strategies will meet FMP direction. These strategies range from control, minimizing the acreage burned, to monitoring a specific wildfire confined to a predetermined area where and when appropriate. Any wildfire managed under a suppression strategy cannot be used to meet resource objectives (Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy).

Appropriate Response

The appropriate management response with the current Forest Plan on the IPNF is fire suppression (confine, contain, or control) or wildland fire use. The Forest Plan provides for the use of the following suppression strategies:

- Control** - to complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires there from, and any interior islands to be saved; to burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and to cool down all hot spots and cut down hazard trees that are immediate threats to the control line until the line can be reasonably expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.
- Contain** - To surround a fire and any spot fires with a control line. The control line can reasonably be expected to mitigate the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.
- Confine** - To limit fire spread within a predetermined area principally by use of natural or pre-constructed barriers or environmental conditions. Suppression action may be minimal and limited to surveillance under appropriate conditions, this suppression response has Regionally been referred to as Minimum Incident Management Tactics.

The IPNF Forest Plan delineates management areas where alternative suppression strategies cannot be utilized. Table 8 summarizes the management areas where a control strategy is almost always implemented. The alternative suppression strategies, contain or confine, may only be implemented for firefighter safety or cost efficiency and must be documented in a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSAs).

Table 8. IPNF management areas where a suppression strategy is delineated by the Forest Plan.

Management Areas	Resource Emphasis	Control	Contain	Confine	Fire Use	Description
7	Timber/ Caribou	Yes	Yes	No	No	Designed to protect desired caribou habitat prescriptions
12	Wild/ Scenic Rivers	Yes	No*	No*	No*	Portions of the St. Joe and Priest River classified as a Wild River
13	Scenic/ Natural	Yes	No	No	No	Management areas that include unique botanical, scenic landmarks, and historical sites.
14	RNAs	Yes	No	No	No	Research Natural Areas delineated for research
17	Recreation	Yes	No	No	No	Campgrounds, picnic areas, ski areas, resorts, and boating facilities.
18	Administrative	Yes	No	No	No	Ranger Stations, Work Centers, and Lookouts.
1-6, 8-11, 15, 16, 19, 20	Mixed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mixed

***Utilize Appropriate Management Response in MA 12 according to the fire management standard applicable to the contiguous MA.**

2. Use of Wildland Fire

Use of wildland fire refers to wildland fire use as well as prescribed fire. Wildland fire use is the management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in a Fire Management Plan. The IPNF Forest Plan (1987) does provide direction for wildland fire use. The Forest Plan specifies where wildland fire use can be utilized on the landscape (Forest Plan, Appendix F). Prior to implementation, a Wildland Fire Use Plan, i.e. guide book must be completed.

Planned ignitions for prescribed fire application can be used throughout the forest. Lands managed on the IPNF will consider the following standards while implementing fire management activities:

- Wildland Fire Use or prescribed fire will be used where it is the most effective way to achieve ecosystem response, provided the action is consistent with management area standards.
- Wildland Fire Use or prescribed fire will be used where it is a cost efficient treatment to obtain management area standards.

3. Specific Suppression Actions

The appropriate suppression response to a wildfire is the specific action(s) executed to meet the objectives identified in the Land Management Plan. All suppression actions will hold life, firefighter, and public safety as the highest priority. Fire suppression actions will minimize loss of resource values, economic expenditures, and the use of critical firefighting resources based upon the values at risk. This effort is accomplished by preplanning, situational awareness, monitoring our success and failures, and expediting the pre-positioning of resources to safely complete our mission.

- a. **Suppress Using Direct Attack to Control** - rapid, aggressive tactical actions to construct a control line around the fire's perimeter or any spot fires, with one foot in the black at all times. Cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under the foreseeable conditions.
- b. **Suppress Using Parallel or Flanking Attack to Control** - rapid, aggressive tactical actions to develop a safe anchor point and construct a control line as close as possible to the fire's edge (flanks). Burn residual fuels along the control line as quickly as favorable conditions permit. Cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under the foreseeable conditions.
- c. **Suppress Using Indirect Attack to Control** - used only after all the above strategies have been subjected to a WFSA. Usually, erratic, severe or extreme fire behavior will dictate the use of this strategy and the amount of associated backfiring and/ or burnout.
- d. **Suppress Using Modified Attack to Control**- any combination of direct, parallel or indirect attack to control a wildfire.
- e. **Suppress Using Monitoring to Confine** - utilize natural, pre-constructed barriers, or environmental conditions to confine a wildfire's spread within a predetermined area. Tactical actions could be limited to surveillance only or minimal, such as allowing the fire to burn or executing a burn-out to the predetermined barriers, cold trailing and use of wet line.

4. Delegations for Fire Management

Type 1 and Type 2 Incidents - The Forest Supervisor functions in the role of Agency Administrator (AA) for all Type 1 and Type 2 incidents on the IPNF. The AA will provide Delegations of Authority and general direction for all incoming incident management teams for Type 1 and Type 2 events. The delegations include safety expectations, financial management protocols and human resource management expectations. District Rangers will function as Agency Representatives (AR) for each incident on a given District, and will provide detailed resource

protection objectives for incoming incident management Teams. In addition, District Rangers are responsible for developing a sound WFSA for all fires on the District.

Type 3 – 5 Incidents - The Forest Supervisor delegates the authority of Agency Administrator to the District Rangers. District Rangers are responsible for delegating the responsibility of assigning an Incident Commander (IC) immediately once a fire has been reported. In addition, District Rangers are responsible for developing a sound WFSA for the incident (if necessary) and determining additional staff support if needed. If requested, the Forest Supervisor's staff will support Type 3 incidents. If a Type 3 Team is utilized on an incident, assign a District or Zone representative to be the Agency Representative.

Wildland Fire Use - The appropriate line officer must assign a qualified Fire Use Manager (FUM2/FUM1) for each wildland fire managed for resource benefits. The Forest Supervisor authorizes implementation of Wildland Fire Implementation Plans (WFIP) for all complexity levels at Regional and National Preparedness Levels 1, 2 and 3. Regional Forester approval of all WFIPs is required at National Preparedness Levels 4 and 5. Stage I and II WFIP approval authority and the authority to assign a qualified FUMA is delegated to Acting Forest Supervisors, District Rangers, or Acting Rangers that meet the requisite fire management knowledge and experience as defined in FSM 5140 (5142.42).

The Forest Supervisor functions in the role of Agency Administrator (AA) for all Wildland Fire Use events on the IPNF that exceed Stage II WFIP. The AA will provide Delegations of Authority and general direction for all incoming Wildland Fire Use Teams. District Rangers will function as Agency Representatives (AR) for each event on a given District, and will provide detailed resource management objectives for incoming Fire Use Teams. In addition, District Rangers are responsible for developing a sound WFIP for all fire use events on the District.

5. Drawdown Guidelines

IPNF Line Officers, Forest and Zone Fire Management Officers/Duty Officers, Unit Aviation Officer and Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center will use the following suggested guidelines to determine appropriate staffing levels on the IPNF during periods of high fire danger and activity. Acting Line Officers need to have fire qualifications appropriate for their level. Acting FMOs need to be approved by the Line Officer. Based on local conditions and/or necessary emergency response support to adjacent units, the Forest FMO will coordinate with District/Zone FMOs, District Rangers and cooperators and may approve deviation from recommended minimum draw down levels listed below.

Table 9. Preparedness level descriptions used by the Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch Center Mobilization Guide.

Preparedness Level	Fire Status	Description
PL 1	<i>No fires in progress</i>	All Districts with fire danger in moderate* or below. Chance of a project fire occurring is low.
	<i>Fires in progress</i>	Each District is able to handle prevention and suppression activities with its own resources.
PL 2	<i>No fires in progress</i>	One or more weather station areas are reporting high fire danger* or above.
	<i>Fires in progress</i>	Districts require limited fire assistance to handle prevention and suppression activities. All movement of resources is within CDC area.
PL 3	<i>No fires in progress</i>	One or more weather stations reporting very high* fire danger or above; otherwise unusual hazards creating potential for multiple large fire events. No general precipitation is forecasted within 48 hours.
	<i>Fires in progress</i>	One Zone requires assistance on a broad scale including overhead, crews, and equipment. Fire events are confined to one or two interagency dispatch areas.
PL 4	<i>No fires in progress</i>	Most of the weather station areas with very high or extreme fire danger*. Winds and/or lightning predicted without precipitation.
	<i>Fires in progress</i>	More than one interagency dispatch area or another agency requiring assistance on a very broad scale including overhead, crews, and equipment.
PL 5	<i>Fires in progress</i>	Multiple fires at least one requiring a Type 1 Incident Management Team or two Type 2 Incident Management Teams. Significant competition for resources occurring.

***Based on representative District weather station**

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

	Local Preparedness Level 3	Local Preparedness Level 4	Local Preparedness Level 5
Forest Supervisor	Forest Supervisor, Deputy or Acting on 2 hour call	Forest Supervisor, Deputy FS or Acting on 2 hour call	Forest Supervisor, Deputy FS or Acting on 2 hour call
Forest FMO/ Interagency Federal Fire Duty Officer	FFMO or FFDO on Forest 2 hour call	FFMO or FFDO on Forest	FFMO or FFDO on Forest
Unit Aviation Officer	Unit Aviation Officer or acting and/or Assistant FAO on Forest	UAO or acting and AFAO or acting on Forest	UAO or acting and AFAO or acting on Forest
CDC	Center Manager or Acting and/or a minimum of one assistant at CDC	Center Manager or Acting and/or Assistant(s) at CDC	Center Manager or Acting and Assistant(s) at CDC
Specialist support to CDC (fill as needed)	As Needed	Safety Officer (SOF2) Information Officer (IOF2/3) Prevention Team MAC Coordinator Transportation Coordinator Administrative support ¹	FBAN Safety Officer (SOF2) Resource Unit Leader Prevention Team Information Officer (IOF2) MAC Coordinator Transportation Coordinator Administrative support ¹
District Rangers	DR, Deputy or Acting on 2 hr call w/in Zone	DR, Deputy, or Acting on 1 hr call w/in Zone	DR, Deputy or Acting on District
Fire Leadership²	As Needed	FMO or Acting on District	FMO or Acting on District
AFMO/ Duty Officers	Assigned Duty Officer available by phone/ pager/ radio 24 hours per day	Assigned Duty Officer available by phone/ pager/ radio 24 hours per day	Two Duty Officers providing 24 hour coverage with night/ day shifts if needed
Type 3 Teams	Type 3 Team identified for Forest	Type 3 Team identified for each Zone	Type 3 Team for each Zone alerted, assembled if necessary
District IA Strength - minimum	75% of funded staffing	100% of funded Staffing Order additional resources as needed	100% of funded staffing Order additional resources as needed

¹Administrative support includes the following resources available for the IPNF: procurement personnel, contracting officer, Incident Business Administrator, and an AD payment officer. Fire business specialist or acting on Forest when fire activity dictates.

²Fire leadership positions will not have collateral duties as a Duty Officer or an Incident Commander.

Table 10. List of the qualified personnel on the IPNF to serve as District FMO/Duty Officer (X=FMO Qualified).

Zone	District	Duty Officer	FMO Qualified
<i>Forest</i>	<i>Forest</i>	Mark Grant	X
		Craig Glazier	X
		Bruce Martinek-BLM	X
<i>North Zone</i>	<i>Priest Lake</i>		
		Matt Butler	X
		Thomas Pell	
		Kim Knox	
		Jody Pettit	
		Glen Palfrey	
	<i>Bonnors</i>	Kirk Westfall	X
		Dan Myers	X
		Mike Stevenson	X
		Jill Bennett	
		Wendy Kucera	
	<i>Sandpoint</i>	Dave Lux	X
		Ron Angel	
Jim Reasor			
Angelic Koch			
Lee Colson			
<i>Central Zone</i>	<i>Coeur d'Alene</i>	Sam Gibbons	X
		Dave Brown	X
		Rod Weeks	
		Brian Hicks	
	Terry Zufelt		
	<i>Silver Valley</i>	Shawn Pearson	X
		Sarah Jerome	X
Bill McLeod			
<i>South Zone</i>	<i>St. Maries</i>	Breck Hudson	X
		James Grasham	X
		Tim Sampson	X
		Renee Kuehner	
	<i>Avery</i>	Jim Bartlett	X
		Destry Scheel	X
		Dave North	

F. Cost Containment

Based on the current Redbook, there are specific cost containment actions that every Line Officer is expected to follow this fire season. We must continue to demonstrate our commitment to improve accountability for expenditure of all funds. The accountability and efficient expenditure of fire suppression funds is a significant part of that commitment.

1. Incident Management and Fire Cost Reviews

A National Cost Oversight Team will be assigned to a fire with suppression costs of more than \$5 million (Redbook, Ch 11).

2. Use of Incident Business Advisors on Fires over \$5 MM.

An Incident Business Advisor (IBA) must be assigned to any fire with suppression costs of more than \$5 million. An IBA is advised for fires with suppression costs of \$1-5 million. If a certified IBA is not available, the approving official will appoint a financial advisor to monitor expenditures.

The IBA will:

- Provide ongoing advice to the Line Officer regarding incident business issues and cost containment opportunities that can be immediately implemented to contain costs.
- Provide advice to the Line Officer on Incident Management Team Performance regarding fiscal issues and efficient use of cost containment actions.
- Provide a direct, concise report of all findings, especially ones that display Forest Service cost savings recommendations and resulting actions to the appropriate line officer within 5 days of containment of the fire.

G. Suppression Standards

1. Environmental Management System (EMS)

Environmental Management Systems' (EMS) has been established on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This effort is in response to requirements in the 2005 Planning Rule (36 CFR 219) and the Executive Order 13148-Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management.

An EMS is a systematic approach to improving environmental performance. Elements of fire management included in EMS are prevention of noxious weed infestation and spread in areas where large fires are being managed (Type 1 and 2 Incident Management Teams, including Wildland Fire Use Teams) and emergency response to hazmat spills and fire reporting. All official material related to EMS implementation on the IPNF is located on the Region One internal website at: <http://fsweb.r1.fs.fed.us/ems/t1index.shtml>

2. Aviation Management

All aviation operations will comply with the current Idaho Panhandle National Forest Aviation Management Plan. The purpose of the Aviation Management Plan is to provide a working tool and reference for aviation policies, regulations, procedures and other necessary information for implementing a safe and cost effective aviation program on the Forest.

3. Wildland Fire Suppression Action on Private Land

Fire suppression activities on private land may be initiated without permission of the landowner when necessary to protect National Forest System lands or when the wildland fire is on private lands within Idaho Panhandle National Forests protection boundary. Every effort should be made to contact private landowners and explain fire suppression operations. Fire Managers will attempt to initiate land use agreements during the pre-season.

4. Evacuation

The County Sheriff has the authority to enforce an evacuation order. If a determination is made by the IC to evacuate an area immediately threatened by a wildland fire, the following steps will be initiated immediately. The State Governor is the only person who can order a mandatory evacuation. A Fire Manager or Line Officer will notify the appropriate county's Disaster Services coordinator (or equivalent) of the evacuation notice. A county commissioner will then notify the Governor concerning the evacuation.

- IC will notify the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC).
- IC may initiate the evacuation plan for an area immediately threatened, until a County Sheriff's representative arrives.
- CDC will notify the County Sheriff's Office and Forest Service Law Enforcement Officers immediately.
- Upon notification, the County Sheriff will take the lead in all evacuation procedures that occur on private lands and coordinate those efforts with Forest Service Law Enforcement.
- Potentially affected adjacent counties, or those identified in the evacuation plan will be notified by the County Sheriff.
- Forest Supervisor will be kept informed of all actions.

5. Human-Caused Fires

The Initial Attack IC is responsible for sizing-up the wildland fire and determining whether a fire investigator is required. If an investigator is needed, the IC will preserve the origin of the fire protecting it from disturbance. The IC will notify CDC to request an investigator. All information from the IC and the investigator will be passed to the Forest Law Enforcement Officer who will then make the determination as to whether or not further investigation or other actions will be taken. The IPNF will make every effort to use a Forest Service investigator. If a cooperator is used to investigate, every effort to replace that investigator with a Forest Service investigator will be made.

Claims Specialists at Albuquerque Service Center (ASC) have the responsibility to determine appropriateness of billing for each human-caused fire under National Forest jurisdiction. All final fire investigations and other supporting evidence will be submitted to ASC. Within five days of trespass discovery, Notification of Incident Claim for the Government (FS 6500-210) will be submitted to ASC through the IPNF Budget Section.

6. Structural Fires

Structure fire protection operations include the suppression of wildland fires that are threatening improvements. Structure fire suppression is not a functional responsibility of wildland fire suppression resources. These fires have the potential to emit high levels of toxic gasses. Firefighters will not take direct suppression action on structure fires. Should firefighters encounter structure fires during the performance of their normal wildland fire suppression duties, firefighting efforts will be limited to areas where the fire has spread onto agency protected lands. Structure protection will be limited to exterior efforts, and only when such actions can be accomplished safely and in accordance with established wildland fire operations standards (Red Book, Ch 10). Reports of structure fires received by the CDC will be transferred to the appropriate County 911 system immediately.

7. **Hazardous Materials**

Limit actions of Forest Service personnel on incidents involving hazardous materials to those emergency measures necessary for the immediate protection of themselves and the public. If the material is a health or safety hazard requiring special measures for control and abatement, promptly notify CDC, who will assist in contacting the appropriate official (IPF EMS HazMat Plan, Red Book Ch 10).

a. **Vehicle and Dump Fires**

Do not undertake direct attack on any vehicle or dump fire on National Forest protection areas unless it is absolutely necessary to protect life or prevent the spread of fire (Red Book Ch 10).

b. **Foam Mine cCosures**

When working in the vicinity of historic mining sites, all employees should be informed of the safety hazards associated and heed the following precautions:

- Avoid all vertical mine features such as shaft, stopes, and glory holes.
- Avoid all strange surface depressions around mining sites.
- Prohibit entrance and exploring of any horizontal mine feature such as adits.
- Avoid walking on steep mine waste rock dumps.
- Avoid debris around the mine sites.

Several abandoned mine shafts throughout the IPNF have been closed for safety reasons (Table 11). Some of the mineshafts were closed off by filling the entrance with polyurethane foam. In the event of a wildfire, the foam closures could be combustible and emit hazardous gases. The mine portals also pose a potential confined space hazard. Avoid these structures throughout all fire operations.

Table 11. The following table lists the locations of Foam Mine Closures on the IPNF.

MINE NAME	CLOSURE DATE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
Regal Mine	09/15/2006	-116.25953585400	48.85102079160
Baldwin Group	09/15/1999	-116.97093257600	48.64667558600
Unnamed Prospect	07/10/2001	-116.93754848700	48.84314883530
Lower Marguerite	08/01/2001	-116.32041035200	48.29932950880
Waterline Shaft	05/22/20000	-116.50043012000	48.14301844750
North Fork Development Co.	09/02/2005	-116.13160750400	47.64132046440
Bronson 4	07/16/1998	-116.09679815600	47.42572457950
Washington Mining Company	09/10/2006	-115.80068622800	47.55382439680
Twin Gulch Prospect	10/06/1998	-116.72526497000	47.71765882090
Gray Wolf Mine	07/23/1998	-116.65848733800	47.59726069890
Idaho Chainlink Prospect	09/02/2006	-116.55398061300	47.70645419580
Brower	09/02/2006	-116.52969344800	47.70435974120
Homebuilder Property	09/12/2006	-116.56181347200	47.69863839610
Blue Ribbon Group	09/11/2006	-115.73285235600	47.51265739600
Pony Gulch	09/19/20000	-115.89443564000	47.58782068510
Katka	09/17/2006	-116.15301861500	48.67215890120
<u>Possible Foam Sites:</u>			
Cedar Mountain Lode Group		-116.61812904900	47.88367599070
Cedar Mountain Lode Group		-116.61450369600	47.88262467800
Silver Strand Mine		-116.52413768600	47.75164195380
Silver Strand Mine		-116.52362426300	47.75198173300

8. Emergency Firefighters

Only fully qualified Emergency Firefighters will be used to assist in initial attack, extended attack or large wildland fire operations.

H. Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA)

For WFSA examples, set up files and sample delegations go to J:/fsfiles/office/ipnf/oper/afm/5130_suppression/incoming_fire_team.

1. Policy

A Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) shall be used to document suppression strategy decisions for an incident that is expected to exceed, or has exceeded initial attack. The WFSA will be completed by the qualified Line Officer, FMO, and/or

Actings. The WFSAs will be reviewed and/or revised each day until the selected suppression strategy is attained. The WFSAs document the decision process used to develop the: (1) criteria for evaluating suppression alternatives; (2) suppression management alternatives; (3) analysis of each alternative based upon the previously developed evaluation criteria; (4) analysis summary and rationale for selecting a specific suppression management alternative; and (5) Line Officer approval.

The Forest's delegation of authority procedures outline the process used to ensure that Incident Management Teams (IMT) are thoroughly and completely briefed on their authority and responsibility prior to assuming responsibility for a specific incident(s). The briefing package will include the safety concerns, local fuel types, expected fire behavior, predominant weather patterns, the Line Officer Briefing, a WFSAs, and delegation of authority. Participation by the appropriate Line officer and FMO, based on complexity, is mandatory at these IMT briefings.

In making decisions about how to organize and conduct suppression operations (suppression strategies), line officers shall provide for:

- Firefighter and public safety
- Minimal suppression cost
- Resource loss consistent with the resource management objectives for the values to be protected.

Consider fire behavior, the availability of suppression resources, the values of natural resources and property at risk, direction in the Forest LRMP, and the potential cost of suppression activities.

2. Responsibilities

The responsible Line Officer initiates and organizes the WFSAs planning process, and provides the oversight to identify the appropriate suppression response used for all wildfires that escape initial attack. The Line Officer has responsibility to thoroughly brief the Incident Commander regarding the fire suppression objectives, considerations and constraints. A letter of delegation outlining authority and responsibility shall be issued to an Incident Commander when an IMT is assigned to manage a wildland fire.

3. Procedures

All WFSAs will specifically identify firefighter, aviation, and public safety as our first priority. The WFSAs include the following:

- Situation Analysis
- Objectives and Constraints
- Alternatives

- Evaluation of Alternatives
- Analysis Summary
- Daily Review and Validation

4. WFSA Approval Authority

The WFSA is to be used as a decision making tool that supports the selected suppression alternative. The appropriate levels of approval and Line Officer responsibility for WFSA certification and delegation of authority can be found in the Red Book.

For WFSA examples, set up files and sample delegations go to
J:/fsfiles/office/ipnf/oper/afm/5130_suppression/incoming_fire_team.

Table 12. List of the qualified personnel on the IPNF with authority to sign Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA).

Zone	District	Qualified Individual
<i>Supervisors Office</i>		Ranotta McNair
		Susan Skalski
		Mark Grant
		Craig Glazier
<i>North Zone</i>	<i>Priest Lake</i>	
	<i>Bonnors</i>	Linda McFaddan
		Kirk Westfall
	<i>Sandpoint</i>	Richard Kramer
		Dave Lux
<i>Central Zone</i>	<i>Coeur d'Alene</i>	Randy Swick
		Sam Gibbons
	<i>Silver Valley</i>	Shawn Pearson
<i>South Zone</i>	<i>Avery</i>	Jim Bartlett
	<i>St. Maries</i>	Chuck Mark
		Breck Hudson
		Pete Ratcliffe

I. Initial Attack

Initial attack is a planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the spread of the fire and put it out at least cost. This is an action where an initial response is taken to suppress wildfires consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

1. Initial Attack Processes

When an Incident Management Team is assigned command responsibility for one or more incidents, the Agency Administrator needs to make clear what the delegated authority includes.

Potential Situations (applicable to complexities Type 3 – Type 1):

- 1. Single Fire Scenario** - This is the most common scenario, where a Team is tasked with managing a single fire. Normally initial attack responsibilities are not assigned to the Team. If initial attack responsibilities are assigned, it is likely to be a limited geographic area immediately surrounding the fire area. Teams **may** be asked through the Delegation of Authority to **support initial attack** either by designating aircraft to respond on request, or by identifying resources staged or assigned to respond to assist initial attack. CDC takes all fire reports and through coordination with the District Duty Officer, assigns and manages resources under their control. The Incident Management Team (Communications, Operations, Air Support, or Staging Area Manager) is contacted directly by CDC when support is necessary.
- 2. Small Complex Scenario** - This consists of one or more fires in close proximity. It may represent starts from isolated thunderstorm activity or other ignition sources. Incident Management Teams **may** be assigned the initial attack responsibilities through the Delegation of Authority for a limited geographic area that includes the complex of fires. If the Complex is operating on assigned discrete frequencies (either through CDC or NICC), CDC will take the fire report, and notify the Team (Communications or Operations) of the new start and location. The Team then directs its own resources to the fire and manages it through radio frequencies assigned by the Communications Unit. This will require staffing the Communications Unit with a qualified Communications Unit Leader and qualified IA Dispatcher. All fire reports or copies thereof will be given to CDC at the end of the Team Assignment.

If the Incident is not operating on discrete frequencies, CDC will be responsible for initial attack dispatching. Initial Attack resources will be assigned to a Group in the Incident Action Plan, either staged or designated

for release to new starts. CDC will contact the Group Supervisor to coordinate assignment of resources to new starts as they are reported.

3. **Large Complex Scenario** - This would consist of multiple fires from a lightning bust or other ignition source that are spread out over a large geographic area (District or IDL Area). Through the Delegation of Authority an Incident Management Team may be assigned command responsibility for all existing fires, and consideration for initial attack responsibilities for new starts on the District. At the Type 3 complexity, the fires may not be tactically challenging individually, but logistical, financial, and planning needs would require a Type 3 Team be assigned. The Team would stage or designate initial attack forces under the direction of Operations, and have those resources identified in the Incident Action Plan. As with the Small Complex Scenario above, if the Team was operating on discrete frequencies, CDC would take the fire report, and notify the Team (Communications or Operations) of the new start and location. The Team then directs its own resources to the fire and manages it through radio frequencies assigned by the Communications Unit. This will require staffing the Communications Unit with a qualified Communications Unit Leader and qualified IA Dispatcher. All fire reports or copies thereof will be given to CDC at the end of the Team Assignment.

If the Team is not operating on discrete frequencies, CDC will continue to direct initial attack resources as in the Small Complex Scenario. Initial Attack resources will be assigned to a Group in the Incident Action Plan, either staged or designated for release to new starts. CDC will contact the Group Supervisor to coordinate assignment of resources to new starts as they are reported. Since the Team is assigned responsibility for initial attack on the entire District, all District Initial Attack resources are assigned to the Team, with the District Duty Officer acting as the Group Supervisor for Initial Attack.

In all cases the Dispatch Center Manager will be involved with the discussion and decision to delegate initial attack responsibilities to an Incident Management Team.

J. Safety

All strategic and tactical fire management decisions will be made giving life, firefighter, and public safety the highest priority. When a potentially life-threatening situation exists, supersede natural and cultural resource considerations if necessary to provide for safety (Red Book Ch 6).

All fire suppression actions will be anchored to the agency-accepted 10 Standard Fire Orders, 18 Watch Out Situations, and the principles of Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES). On every fire, look up, look down, look around and assess the fire environment in terms of the 18 Watch Out Situations, and mitigate known hazards.

All employees are responsible for protecting themselves and other workers from injury or accidents.

Every individual has the right and obligation to report safety problems and contribute ideas regarding their safety. Supervisors are expected to give these concerns and ideas serious consideration. When an individual feels an assignment is unsafe they also have the obligation to identify, to the degree possible, safe alternatives for completing that assignment. Turning down an assignment is one possible outcome of managing risk (Incident Response Pocket Guide NFES 1077).

IPNF's safety policy will be in accordance with Red Book operational policies, procedures and guidelines as outlined in Chapter 6.

K. Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)

Suppression actions on wildland fires will be sensitive to watershed protection issues. Suggested fire suppression tactics will have minimum impacts on the site resources. Fire suppression tactics will follow the guidelines set by Northern Rockies Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) and Inland Native Fisheries (INFISH) where appropriate.

Reference: Red Book

L. Post-Fire

Reference: Red Book, FSM 2523, FSH 2509.13

M. Dispatching

The following is intended to be a brief description of the dispatch procedures on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. For a more detailed description of policies and procedures, as well as all contact information, reference the National, Regional, CDC Interagency Mobilization guide and CDC SOP.

1. Forest Dispatch Procedures

- Fires will be reported directly to CDC.
- Fire reports should include the name of the incident, identify the Incident Commander, describe the incident type, state the incident status, location, ownership, jurisdiction, radio frequencies, incident size, fuel type, observed wind speed and direction, slope and aspect, best access to the fire, special hazards, and additional resource needs.
- Fires outside the North Idaho Zone protection boundaries will be reported to the respective control agency.
- Districts are responsible for having enough initial attack resources available to respond to the expected fire activity considering fire danger, time of year, and available funds (IPNF Drawdown Guidelines, FMP p.51)
- Efficient use of available resources will provide the greatest capabilities for suppression. For example: utilize ground forces, engines, helitack, smokejumpers, dozers, retardant, and cooperator's resources.
- Movement of resources between units/zones and requests for national or off-Forest resources will be coordinated through CDC. The Center Manager will coordinate actions to fill in behind committed resources considering total area capabilities and our activity.
- Off-Forest fire assignments will consider all qualified individuals listed on the availability list.
- CDC will coordinate with Duty Officers to fill fire resource orders. The respective Duty Officer, in accordance with the weekly availability list, will appropriately fill the resource order. The Duty Officer will then inform CDC with the status and/or fulfillment of the order. Supervisors are responsible for updating the availability list for employees.

2. North Idaho Zone Type 2 and 3 Fire Teams

The Idaho Panhandle National Forests are included in the North Idaho Zone of the Northern Rockies Geographic Area. The North Idaho Zone has two Type 2 Incident Management Teams available. The IPNF in conjunction with the IDL, BLM and local fire agencies has formed three Type 3 teams. Type 3 Team assignments are submitted through CDC and Type 2 are coordinated through Grangeville dispatch.

Guidelines for Type 3 Team assignments on the IPNF:

- CDC will contact the Incident Commanders. IC's may call Section Chiefs to discuss potential assignments.
- In the event that a Type 3 Team order is imminent, CDC will make contact with the Incident Commander to discuss and coordinate the assignment and identify the Team members.
- In the event a Type 3 Team is ordered, CDC will order through the appropriate Duty Officer the pre-identified Team members.

N. Wildland Fire Use Planning and Assessment

1. Wildland Fire Implementation Plan

Reference: Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide and Errata Sheet, May 2005

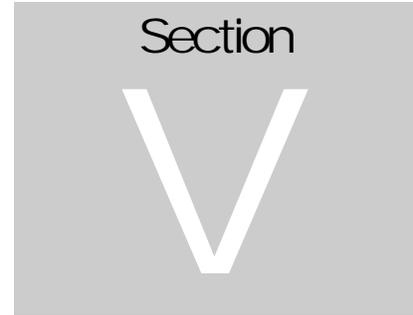
3. WFIP Approval Authority

4.

Table 13. List of the qualified personnel on the IPNF with authority to sign Wildland Fire Implementation Plans (WFIP).

Zone	District	Qualified Individual
<i>Supervisors Office</i>		Ranotta McNair
		Susan Skalski
		Mark Grant
		Craig Glazier
<i>North Zone</i>	<i>Priest Lake</i>	
	<i>Bonnors</i>	
	<i>Sandpoint</i>	
		Dave Lux
<i>Central Zone</i>	<i>Coeur d'Alene</i>	
		Sam Gibbons
	<i>Silver Valley</i>	
		Shawn Pearson
<i>South Zone</i>	<i>Avery</i>	Jim Bartlett
	<i>St. Maries</i>	Chuck Mark
		James Grasham
		Pete Ratcliffe
		Breck Hudson
		Destry Scheel

In addition to prerequisite requirements to sign WFIPs listed in FSM 5140, individuals must attend S-580 Advanced Fire Use Applications or equivalent Regional Fire Use Workshop prior to approving WFIPs



FUEL MANAGEMENT

Fire Management Plan

FUEL MANAGEMENT

A. Prescribed Fire

The Region 1 Fuel Management Planning and Treatment Guide (4/88) provides broad guidance for the use of planned ignitions in treating activity and natural fuels with prescribed fire. Individual project plans will specify the detailed information necessary to carry out the prescribed burning efficiently and safely and meet management objectives defined for each management area. Prescribed burn plans must comply with the 21 elements defined in the national prescribed burn plan template at: http://www.nifc.gov/fire_policy/. Prescribed fire personnel must meet the skill/knowledge levels defined in FSM 5142, 5143, 5145, 5148, FSH 5109.17, and PMS 310-1.

Qualified District Rangers are delegated the authority to assign burn complexity and approve burn plans of all complexity levels (FSM 5140.42) and their Actings. Districts are also assigned the responsibility to maintain the documentation necessary to track prescribed fire skill and experience levels for all their personnel. Each individual prescribed burn plan must have a completed risk assessment attached.

1. **Priorities** - For activity fuels, management plans will be developed in accordance with FSM 5150. Each IPNF zone will incorporate the following natural fuels objectives:
 - a. The IPNF priority is to focus natural fuel reduction treatments on sites within WUI areas as identified by the County Community Wildfire Protection Plans and sites with historically non-lethal to mixed severity fires. (IPNF Five Year Fuels Strategy, Fall 2004.) The objectives are to utilize mechanical treatments and prescribed fire for reducing hazardous fuel accumulations and to replicate mixed severity fires in moist habitat types.
 - b. Develop and complete planning for projects to meet multiple resource objectives.
 - c. Develop opportunities to cost-share with other agencies, special interest groups, and private citizens for cooperative project implementation.
 - d. Develop opportunities to treat fuels in the wildland urban interface.
 - e. Implement a variety of treatment methods on various habitat types and in different settings to meet IPNF restoration objectives.

2. Line Officer Qualifications

The current qualifications for Line Officers to approve prescribed fire burn plans are completing the Fire Management Leadership course and attend the Northern Region’s Fire and Fuels Workshop.

Table 14. List of the qualified personnel on the IPNF with authority to approve a burn plan.

Zone	District	Qualified Individual
<i>Supervisors Office</i>		Ranotta McNair
		Susan Skalski
		Mark Grant
		Craig Glazer
<i>North Zone</i>	<i>Priest Lake</i>	
	<i>Bonnors</i>	Linda McFaddan
		Kirk Westfall
	<i>Sandpoint</i>	Richard Kramer
		Dave Lux
<i>Central Zone</i>	<i>Coeur d’Alene</i>	Randy Swick
		Sam Gibbons
	<i>Silver Valley</i>	
<i>South Zone</i>	<i>Avery</i>	Jim Bartlett
	<i>St. Maries</i>	Chuck Mark
		Bruck Hudson
		Pete Ratcliffe



ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET

Fire Management Plan

ORGANIZATION AND BUDGETARY PARAMETERS

A. Fiscal year budget

The detailed IPNF budget is left intentionally blank.

B. Organization Chart

Location	Current Status	Position	Incumbent
<i>Supervisors Office</i>	Filled	Restoration & Implementation/ Customer Service Team Ldr	<i>O'Brien, David</i>
	Filled	Fire Program Manager	<i>Grant, Mark</i>
	Filled	Deputy Forest FMO	<i>Glazier, Craig</i>
	Vacant	Asst Fuels Planner	
	Filled	IHC Superintendent	<i>Zufelt, Terry</i>
	Filled	IHC Forman	<i>Moreno, Rick</i>
	Filled	IHC Squad	<i>Nipp, Ryan</i>
	Filled	IHC Squad	<i>Bolz, Chris</i>
	Filled	IHC Squad	<i>Tellessen, Josh</i>
	Filled	IHC Senior FF	<i>Lavada, Shannon</i>
	Filled	IHC Senior FF	<i>Marshall, Liz</i>
	Filled	IHC Senior FF	<i>Humphrey, Nolan</i>
	12- Temp	IHC CREW	
<i>Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center</i>	Filled	Center Manager	<i>Sally Estes</i>
	Filled	Unit Aviation Officer	<i>Wing, Bob</i>
	Filled	Asst. Center Manager	<i>Genre, Julia</i>
	Filled	Asst FAO/ATBM	<i>McConnaughey, Bud</i>
	Filled	Forest Prevention Specialist	<i>Groth, Sandy</i>
	Filled	IA Dispatcher SZ	<i>Dougherty, Wendy</i>
	Filled	IA Dispatcher CZ	<i>Thomas, Randy</i>
	Filled	IA Dispatcher NZ	<i>Crouse, Niall</i>
	Filled	Intelligence Dispatcher	<i>Atencio, Debbie</i>
	Vacant	Helicopter Prog Asst./Mixmaster	
	Filled	Mixmaster	<i>Jonathon Jones</i>
	Filled	Asst Cache Mgr	<i>Schwehr, Tim</i>
BLM, Cd'A DO	Filled	Asst. FMO	<i>Martinek, Bruce</i>
	Filled	Fire Use Specilist	<i>Newton, Lonnie</i>
Cd'A FO	Filled	Fuels Specialist	<i>Wagner, Brad</i>
	Filled	Fire Ecologist	<i>Pindel, Kurt</i>

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

Location	Current Status	Position	Incumbent
<i>Priest Lake</i>	Vacant	DFMO	
	Filled	AFMO	<i>Butler, Matt</i>
	Vacant	SCEP	
	Vacant	Fuels Specialist	
	Filled	Fuels Crew Leader	<i>Palfrey, Glen</i>
	Vacant	Fuels Squad Leader	
	Vacant	Fuels Senior FF	
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Pell, Thomas</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Knox, Kim</i>
	Vacant	Asst Eng Operator	
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Pettit, Jody</i>
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD Supervisor	
	Vacant	IA MOD Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD FF	
	Vacant	Apprentice	
	Filled	Prevention	<i>Meek, Waylon</i>

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

Location	Current Status	Position	Incumbent
<i>Bonnors Ferry</i>	Filled	DFMO	<i>Westfall, Kirk</i>
	Filled	AFMO	<i>Myers, Dan</i>
	Filled	Fuels Planner	<i>Borg, Jennifer</i>
	Vacant	Technician SCEP	
	Filled	Fuels Crew Leader	<i>Stevenson, Mike</i>
	Vacant	Fuels Squad Leader	
	Vacant	Fuels Senior FF	
	Vacant	Fuels	
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Bennett, Jill</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Kucera, Wendy</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Gidley, Lance</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Mulvaney, Robert</i>
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Filled	IA MOD Supervisor	<i>Reeves, J.D.</i>
	Vacant	IA MOD Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD FF	
	Vacant	Prevention	

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

Location	Current Status	Position	Incumbent
<i>Sandpoint</i>	Filled	DFMO	<i>Lux, Dave</i>
	Vacant	AFMO	
		SCEP	<i>Smith, Stacey</i>
	Vacant	Fuels Planner	
	Filled	Fuels Crew Leader	<i>Reasor, James</i>
	Filled	Fuels Squad Leader	<i>Case, William</i>
	Vacant	Fuels Senior FF/Cache/Saws	
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Koch, Angelic</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Colson, Lee</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Ward, Paul</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Morgan, Eric</i>
	Filled	Engine Operator/Sr FF	<i>Ohlweiler, Ed</i>
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD Supervisor	
	Filled	IA MOD Sr FF	<i>Tucker, Kelly</i>
	Vacant	IA MOD FF	
	Vacant	Prevention/Engine Op.	
	Filled	Fire/Fleet/Facilities	<i>Angel, Ron</i>

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

Location	Current Status	Position	Incumbent
<i>Coeur d'Alene River-Fernan</i>	Filled	DFMO	<i>Gibbons, Sam</i>
	Vacant	AFMO	
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Weeks, Rodney</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Hicks, Brian</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Feltman, Louis</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Yankey, Justin</i>
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD Supervisor	
	Vacant	IA MOD Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD FF	
	Filled	Fuels BD/Planning	<i>Brown, Dave</i>
	Vacant	Zone Fuels Planner	
	Filled	Prevention	<i>Miller, Jennifer</i>
	Vacant	Fuels Crew Leader	
	Vacant	Fuels Squad Leader	
<i>Coeur d'Alene River-Silver Valley</i>	Vacant	FMO	
	Filled	AFMO	<i>Pearson, Shawn</i>
	Filled	AFMO (Fuels)	<i>Jerome, Sarah</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>McLeod, Bill</i>
	Vacant	Supv Eng Operator	
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Savor, Doug</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Goode, Stan</i>
	Filled	Engine Operator/Sr FF	<i>Heyn, John</i>
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Filled	Fuels Senior FF	<i>Hilton, Art</i>
	Vacant	IA MOD Supervisor	
	Vacant	IA MOD Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD FF	

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

Location	Current Status	Position	Incumbent
<i>St Joe-St Maries</i>	Filled	Silviculture/Fire Team Leader	<i>Hudson, Breck</i>
	Filled	AFMO	<i>Grasham, James</i>
	Filled	Fuels Manager	<i>Jerman, Jason</i>
	Vacant	Supv Eng Operator	
	Vacant	Asst Eng Operator	
	Filled	Engine Operator/Sr FF	<i>Lynn, Elizabeth</i>
	Vacant	IA MOD Supervisor	
	Vacant	IA MOD Sr FF	
	5 Temp	Crew Fire/Fuels	
<i>St Joe-Avery</i>	Filled	DFMO	<i>Bartlett, Jim</i>
	Filled	AFMO	<i>Scheel, Destry</i>
	Vacant	SCEP	
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>North, Dave</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Keren Ramsey</i>
	Filled	Supv Eng Operator	<i>Jason Monroe</i>
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Day, Reggie</i>
	Vacant	Asst Eng Operator	
	Filled	Asst Eng Operator	<i>Scheffelmaier, Jerrod</i>
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	Engine Operator/Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD Supervisor	
	Vacant	IA MOD Sr FF	
	Vacant	IA MOD FF	
	Vacant	Fuels Module Leader	
	Filled	Prevention	<i>Telford, Gary</i>



MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Fire Management Plan

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation activities help to provide information to determine whether the fire program is complying with the Forest Plan direction. Monitoring involves collecting scientific data to test the effectiveness of fuel treatments and fire protection programs. Monitoring data can be used to determine whether or not a change is necessary for the Forest Plan. Evaluations examine monitoring results and determine compliance with Forest Plan direction.

The objectives of monitoring and evaluations:

- Ensure that Forest Plan objectives are being met and that prescriptions are being implemented.
- Determine if land treatments are effective and prudent.

B. Direction

An annual fire report is compiled at the end of each fire season and combined at the Regional Office to summarize all fire events throughout the Northern Region. CDC prepares an interagency End of Year Report that summarizes fire management activity within the dispatch area zone for each calendar year.

The IPNF Forest Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report displays the accomplishments of the fire program on an annual basis. In addition to the IPNF Forest Plan Monitoring Report, the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) is used to record the fuels program and make observations on changes in Condition Class throughout the landscape. Data tracked includes:

- Annual evaluations of fuel treatments and burn prescriptions in terms of long-term productivity.
- Fire occurrence data, including but not limited to the number of lightning fires and person-caused fires and acreage burned on an annual basis.

The IPNF is included in the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group. The Smoke Monitoring Unit in Missoula, Montana is the administrative unit that coordinates prescribed burning activities of group members. A database maintained by the monitoring unit records proposed and accomplished prescribed burns by members on a daily basis.



APPENDICES AND REFERENCES

Fire Management Plan

Appendices

Appendix A – Listing of Tree Improvement Areas and Seed Production Areas

Appendix B – Great Burn Fire Use Guide book

Appendix C – Idaho Panhandle National Forests 5-Year Fuels Strategy.

Appendix D – Idaho Panhandle National Forests Aviation Management Plan

Reference Materials

The following documents are important components that guide fire and fuels management on the IPNF and are available upon request:

- **Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch Center, Standard Operating Procedures**
- **Coeur d’Alene Interagency Dispatch Center, CDC Mobilization Guide**
- **Statewide Annual Operating Plan, State of Idaho**
- **Annual Operating Plan, North Idaho Operations Area of IDL, IPF, BIA Coeur d’Alene Tribe, and BLM Coeur d’Alene District**
- **CDC/CDK Agreement For the Support of Coeur d’Alene Interagency dispatch Center and Coeur d’Alene Interagency Fire Cache**
- **Coeur d’Alene Dispatch Area Interagency National Fire Danger Rating System Operating Plan**
- **Coeur d’Alene Dispatch Area Interagency Closure and Restrictions Guide**
- **Interagency Incident Purchasing and Equipment Plan**
- **IPNF Incident Business Operating Guidelines**
- **Coeur d’Alene Dispatch Zone Type 3 Incident Management Team Operating Plan**
- **Fire Qualifications, Review and Certification Committee Charter**
- **Northern Region Doctrine**
- **Northern Region Appropriate Management Response**

Appendix A

IPNF Tree Improvement Sites

DISTRICT	Area Name	SPECIES	Area Type	STAND	Site Acres	Legal	Latitude	Longitude
Priest Lake	PP Connection SPA	PP	Seed Production Area	81101042	5	T35N-R46E-S19	48.51930444600320	-117.041106
Bonnors Ferry	Dawson Ridge SPA	PP	Seed Production Area	74102039	50	T62N-R2E-S4	48.74853077074520	-116.209986
Sandpoint	Take Mor SPA	PP	Seed Production Area	62104026	11	T55N-R2E-S18	48.11915959743720	-116.251681
Sandpoint	Derr Super Trees SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	62303010	18	T55N-R2E-S33	48.07198065690980	-116.216064
St. Maries	Homestead SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	48201074	15	T44N-R3E-S20,21	47.14252772420510	-116.101758
Avery	Rocky Run SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	21902009	32	T43N-R5E-S21	47.05805564252650	-115.833329
St. Maries	Preston Seed SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	41702019	11	T43N-R2W-S27	47.04047334390940	-116.576842
Wallace	Offset Creek SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	15004005	6	T51N-R4E-S8	47.77974108480310	-115.968690
Wallace	Halfway Peak SPA	ES, SAF, WL	Seed Production Area	13801018, 049	23	T51N-R2E-S14	47.77194224975280	-116.169448
Wallace	Kings Pass 1 SPA	PP	Seed Production Area	18902053	12	T49N-R4E-S2	47.61713445661170	-115.907386
Wallace	Sullivan Gulch SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	19903021	48	T49N-R5E-S24,25	47.57510877971030	-115.763217
Wallace	Dago Peak SPA	PP	Seed Production Area	11302012	24	T48N-R4E-S9	47.52719597341060	-115.950563
Wallace	Beacon Light SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	11604005	20	T48N-R6E-S33,34	47.46706303730130	-115.687726
Wallace	Upper Beacon Light SPA	WL	Seed Production Area	11604022, 023	31	T48N-R6E-S34	47.46760179833970	-115.677130
Bonnors Ferry	New View Test	WL	Test Site	70504052	7	T65N-R2W-S21	48.97091833473840	-116.597703

Idaho Panhandle National Forests Fire Management Plan

DISTRICT	Area Name	SPECIES	Area Type	STAND	Site Acres	Legal	Latitude	Longitude
Bonnars Ferry	Good Grief Cy10, Cy13, RL Tests	WP, WP, PP	Test Sites	73002058	27	T64N-R2E-S3,10	48.91814259830080	-116.181692
CDA Nursery	Lone Mountain Tests	WBP, PP, LP	Test Sites	31801005, 007	50	T53N-R4W-S27	47.91615369964220	-116.824191
Wallace	Little Guard Test	DF	Test Site	13703002	7	T51N-R4E-S7,18	47.77603311534160	-115.991533
Wallace	Eagle Creek Cy4 Test	WP	Test Site	19302001	2	T50N-R4E-S25	47.65742069226780	-115.890309
Fernan	Cedar Creek Realized Gain Test	WP	Test Site	37001006	10	T49N-R2W-S2	47.61793030715870	-116.553059
Priest Lake	Lake Face Lamb Cy18 Test	WP	Test Site	84101004	16	T60N-R5W-S11	48.57136598018030	-116.944184
Priest Lake	Sutton Ranch Test	LP	Test Site	85103013	17	T58N-R5W-S22	48.36451664251950	-116.969029
Sandpoint	Grouse Creek TIA		Tree Imp Area	64503018	218	T59N-R1E-S30	48.43583907364980	-116.389423
Sandpoint	Dry Creek TIA		Tree Imp Area	62403009	80	T55N-R3E-S32	48.07368153522990	-116.103709
St. Maries	Hobo Hill Test	DF	Test Site	48501025	8	T43N-R3E-S5	47.09724054070060	-116.109620
St. Maries	Merry Creek Cy17, Realized Gain Tests	WP, WP	Test Sites	42901001	25	T43N-R2E-S20	47.06102503120340	-116.238881
Avery	Outhouse Saddle Cy8 Test	WP	Test Site	24104004	12	T45N-R7E-S32	47.19637846960060	-115.604768
Priest Lake	Canyon Creek Test	WP	Test Site	85701001	17	T58N-R4W-S23,24	48.36857102336520	-116.804699

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