**Management Direction Alignment Table**

Fire: Whitewater, OR-WIF-170123, 2017

The following table compares the direction provided in the: LRMP via WFDSS Strategic Objectives and Management Requirements, Incident Objectives and Requirements in the WFDSS Decision,

Delegation of Authority/Leader’s Intent, Course of Action from WFDSS, and Incident Action Plan (IAP). They are grouped by general category.

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| Category | LRMP Strategic Obj. | LRMP Mgt. Req. | WFDSS Incident Obj. & Req. | WFDSS Course of Action | DOA/Leaders Intent | Incident Action Plan (IAP) Obj./Req. |
| Safety/Risk Management | **OR-WIF Unit Wide:**  Protection of human life and safety is the first priority for all actions taken on a wildfire and can overrule all other strategic and incident objectives and management and incident requirements. |  | Use a deliberative risk management process to mitigate risk to firefighters and the public. Protection of human life and safety is the highest priority on all actions. |  | Utilize risk management tools to provide for the well-being of incident personnel and the public while implementing operational objectives commensurate with values at risk and probability of success.  Being mindful of “Life First” principles (Stop, Think, Talk and then Act) is of utmost importance when identifying, evaluating and developing operational strategies and tactics to be balanced with values at risk. The following statement are to provide more context about the purpose of Life First and significantly increase the odds that everyone goes home safe:  Ensure awareness, understanding and support of leader’s intent. Ensure a common understanding of unnecessary exposure exists among agency administrators, commanders, responders, and community leaders. Consider what actions can be taken within spheres of influence to reduce unnecessary exposure. Commit to **Stop, Think, Talk…before Acting** to help eliminate unnecessary exposure and increase the odds that everyone goes home.  Special Notes:  •Snags and snag patches are common in the fire area – particularly in the Whitewater.  •Traffic corridors around all three fires receive high volumes of high speed traffic.  •On the Rebel Fire, the 19 Rd (Aufderheide Scenic Byway) is a popular travel way with many attractions like Terwilliger Hot Springs that will continue to attract visitors even though there is a closure in place. There is a bus stop at the HWY126/19 Rd junction that drops forest visitors near camp. Camp security and overall management of the closure area will be important.  • You are responsible for providing for public safety as well as for managing public use and occupancy of the Incident Area. Work with the Agency Representatives/Administrators to secure all necessary closure orders. | 1. Use a deliberative risk management process to mitigate risk to firefighters and the public. Protection of human life and safety is the highest priority on all actions. |
| General Fire Mgt. |  | **OR-WIF General Forest:**  Forest Wide Standards and Guidelines – General Forest  •All wildfires shall receive an Appropriate Suppression Response. The associated strategies and tactics should be the most cost-effective commensurate with the objectives for the management area on which the fire occurs.  •An on-site analysis should be utilized to identify the appropriate fire suppression strategy which is most cost-effective and environmentally acceptable.  •A control strategy shall be utilized where public or firefighter safety is threatened. |  | The primary strategy will use aviation resources to reduce fire spread and utilize natural features to help check/moderate fire spread to allow time for resources to prepare containment lines. Objective is to aggressively suppress fire in General Forest and where private timber lands are threatened and to confine fire to wilderness utilizing indirect strategies that limit hazard to personnel, minimize resource damage, and minimize fire growth outside wilderness. Containment options within the wilderness will place emphasis on natural features and seasonal timing.  The current course of action implements the PACE model that was developed to address; Primary, Alternate, Contingency and Emergency strategies. These actions were developed by the Incident Management Team with Willamette NF and local partners to safely meet the leaders' intent in the Delegation of Authority. The PACE plan along with associated Management Action Points will be reviewed and updated throughout the duration of this incident. | A strategy summary and course of action is documented separately for each fire in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS). The courses of action for each incident were developed within a risk management framework and reflect the Forest’s best intention for meeting reasonable objectives while minimizing unnecessary exposure. This intent letter provides the basis for the incident strategy you are to implement. We expect you to re-engage with the Agency Administrators if at any time the selected strategy is anticipated to no longer be achievable, or reasonable.  Whitewater Fire  1. Private lands to the west of the fire contain very high value timber resources. Plan carefully and work closely with Oregon Department of Forestry to interface with landowners in efforts to ensure that these values remain intact.  2. Other resources potentially at risk from the Whitewater fire.  a.Breitenbush community  b.Highway 22  c.Marion Forks community  d.Other structures in the area  e.Trails  f.Wilderness character & values  g.Jefferson Park  h.Critical habitat for northern spotted owl  i.Cultural resources  j.Calamagrostis brewerii (sensitive grass) located in Jefferson Park.  • Utilize long term analysis to project future fire growth and provide management action points to plan and prepare for long term management of these fires. Share findings with Agency Administrators to inform long term management decisions.  • Communication and feedback between the Incident Commander, IMT and Agency Administrators or their designees is required. Anticipate frequent discussions related to the following points of interest:   Operational effectiveness based on assigned resources   Critical resource shortages   Landowner and Community Issues   Incident Complexity and conflicting objectives   Three to five day progress projections   Incident cost projections | Operational Objectives:  1. Keep the Fire:  • North of USFS Road 2253 and Bingham Ridge  • South of Highway 46  • West of the Cascade Crest  • East of Highway 22. Develop operational strategies to keep fire from entering private lands west of the Jefferson Wilderness |
| WUI/infrastructure |  |  | Maintain access to and operation of Hwy 22 by seeking direct or indirect suppression actions outside of the wilderness to limit impacts.  Protect the communities of Marion Forks and Breitenbush to prevent the loss of Highly Valued Resources and Assests such as infrastructure, fish hatchery, and business establishments. |  |  |  |
| Mgt. Emphasis | **OR-WIF Old Growth Groves**  **MA-7 Old Growth Groves**  Goal Statement-  •Preserve representative ecosystem of old-growth forests of the Western Cascades.  •Provide opportunities for the public to enjoy the educational, aesthetic and spiritual values associated with the old-growth timber successional stage.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal impacts to old-growth grove values.  **MA-5a Special Interest Areas**  Goal Statement-  •Preserve lands in Special Interest Areas (SIAs) that contain exceptional scenic, cultural, biological, geological or other unusual characteristics.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effect on SIA values.  •Fires should be suppressed at the lowest acreage practicable.  **MA-14a General Forest-Intensive Timber Management**  Goal Statement-  •Produce an optimum and sustainable yield of timber based on the growth potential of the land that is compatible with multiple use objectives and meets environmental requirements for soil, water, air and wildlife habitat quality.  •Provide many opportunities for public use and enjoyment.  **MA-13b F.S. Administrative Use Areas**  Goal Statement-  •Provide safe, adequate administrative facilities from which to accomplish land and resource management and protection objectives.  •Locate and design administrative facilities in a manner consistent with public needs and to the extent feasible compatible with management area allocation of the occupied site.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices, and activities shall take into account public and firefighter safety, the relative value of the structure and it like contents, and the objectives of the adjacent management area.  **MA-13a Special Use Permit Areas**  Goal Statement-  •Provide safe and efficient sites for permitted facilities and improvements to promote the public welfare in an environmentally sound manner.  •Maximize consistency of permitted uses with surrounding land uses. | **OR-WIF Unit Wide:**  **Special Interest Areas**  Use methods and equipment that will minimize disturbance to the special features of the area. Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside the area if possible.  **OR-WIF Late Successional Reserves**  **Late Successional Reserves: NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN**  Plans for wildfire suppression will emphasize maintaining late successional habitat. During actual fire suppression activities, fire managers will consult with resource specialists familiar with the area. Until a fire management plan is completed for Late Successional Reserves, suppress all wildfire to avoid the loss of habitat in order to maintain future management options.  In Late Successional Reserves, the goal of wildfire suppression is to limit the size of all fires. When planning is completed, some natural fires may be allowed to burn under prescribed conditions. Rapidly extinguishing smoldering coarse woody debris and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements. | Balance resource values with suppression impacts recognizing the high value of timber on Private Land.  Coordinate with cooperators (ODF) and landowners to protect private timber stands west of Woodpecker Ridge and along 305Rd by limiting fire intensities that will kill overstory trees. |  | SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES – SOLAR ECLIPSE  The Whitewater Fire lies within the path of totality for the upcoming solar eclipse occurring on August 21st. Because of this, the area will begin to see many visitors. It is expected that in your planning you will work closely with long term predictive services to project upcoming fire intensities, spread and risks to visitors in the Whitewater, Rebel, Avenue, and Box Canyon fire areas.  It is critical that your team develop plans cooperatively with the AA/AREP to minimize risks to the eclipse visitors that are expected in this area. We request that you work closely with the AA/AREP and forest PAO to develop a carefully crafted public notification strategy keeping in mind both public safety and political sensitivities of this issue. Issues for the team to address include:  • Notifications of Public Use Restrictions and IFPLs incorporated into fire information strategy  • Management of Closure Areas in coordination with the Forest  • Working jointly with the districts and forest to develop a co-management plan that incorporates district eclipse support teams that will be located in the field from 8/18-8/22. These teams will be composed of forest employees, some of which will be placed within and around the area of control for the Whitewater/Rebel/Box Canyon IC.  • Public information strategy for the incident that complements Forest, Regional, and other state and local efforts related to the eclipse  • Work cooperatively with the Willamette National Forest and Districts, in coordination with State and County EMS on eclipse related issues (e.g. emergency transportation)  • Develop contingency plans for communications and briefings with the Forest and Agency Administrators during the eclipse  In addition to the eclipse, also be aware that the Pacific Crest Trail travels through the Whitewater Fire and within the vicinity of the other fires. The team should consider the presence of possible thru-hikers in the area. | 2. Balance resource values with suppression impacts recognizing the high value of timber on Private Land. |
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| Cultural/Historical |  | **OR-WIF Unit Wide:**  CULTURAL RESOURCES  Standards and Guidelines-  •Measures shall be developed to protect significant sites from adverse effects due to ground disturbing and other activities.  •Eligible cultural resources shall be protected from depredation and natural destruction.  •Eligible historic sites and historic trails shall be maintained and/or adverse effects shall be mitigated.  •Mitigation measures established during the environmental analysis of a given project shall be monitored to maintain a current record of site conditions. Tracking of the mitigation plan is necessary during and following ground-disturbing activities.  Consult qualified archaeologist on the unit to determine potential for impacts to cultural resources; Assign a qualified archeologist as a resource advisor to any wildfire where there is a considerable potential for risk to significant cultural resources.  Utilize local Heritage specialists, if possible, prior to engagement and in the planning process to identify categories of archaeological sites present and recommend the appropriate level of protection in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2360, (Emergency Undertaking) clauses of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.  Consult local cultural resource specialists and Native American (tribal) representatives, if possible, prior to engagement and in the planning process to identify Native American traditional cultural areas, and to identify protection measures.  Utilize local tribal fire crews and resource advisors when available. |  |  |  | Avoid designated cultural resource sites. |
| T&E/Other Wildlife and Sensitive species | **OR-WIF:**  **MA-9d Wildlife Habitat-Special Areas**  Goal statement-  •Protect or enhance unique wildlife habitats and botanical sites which are important components of healthy, biologically diverse ecosystems.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effects on special habitat values.  •Fires should be suppressed at the lowest acreage practicable.  **MA-9c Wildlife Habitat-Marten**  Goal statement-  •Protect mature and old-growth habitat for all dependent flora and fauna by providing habitat networks for the marten, an ecological indicator species.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effects of MHA values.  •Fires should be suppressed at the lowest acreage practicable.  **MA-9b Wildlife Habitat-Pileated Woodpecker**  Goal Statement-  •Protect mature old-growth habitat for all dependent flora and fauna by providing habitat networks for the pileated woodpecker, an ecological indicator species.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effects to PWHA values.  •Fires should be suppressed at the lowest acreage practicable. | **OR-WIF NSO:**  Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Unit (CHU)  Use suppression methods and equipment that minimize disturbance to the land surface and vegetation. Fell snags and large old live trees only if they either are safety hazards or will hamper control efforts, resulting in further resource damage. Rehabilitate the fire area after suppression actions to return it to a natural condition consistent with Management Area objectives. | Avoid impacts to sensitive species including northern spotted owl, whitebark pine, and shorthair reedgrass. Avoid known designated cultural resource sites (635 Rd).  Avoid constructing fireline through shorthair reedgrass, Calamagrostis breweri, a sensitive grass species growing in Jefferson Park. Consult resource advisor for line locations  Avoid cutting or otherwise damaging white bark pine (5 needle). When possible, minimize fire impact to WBP by modifying burn patterns and removing competing vegetation (ladder fuels) from around WBP.  In Northern Spotted Critical Habitat Use suppression methods and equipment that minimize disturbance to the land surface and vegetation. Fell snags and large old live trees only if they either are safety hazards or will hamper control efforts, resulting in further resource damage. |  |  | 4. Avoid impacts to sensitive species including northern spotted owl, whitebark pine, and shorthair reedgrass. |
| Wilderness/Wild Scenic Rivers | **OR-WIF Wilderness**  MA-1 Wilderness  Goal Statement- MA-1 includes all designated Wilderness on the forest. MA is stratified into 4 subdivisions based on the Wilderness Resource Spectrum (WRS). Each WRS strata are individual MA designations with individual goals. See LRMP for specific goals by strata.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Fires resulting from human activities shall be prevented, controlled, and suppressed.  •Unplanned ignitions from natural causes that occur in Wilderness will be considered wildfire and shall be controlled or suppressed unless the decision is made to declare it a prescribed natural fire. A fire may be declared a prescribed natural fire once the prescribed natural fire direction has been approved in the Fire Management Action Plan.  •Suppression practices should have the least physical impact on the land consistent with other management considerations. Preference should be given to the use of natural fuel breaks.  •Fire management activities with Wilderness shall be compatible with Wilderness management objectives. Preference should be given to methods and equipment that minimize: alteration of the landscape; disturbance of surface vegetation and soil; disturbance of visitor solitude; reduction of visibility; adverse effects on air quality; disturbance to wildlife habitat or cultural resources.  •After the fire is declared out, appropriate actions should be taken to rehabilitate and restore the site to a natural condition.  •The need for mechanized equipment (portable pumps, power saws, etc.) in suppression efforts shall be determined by a relative risk assessment.  •The use of tractors or ground disturbing mechanized equipment shall be approved by the Regional Forester.  •The use of helicopters shall be approved by the Forest Supervisor. | **OR-WIF Wilderness**  Forest Wide Standards and Guidelines – Wilderness  •All naturally occurring fires in Wilderness shall be treated as wildfires unless an approved Wilderness Fire Management Implementation Plan exists (FMS 2324).  •In suppression of wildfire, preference should be given to those suppression methods and strategies that result in limiting the burned area to within the Wilderness boundary. Other factors to consider include cost-effectiveness, the preservation of the Wilderness values, and the threat to people, other resource values or private property.  •All fires that do not meet the standards set forth for prescribed fire shall be suppressed in an appropriate manner  •A Control Strategy shall be utilized where public or firefighter safety is threatened.  •A WFDSS decision shall be prepared for a wildfire which is not contained/controlled at 10 acres or less in size or any fire if containment is not expected prior to the second burning period.  •Suppression practices should have the least physical impact on the land consistent with other management considerations. Preference will be given to use of natural fuel breaks.  •Crew camps should be small and located away from popular camping areas. Camps should be rehabilitated after the fire, removing all litter, hose, gas cans, or other evidence of human occupation.  •An assessment of the environmental impacts should be made before using retardants to determine if the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.  •Helispots requiring no ground disturbance should be utilized first. Construction of helispots will have minimum ground disturbance and not result in an unacceptable impact to the Wilderness.  •Felling of snags should be restricted to the absolute minimum for containment and/or safety purposes.  •After the fire is declared out, appropriate actions should be taken to rehabilitate and restore the site to a natural condition.  •Where modified suppression practices have been used, care should be taken to ensure that the fire is completely out. | Keep fire confined as closely as possible to the Jefferson Wilderness. Any fire suppression activities within the wilderness must be compatible with wilderness values. Utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) including the use of natural barriers as fuel breaks.  The use of pumps, helicoptor landings, burnouts, slingloads, and aerial retardant in the wilderness need approval from the Agency Administrator or Agency Representative.  Utilize FMU02 (Forest Standards and Guidelines-Wilderness) as a mechanism to dictate strategy and tactics within the Mt Jefferson Wilderness. |  |  | 3. Keep fire confined as closely as possible to the Jefferson Wilderness. Any fire suppression activities within the wilderness must be compatible with wilderness values. Utilize Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) including the use of natural barriers as fuel breaks. |
| PIO/PAO/Coop |  |  | Minimize social and political impacts by providing timely and accurate information regarding current fire activity and projected fire growth. |  | • Provide daily cooperator briefings during the times cooperators and/or Agency Administrators feel there is a need.  • Keep the Agency Administrators and Agency Representatives informed of public meetings and media contacts. Maintain contact with the local Public Affairs Officer (Jude McHugh, 541-915-5372) and ODF Deputy Agency Administrator to ensure you build on our existing relationships, contacts, and key messages. | 5. Minimize social and political impacts by providing timely and accurate information regarding current fire activity and projected fire growth. |
| Inventories Roadless Areas |  | **OR-WIF IRA:**  INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA  Inventoried Roadless Area(s) have been identified within the planning area.  As a reminder, on May 31, 2012, the Chief of the Forest Service reserved the authority to review all projects involving road construction or reconstruction and the cutting, sale, or removal of timber in Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs).  The Chief delegated to Regional Foresters the authority to review “***Any necessary timber cutting or removal or any road construction or road reconstruction in******emergency situations involving wildfire suppression***, search and rescue operations, or other imminent threats to public health and safety ***in inventoried roadless areas***.”  In order to comply with the Chief’s direction, any forest that is considering timber cutting and/or road construction/reconstruction during emergency situations as described above should ***contact the Regional Forester’s Office as soon as practical***.  The Regional Forester will review the proposed emergency timber cutting and/or road construction/reconstruction activities with the appropriate line officer in accordance with the Chief’s delegation of authority.  Reminder Issued 07/31/2014 | Construction of dozer line or emergency removal of timber within Inventoried Roadless Areas will be avoided unless private property or personal safety and welfare are at risk. Consultation with the Regional Forester must occur as soon as practical if such activities must or are occurring. |  |  |  |
| Recreation | **OR-WIF**  **MA-12b Developed Recreation-Special Use Permits**  Goal Statement-  •Provide a safe, healthful, aesthetic, nonurban atmosphere for the pursuit of natural resource based recreation consistent with resource protection needs and anticipated user demand.  •Where opportunities for meaningful recreation experiences exist, provide facilities and services according to the terms of individual special use agreements with private individuals or organizations.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effects on recreation values.  •Fires should be suppressed at the lowest acreage practicable.  **MA-12a Developed Recreation-F.S. Site**  Goal Statement-  •Provide a safe, healthful, aesthetic, nonurban atmosphere for the pursuit of natural resource based recreation.  •Provide facilities and improvements, consistent with resource protection needs and anticipated user demand, where opportunities for meaningful recreation experiences exist.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effects on developed recreation values.  •Fires should be suppressed at the lowest acreage practicable.  **MA-10f Dispersed Recreation-Lakeside Setting**  Goal Statement-  •Provide Roaded Natural recreation experience through the management of user activities and natural resource settings.  •Maintain the diversity of wildlife habitats that are provided in the lakeside areas.  Standards and Guidelines-  •Suppression strategies, practices and activities shall be limited to those which have minimal effects on wildlife and fish habitat and ROS class of the area. |  | Minimize impacts to PCT user base and solar eclipse viewing activities by providing access opportunities and limiting closures based on current and projected fire behavior potential and public safety concerns. |  |  |  |
| Riparian |  | **OR-WIF Unit Wide:**  **Riparian Reserves- NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN**  The goal of wildfire suppression in Riparian Reserves is to limit wildfire size. When Watershed and/or Landscape Analysis are completed and approved, natural fires ignited by lightning may be managed to meet Riparian Reserve resource objectives described therein.  [Escaped fire] strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem management and identify those instances where suppression activities could be damaging to long term ecosystem function.  Design suppression strategies to minimize the disturbance of ground cover and vegetation.  Rapidly extinguishing smoldering coarse woody debris and duff should be considered to preserve these ecosystem elements. To the greatest extent possible, avoid placement of suppression lines in areas where in-stream and floodplain large wood would need to be cut due to subsequent impacts on aquatic organism habitat.  Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots and other centers for incident activities outside of the Riparian Reserves. An exemption may be granted by a resource advisor if no other suitable location exists. The advisor will prescribe the location, use condition, and rehabilitation requirements.  Water drafting sites should be located and managed to minimize adverse effects on riparian habitat and water quality. Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation plan needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy requirements whenever Riparian Reserves are significantly damaged by wildfire.  Minimize delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following review and recommendation by a resource advisor, when an escape will cause more long-term damage (amended by the 2008 USFS Aerial Application of fire Retardant Record of Decision, see the Nationwide Management Requirements for Aquatic and Terrestrial Retardant Avoidance).  Consult with READ personnel before reopening mid-slope or riparian roads in Riparian Reserves that have been stored or decommissioned for aquatic resource benefit. | In Riparian Reserves  Design suppression strategies to minimize the disturbance of ground cover and vegetation.  Locate incident activities outside of the Riparian Reserves. An exemption may be granted by a resource advisor if no other suitable location exists. The advisor will prescribe the location, use condition, and rehabilitation requirements.  Water drafting sites should be located and managed to minimize adverse effects on riparian habitat and water quality.  Consult with READ personnel before reopening mid-slope or riparian roads in Riparian Reserves that have been stored or decommissioned for aquatic resource benefit. |  |  |  |
| Scenic | **OR-WIF**  **MA-11f Scenic-Retention Foreground**  Goal Statement-  •Create and maintain desired visual characteristics of the forest landscape through time and space.  •Visually sensitive landscapes will be managed for a modest level of scenic quality.  •This area will also be managed for other resource goals including maintenance of wildlife habitats, recreation opportunities, watershed protection, and timber production.  **MA-11d Scenic-Partial Retention Foreground**  Goal Statement-  •Create and maintain desired visual characteristics of the forest landscape through time and space.  •Visually sensitive landscapes will be managed for a modest level of scenic quality.  •This area will also be managed for other resource goals including maintenance of wildlife habitats, recreation opportunities, watershed protection, and timber production.  **MA-11c Scenic-Partial Retention Middleground**  Goal Statement-  •Create and maintain desired visual characteristics of the forest landscape through time and space.  •Visually sensitive landscapes will be managed for a modest level of scenic quality.  •This area will also be managed for other resource goals including timber production, recreation opportunities, watershed protection, and maintenance of wildlife habitats.  **MA-11a Scenic-Modification Middleground**  Goal Statement-  •Create and maintain desired visual characteristics of the forest landscape through time and space.  •Visually sensitive landscapes will be managed for a modest level of scenic quality.  •This area will also be managed for other resource goals including timber production, recreation opportunities, watershed protection, and maintenance of wildlife habitats. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soil Resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aviation |  |  |  |  | • On the Whitewater incident, authorized dip-sites include: Whitewater, Bays, Pamelia, Bear, and Fire Camp Lakes. |  |
| Air Quality |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost/Financial |  |  |  |  | •It is a requirement to track costs and maintain business and accounting records separately for each incident.  • Manage the fire cost-effectively commensurate with the direction from the Agency Administrators and the values to be protected. Develop a plan to release resources from the fire when they are no longer needed for suppression activity.    • Utilize Agency specific Incident Business Management Guides and practices, and Incident Business Advisor/Finance Advisor(s) to ensure a complete and accurate fiscal package for each fire is provided to the host unit prior to release. Track costs consistent with the Supplemental Fire Suppression (Cost-share) Agreement for the Whitewater incident. Notify the Agency Administrators if it is anticipated the actual costs may exceed the cost guidelines described in WFDSS. |  |
| HR |  |  |  |  | • Manage the human resources assigned to the incident in a manner that promotes a positive, inclusive, harassment free work environment. Ensure all personnel and public contacts are treated with dignity and respect. Ensure any and all human resource related complaints or issues are appropriately addressed, and that the issue or complaint is communicated to the Agency Administrator or Agency Rep. There is “no tolerance” for harassment, alcohol, cannabis use, or illegal drug use. |  |
| Weeds |  |  |  |  | • Coordinate with the Resource Advisor(s) on any action to prevent the infestation and spread of noxious weeds or aquatic invasive species. Ensure helicopter buckets coming from off forest/unit are cleaned prior to use on all three of these fires. |  |
| Rehab |  |  |  |  | • You are responsible for providing for public safety as well as for managing public use and occupancy of the Incident Area. Work with the Agency Representatives/Administrators to secure all necessary closure orders. |  |