BIA Program Organization and Responsibilities

Bureau of Indian Affairs Fire Management Policy

Policy and responsibility for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) WFM program is documented in Part 90 Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8 and can be found at https://www.bia.gov/policy-forms/manual. This part identifies the authorities, standards, and procedures that have general and continuing applicability to wildland fire activities under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs.

BIA Mission

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity and to carry out responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. Our Mission is to execute our fiduciary trust responsibility by protecting lives, property, and resources while restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems through cost-effective and creative fire management programs, collaboration, and promoting Indian self-determination.

BIA Fire Operations Website

BIA Fire Operations maintains a website that hosts operational, informational, and policy-related documents. The website also contains information about the following programs: Job Recruitment, BIA Training, Pathways Internship Program, Fuels Management, Aviation Safety and Wildland Fire Prevention. The address to the BIA Fire Management website is https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/dfwfmbwfm.

Agency Administrator’s Responsibilities

Bureau administrators have many responsibilities relating to Wildland Fire Management activities which are provided in Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, subchapter 1.5 (Responsibilities). These also include such activities when contracted for, in whole or in part, with other agencies or Tribes under the statutes cited in DM 1, appendix 1.

These bureau administrators also share three additional common responsibilities not listed in the 90 IAM. These are:

- Responsible for the implementation of an effective WFM program;
- Responsible for implementation of policies and recommendations in the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy; and
- Integrates wildland fire management into natural resource management;

Additionally, the following responsibilities are applicable and will ultimately reside in 90 IAM 7 (Wildfire Response) once this chapter is published.
CHAPTER 6  BIA PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

138 Release Date: January 2022

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs
• Reference Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, Subchapter 1.5 Authorities; and
• Responsible for implementation of policies and recommendations in the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

Deputy Bureau Director, Office of Trust Services
• Provides for the coordination of wildland fire management activities with other federal, state, and non-government fire protection agencies.
• Reference Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, Subchapter 1.5 Authorities.

Chief, Division of Forestry and Wildland Fire Management
• Reference Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, Subchapter 1.5 Authorities.

Chief, Branch of Wildland Fire Management
• Reference Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, Subchapter 1.5 Authorities;
• In conjunction with other federal fire directors, establishes priorities for assignment of critical resources during wildland fire emergencies;
• Initiates or participates in boards of review concerning actions taken on selected wildland fires; and
• Oversees the national casual and vendor payment programs for emergency incident payments.

Regional Directors
• Reference Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, Subchapter 1.5 Authorities;
• Oversees allocation model implementation, preparedness, fuels management, community assistance, prevention, emergency wildland fire operations, post fire activities, medical standards, and IFPM standards;
• Determines when a critical fire situation has exceeded agency capability and ensures that qualified personnel take immediate charge of fire suppression activities; requests assistance when the wildfire situation exceeds the capability of the region's resources; and
• Assigns boards of review on selected individual wildland fires which presented unusual problems or situations;

Agency Superintendent (unless excepted in regional directives)
• Reference Part 90 (Wildland Fire Management), Indian Affairs Manual (IAM), chapters 1-8, Subchapter 1.5 Authorities.

Tribal Contracts/Compacts
The Tribes have three options to manage fire protection services. Tribes may use direct services, self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts to manage either a portion, or all of a bureau program.
Public Law 93-638 [The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended; Title I and V]: provides maximum Indian participation in the governance and education of the Indian people; to provide for the full participation of Indian Tribes in programs and services conducted by the Federal Government for Indians and to encourage the development of human resources of the Indian people; to establish a program of assistance to upgrade Indian education; to support the right of Indian citizens to control their own educational activities; and for other purposes.

Fire Management Administration

These guidelines are intended to be used by the bureau and Indian Tribes when negotiating annual funding agreements, whether P.L. 93-638 contracts (Title I) or Self-Governance Compacts (Title V).

Guiding Principles

- Indian Tribal fire management programs are held to the same standards as bureau fire management programs. Both bureau and Indian Tribal programs will strive to achieve excellence.
- Indian Tribal and bureau WFM programs receive equal consideration for available budget and resources.
- The bureau is committed to working with Indian Tribes to ensure the success of their WFM programs.
- Indian Tribes who desire to compact or contract national, regional or agency fire program functions or services provided by the bureau, to benefit more than one Indian Tribe, must have a plan to provide comparable functionality or services and agreement of other affected Indian Tribes.

Inherently Federal Activities

- Hiring, termination and paying federal employees including Administratively Determined (AD) Emergency Workers (Casuals).
- The AD hiring authority is an inherently federal activity and requires Federal Government supervision. The AD hiring authority is granted through the DOI to the BIA, and cannot be delegated to a Tribally contracted or compacted program. However, Tribal programs can gather documentation to assist in meeting the requirements of the AD Pay Plan for Emergency Workers (Casuals) and specific national guidance.
- Approval, consolidation and submission of budget requests.
- Obligating federal funds.
- Approval of resource management or land use plans, fire management plans (FMPs), NEPA documents, wildland fire decision support system (WFDSS) documents, post wildland fire activity (ES/BAER) plans, and Delegations of Authority to incident management and post fire activity teams. The bureau must approve the documents in the preceding sentence to fulfill its trust responsibility in resource protection.
**Program Operational Standards**

- Unless waivers to the following standards are explicitly approved and identified in Tribal annual funding agreements, the following standards will apply to Tribal fire management programs (Personnel Qualifications (90 IAM chapter 3, 3.1, C.) (1) and (2)):
  - Adherence to the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications* PMS 310-1 is mandatory for all firefighters fighting wildfires on and off their respective jurisdictions.
  - Adherence to the IFPM Guide standards are mandatory for fire program management officers, fire specialists and fire project leaders.
  - Self-governance compact standards for qualification, physical fitness and safety will be those established by the parties to the agreement, but will not be less than NWCG and IFPM standards when mobilized off their Tribal lands.
  - Tribal fire management officers are responsible for certifying Tribal program employee qualifications and maintaining records of their employee qualifications. All BIA/Tribal units with fire management programs are required to use the Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS) to track all federal emergency responders.
  - Wildfires that burn Indian trust lands under a Tribe’s protection must be reported and certified in InFORM promptly after being declared out. Obligating government funds is an inherently federal function and fire reports are an essential element in accounting for the obligation of federal funds.
  - Placing resource orders for incident management teams (IMT) to manage extended, large fire operations or for post wildland fire activity teams requires the involvement of the bureau. All actions require that the bureau approve delegations of authority to teams.

**Program Planning**

Strategic planning for BIA field-level units relies primarily on two required documents, fire management plans (including spatial fire management plans) and fire danger operating plans, per the interagency guidance in chapters 9 and 10 respectively. Such plans rely on historical weather and fire occurrence data to depict the range of conditions in burning environment, define the fire season, and quantify the unit’s workload.

**Fire Occurrence Data and Reporting**

Consistent with the *Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy* (February 13, 2009), the bureau recognizes two types of wildland fires when collecting and recording fire occurrence data. Those two types are: planned ignitions (i.e., prescribed fires) and unplanned ignitions (i.e., including escaped prescribed fires).

Specific guidance regarding prescribed fire data and reporting is provided in the *BIA Fuels Management Program Planning and Implementation Guide*. Starting in calendar year 2020, all wildfires that burn on Indian trust lands must be
documented with a single, certified Individual Final Fire Report in the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) application, which replaced the Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI) fire reporting application. For large or otherwise significant wildfires involving Indian trust lands, approved Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) reports, including a designated final report, must also be submitted per the requirements and guidance in chapter 11.

Records Management for Fire Reports

Individual Final Fire Reports and final ICS-209 reports are official records for wildfires that burn on Indian trust lands. Accordingly, the BIA administrative unit overseeing the affected land is responsible for adhering to Indian Affairs Records Management Manual (https://www.doi.gov/ost/indian-affairs-records-management-manual) and the local File Maintenance and Disposition Plan concerning management and archiving these records.

Additional guidance regarding wildland fire incident records can be found on the NWCG Incident Records Management website at https://www.nwcg.gov/committees/incident-planning-subcommittee.

Fire Weather/RAWS

The fire weather program is managed and coordinated by the WFM Fuels Management Section, which has one staff member designated as the BIA National RAWS Coordinator (405-206-1854). This program provides funding and technical support for the maintenance/emergency repairs of station sensors and the accuracy of station data for the wildland fire program.

All field-level units will identify at least one permanent, NFDRS fire weather station for fire planning purposes. A listing of these designated weather stations is maintained by the WFM Fuels Management staff and is updated annually.

Each Region must identify a Regional Point of Contact (RPOC), and each Agency/Tribe must identify a Local Point of Contact (LPOC) for fire weather and weather stations. These contacts must be updated immediately upon reassignment to a new POC and provided to the BIA National RAWS Coordinator.

Bureau and Tribal NFDRS Weather Stations

The BIA Central Office, Branch of Wildland Fire Management (BWFM) maintains a national contract with Forest Technology Systems, Ltd., (FTS) to provide annual maintenance, factory exchange service, and emergency repair to 81 permanent NFDRS weather stations. When noncompliant or malfunctioning RAWS are identified or suspected, fire managers should implement the following hazard mitigation actions to expedite RAWS repair and to reduce risk to fire personnel: Contact a Technical Support Specialist at FTS and the BIA National RAWS Coordinator to resolve the noncompliance or emergency repair issue.
Non-NFDRS Weather Stations

In the bureau’s managed inventory, there are 19 non-NFDRS weather stations, which are mostly portables and are mainly used for large wildfires and prescribed fires. These stations are also covered under the BIA’s national contract with Forest Technology Systems, Ltd., (FTS) to provide annual maintenance, factory exchange service and emergency repair.

- Non-NFDRS stations do not have to have a NWS station number or a station catalog in WIMS, but units may establish them as needed.
- Non-NFDRS weather stations, such as portable or research stations that support fire operations are required to receive annual calibration and certification. The equipment will meet the requirements of the Annual Rehabilitation Maintenance Section of the NWCG Standards for Fire Weather Stations (PMS 426-3) publication.
- The maintenance will be documented in the WFMI Weather module.

Weather Station Naming Conventions

To ensure the continuity with historic records, the names of existing stations should not be changed without a good justification. Proposed name changes must have the concurrence of the BIA national fire weather program manager.

- New weather stations should be named after the nearest local geographic feature.
- Portable RAWS stations will use the following naming conventions: The Unit ID and the word “Port” followed by a sequential number. For example the portable RAWS at Crow Agency is named MTCRA_Port1, where “MTCRA” represents Crow Agency in Montana and “Port1” represents a unique number to identify the station. If another portable RAWS was deployed at Crow Agency, the name of that station would then be MTCRA_Port2. Portable stations should not be renamed when relocated on the unit or temporarily assigned to another unit.
- For weather data collection and archiving standards for NFDRS, refer to the NWCG Standards for Fire Weather Stations (PMS 426-3) publication and the WIMS Web Application User Guide.

When any station (i.e., including portable stations) is desired to be moved to a different location, specific processes identified in the NWCG Standards for Fire Weather Stations (PMS 426-3) must be adhered to. The LPOC must first notify the BIA National RAWS Coordinator before notifying the BLM RAWS Depot Help Desk (208-387-5475) to make notification that the station is to be shutdown. Following the relocation, the LPOC must again first notify the BIA National RAWS Coordinator before informing the RAWS Depot Help Desk with the new location information and the time of reactivation.

Station Identifiers

When a station identifier is needed, contact the BIA National RAWS Coordinator (405-206-1854), who will coordinate the request with the appropriate entities, including the GACC Predictive Services staff.
Weather Module in Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI)

Weather Module Access

- The WFMI Weather Module provides access to the weather data that is transmitted from the more than 2,500 Remote Automatic Weather Stations (RAWS) located throughout the U.S.
- Individuals who desire access to the WFMI Weather Module must complete and submit only sections I and II of the “Weather Module – User Access Request” form to the BIA National RAWS Coordinator. Due to the terms of the BIA’s national RAWS contract, individuals may only request “view-only” access to the weather module. Edit access is restricted to prevent possible contractual issues.

Program Preparedness

The wildland fire management program should reference the following agreements, contracts, and operating plans as identified in the Program Planning section above.

Preseason Agreements, Contracts and Operating Plans

The authority to enter into Interagency Agreements, Cooperative Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding, Mutual-Aid Agreements and Contracts is cited in Departmental Manual, Part 620 and respective statues; Indian Affairs Manual (IAM) 90; the Reciprocal Fire Protection Act 42 U.S.C. 1856; and is referenced in the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review. See chapter 8 for additional guidance.

Tribal Disaster Assistance

On January 29, 2013, the president signed the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, which amended the Stafford Act. The Act included a provision to provide federally-recognized Indian Tribal governments the option to request a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration independent of a state. Tribal governments may still choose to seek assistance under a state declaration request.

BIA Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The 92 Indian Affairs Manual outlines BIA Office of Emergency Management’s (OEM) purpose, scope, policy, authorities, responsibilities, definitions, standards and requirements, reports and forms, and training requirements. OEM is an office within the Office of the Director, BIA (DBIA) and serves Indian Affairs by promoting self-sufficiency among Tribes in managing emergency preparedness and response activities. OEM supports the BIA and Tribes with coordinating response, recovery, and hazard mitigation activities when requested. It also supports the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies with prompt cooperation, coordination, resources, and capabilities for preventing, protecting against, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from disasters and emergency incidents that impact Tribal communities, lands, and resources, and the nation as a whole.
CHAPTER 6  BIA PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

144 Release Date: January 2022

OEM is also responsible for maintaining bureau-wide situational awareness of incident response operations and developing a common operating picture for Indian Affairs senior leaders. This applies to all incidents and events that impact Indian Affairs personnel, lands, facilities, infrastructure, or resources; Tribal lands or insular areas; or incidents and events for which assistance is provided to other units of government under Federal laws, executive orders, interagency plans, or other agreements that require coordination and communication of emergency situations to IA senior leaders and to the DOI, OEM, Interior Operations Center (IOC). To that end, OEM provides daily consolidated reports of emergencies/disasters to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, BIA, and BIE Leadership and the department and serves as the central point of contact to coordinate data calls and other information pertaining to emergencies that occur on Trust and Tribal lands.

**Director, BIA OEM (DOEM)**

The DOEM reports directly to the DBIA and is responsible for:

- Coordinating IA EM program activities, and supervising BIA OEM personnel;
- Supporting the AS-IA by leading the coordination of activities undertaken by IA bureaus and offices during federally declared and non-declared disasters and other serious emergency incidents;
- Integrating planning and preparedness activities with IA bureaus, offices, and EM programs and responsibilities;
- Serving as the IA representative on the DOI EM Council, as delegated by the DBIA;
- Leading the IA EM Coordination Council (IAEMCC);
- Serving as the IA and bureau principal point of contact with FEMA and other Federal Government agencies and departments with regard to overall EM, continuity of operations, and national security emergency programs as they pertain to IA’s bureaus and to Tribal communities;
- Providing oversight of EM programs and plans across all of IA to ensure policy compliance, readiness, and effectiveness;
- Developing EM policy consistent with federal EM laws, regulation, guidance, and direction; issuing appropriate memorandums to provide updated guidance and direction on the IA EM program;
- Facilitating timely reporting and information sharing to appropriate stakeholders on the status of activities, damage, and unmet needs for incidents that have impacted Tribes; and
- Providing overall coordination of IA activities related to the National Preparedness System and its corresponding framework and specific responsibilities therein.

**Deputy Director, OEM (DDOEM)**

The DDOEM provides support to the DOEM’s programmatic efforts, policy initiatives, and special projects, and serves as Acting Director in their absence. Position responsibilities are:
BIA PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES  
CHAPTER 6

• Serving as the initial interface for program management, projects, and other initiatives for the OEM Continuity Coordinator and Administrative Officer;
• Managing special projects as assigned, and coordinating with appropriate partners to ensure successful completion of the projects;
• Representing the DOEM at meetings, conferences, etc. where the DOEM has a conflict or is unable to attend;
• Serving as an alternate to the DOI OEM EM Council;
• Provides logistics and communication support to the Regional EM Coordinators during deployments and other incidents and events; and
• Providing backfill for steady state duties of the regional EM Coordinators during large scale or long duration incidents or events particularly involving deployments.

Public Affairs Specialist, Office of EM

The public affairs specialist reports to the DOEM and is responsible for:
• Supporting IA’s Office of Public Affairs with particular emphasis on information coordination and dissemination during emergency or natural disaster situations and other events with high public visibility;
• Evaluating the communication needs of the EM program, and developing, implementing, and re-evaluating outreach programs designed to meet IA’s need for information;
• Advancing bureau messaging for an event or unique program with national significance as determined by the IA OEM and/or the DBIA;
• Working with the DOI OEM, DOI Office of Wildland Fire, and IA bureau and office safety managers to coordinate and communicate crisis communications to internal and external audiences;
• Coordinating development and release of information in a variety of formats, including: press releases, talking points, fact sheets, newsletters, articles, editorials, website material, briefings and briefing papers, speeches, brochures, white papers, and other products;
• Coordinating with the Director, IA OEM and other public affairs staff, regional leadership, program managers, and technical experts to develop effective strategies to convey technical information in structure, format, and terms the general public and service population will easily understand;
• Participating on the IA EM Coordination Council (IAEMCC), to foster effective communication of incident-related information to all stakeholders. The IA-EMCC may be activated during, or in preparation for, an emergency situation where a bureau-wide response is appropriate;
• Participating on the Tribal Assistance Coordination Group (TAC-G) as an alternate federal official tasked with information coordination of the multi-agency TAC-G, as outlined in the NRF; and
• Supporting BIA offices, regions, and agencies with providing responses to requests for information from the public, cooperators, and from local and national media outlets.

Release Date: January 2022
CHAPTER 6  
BIA PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

BIA Regional OEM Coordinators (ROEMC)

The ROEMC reports to the BIA DOEM and serve as the primary regional point of contact for BIA’s regions in emergencies (except wildland fires) and disasters impacting federally recognized Tribes in their respective assigned area of responsibility. Specific responsibilities include:

- Assisting with the development of guidance, training, and exercises for regional EM plans including emergency operations plans, COOP plans, environmental safeguards plans, and other plans as required by the region;
- Representing BIA EM to internal audiences and external stakeholders to support preparedness activities, including the Federal Executive Board, DOI bureaus and offices, FEMA, and other federal government regional and national Tribal Liaisons to coordinate and share information;
- Working with regional senior BIA managers to provide situational awareness to Tribes and BIA’s regional offices and agencies;
- Building and fostering strong relationships with other federal agencies and stakeholders involved in Tribal EM issues, including participation with the TAC-G as well as other appropriate regional coordination groups and organizations;
- Coordinating with the appropriate FEMA region(s), attending FEMA Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) meetings, and supporting the BIA RD in coordinating with the FEMA Regional Administrator;
- Maintaining situational awareness of incidents, disasters, or other emergencies that have impacted or have the potential to significantly impact Tribes in their respective regions;
- Providing coordination of OEM response activities to Tribes impacted by incidents, disasters or other emergencies in their respective regions as well as serving as a liaison to the affected Tribe(s) to provide guidance and technical assistance as requested by the Tribe(s); and
- Reporting on the status of activities, damage, and unmet needs related to incidents that have impacted Tribes in their respective regions in compliance with EM Policy Bulletin 2010-2, Reporting of Serious Emergency Incident.

FEMA established Tribal liaisons in each FEMA region to assist Tribes with emergency assistance as it relates to providing disaster assistance. Contacts within each Region are identified at https://www.training.fema.gov/tribal/liaisons.aspx.

More information about Tribal Declaration and Disaster Assistance resources, is on the FEMA Tribal Affairs web page at https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/tribes.

Tribal Support for Emergency Support Function (ESF)

BIA is an Emergency Support Function (ESF) support agency under the USDA-FS and USFA ESF #4 and #5 Annexes. Tribes may provide support through this mechanism; however, they must follow their designated reimbursement process to participate under an ESF.
National Program Preparedness/Readiness Reviews

Branch of Wildland Fire Management will conduct regularly scheduled fire preparedness review of regional offices. Each review will include fiscal and budget reviews of standard operating procedures (SOP) and administrative activities. A schedule will be developed by BIA-NIFC, with input from the Regions, to coordinate review scheduling. At least one review every five (5) years will be conducted at each region, though more frequent reviews would be preferable. BWFM implementation intentions are to administer one preparedness review and one fiscal accountability review in two separate regions every year. Additionally, local unit pre-season fire preparedness/readiness reviews will be conducted.

Standards for preparedness reviews are documented in the Interagency Fire Preparedness Review Guide. The guide is currently available at https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/dfwfm/bwfm.

FireCode Business Rules

The BIA developed business rules and procedures to implement the FireCode System. The FireCode System User Guide and Business Procedures can be accessed through the BIA-NIFC office.

Wildfires on BIA Trust land (BIA/Tribal unit is the host unit) will have an assigned FireCode.

- BIA/Tribe host unit dispatcher will ensure that a unique FireCode is associated with every wildfire. The recommended workflow is to acquire the FireCode via the Computer Aided Dispatch application or InFORM (instead of creating a record directly in the FireCode application).
- The FireCode will be used by the BIA when entering an obligation to FBMS. Contract/Compact Tribes will use this code to identify all costs associated with an incident.
- Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify costs for wildfires when reporting to the BIA Regional office.
- BIA-NIFC will generate one false alarm FireCode for each region, which will be used for each false alarm fire report.

Wildfires on BIA Trust lands when BIA/Tribal resources are ordered from another BIA/Tribal unit(s).

- All BIA/Tribal resources responding will use the hosting BIA/Tribal unit’s FireCode to charge all financial obligations related to that wildfire.
- Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for assistance to other BIA/Tribal units when reporting to the Regional office.

Wildfires on other federal lands when the BIA/Tribe is ordered (another federal agency is the host unit).

- All BIA/Tribal resources responding to other federal agency fires will use a FireCode created by the host federal agency.
• Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for assistance to other federal agencies when reporting to the Regional office.

Wildfires on state lands when the BIA/Tribe is ordered (state agency is the host unit).

• All BIA/Tribal resources responding to state agency wildfires will create a FireCode for each fire if a FireCode has not already been created by another federal agency. If a FireCode has been created, the BIA/Tribal unit(s) will use that FireCode as the charge code (project code) for all financial obligations related to that wildfire.

• BIA/Tribal units will document their action via a formal resource order and/or a fire report in InFORM that is categorized as an “out of area response” when responding to another unit’s wildfire.

• Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective costs for assistance to state agencies when reporting to the Regional office.

Short-term Severity actions where additional local resources are employed under operations to supplement readiness capability as a direct result of short duration high fire danger on BIA Trust lands.

• BWFM will generate one short-term severity FireCode for each region.

• Each region will use the short-term severity FireCode to cover local short-term severity needs relating to employing additional personnel.

• Request to use the short-term severity FireCode must be made to the Regional FMO, or their acting, and approval given before the FireCode is to be used.

Long-term Severity FireCodes will be used by BIA resources to identify all costs related to approve BIA wildfire severity actions.

• All severity requests will be submitted to the BWFM for approval. Upon approval, the BWFM will generate a FireCode and notify the Region of the FireCode and authorized funding level.

• The FireCode will be used to charge all authorized financial obligations for readiness under the severity request.

• If a BIA Agency/Tribe responds to another BIA Agency/Tribe’s severity request, the responding BIA Agency/Tribe will use the hosting Agency/Tribal unit’s FireCode to charge all financial obligations.

• Compact/Contract Tribes will use the FireCode to identify their respective severity costs when reporting to the Regional office.

Casual Training – A FireCode established by the BWFM will be used by all BIA units to charge obligations related to Administratively Determined (AD) or casual workers during training. BIA units must use a FireCode with their organizational code to charge obligations for casual field exercises.

Wildland Fire Severity Support to Other Agencies – To account for resource usage and costs incurred when BIA provides severity support to other agencies,
the BWFM will generate a separate FireCode for each agency (USFS, BLM, FWS, NPS, and state/local). In lieu of using the requesting agency’s own FireCode (if any), the BIA-issued FireCode will be used by BIA units to charge all authorized financial obligations for readiness related to their support of another agency’s severity actions.

Wildland Fire Management Funding

Preparedness Activity
This activity consists of all the actions needed to prepare for the response to wildland fire ignitions. Preparedness funds provide support to the overall management and planning of the bureau’s and Indian Tribal fire management programs. Preparedness includes, but is not limited to, readiness and capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land and resource management plans. This activity includes the hiring and training of fire personnel, purchasing/contracting of equipment and supplies, support, planning and coordination, policy development, oversight, and research. Interagency coordination and direction includes establishment and funding of interagency agreements and interagency fair share contributions.

- Indian Tribes are eligible for indirect costs from the wildland fire appropriation for preparedness.
- Wildland Fire Management funding and indirect costs may be included in the Indian Tribal annual funding agreements (AFAs). For compact wildland fire preparedness, wildland fire prevention and interagency hotshot programs, funding shall be transferred to the Office of Self-Governance (OSG) by the BWFM Budget.
- One-time funding or one-time project funding will be applied for annually and distributed to the region for distribution to agencies/Tribes. Funding shall be transferred to the OSG by the BWFM. These are project-based one-time transfers of funds. Indirect costs on non-recurring or one-time wildland fire preparedness funds are not authorized. Indian Tribal and bureau programs will be given equal consideration for non-recurring preparedness funding and will be coordinated at the Regional Office level.

Suppression Activity
This activity provides for the development and implementation of three operation components: Suppression, Post Wildland Fire Activities and Severity.

- Funding is obtained by Indian Tribes through agreements established by bureau regional offices or other federal agencies to reimburse Indian Tribes for fire costs on a fire-by-fire basis (per FireCode). Indirect costs for fire suppression are not authorized.
- Severity (short- and long-term) authority and funding for activities necessary to augment initial attack capability when abnormal fire conditions occur throughout a region resulting in the fire season starting earlier than normal, or exceeding average high fire danger ratings for periods. Funding is obtained by Tribes through agreements established by bureau regional offices or other federal agencies to reimburse Indian Tribes for severity
costs incurred under an approved fire severity cost request. Indirect costs
for severity funds are not authorized.

• Post Wildland Fire Activities includes all post fire burned area activities
covered by approved plans. Funding is obtained by Indian Tribes through
agreements established by the bureau regional offices or other federal
agencies to reimburse Indian Tribes for costs on a project by project basis
(per FireCode). Indirect costs for emergency stabilization projects are not
authorized, however reasonable administrative and overhead costs incurred
by Indian Tribes in such projects may be authorized within stabilization
plans and should be built into the project and treated as a direct cost.

Interagency Severity Funding Request Procedures

Qualification of Need

To adequately quantify the need for severity funding, at least one of the criteria
listed below should demonstrate that abnormal conditions exist. Severity funds
and project approval will be identified by a severity FireCode generated by BIA-
NIFC. Requests for special projects must be evaluated and approved by the
respective Regional Office and forwarded to BIA-NIFC for approval and
execution. All costs associated with a severity request must include the severity
FireCode when procuring and/or encoding to the Financial Business and
Management System (FBMS).

• Fire danger models or analysis software (FireFamily Plus) graphically
  contrasts the current seasonal trend for ERC and/or BI, with all-time worst
  and historical average ERC and/or BI, based on an analysis of year-round
data.

• Palmer Index or standardized precipitation indices that specify the departure
  from normal.

• Fuel Loading Quantitative information comparing current to the average.

• Current local fuel moisture compared to average trend and all-time worst
  provided by Normalized Differences Vegetative Index (NDVI) and/or Live
  Fuel Moisture Project reports. Note: Data from NDVI and Live Fuel
  Moisture Project may be a week old or older.

• NWS 30-day weather outlook.

• Weather station NFDRS number and name.

Narrative Statement

Provide a brief statement of the interagency situation (local and geographic).
Each agency should request funds only for their respective needs, not for needs
of another agency. Sharing resources when all parties have needs is desirable.

When requesting prevention or investigation resources, the following
information must be included:

• Human-Caused Fire Activity; number of human-caused fires to date as
  compared to previous years, include fire cause category;

• Description of how the team will be utilized; shared resource covering
  multiple areas, etc.;
• Any significant upcoming events or activities; and
• Justification for additional funds for prevention materials or supplies.

Severity requests for prevention/investigation resources are to be reviewed by
the regional WUI/prevention specialist.

**Requested Resources**

Requested resources should be identified by type, quantity, and cost using the
severity cost estimation worksheet. Utilize the Prevention tab for requesting
prevention/investigation resources.

**Budget Management**

This section governs use of the bureau’s Wildland Fire Management (WFM)
appropriation account structure, procedures, cost accounting and one-time
funding procedures. Personnel at all levels within the bureau need to be aware of
the responsibilities and limitations on the use of these funds, which this chapter
and other financial and budget handbooks address.

**Program Budget Annual Appropriations**

Annual appropriations are made available for the WFM, pursuant to the passage
of the annual appropriation act for the DOI and related agencies. The WFM
appropriation is a no-year appropriation.

**Funded Program Procedures**

WFM funds, excluding emergency suppression funding (unless under a
Continuing Resolution), will be distributed to the BWFM Budget Management
office, which distributes funds to WFM regional office programs. The exception
to the allocation is compacted programs which will be disbursed directly from
WFM-NIFC to OSG. Instructions documented on a financial allocation forms
(e.g., Funding Entry Document or FED) detail how distributions are to be made
from regions to Agencies/Tribes for preparedness programs.

**One-Time Funding/Critical Needs**

The one-time Funding program provides mechanisms to request funding for
special projects or needs that exceed an agency’s regular budgeted funds. Funds
used in this program are non-recurring in nature, and are based on either
available prior year un-obligated balances, or unused Indirect costs.

WFM will issue a memo annually during the second quarter with a standard
form that will identify timelines for current year. The individual plans are
required to be submitted to regional offices for review, changes or rejection.
Once approved at the regional level, the requests will be forwarded to WFM.
Critical needs projects are high priority or an activity ready for implementation,
and require immediate funding at the start of the FY, before appropriations bills
are signed. Critical needs should only cover three (3) months of project needs,
but will continue under continuing resolutions (CR) until an appropriations bill
is passed.
One-time funding for Preparedness (signed by appropriate regional director) will be submitted to WFM Budget Officer no later than May 15th for the upcoming fiscal year for current year needs. Requests received after deadlines will be given lower priority. WFM-NIFC will evaluate all requests based on the region’s prioritization and the availability of funds.

**Procedures for One-Time Funding Submission**

One-time funding requests must be submitted using the following process:

- Requests are submitted to the regional office for approval. The process verifies the request meets the intent and fire policy of Interior appropriation act language.
- The regional office then submits prioritized funding requests to the Branch of Wildland Fire Management Budget office.
- WBS to be assigned by WFM-NIFC Budget or the DC Central Office.

**BIA National Wildland Fire Fleet Engine Program**

The BIA National Wildland Fire Fleet Engine program was created by the BIA in 1996. The objective of the program is to provide a centralized process for replacement parts and training of BIA fleet engine pumping systems. Detailed information on the program can be found in the *BIA National Fleet Wildland Engine Program Operations Guide*.

**Mission/Policy**

- Provide a standardized BIA fleet engine for the participating Agency or Tribal organization.
- Provide an opportunity to supply trucks for BIA fleet engine pumping systems.
- Provide repair support services to agency/tribally-owned apparatus for approved number of engines.
- Provide training in the use and maintenance of the BIA fleet engine pumping systems.
- Evaluate new equipment and BIA fleet engine center improvements to meet the wildland fire program needs.
- Provide emergency repair or replacement for BIA fleet engine pumping systems.
- No aftermarket parts of any kind are to be placed on any BIA fleet engine equipment without prior approval from the deputy, fire operations and concurrence from the program center managers.

**Vehicle Maintenance, Replacement and Repairs**

Daily preventative maintenance checks, regular servicing, and prompt repairs, and lifecycle replacement are critical to providing mission readiness, performance, and safe operation.
Annual Safety Inspections, Scheduled Maintenance, and Daily Inspections
It is required to complete and document annual safety inspections, regularly scheduled preventative maintenance and daily (or pre-trip) inspections for all BIA wildland fire vehicles. Annual safety inspections must be documented on Form 1520-35 or designated local form. Regularly scheduled preventative maintenance, unscheduled maintenance and repairs for interior owned (I-plate) vehicles are recorded in FBMS. Daily inspections must be kept with the vehicle records for the life of that vehicle.

The cost of all vehicle repairs and maintenance is the responsibility of the individual region, agency or Tribe unless the damage is directly attributable to operations on a wildfire. In that case, with approval from the IC, the damages may be paid for under the fire’s suppression account.

Wildland fire vehicles that are not operationally sound or have safety deficiencies must not be put into service. In addition, vehicles that suffer from mechanical or safety issues while en route or on assignment must be taken out of service at the earliest opportunity in which it is safe to do so and must not be put back into service until corrective action can be completed.

Replacement Guidelines
BIA Fleet Engine standards updated replacement schedule is set as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>寿年</th>
<th>里程</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100,000 Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>250,000 Miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organization
The program is organized into three geographical areas:
- Missoula, MT services the Northwest, Rocky Mountain and north half of the Pacific Region.
- Eagle Butte, SD services the Great Plains, Midwest, and Eastern Regions.
- Dulce, NM services the Southwest, Western, Navajo, Eastern Oklahoma, Southern Plains, and south half of the Pacific Region.

Emergency Repairs
Emergency fire related repairs to a BIA fleet engine pumping package will be requested through the assigned user area BIA fleet engine centers. The request will be reviewed and approved by the center manager before a Service Truck is dispatched or replacement parts are sent to the requesting agency.

Non-Emergency/Non-Suppression Repairs
Non-emergency repairs shall be charged to the identified agency account. The account will be approved by an agency official (e.g., FMO, Forest Manager, Superintendent) before requested action is taken. Authorization of account will be sent by email or signed fax identifying account, name and title of authorizing official. Initial request for all non-emergency repairs will be requested through the assigned user area BIA fleet engine center. The request will be reviewed and approved by the BIA Fleet Engine Center.
Manager before a service truck is dispatched or replacement part is mailed to the requesting agency.

All emergency and non-emergency repair expenditures shall be charged to an appropriate account.

### Administration

The program is administered through the BWFM Fire Operations Section. A BIA Fleet Engine Oversight Group has been established to plan, develop and budget for the annual operations of the program. The Group is comprised of the BIA fleet engine program leads at each center and the Deputy, Fire Operations. Trucks and fabrication orders for the BIA fleet engines are procured nationally through the BIA-NIFC office.

### Fire Facility Construction and Maintenance Activity

This activity provides for the maintenance and construction of fire facilities for line item funded in the DOI wildland fire appropriation only. All projects are approved through a consolidated DOI process and entered into the Departments five year plan. The five-year plan is a fiscal year based plan and is part of the overall budget process. The plan requires annual updating so that the budget request continues to reflect a five-year picture of the actual need. As a result, the schedule of activities is based on the fiscal year, not the calendar year. The annual update presents the opportunity for the fire bureaus’ to adjust project priorities based on newly identified needs or previously identified needs that have become more critical during the past year. Projects in the out-years may also be removed because they were addressed through other means.

The bureau’s five-year plan submissions are completed at least a year before Congress enacts the annual appropriation.

Consists of the following:

- Projects for construction of fire facilities must be included in the five-year DOI Facilities Construction Plan and identified as part of the Wildland Fire Annual Budget Appropriation.
- Funding is obtained by Indian Tribes through bureau regional offices via cooperative agreements, contracts or through agreements with other federal agencies to reimburse Indian Tribes for fire facilities construction costs on a project-by-project basis.
- Indirect costs for fire facilities and deferred maintenance construction projects are not authorized. Administrative fees are authorized when requests have them built into the total cost of the construction project as a direct cost.

### National Aviation Program

The BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Management program recommends bureau policy, procedures, and standards; and maintains functional oversight and interagency coordination for all aviation activities. The BIA-BWFM established
two inter-regional aviation management offices to provide technical aviation
expertise support for regional, agency, and field offices. Each of these offices
supports bureau regions across geographic boundaries. Each of the inter-regional
offices is staffed by an IRAM and an AOS, both of which are available to
provide support for any region.

Aviation Program Goals
The primary goals of each of these positions are to promote aviation safety and
cost-effectiveness. The branch of wildland fire management director, aviation
and safety supports bureau aviation activities and missions, which includes fire
suppression, through strategic program guidance, managing aviation programs
of national scope, coordination with Office of Aviation Services (OAS) and
interagency partners.

The director, aviation and safety has the responsibility and authority, after
consultation with regional FMOs, for funding and acquisition of all fire aircraft,
prioritizing the allocation of BIA aircraft on a bureau-wide basis, and approving
regional office requests to acquire supplemental aircraft resources.

Refer to Indian Affairs Manual; Part 57 for information on BIA aviation policy
and procedures. Refer to 112 DM 12 for a list of responsibilities.

Regional Office Level
Regional FMOs are responsible for providing oversight for aircraft hosted in
their region and have the authority and responsibility to approve, with the WFM
Branch Chief concurrence, acquisition of supplemental aircraft resources within
their region.

- Regional FMOs have the authority to prioritize the allocation, pre-
positioning and movement of all aircraft assigned to the BIA within their
region.
- Regional offices will coordinate with the national office on movement of
their aircraft outside of their region.

Regional aviation managers (RAM) are associated with every BIA region. They
implement aviation program objectives and directives to support the BIA
mission and each region’s goals. Some regions may have additional support staff
assigned to support aircraft operations and to provide technical expertise. A
regional aviation management plan is required to outline goals of the region’s
aviation program and to identify policy and procedures specific to that region.

Important Note: A region is not generally authorized to supplement this policy
with more restrictive policy or procedures than the national policy, unless the
policy or procedure is approved by the director, aviation and safety.

Agency/Field Office Level
Agency, field managers and staff manage their programs as necessary to conduct
their aviation operations safely. Agency aviation managers (AAMs) serve as the
focal point for the agency aviation program by providing technical expertise and
management of aviation resources to support agency programs.
While many agencies have aviation management as a collateral duty, during periods of intense aviation activity (e.g., wildland fire support) it is still absolutely critical that aviation oversight be maintained.

When other duties interfere or compete with effective aviation management, request assistance from the regional office. Agencies are responsible for hosting, supporting, providing daily management, and dispatching all aircraft assigned to their unit. Agencies have the authority to request additional resources, establish priorities, and make assignments for all aircraft assigned to the BIA within their agency.

- AAMs have the responsibility for aviation activities at the local level, including aviation mission planning, risk management and safety, supervision, and evaluation. AAMs assist line officers with risk assessment/management and cost analysis.

All Tribal and agency offices utilizing aircraft should have a current and approved aviation management plan on file.

**Aviation Safety**

The BIA and the interagency partners have adopted Safety Management Systems (SMS) as the foundation to our aviation safety program. For further information, reference chapter 16.

**Flight Request and Approval**

Bureau flights will be requested and documented using the process defined in the regional or agency aviation plans. As a minimum, flight management procedures will follow the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, chapter 80, Flight Management Procedures. The BLM Aircraft Flight Request/Schedule (9400-1a) form is one example which may be used.

**Safety and Risk Management**

**Motor Vehicle Operation Policy**

Effective immediately, the bureau requires supervisors to ensure all wildland fire personnel who operate government owned and/or leased vehicles have the proper licensure and are adhering to their respective state laws and licensing requirements, prior to operating any government owned and/or leased vehicles. This includes ensuring employees have the appropriate commercial driver's license, tank endorsements, air brake endorsements and other applicable certifications. Additional resources regarding BIA driving requirements can be found under Motor Vehicle Information on the Branch of Wildland Fire Management, Fire Safety web page:


BL-300 course and the annual RT-301 refresher is mandatory for all BIA wildland fire management and support personnel who operate vehicles. This includes all general schedule (GS), administratively determined (AD), and Tribal personnel performing wildland fire and prescribed fire operations. Course material is accessible at https://www.nifc.gov/fire-vehicle-training.
Lights and Siren Response

Responding to BIA wildfire incidents normally does not warrant the use of emergency lights and siren to safely and effectively perform the BIA mission. However, there may be rare or extenuating circumstances when limited use of lights and sirens are appropriate and necessary due to an immediate threat to life.

Those BIA Regions that determine a lights and sirens response is necessary to meet mission requirements must develop an operating plan that is signed and approved by the regional director and forwarded to the chief, division of fire operations, BIA. The operating plan must ensure the following:

1. All vehicles (command, engines, etc.) will be properly marked, equipped, and operated in accordance with state statutes, codes, permits, and BIA unit requirements.
2. Drivers will complete training in the proper use of lights and sirens response in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1451 and 1002 standards, as well as any state requirements.
3. Engine drivers responding with lights and sirens will be minimally qualified as engine operator with a qualified engine boss in the engine; otherwise, driver must be engine boss qualified. Command vehicle drivers will be minimally qualified as single resource boss.
4. Lights and sirens will meet NFPA and state code requirements.
5. Posted speed limits will be followed at all times, regardless of response type.
6. Operators will stop or reduce speed as circumstances dictate prior to proceeding through all intersections.
7. Traffic light changing mechanisms (e.g., Opticons) will only be used under formal written agreement with state and local governments. They will be used only when they are necessary to create safe right-of-way through urban high-traffic areas. All pertinent state and local statutes and procedures will be adhered to.
8. Authorization to respond with lights and sirens does not cross state lines. No driver will be authorized by one state to operate with lights and sirens in another state.

Physical Fitness and Conditioning

The NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications (PMS 310-1) establishes physical fitness standards for NWCG sanctioned firefighters. These standards are assessed using the Work Capacity Tests (WCT). Prior to attempting the WCT, all permanent, career-seasonal, temporary, and AD/EFF employees who participate in wildland fire activities requiring a fitness level of arduous must participate in the DOI Medical Qualification Standards Program (DOI MSP).

Employees serving in wildland fire line-going positions that require a fitness rating of arduous, moderate or light are authorized to perform physical fitness
conditioning for up to five hours per week, not to exceed more than 2 hours per day.

Units will maintain a fitness program that ensures BIA firefighters will possess the physical ability to perform the duties of their positions safely and effectively while ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Work Capacity Test (WCT).

Information on the WCT and the DOI MSP is located in chapter 13 of this publication.

Business Management and Administration

The BIA follows the uniform application (IAM Part 90, 1.2, (18)) of the interagency policies and guidelines as developed in the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management. BIA will follow the direction set forth in the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management in all incident business management functions except where specific to agency legal mandates, policies, rules or regulations.

Casuals Hired as Drivers When Employed by BIA

In accordance with the BIA Motor Vehicle Policy, casuals hired as drivers are required to possess a valid driver’s license in order to operate a motor vehicle and have a safe driving record.

Agencies should recruit a pool of drivers prior to fire season. They must submit GSA Form 3607, Government Motor Vehicle Operator’s License and Driving Record, in advance to verify they have a favorable driving record.

- Form 3607 will be processed through regional channels to retrieve the driving record of the application with the state, or National Driver Registry and applicable Tribe.
- Regional directors can contact the Division of Safety and Risk Management for information on completing and submitting Form 3607.
- Meeting the qualification requirements for a motor vehicle license is a condition of employment within BIA for those individuals whose duties require the operation of a motor vehicle for official wildland fire operations business. Failure to adhere to the policy will result in automatic termination of the casual.

Request for Funding Authorization

The authorization and procedure for use of the operations “suppression” (AF2001010) program account, for emergency workers field activities is as follows.

- A regional funding request plan must be completed that identifies the program need for casual funding for field activities only;
- The request must be submitted through the regional FMO by January 1st of each year; and
- The requests will be reviewed and authorized in writing to the respective agency.
Acquisitions
Per 90 IAM, the WFM program requires adherence to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management in conducting wildland fire business.

The BIA Branch of Fire Management’s waiver for fire/emergency personnel purchases are cited in Memoranda Expanded Government Charge Card Purchase Authority During Emergency Wildland Fire Operations, dated 6/12/03 at https://www.bia.gov/nifc/library/Memos/index.htm. The exceptions are:
• Meals, Beverages and Lodging – This exception will be used to lodge and feed employees without credit cards or to support mixed charge card/non-charge card crews.
• Personal Gear – This exception will be used to purchase personal items if destroyed, lost or stolen while serving on the fire crew/emergency incident, (e.g., clothing, footwear and/or toiletries).
• Payment of medical treatment for casuals and overhead when authorized for Incident Agency Provided Medical Care (APMC).

Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERA)
The Emergency Equipment Payment Operating Guidelines provides procedure, guidance and instructions to the BIA WFM Programs, regional fire management offices and agency offices, Office of Financial Management, Office of Acquisition and Property for implementation of the EERAs payment process. Refer to the NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management, chapter 20, for EERA Administration.

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)
BIA follows interagency policy regarding use of WFDSS found in chapter 11.

Fuels Management, Planning & Implementation
The national and interagency policy guides for fuels management programs are contained in the following guides and handbooks:
• Chapter 17 – NFES 2724, Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book).

Exclusive use of these handbooks and guides enhances intra- and inter-agency program continuity, avoids duplication, reduces the chances to misinterpret policy and provides one stop shopping for the fuels programs policy in a fire management and political environment where changes occur frequently. Please call the director of fuels management for more information.
Chapter 6: BIA Program Organization and Responsibilities

Prescribed Fire Review

The goal of a Prescribed Fire Review is to provide recommendations, identify deficiencies and specific corrective actions. Reviews do not have to be associated with a specific incident.

Any prescribed fire related incident that has resource or property damage that may result in a claim for compensation shall initiate a review.

The review team and their expertise should be commensurate with the scope, and focus of the review. Interagency participation is encouraged with team selection.

Fire Communications and Education

Early Alert Notification Process

Early Alerts will be made via phone call and a written Early Alert Notification. All units (federal and tribal) will provide information to the regional fire management office and the branch of wildland fire management duty officer within six hours of the incident.

- Crew supervisor notifies the unit fire management officer (FMO).
- Unit FMO notifies regional fire management officer (RFMO) and dispatch center.
  - Dispatch center: If 4th tier, notifies 3rd tier dispatch center who then notifies the geographic area coordination center.
- Regional fire management officer (RFMO) will immediately notify the branch of wildland fire management on-call duty officer at: **208-387-5080** AND within six hours, email to: EarlyAlert@bia.gov.

Situations Requiring an Early Alert Notification

- Fatality
- Injury requiring transports to medical facility
- Significant property damage to equipment
- Serious wildland fire accident
- Wildland fire accident
- Entrapment/burnover
- Shelter deployment
- Near-miss
- Aviation accident
- Evacuations
- Highway and interstate closures
- Structure loss
- Escape prescribed fire
- Fire approaching large fire thresholds (100 acres in timber; 300 acres in grass)
- Any wildland fire management delegation of authority issued by a line officer
The Early Alert Notification Communication Process, Template and PMS 405-1 are accessible online at https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/dfwfm/bwfm/safety.

**Notification Requirements for Entrapments or Fatalities**

If a wildland fire entrapment or fatality occurs, immediate notification to the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) is required using the *Wildland Fire Fatality and Entrapment Initial Report* (PMS 405-1). Following the issuance of an Early Alert, the local unit will provide the PMS 405-1 to the 3rd tier Dispatch Center which will then provide it to the geographic area coordination center (GACC) electronically within 24 hours. The GACC immediately notifies the NICC coordinator on duty (COD) and within 24 hours, submits the PMS 405-1 to NICC COD.

**Wildland Fire Media Relations Guidance**

During dynamic events such as wildland fire, providing accurate information is critical for public safety. To be effective, communication must be timely, if not immediate. For this reason news bulletins and routine fire information pertaining to the topics listed below are authorized for media release on behalf of the BIA, Branch of Wildland Fire Management (DFWFM). For cases that may include multiple agency jurisdictions, these releases are also approved for use. The DFWFM media release template and approved supporting fire messages can be found online at https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/dfwfm/bwfm/fire-information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildland Fire Prevention</th>
<th>Fire Operations, Fire Use, and Fuels Management</th>
<th>Burned Area Emergency Response</th>
<th>Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Danger Alerts</td>
<td>Evacuations</td>
<td>BAER Team Status updates</td>
<td>Training Season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Restrictions/</td>
<td>Road Closures</td>
<td>Closures</td>
<td>Administratively Determined Firefighter Announcements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn Bans</td>
<td>Smoke in Area</td>
<td>Treatment Planned/Completed</td>
<td>Special Training Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn Permits</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td>Indian Country Fitness Challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Preparedness Activities</td>
<td>Incident Management Team Mobilizations/ Status Updates</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeTip</td>
<td>Multiple objectives being met using natural wildfires.</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIREWISE</td>
<td>Prescribed Fire Planned/Complete</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson Prevention</td>
<td>Mechanical Treatment Planned/Complete</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Fire Setter Prevention</td>
<td>Annual Refresher Announcements</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal and Holiday Wildfire Precautions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Cooking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris Burning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campfire Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireworks Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release Date: January 2022
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildland Fire Prevention</th>
<th>Fire Operations, Fire Use, and Fuels Management</th>
<th>Burned Area Emergency Response</th>
<th>Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Equipment/Vehicle Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Wildland Fire Prevention Message specific to a home unit that may target a cause of wildland fire starts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>