Chapter 03 National Park Service Program Organization & Responsibilities

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Agency Administrator Roles

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Director

The Director of the National Park Service is responsible to the Secretary of the
 Interior for fire management programs on public lands administered by the

National Park Service. The Division of Fire and Fire Aviation Management is responsible to the Director for policy formulation and program oversight.

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12 The Chief, Division of Fire and Aviation Management will meet the required 13 elements outlined in the *Management Performance Requirements for Fire* 14 *Operations*.

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Regional Director

The Regional Director is responsible to the Director for fire management programs and activities within their region.

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The Regional Director will meet the required elements outlined in the
Management Performance Requirements for Fire Operations and ensure training
is completed to support delegations to line managers and principal actings.

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24 Park Superintendent

The Park Superintendent is responsible to the Regional Director for the safe and efficient implementation of fire management activities within their unit, including cooperative activities with other agencies or landowners in accordance with delegations of authorities. The Park Superintendent or principal acting will meet the required elements outlined in the *Management Performance Requirements for Fire Operations*.

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Agency Administrator XXX Management Performance Requirements for
 Fire XXX Management-Operations

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	PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	NPS Director.	Regional Director.	Park Supt.
1.	Take necessary and prudent actions to ensure firefighter and public safety.	X	X	X
2.	Ensure sufficient qualified fire and non- fire personnel are available to support fire operations at a level commensurate with the local and national fire situations.	X	X	Х

	PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	NPS Director.	Regional Director.	Park Supt.
3.	Ensure Fire Management Officers (FMOs) are fully qualified as identified in the <i>Interagency Fire Program Management Qualification Standards</i> .	X	X	X
4.	Provide a written Delegation of Authority (DOA) to individual(s) responsible for wildland fire management activities to ensure an adequate level of operational authority, including Multiagency Command (MAC) Group authority, as appropriate. Depending on park organizational structure, written delegations may be provided to the Chief Ranger, Natural Resource Specialist, FMO, designated Fire Coordinator, Park Group FMO, or to individuals from neighboring fire management organizations, provided a written agreement or memorandum of understanding is in-place. Where applicable, an Inter-park Agreement that specifies the reciprocal responsibilities of the Superintendent and Park Group FMO will be prepared. This Inter-park Agreement will be accompanied by an annual delegation of authority. XXX Both the DOA and Inter-Park Agreement will remain valid until rescinded by either party, updates are needed, or personnel changes necessitate a revision and update.	X	X	X
5.	Ensure applicable park resource management objectives are included in Fire Management Plan (FMP). Ensure FMP is annually reviewed and valid. Copies of the park's signed annual FMP Review and Update template (RM-18, Chapter 4, Exhibit 2) or packet, will be sent to the Regional FMO and to the FMPC in Boise.			X

03-3

	PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	NPS Director.	Regional Director.	Park Supt.
6.	Review and approve wildland fire preparedness funding based on and accurate and defensible readiness analysis. Review and approve fuels management funding requests.	X	X	X
7.	Develop XXX protection and fire use fire management standards and constraints that are in compliance with agency fire policies.		X	X
8.	Ensure use of fire funds is in compliance with Department and Agency policies.	X	X	X
9.	Management teams will meet once a year to review fire and aviation policies, roles, responsibilities and delegations of authority. Specifically address oversight and management controls, critical safety issues and high-risk situations such as team transfers of command, periods of multiple fire activity and Red Flag Warnings.	X	X	X
10.	Review safety policies, procedures and concerns with field fire and fire aviation personnel. Discussions should include issues that could compromise safety and effectiveness during the upcoming season.			Х
11.	Ensure timely follow-up actions to program reviews, fire preparedness reviews, fire and fire aviation safety reviews, fire critiques and post-season reviews.	X	X	X

PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	NPS Director.	Regional Director.	Park Supt.
12. Ensure fire and fire aviation preparedness reviews are conducted in all units each year. Parks must complete checklists applicable to their specific program scope and complexity and include appropriate program elements, such as prescribed fire. A summary of the preparedness review findings including standards exceeded or needing improvement will be submitted to the Regional FMO before the fire season.		X	Х
13. Ensure an approved burn plan is followed for each prescribed fire project, including technical review and Go/No Go checklists are completed, follow-up monitoring and documentation to ensure management objectives are met.		X	X
14. Meet annually with major cooperators and review interagency agreements to ensure their continued effectiveness and efficiency (may be delegated).		X	X
15. Ensure post fire reviews are conducted on all fires that escape initial attack or are managed as long term incidents. Participate in all reviews that require management by any type of Incident Management Team (Regional Director may delegate).		X	X
16. Provide management oversight by personally visiting wildland and prescribed fires each year.			X
17. Provide incident management objectives, written delegations of authority and Agency Administrator briefings to Incident Management Teams.			Х
18. Monitor wildfire potential and provide oversight during periods of critical fire activity/situations.	X	X	X

PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	NPS Director.	Regional Director.	Park Supt.
19. Evaluate the need for resource advisors for all fires and assign as appropriate.			X
20. Convene and participate in annual preand post-season fire meetings.	X	X	X
21. Attend <i>Fire Management Leadership Course.</i>		X	X
22. Ensure appropriate investigations are conducted for incidents, entrapments and serious accidents.	X	X	X
23. For all unplanned human-caused fires where liability can be determined, ensure actions are initiated to recover cost of suppression activities, land rehabilitation and damages to the resource and improvements.		X	X
24. Ensure that the appropriate level response plan is completed and approved for all fires according to determined cost and complexity.	X	X	X
25. Ensure there is adequate direction in fire management plans to identify fire danger awareness with escalating fire potential.			X
26. Ensure compliance with National and Regional Office policy and direction for prescribed fire activities and ensure that periodic reviews and inspections of the prescribed fire program are completed.	X	X	X
27. Review prescribed fire plans and recommend or approve the plans depending upon the delegated authority. Ensure that the prescribed fire plan has been reviewed and recommended by a qualified technical reviewer who was not involved in the plan preparation.			X

Release Date: January 2011 03-5

PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	NPS Director.	Regional Director.	Park Supt.
28. At National Preparedness Level 4 and 5, approve the initiation or continuation of prescribed fire applications based on an assessment of risk, impacts of the proposed actions on area resources and activities and include feedback from the Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordinating Group.		X	

Fire Management Staff Roles

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National Office

- The XXX Fire Director Chief, Division of Fire and Aviation (FAM Chief),
- NPS-NIFC, provides leadership for their fire and aviation management
- programs and assists regions and parks to develop, implement and maintain safe,
- effective and efficient fire and aviation management programs that meet land
- management objectives. The Fire Director is responsible and accountable for
- developing policy, program direction and international coordination. The XXX Fire Director FAM Chief, along with the Branch Chiefs for Wildland Fire and 11
- Aviation, work with interagency cooperators to coordinate, reduce duplication,
- increase efficiencies in wildland fire management XXX and aviation, and
- provide feedback to regional offices on performance requirements. 14

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Regional Office

The Regional Fire Management Officer (RFMO) provides leadership for their fire and fire aviation management program. The RFMO is responsible and accountable for providing planning, coordination, training, technical guidance and oversight to the park fire management programs. The RFMO also represents the Regional Director on interagency geographic coordination groups and Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Groups. The RFMO provides feedback to units on performance requirements. 23

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Park

- The Fire Management Officer (FMO) is responsible and accountable for 26 providing leadership for fire and fire aviation management programs at the local
- level. The FMO determines program requirements to implement land use
- decisions through the Fire Management Plan (FMP) to meet land management
- objectives. The FMO negotiates interagency agreements and represents the
- Agency Administrator on local interagency fire and fire aviation groups. 31

The Superintendent annually shall provide and update the expectations of the

Release Date: January 2011

FMO duties by means of two instruments. One is a limited Delegation of

- 1 Authority (DOA) that encompasses the scope of duties outlined above. The
- 2 other is an Inter-park Agreement for those cases where a Park Group FMO
- 3 handles defined duties on behalf of another NPS unit within the defined Park
- 4 Group

Fire Management Staff Performance Requirements for Fire Operations

	PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	XXX FIRE DIRECTOR FAM CHIEF	RFMO	FMO
1.	Maintain safety first as the foundation for all aspects of fire and fire aviation management.	X	X	X
2.	Ensure completion of a job hazard analysis (JHA) for fire and fire aviation activities so mitigation measures are taken to reduce risk.			Х
3.	Ensure work/rest and length of assignment guidelines are followed during all fire and fire aviation activities. Deviations must be approved and documented.	X	X	Х
4.	Ensure that only trained and qualified personnel are assigned to fire and fire aviation duties.	X	X	X
5.	Develop, implement, evaluate and document fire and fire aviation training programs to meet current and anticipated needs.	X	X	Х
6.	Establish an effective process to gather, evaluate and communicate information to managers, supervisors and employees. Ensure clear and concise communications are maintained at all levels.	Х	X	Х
7.	Develop and maintain an open line of communication with the public and cooperators.	X	X	X
8.	Ensure that the fire and fire aviation management staff understand their role, responsibilities, authority and accountability.	X	X	Х

Release Date: January 2011

03-7

PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	XXX FIRE DIRECTOR FAM CHIEF	RFMO	FMO
9. Organize, train, equip and direct a qualified work force. Establish "red card" certification/qualification process at the local level. Individual Development Plans (IDP) should be developed for all employees, but special emphasis must be on employees that do not meet standards.		X	X
10. Ensure fire and fire aviation policies are understood, followed and coordinated with other agencies as appropriate.	X	X	X
11. Recognize when complexity levels exceed program capabilities. Increase managerial and operational resources to meet the need.	X	X	Х
12. Initiate, conduct and participate in fire management related reviews an investigations, including converted and prescribed fires.	d X	X	X
13. Provide for and personally participate in periodic site visits to individual incidents and projects.	X	X	X
14. Utilize the incident complexity analysis to ensure the proper level or management is assigned to all incidents.	f	X	Х
15. Review and evaluate performance of the fire management organization and take appropriate actions.	f X	X	X
16. Ensure incoming personnel and crews are briefed prior to fire and fire aviation assignments.		X	X
17. Ensure an appropriate level respons plan is completed and approved for all fires according to policy.	е	X	X

PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	XXX FIRE DIRECTOR FAM CHIEF	RFMO	FMO
18. Monitor fire season severity predictions, fire behavior and fire activity levels. Take appropriate actions to ensure safe, efficient and effective operations.	X	X	X
19. Provide fire personnel with adequate guidance and decision-making authority to ensure timely decisions.		X	X
20. Ensure a written/approved burn plan exists for each prescribed fire project.			X
21. Ensure effective transfer of command of incident management occurs and oversight is in place.	X	X	X
22. Develop and maintain agreements, annual operating plans and contracts on an interagency basis to increase effectiveness and efficiencies.	X	X	X
23. Provide the expertise and skills to fully integrate fire and fire aviation management into interdisciplinary planning efforts.	X	X	X
24. Work with cooperators to identify processes and procedures for providing fire safe communities.	X	X	X
25. Develop, maintain and annually evaluate the FMP to ensure accuracy and validity.		X	X
26. Ensure budget requests and allocations reflect analyzed anticipated workload.	X	X	X
27. Develop and maintain current operational plans, e.g., dispatch, preattack, prevention.	X	X	X
28. Ensure that reports and records are properly completed and maintained.	X	X	X

Release Date: January 2011 03-9

PERFORMANCE REQUIRED	XXX FIRE DIRECTOR FAM CHIEF	RFMO	FMO
29. Ensure fiscal responsibility and accountability in planning and expenditures.	X	X	X
30. Assess, identify and implement program actions that effectively reduce unwanted wildland fire ignitions and mitigate risks to life, property and resources. Utilize safe, effective and efficient management.		Х	Х
31. Effectively communicate the "natural role" of wildland fire to internal and external agency audiences.	X	X	X
32. Complete trespass actions when unplanned human-caused ignitions occur.		X	X
33. Ensure compliance with National and Regional policy and direction for prescribed fire activities and ensure that periodic reviews and inspections of the prescribed fire program are completed.	X	X	Х

2 Requirements for Fire Management Positions

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- All NPS employees assigned dedicated fire management program
- 5 responsibilities at the park, regional or national level shall meet established
- 6 interagency and NPS competencies (knowledge, skills and abilities) and
- 7 associated qualifications.

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- 9 All NPS employees assigned to wildland fire management incidents will meet 10 the training and qualification standards set by the National Wildfire
- 11 Coordinating Group.

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- 13 The National Incident Management System (NIMS) training requirements for
- employees that participate in emergency response operations or support are
- outlined in the DOI Emergency Management Policy Guidance Bulletin 2007-1.

- 16 This includes, but is not limited to, responses under the National Response
- 17 Framework (NRF). All employees engaged in emergency related work,

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including temporary or administratively determined emergency hires, must
   complete this training. Below are the minimum criteria established by the
   October 6, 2008 NPS Director Memorandum National Incident Management
   System Training Requirements for the four basic levels of personnel:
       Entry Level Personnel
       FEMA IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction
6
       ICS 100: Introduction to ICS
     Single Resource Personnel, Non-Supervisory
       <del>IS-700, ICS-100 and ICS-200: Basic ICS or its equivalent</del>
       Team Leaders, Supervisors, Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
10
       Staff, etc.
11
       IS-700, IS-800.A NRP, ICS-100, ICS-200 and ICS-300 Intermediate
12
            ICS
13
       Command and General Staff, Regional Emergency Coordinators, EOC
14
       Managers, etc.
15
       TS 700, IS 800.A, ICS 100, ICS 200, ICS 300 and ICS 400 Advanced
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   Refer to Chapter 13 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation
18
   Operations.
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   All wildland fires will be managed by an individual qualified and certified at the
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   command level appropriate to the complexity level of the incident.
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23
   The qualification standards identified in the Interagency Fire Program
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   Management Qualifications Standards will be required, in conjunction with
25
   specific agency requirements, when filling vacant fire program positions and as
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   an aid in developing Individual Development Plans (IDPs) for employees.
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   Training
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   Training for Park Superintendents
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   The following training is required for park superintendents.
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       Fire Management Leadership
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   The national course is the preferred alternative to the regionally-sponsored
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   course. The training should be completed within two years of appointment to a
   designated management position.
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38
   Training for Fire Management Officers
   The following training is required for fire management officers.
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       Refer to the Interagency Fire Program Management (IFPM) Standards and
       Qualifications required coursework per fire program complexity level.
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       M-3 Aviation Management for Supervisors (every 3 years).
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Release Date: January 2011 03-11

NPS Firefighters General Training Requirements

	One-Time Training	Recurring Training	Annual Training
All Firefighters	Hazardous Materials- First Responder Awareness Level XXX Blood borne Pathogen (on-line) Aviation B3:Helicopter/Airplane Safety-classroom	First Aid/CPR, every 2 years. Defensive Driving every 3 years. Aviation B3 (online), every three years.	RT-130 Annual Fireline Safety Training EEO, Discrimination & Whistleblowing in the Workplace (on- line) HazMat Refresher (on-line) XXX Blood borne Pathogen (on-line)

XXX Structural Fire and Hazardous Materials Response

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Structural Fire Response Requirements (including vehicle, trash and dumpster fires)

Structural fire suppression is a functional responsibility in many NPS units. Any structural fire response shall only be by personnel who have received the required training and are properly equipped. Vehicle, trash and dumpster fires contain a high level of toxic emissions and must be treated with the same caution that structural fires are treated. Firefighters must be outfitted with NFPA compliant structural fire personnel protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus. Situations exist during the incipient phase of a vehicle fire where the fire can be quickly suppressed with the discharge of a handheld fire extinguisher. Discharging a handheld fire extinguisher during this phase of the fire will normally be considered an appropriate action. If the fire has gone beyond the incipient stage, employees are to protect the scene and request the appropriate suppression resources. In order to protect the health and safety of National Park Service personnel, no employee shall be directed, or dispatched (including self-dispatching) to the suppression of structural fires, including vehicle fires, unless they are provided with the required personnel protective equipment, firefighting equipment and training. All employees must meet or exceed the stands and regulations identified in Director's Order and Reference Manual #58, Structural Fire.

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Training Requirements for Firefighters Responding to Structural Fires (including Vehicle Fires)

- All wildland firefighters who respond to structural fires will meet the training
- requirements identified in Director's Order and Reference Manual #58,
- Structural Fire.

Medical Examination Requirements for Firefighters Responding to **Structural Fires (including Vehicle Fires)**

All wildland firefighters who respond to structural fires will meet the medical

requirements identified in Director's Order and Reference Manual #58,

Structural Fire. 11

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Physical Fitness for Wildland Firefighters Responding to Structural Fires (including Vehicle Fires)

The physical fitness requirements are the same as for wildland fire arduous duty. 15

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Hazardous Materials Response

17 Hazardous material response or control is not a functional responsibility of wildland fire suppression resources. These incidents have tremendous potential to cause significant health and life safety issues. In order to protect the health and safety of NPS personnel, no employee shall be directed, or dispatched (including self dispatching) to an incident involving hazardous materials unless they are provided with the required personnel protective equipment and the appropriate certification level. NPS personnel on incidents involving hazardous material will limit their actions to those emergency services necessary for the immediate protection of themselves and the public and the prompt notification of appropriate public safety agencies. All wildland firefighters who are likely to witness or discover hazardous substances are required to complete the agency's First Responder Awareness (Level I) program, requiring 4-8 hours of initial training and an additional 4 hours of refresher training annually. 30

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Delegation of Authority

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Delegation for Regional Fire Management Officers

In order to effectively perform their duties, the RFMO must have certain 35 authorities delegated from the Regional Director. The delegation of authority should include the following roles and responsibilities: 37

- Serves as the Regional Director's authorized representative on Geographic Area Coordination Groups, including MAC groups.
- Coordinate and establish priorities on uncommitted fire suppression 40 resources during periods of shortages. 41
- Coordinate logistics and suppression operations region-wide. 42 •
- 43 Relocate agency pre-suppression/suppression resources within the region based on relative fire potential/activity. 44
- Correct unsafe fire suppression activities. 45 •
- Direct accelerated, aggressive initial attack when appropriate.

Release Date: January 2011

03-13

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- Enter into agreements to provide for the management, fiscal and operational functions of combined agency operated facilities. 2
- Suspend prescribed fire activities when warranted. • 3
- Give authorization to hire Emergency Firefighters in accordance with the DOI Pay Plan for Emergency Workers. 5
- Approve emergency fire severity funding expenditures not to exceed the Regional annual authority. 7

NPS Duty Officer (DO)

All Fire Management Officers are responsible to provide DO coverage during 10 any period of predicted incident activities. DO's responsibilities may be performed by any individual with a signed Delegation of Authority from the local agency administrator. The required duties for all DOs are: 13

- Monitor unit incident activities for compliance with NPS safety policies.
- Coordinate and set priorities for unit suppression actions and resource 15 allocation. 16
- Keep agency administrators, suppression resources and Information 17 • Officers informed of the current and expected situation. 18
- Plan for and implement actions required for future needs. 19 •
- Document all decisions and actions. 20

DOs will provide operational oversight of these requirements as well as any specific duties assigned by fire managers through the fire operating plan. DOs will not fill any ICS incident command functions connected to any incident. In the event that the DO is required to accept an incident assignment, the FMO will ensure that another authorized DO is in place prior to the departure of the 27 outgoing DO.

Capital Equipment Committee

The NPS Capital Equipment Committee meets twice yearly to identify 31 equipment problems, needs, priorities and NPS standards for all wildland fire vehicles (WCF and non-WCF). This committee is comprised of engine foremen (captains), fire management officers and representation from the wildland fire modules. The permanent chairperson is the Fire Equipment and Facilities Specialist at the Fire Management Program Center. 36

Vehicle Color and Marking

38 Vehicles dedicated to wildland fire activities shall be white in color and have a single four-inch wide red reflective stripe placed according to NFPA 1906 (NFPA 1906 XXX 7-6.2 1995 8.8.3, 2006 edition). The word "FIRE" red with white background color will be centered on the front fenders. "FIRE" may also XXX will be placed on the front and rear of the vehicle. The NPS Arrowhead will be placed on the front doors. The size and placement of the arrowhead will be as specified in RM-9. An identifier will be placed on the vehicle according to 03-14 Release Date: January 2011 local zone or GACC directions. Roof numbers will be placed according to local
 zone procedures.

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Engine Staffing Standards

5 XXX If no ENGB is assigned, then the apparatus is designated as a Patrol or

6 Prevention vehicle, not as an Engine.

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Engine Type	Target †Daily Staffing	WCF Mandatory Staffing During Defined Season	Minimum 410-1 Standards	Min Quals, out-of-park Response	~ /
3	5*	4*	3	ENGB, 2-FFT2	ENGB, 2-FFT2
4	5*	4*	2	ENGB, 2-FFT2	ENGB, FFT2
5	5*	4*	2	ENGB, 2-FFT2	ENGB, FFT2
6	3	3	2	ENGB, 2-FFT2	ENOP**, FFT2
7	3	2	2	ENGB, FFT2	XXX ENOP**, FFT2-See Below ***

- † When statused available for off-park assignments
- * Engines staffed with more than 3 will always have a qualified engine operator(ENOP) in addition to an ENGB
- ** ENOP must also be qualified as ICT5
- 12 XXX*** Determined by Park Superintendent and/or FMO, minimum FFT2

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14 ENOP is an agency specific qualification. To add this position to an employee 15 in IQCS, use the NPS00 SetID.

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NPS ENOP Prerequisites: FFT1, L-280, RT130, FITCAT, ENOP PTB ENOP PTB can be found at: http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/taskbook/taskbook.htm

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XXX Lights and Siren Response

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Responding to National Park Service (NPS) wildland fire incidents normally does not warrant the use of emergency lights and siren to safely and effectively perform the NPS mission. However, there may be rare or extenuating circumstances when limited use of lights and siren is appropriate and necessary due to an immediate threat to life.

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Those units that determine a lights-and-siren response is necessary to meet mission requirements must develop an operating plan that ensures the following:

- 1. All vehicles (command, engines, etc.) will be properly marked, equipped and operated in accordance with state statutes, codes, permits and NPS requirements.
- 2. Drivers will complete training in the proper use of lights and siren response in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1451 and 1002
- standards, as well as any state requirements.
- 3. Drivers responding with lights and sirens will be minimally qualified as engine operator.
- 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.

21 22

Working Capital Fund

- Most wildland fire vehicles are funded and managed under the Working Capital
- Fund (WCF) Fire Equipment Program through the Fire Management Program
- 25 Center. The working capital funding for the program is administered through an
- interagency agreement with the BLM. The NPS's WCF fire equipment program
- 27 acquires specialized equipment including: engines, crew carriers, support
- vehicles and water tenders to meet the NPS's fire program requirements.
- 29 Specialized fire equipment design and specifications are developed through the
- analysis of identified needs and survey of new technologies. Acquisition of units
- is done through contracting with venders identified on GSA contracts.

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Fire Equipment Development

The Fire Equipment and Facilities Specialist, located at NIFC, is responsible for ordering, receiving, inspection and distribution of new fire equipment.

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Upgrades and Accessories

- For equipment funded through the WCF, options added by parks that are not
- part of the current agency standard (e.g. supplemental lighting, winches, special
- paint, radios, etc.) are considered add-on items and are not funded with WCF
- 41 funds. The cost of the modifications and optional equipment is the
- 42 responsibility of the regional or local office. It is the responsibility of the Fire
- Equipment and Facilities Specialist to ensure that add-on equipment is safely
- and professionally installed and that it does not compromise the designated
- 45 function, safety, or weight limits of the equipment/vehicle. Park units are not

Release Date: January 2011

03-16

permitted to add options to WCF vehicles without prior authorization from the Fire Equipment and Facilities Specialist.

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Travel on FMPC Funds

Travel using FMPC funding is allowed for Fire Management Program Center and Accounting Operation Center staff attending pre-work conferences, serving as contracting officers or project inspectors on fire equipment related contracts.

The FMPC also will not provide travel funding for park personnel to transport new specialized fire vehicles back their respective parks—or at the discretion of the Fire Equipment and Facilities specialist to transport equipment commercially. Ideally the retrieval of new vehicles should be done by park fire individuals so they can obtain a thorough briefing of the operational features of the vehicle by the manufacturer.

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Vehicle Repairs XXX and Maintenance

The cost of all vehicle repairs and maintenance is the responsibility of the individual parks 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. Daily preventative maintenance checks, regular servicing and prompt repairs are critical to providing mission readiness, performance and safe operation. 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 enroute 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.

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28 Fixed Ownership Rates (FORs)

FORs are fees that are paid into the WCF annually for each vehicle in the program. These fees continue to accumulate over the life of a vehicle and are used to replace each vehicle at the end of its life cycle. The FOR is adjusted annually by the WCF manager to reflect changes in replacement costs due to inflation and/or changes in standards.

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Property Transfer/Replacement

Surplus vehicles originally purchased through the WCF will be excessed through a defined process with funds generated from the sale returned to the BLM Working Capital Fund Program. To initiate disposal of surplus vehicles, a SF-126 form will be submitted to the NPS Fire Equipment and Facilities Specialist (FEFS) upon receipt of new vehicle. After review, the FEFS will ask the Capital Equipment Committee to determine if there is priority placement needed for the surplus unit within the NPS and the Park unit's cooperators. If so, a fair market value will be established and the receiving park unit or cooperator will reimburse the WCF for that amount. If there is no identified need or interest within the NPS or cooperator community, the SF-126 form will be transferred to BLM. The BLM will manage the disposal of all surplused

Release Date: January 2011 03-17

WCF equipment. Sale proceeds from excessed fire vehicles are returned back into the WCF. Parks should not excess WCF fire equipment through normal GSA channels. Vehicles not purchased through the WCF should be disposed of per current NPS property disposal procedures.

Fitness Equipment and Facilities

DO/RM-57 Occupational Medical Standards, Health and Fitness defines the minimum equipment needed to meet physical fitness goals. The following guidance will be used to specifically determine fire funding expenditures for equipment purchase:

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- The fire funding expenditure will represent the percentage of arduouslyrated fitness participants in a park. For example, park XX may have 20 total arduously-rated fitness participants in its health and fitness program, five of whom are wildland firefighters. Fire funding would pay 25 percent of the cost of equipment purchase.
- Where all of a park's mandatory fitness participants are wildland 19 firefighters; fire will fund up to a maximum of \$1,200 per park per year for 20 equipment purchase. The Regional Fire Management Officer's approval is 21 required for purchases in excess of that amount. 22
- DO 57/RM indicates that Health club costs must be borne by park 23 management for mandatory fitness participants. However, in-park exercise 24 facility development is the preferred option. Where this is not possible, 25 health club costs, not to exceed \$360 per year, may be paid from fire funds 26 for each wildland firefighter mandatory program participant. Approval 27 from the regional fire management officer is required for annual fees that 28 exceed \$360.

30 31

Firefighter Target Physical Fitness Standards

These are voluntary targets. They are not mandatory. These targets are established to provide NPS firefighters a common standard against which to gauge their physical fitness level. NPS firefighters are encouraged to meet or exceed these standards.

	Age 20-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50 & Up
1.5 Mile Run	11:58	12:25	13:05	14:43
Sit-Ups (1 minute)	40	36	31	26
Push-Ups (1 minute)	33	27	21	15

The guide below may be used to adjust the 1.5 mile run times to compensate for altitude differences:

Altitude in feet	1.5 mile run time adjustment
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03-18

0 - 5,000	No adjustment
5,000 - 6,000	Add 30 seconds
6,000 - 7,000	Add 40 seconds
7,000 - 8,000	Add 50 seconds

National Fire Operations Fitness Challenge

2 The national fire operations fitness challenge encourages and recognizes achievement in physical fitness by NPS firefighters. The fitness challenge provides a common system by which NPS firefighters can measure current fitness, establish fitness goals and track fitness improvement. The fitness challenge is voluntary, but NPS firefighters are encouraged to participate. The fitness challenge tests participants in four basic exercises - push-ups, pull-ups, sit-ups and a timed run of 1.5 miles. Test results are compiled into a final overall score. Unit and Regional offices are encouraged to support and recognize achievement in firefighter fitness. Specific information on the fitness challenge is located at www.blm.gov/nifc/st/en/prog/fire/fireops/fitness challenge.html. 13

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Wildland Fire Uniform Standards

The Service-wide Uniform Program Guideline (DO-43) sets forth the servicewide policies and associated legal mandates for wearing the NPS uniform and for authorizing allowances to employees.

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The guideline states that superintendents administer the uniform program within their areas and are responsible for developing and communicating local uniform and appearance standards in accordance with DO-43, determining who will wear the uniform and what uniform will be worn and enforcing uniform and appearance standards. Three options exist for uniforms for wildland fire personnel:

- Within the context of the uniform standards, if the conventional NPS uniform is identified at the local level as required for specified fire management staff, fire program management funds may be used to support uniform purchases in accordance with allowance limits identified in DO-43.
- While Nomex outerwear (i.e., shirts, trousers, brush-coats), routinely issued 32 as personal protective equipment, has become recognized as the uniform of 33 the wildland firefighter as a matter of necessity, these apparel also have 34 justifiable utility as a uniform standard at the park level for certain fire 35 and/or ONPS base-funded wildland fire staff. 36
- When the conventional NPS uniform or the full Nomex outerwear is not 37 appropriate or justified, local management with park superintendent 38 39 approval may establish a predetermined dress code for fire staff. The goals

Release Date: January 2011 03-19 of the NPS uniform program can appropriately be applied (with common sense) to this departure from the norm.

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Where appropriate and justified, fire funds may be applied to the purchase of 100 percent cotton tee shirts, sweatshirts and ball caps, with appropriate logo and color scheme, to augment the Nomex outerwear worn in conjunction with project or wildland fire management incidents. Nomex outerwear will usually be returned to the park's fire cache based on the tour of duty (end of season, transfer to another park, etc.).

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The fire management officer is responsible for establishing a reasonable allotment schedule for new or returning employees, commensurate with supplies provided in previous seasons. A suggested per person issuance is three to four tee shirts, one ball cap and one sweatshirt (where appropriate). \$100 would normally be adequate to cover costs of this issuance.

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Just as with uniform allowance discussed in DO-43, the intent of fire-funded purchases is to defray the cost of the appropriate apparel, not necessarily to cover the cost of all items. This will not only be factored into the quantities deemed necessary for the individual, but would also preclude fire-funded purchases of fleece jackets, rain gear and other personal items generally considered the responsibility of those employees not covered by the NPS uniform program. Exceptions to this should be well-justified and documented.

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Fire Management Credentials

Official fire identification credentials are approved for issuance to National Park Service (NPS) employees with fire as a primary or secondary responsibility as identified in their individual position descriptions and approved by Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team (FLERT). These credentials provide fire personnel with similar professional identification as being used by many fire cooperators. The fire credentials consist of a badge, identification card and case that are issued as government property. The badge complies with national fire standards, has red trim and labeled as Fire Chief, Fire Manager or Firefighter. The fire credentials are to be carried in a wallet type case and utilized for identification purposes only and will not be worn with the official NPS uniform or otherwise conflict with DO-43. Lost or stolen credentials, as government property, should be entered into NCIC for confiscation and returned when found.

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Invasive Species Management

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Operational Guidelines for Aquatic Invasive Species

In order to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, it is important that fire personnel, not only recognize the threat aquatic invasive species pose to ecological integrity, but how our fire operations and resulting actions can

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- influence their spread. Each geographic area may have specific guidelines
 related to localized aquatic invasive species. Therefore, it is recommended that
 you consult established local jurisdictional guidelines for minimizing the spread
 of aquatic invasive species and for equipment cleaning guidance specific to
 those prevalent areas and associated species.
- To minimize the potential transmission of aquatic invasive species, it is recommended that you:
- Onsult with local biologists, resource advisors (READ) and fire personnel for known aquatic invasive species locations in the area and avoid them when possible.
- Avoid entering (driving through) water bodies or saturated areas whenever possible.
- Avoid transferring water between drainages or between unconnected waters within the same drainage when possible.
- Use the smallest screen possible that does not negatively impact operations
 and avoid sucking organic and bottom substrate material into water intakes
 when drafting from a natural water body.
- Avoid obtaining water from multiple sources during a single operational period when possible.
- Remove all visible plant debris, soil and other materials from external surfaces of gear and equipment after an operation. If possible, power-wash all accessible surfaces with clean, hot water (ideally $> 140^{\circ}$ F) in an area designated by a local READ.

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