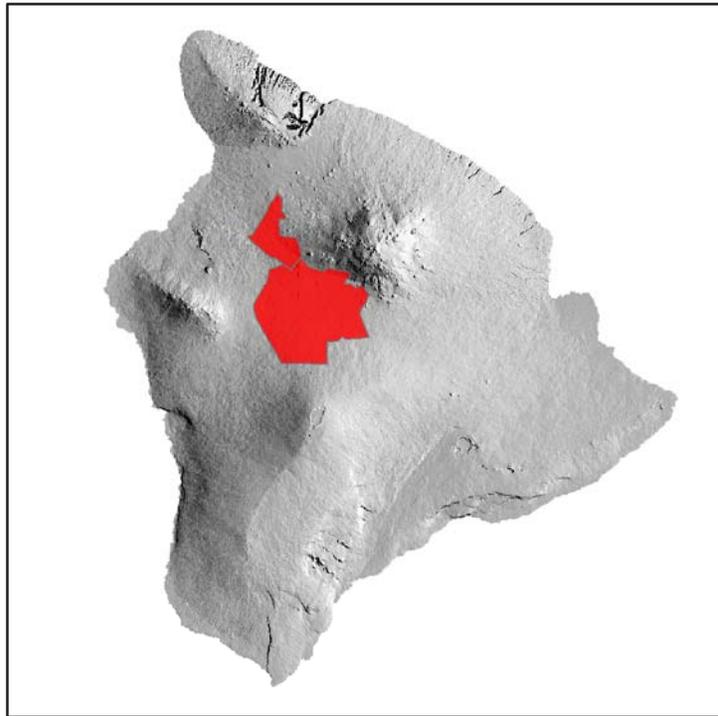


# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA**

## **STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES**





# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

## **1. GENERAL**

### **1.1. Purpose.**

a. The purpose of this Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide specific requirements to delineate the responsibilities of Army Federal Fire Department (PTA FD), Range Control personnel and using military training units in the prevention and suppression of wildland fires at Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA). Its primary objective is to prevent unplanned ignitions through sound preventive measures. It also establishes procedures for fire control and the protection of natural/cultural resources from wildfires.

b. This SOP is a fire suppression guidance document for a wildfire response at PTA. It is intended to be used separately as a guidance manual by a responding wildland fire specialist, fire management officer, and/or Incident Commander (IC) unfamiliar with PTA. See Figure PTA-1 for an overview.

### **1.2. Scope and Applicability.**

a. The provisions outlined in this SOP are applicable to personnel assigned to PTA, and all military training units utilizing PTA. The PTA Commander and senior unit commanders, regardless of service or component, whose unit has been allocated the use of PTA, will ensure compliance with this SOP.

b. All officers and noncommissioned officers will familiarize themselves with the contents of this SOP or receive a fire prevention briefing prior to use of the PTA range facilities. It is imperative that awareness on the part of all commanders is maintained and that all persons are instructed in fire prevention and fire suppression.

c. It is the intent of this SOP that all persons are made so aware, and that the instructions and guidance contained herein are employed with a view towards accomplishing training with an absolute minimum of unwanted fires.

### **1.3. Responsibilities.**

a. Commander PTA. The PTA Commander has the overall responsibility for fire prevention and protection requirements and environmental management at PTA.

b. Director of Installation Fire and Safety Office. The Director of Installation Fire and Safety has overall responsibility for the wildland fire management program.

c. Fire Chief, Army Fire Department (PTA FD). The PTA Deputy Fire Chief is responsible to the Director, Installation Fire & Safety Office, (Installation Fire Marshal) for the organization, supervision, and management of all aspects of the fire prevention and protection program in accordance with the provisions of Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6055.6, Fire Protection.

# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

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# Pohakuloa Training Area Fire Suppression Resource Locations

## Figure PTA - 1

### Legend

#### Firebreaks

- Firebreak
- Fuelbreak/Firebreak
- Understory Fuelbreak
- Fuel Management Corridor
- Fire Access Road/Fuel Management

- Installation Boundary
- Keamuku Parcel
- Training Areas and Ranges

- Puus
- Dip Tank
- Fire Cache
- Fire Hydrant
- Fire Pump
- Hummer
- New FAARP Helipad
- Old FAARP Helipad
- Proposed Dip Tank
- Remote Auto Weather Station
- Water Tank

- Surface Water Body

#### Roads

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Unimproved
- Proposed Saddle Road Realignment

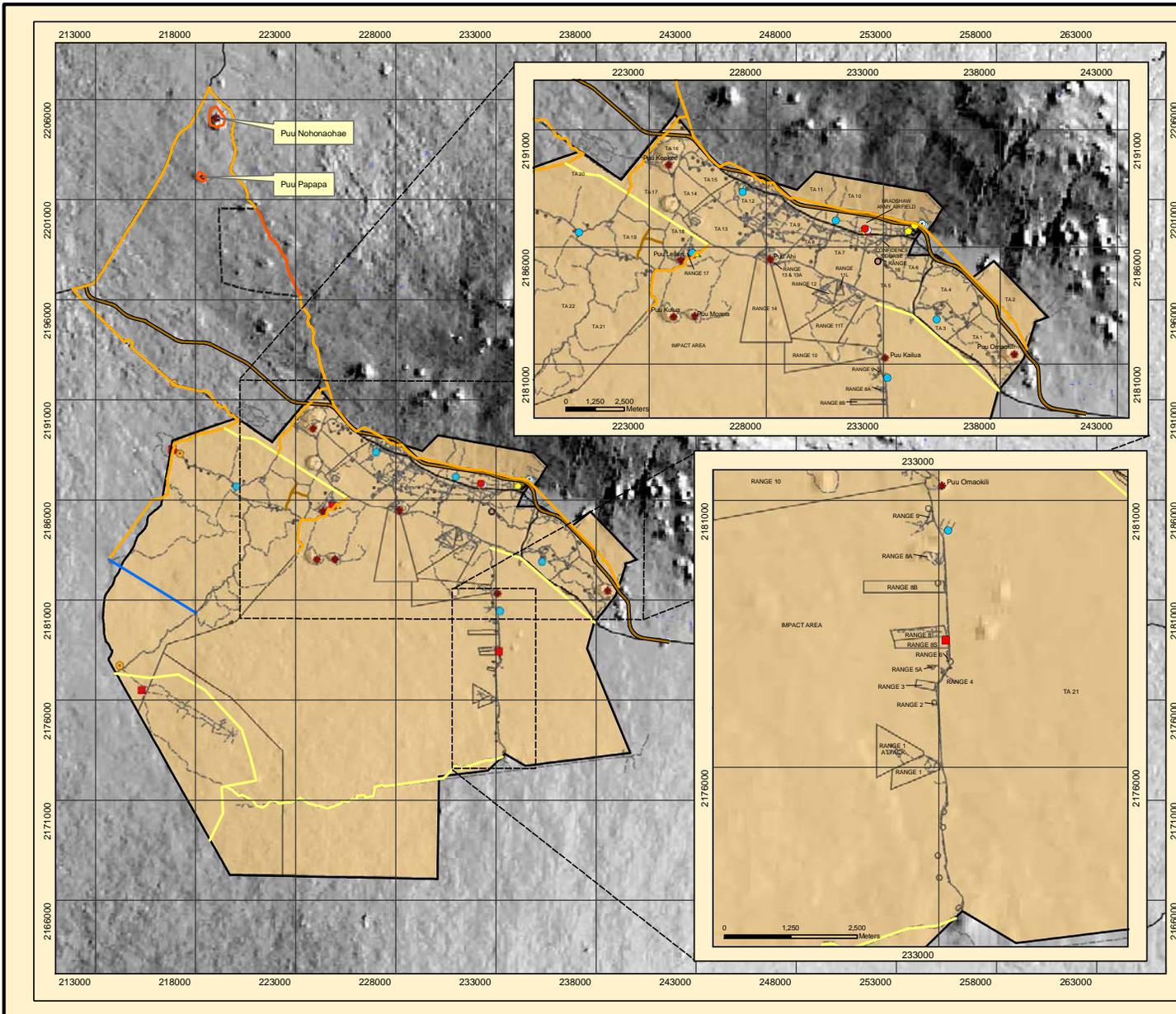


1:200,000

0 2,500 5,000 Meters

0 2.5 5 Miles

Data Source: USARHA IFSO



# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

d. Range Officer, G3/DPTM, Range Division Hawaii. The Range Officer has overall responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) and other applicable training directives and regulations, including restrictions on or cessation of training activities based on the day's fire danger rating. His representative is the PTA Range Operations Supervisor.

e. Range Operations Supervisor, PTA. The Range Operations Supervisor is responsible to the PTA Commander for ensuring proper fire prevention measures are taken by troops in the rear areas; fires in forested and other the training areas, when discovered, are promptly reported; and the PTA FD is augmented in fighting all fires on PTA.

f. Wildland Fire Program Manager, IFSO. The Wildland Fire Program Manager is responsible for the execution of the Army's Wildfire Management Program. Collaborates with other resource managers, PTA FD, and other cooperative fire agencies to ensure that supplies, equipment, training, and qualified personnel are available to meet the goals and objectives of the IWFMP.

g. PTA Wildland Fire Program Coordinator. Responsible for maintenance of firefighting infrastructure such as firebreaks and fuelbreaks, maintaining the fire cache, and other duties to be determined by the Wildland Fire Program Manager.

h. Unit Commanders and Division Chiefs. Commanders, managers, and supervisors at all levels of the organization are responsible for ensuring unit personnel are familiar with and comply with the provisions of this SOP and applicable regulations, fire prevention restrictions, training activities within biologically sensitive areas, providing qualified personnel to support the Wildfire Management Program.

### **1.4. Environmental Considerations.**

a. Wildfires pose significant risks to threatened and endangered species of plants and animals and their native habitat. These native habitats are located throughout training area and adjacent to the installation boundary (see Figure PTA-2). Cultural resources including known archaeological sites are also found within the installation. Significant threats to the archaeological sites at PTA have generally been identified as explosive ordnance detonation, maneuvering activities, unmonitored ground disturbing activities and vegetation clearance. Fire is also a potential threat to archaeological sites from fire suppression activities.

b. Environmental Stewardship. Applicable environmental laws mandate the protection and conservation of natural/cultural resources. The use of various ammunitions, weapon systems, and pyrotechnics during live-fire training exercises increases the risk of wildfire and human or vehicular activity that can destroy native habitat. Live-fire training activities have the potential to burn large areas of native vegetation and threatened endangered species of plants and animals. The continued use of Army training lands in Hawaii depends upon the Army's ability to reduce the number of fire starts and control fires within the installation boundary.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

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# Pohakuloa Training Area Protected Resources

## Figure PTA - 2

### Legend

#### Biological Sensitive Areas

BSA-1

BSA-2

BSA-3

Sensitive Archeological Areas

Federally Listed Species

Installation Boundary

Keamuku

Surface Water Body

#### Roads

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

Unimproved

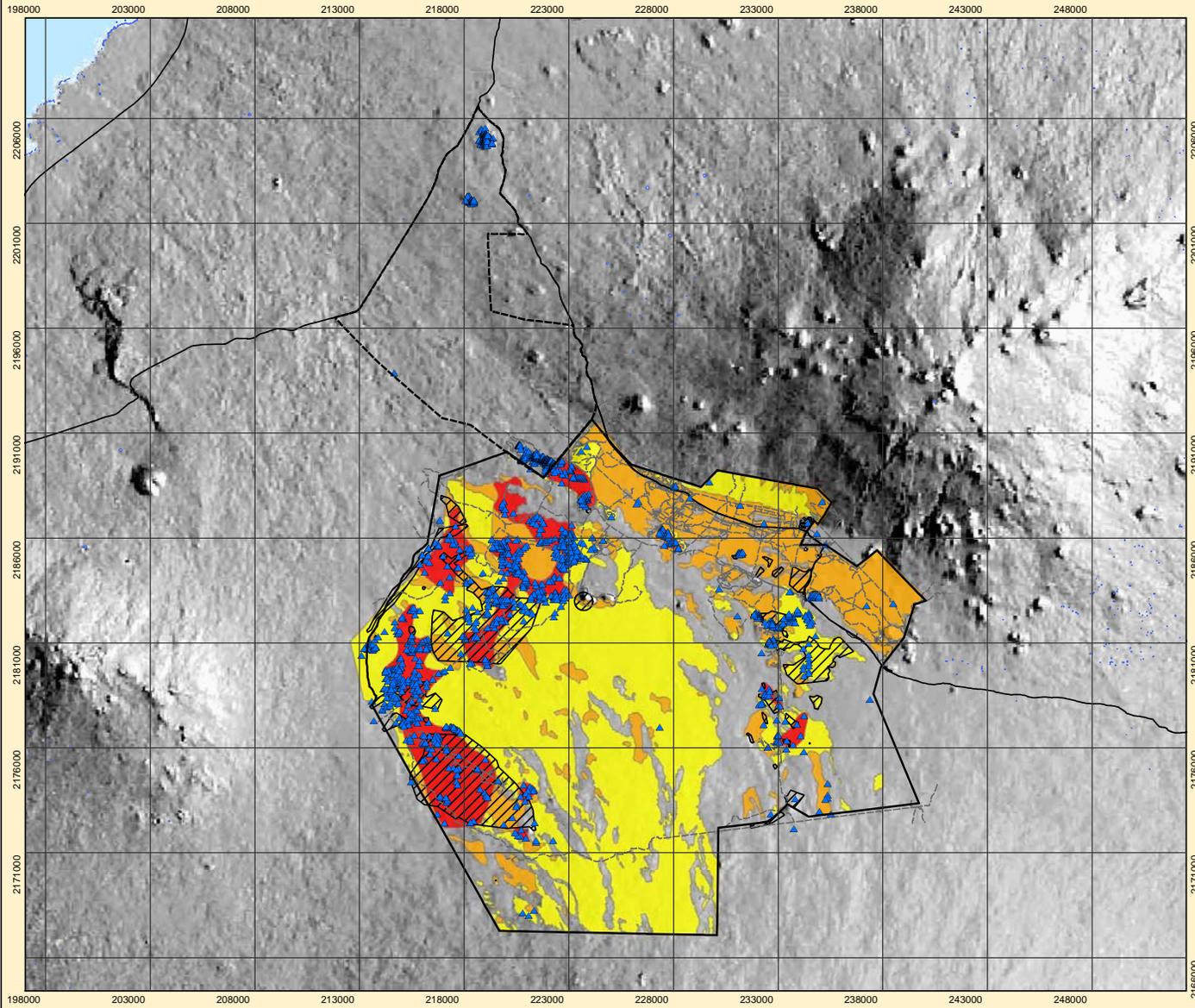


1:200,000

0 2,500 5,000  
Meters

0 2.5 5  
Miles

Data Source: Programmatic Biological Assessment for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade  
25th Infantry Division (Light) U.S. Army, Island of Hawaii, April 2003.  
USAG HI DPW 2003



# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

## **2. FIRE PREVENTION.**

a. One of the primary objectives of this SOP is to integrate fire management actions with military training requirements and range operations. The prevention of fires is the responsibility of every individual training and/or working at PTA.

b. Fire prevention and the ability to control the spread of fires is critical for the continued survival of endangered plants, animals and native ecosystems, and the Army's continued use of the area as a live-fire range. Currently, there are many instances where military operations conflict with the management of these special natural resources. These conflicts often result in reduced training capability as "WILDLAND FIRES STOP TRAINING". Fire management actions are designed to reduce existing conflicts between necessary military training activities and the conservation of natural and cultural resources found within PTA.

### **2.1. Education.**

a. Soldiers will be briefed prior to training about fire prevention, and cultural and natural resource protection. The fire prevention briefing ensures that important information is provided to using individuals that may start wildfires.

b. Signs will be posted throughout various areas as reminders of prevention and awareness of the Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS).

c. The Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) and Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Conservation Office will provide training units with informational brochures to increase public and soldier awareness of the threat that wildfires pose to natural resource values.

### **2.2. Enforcement.**

a. Enforcement of fire prevention and training policies is key to the success of an effective wildfire management program. Regulation amendments pertinent to fire may eventually become necessary to meet concerns generated by future increase in public and military use activities and/or changes in existing conditions.

b. Existing military training regulations and SOPs cover training activities and restrictions based on potential fire danger. Range Control safety staff has primary responsibility for ensuring that all regulations and SOPs are adhered to. Range Control and fire department personnel have the authority to stop live-fire training for noncompliance with any training regulation and/or this SOP.

c. Secondary responsibility rests with the using unit commanders.

d. Failure to comply with regulations governing fire safety and prevention policies may result in termination of training activities, de-certification, and administrative disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

### **2.3. Engineering.**

a. Numerous construction and improvement projects are scheduled for PTA in regard to fire fighting infrastructure. Some of the larger projects are listed below:

(1) A new firebreak/fuelbreak is being built along the western boundary.

(2) A new firebreak/fuelbreak is planned for the northern boundary.

(3) Several fire management corridors are planned throughout PTA.

(4) Should the Keamuku parcel be purchased, several firebreaks and fuelbreaks will be established there.

(5) For a full overview of PTA fire fighting infrastructure, see Figure 14 of the IWFMP.

b. Firebreaks will be constructed to USARHAW standard width (see Section 4.3 of the IWFMP). The design and construction of the firebreaks will minimize negative effects to the extent feasible.

c. Engineering projects on training ranges shall be reviewed by the Wildland Fire Program Manager to ensure that fire prevention measures are considered during design, construction, or alignment of new ranges. Coordination with the G3/DPTM, Range Planner on engineering activities is essential to eliminate potential conflicts as related to fire prevention and fire safety.

d. An annual work plan identifying fire management projects by priority will be developed. This process will ensure that these projects (i.e., prescribed fire, maintenance of firebreak roads, herbicide, etc.) can be completed and will eliminate any conflicts between required maintenance of the ranges and military training activities.

### **2.4. Ignition Control.**

a. The intent of rules governing the use of weapons systems and pyrotechnics is to protect endangered plants and their habitats as well as training lands throughout PTA.

b. While training at PTA, units must use extra caution during live-fire training exercises. Soldiers must be aware of and adhere to fire danger-rating restrictions of incendiary ammunition and/or pyrotechnics under identified fire weather parameters.

c. The FDRS for PTA is described in 3.1 and Enclosure 8 of this SOP. A supplemental system using wind speed criteria that is currently in place for the restrictions and/or use of pyrotechnics at PTA will continue to be in effect. (Refer to PTA External SOP, PTA Wind Standards for Pyrotechnic Use, page B-2-1)

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

### **3. PRE-SUPPRESSION ACTIONS.**

#### **3.1. Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS).**

a. A FDRS designed specifically for PTA has been developed by the U.S. Forest Service and Colorado State University (CSU) based on analysis of PTA's fire history, fuels, fire behavior models, and weather/climatology. National fire danger rating indices as recommended by the U.S. Forest Service and CSU are applied to the predominant fire carrying vegetation in each of six fire danger rating areas (see Figure PTA-3). A supplemental system using wind speed criteria is currently in place for the restriction and/or use of pyrotechnics at PTA. Wind speed criteria and rules describing specific restrictions in various training areas are outlined in the matrix provided in Enclosure 8 of this SOP. See the PTA External SOP, Appendix 2 to Annex B, page B-2-1 through B-2-4 for a full description of the wind criteria.

b. The wind criteria will continue to be applied as they are currently.

(1) Wind speed data will be monitored daily and immediately prior to "HOT" range status.

(2) Range Control approval and guidance must be obtained prior to firing all pyrotechnics.

(3) Range Control will notify the training unit of any training restrictions being imposed as a result of unfavorable wind conditions.

c. Range control will be responsible for retrieving weather data from the RAWS throughout PTA and archiving it into the "WeatherPro" software program. The BI for each danger rating area, as determined by the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), will be used to rank fire danger based on known ignition sources.

d. The BI's will be monitored every hour, on the hour, and prior to projected "hot" range status. Range control will notify training units every hour, on the hour, of any training restrictions being imposed as a result of unfavorable fire danger ratings. Additionally, at any time that the BI changes from one category to another, the training unit will be notified.

e. Unit OIC's in charge of firing or training will allow firing or training to commence only after ascertaining the fire danger rating and wind speed and adopting the appropriate fire prevention measures.

f. While training at PTA, units must use caution during training exercises. Soldiers must be aware of and adhere to fire danger-rating restrictions of incendiary ammunition, pyrotechnics, smoking, and other ignition sources (see Enclosure 8). Strict compliance with training restrictions set forth herein will reduce the number of fire starts.

## POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

g. The FDRS for PTA is more complex than other FMA's because of the amount of land that it covers. The FDRS for PTA follows:

Station	Training Area	Fuel Model	Fire Danger Class (Burning Index)				
			<b>Low</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>Extreme</b>
PTA East	1-6, 21	F	1-24	25-32	33-41	52-58	59+
PTA Portable	7-17	L	1-21	22-30	31-37	38-54	55+
PTA Kipuka Alala	23	F	1-19	20-29	30-36	37-50	51+
PTA West	18-20, 22	N	1-34	35-54	55-66	67-84	85+
PTA Kipuka Alala	Impact Area	C	1-17	18-26	27-36	37-48	49+
PTA West	Keamuku	N	1-34	35-54	55-66	67-84	85+

### 3.2. Minimum Staffing Requirements.

a. Proper staffing of the PTA FD shall be in accordance with DOD Instruction 6055.6, Fire Protection Program. At a minimum, six trained fire fighting personnel are required during expected high fire danger rating days and any scheduled live-fire training operation at PTA.

b. Range Control will be required to provide a minimum of two of the six required wildland trained firefighters. As first responders, they will continue to support the PTA FD until the fire is extinguished or until released by the SFO.

c. The PTA Deputy Fire Chief and Range Operations Supervisor will arrange work schedules to allow flexibility while ensuring that minimum staffing levels are met, including overtime authorizations. In the event of fire, fire fighting duties take precedence over other work assignments.

d. When deployed to PTA, military training units will also provide, upon request, a platoon unit (minimum of 20) to assist the PTA FD in fighting wildfires. One of the individuals will be a NCO to provide supervision of the detail. Units will designate this platoon upon arrival at PTA and establish a reliable method of notification between unit HQ, PTA FD, and Range Control. As the situation dictates, deployed unit commanders will be prepared to provide additional personnel as requested.

e. An fire bucket certified aviation crew will be on site at PTA any time that live-fire training is scheduled. See 3.7 for more details.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

### **3.3. Training**

a. Policy requires that all Range Control and PTA FD personnel engaged in wildfire suppression and prescribed fire duties meet the standards outlined in 4.6 of the IWFMP. The PTA Wildland Fire Program Coordinator will coordinate with the Range Control staff to develop a certification-training program or “Red Card” system.

b. Individuals will not be assigned to duties for which they lack training and/or certified experience. All Range Control and PTA FD personnel dispatched or assigned to wildfires or prescribed fires will be qualified for the fire position assigned, unless assigned as trainees and under direct supervision of higher qualified personnel at all times.

c. The PTA FD training officer will administer and manage an effective qualification and certification program for fire department personnel. He will monitor all employees’ wildland fire management development (training and experience) to ensure accurate qualification and certification standards.

d. The PTA Wildland Fire Program Coordinator will coordinate with the PTA FD training officer to develop the annual wildland training schedule. A recurring proficiency program will include quality instruction and evaluation of employee’s proficiency level through quarterly training exercises that are monitored by the fire department training officer.

e. Military units assigned to the perform emergency fire fighting detail activities will be briefed properly by qualified fire fighting personnel prior to engaging in any wildland fire suppression activity.

### **3.4. Fire Equipment and Supplies.**

a. If at any time the required fire suppression equipment is not operational, live-fire training will be suspended until all equipment is operational. Live-fire training will only be conducted when the required number of fully trained/certified personnel and functioning equipment are available for fire suppression. This requirement pertains to all types of fire fighting equipment, water resources, and personnel. Emergency contingency plans must be developed by the PTA FD to ensure that this requirement is met.

b. The PTA FD will maintain a cache of fire equipment in a constant state of readiness. The fire cache will contain a supply of PPE, fire hand tools, chainsaws, pumps, forestry hose, foam concentrate, etc., with the required numbers as identified for PTA in Section 4.2.3 of the IWFMP.

c. The PTA Wildland Fire Program Coordinator will hand receipt all wildland fire equipment required in the fire cache.

d. The PTA Deputy Fire Chief will conduct periodic checks to ensure all resources are in place and will immediately notify the Wildland Fire Program Manager of any deficiencies and/or equipment replacement.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

### **3.5. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).**

a. It is mandatory that all fire fighting personnel assigned to PTA be equipped with proper PPE necessary for combating wildfires (see Reference 4.2.2 of the IWFMP). Range Control personnel will ensure that proper PPE is worn at all times when actively engaged in fire fighting duties. Personal safety and prevention of injuries is the first priority in every fire management activity.

b. PPE for training units will be issued from the fire cache supplies. The fire cache will be maintained by the PTA FD and shall be equipped to outfit a minimum of one-hundred (100) firefighters with appropriate PPE.

### **3.6. Fire Response Vehicles.**

a. Two HMMWV's or Brush Engines equipped with a 300-gallon slip-on pump unit (Class A foam capable) and one Water Tender (2000-gallon capacity) or equivalent shall be assigned and available for initial attack response at PTA. This can be a combination of RDH and PTA FD assets.

b. Range Control personnel operating fire response vehicles shall be qualified and licensed to operate emergency vehicles. The Wildland Fire Program Manager shall monitor vehicle qualification and training program for Range Control staff.

c. Personnel will perform daily preventive maintenance inspections of vehicles and pumps to ensure operational readiness. All discrepancies shall be identified and coordinated through appropriate channels for Priority 03 repair/replacement.

d. When wildland vehicle fire fighting capability is degraded, which will adversely affect the fire protection of the ranges, notification of the PTA Commander, Range Officer, Installation Fire Marshal, and Wildland Fire Program Manager is mandatory. The PTA Deputy Fire Chief is responsible to notify all appropriate offices. On advise of the PTA Deputy Fire Chief, the PTA Commander makes the decision to continue operations and accept the risk, or consider curtailing live-fire training activities until fire fighting capability is restored.

e. Organizational unit support for vehicle repairs and preventive maintenance are not available at PTA. Therefore, the Wildland Fire Program Manager will establish an annual service contract or agreement with local commercial vendor(s) to perform all emergency vehicle repairs and recurring preventive maintenance for both HMMWV's assigned to PTA Range Control.

f. There are numerous locations to refill HMMWV's or tankers throughout PTA.

(1) The PTA cantonment area has a fire hydrant water distribution system that can be used in support of wildfire suppression operations. However, water usage must be closely monitored during extended fire operations to ensure that water levels are not entirely depleted from the main storage tanks on post. During major fire operations, the DPW shall continuously monitor usage for replenishment and to ensure safe and acceptable water levels for base camp usage.

(2) There are six existing dip tanks located throughout PTA proper. See Figure PTA-1 for their locations.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

(3) In addition, there is a non-potable 60,000 gallon water storage tank located at Bradshaw Army Airfield. It is equipped with a fire pump capable of providing rapid water re-supply services to fire vehicles or water tenders in support of water shuttle delivery to and from the fire area.

(4) Three GSA leased 5,000-gallon water tankers are assigned at PTA. These water tankers are parked at designated spots of the training area and are used to shuttle water to refill the dip tanks or provide a water source for ground fire fighting crews. In the event of a major wildfire, the IC must request assistance from DOL Transportation staff to provide drivers of the tractors that will mobilize these water tankers where required. Pending availability of the drivers (due to other potential logistical missions) delays in response can be expected. If the situation dictates, fires will take precedence over other assigned missions.

(5) Portable and collapsible water tanks (3,000-gallon capacity) and water blivetts, may also be deployed to support wildfire suppression activities on the ground. These units may be sling-loaded by helicopter to remote areas down range in support of ground fire fighting crews.

### **3.7. Helicopter Fire Bucket Support.**

a. There are currently no permanently assigned aircraft at PTA. However, it is required that a military helicopter with a certified and trained aircrew capable of performing fire bucket operations be on site at PTA during live-fire training operations. A UH-60, CH-46/7, or CH-53 will be on site when Battalion or Brigade sized units deploy to PTA.

b. During the pre-training coordination, the unit must arrange for helicopter support dedicated for aerial fire bucket operations in accordance with this SOP. No live-fire activity will occur until a helicopter and certified aircrew is on station at PTA.

c. In addition, a backup helicopter under contract services to the Army will be available and able to arrive at PTA within 90 minutes after notification. The IFSO is the proponent for wildland fire and will be responsible for ensuring that commercial helicopter contract services are in place and funded. The Senior Fire Officer (SFO) or other authorized individuals identified in the contract have the authority to request helicopter services when required.

d. In the event of a major wildfire, contingency plans must be established and implemented when requesting additional military helicopters from Oahu or from available surrounding fire cooperators for fire bucket operations. (See Fire Bucket Request Form, Enclosure 7).

e. Helicopter aviation support units arriving at PTA will provide RDH with a list of all pilots and aircrew members that are certified and trained in fire bucket operations and fire suppression application techniques for wildland fires. The list will be updated as required and will be submitted to Range Control or the PTA FD upon arrival of the Pilot In Command (PIC) at PTA.

f. Military helicopter units (including contracted helicopters) must provide their own fire buckets. PTA currently maintains three BAMB I fire buckets: two (2) 660-gallon and one (1) 2000-gallon for emergency backup use by military UH-60, CH-53, or CH-47 aircraft assigned to conduct fire bucket operations.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

g. PTA Range Maintenance is responsible for ensuring that a serviceable BAMBI bucket is available for use by trained helicopter aircrews at all times. All discrepancies and status of inoperable fire buckets must be immediately reported to Range Maintenance to coordinate immediate repair or replacement.

h. Upon arrival of the assigned helicopter at PTA, the PIC will coordinate with the PTA FD on the use of the dip tanks and will conduct joint fire bucket operational readiness exercises prior to any live-fire activities.

i. The RDH Range Operations Supervisor will ensure that the six dip tanks located at PTA are filled to at least 80% of their maximum capacities at all times. The Range Operations Supervisor will immediately coordinate with Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Transportation, for water hauling services to refill the dip tanks in the event the water level falls below the minimum water capacity required.

j. Air-to-ground radio communication must be established with the PTA FD and helicopter support units involved in fire suppression activities. The capability for the IC to coordinate and direct air support with ground fire fighting crews is essential for safe and effective application. Refer to the Army's Aviation Plan, Section 5.7 of the IWFMP and Communication Plan, Section 5.6 of the IWFMP, for assigned radio frequencies and water resource locations at PTA.

k. There is no natural surface water at PTA. Water storage for dipping is located throughout the installation.

(1) There are six dip tanks located throughout PTA proper. See Figure PTA-1 for their locations. Grid coordinates for their locations are provided in Section 5.7 of the IWFMP.

(2) Neighboring ranch landowners (e.g., Waikii Ranch, Parker Ranch) adjacent to PTA may be able to provide water resources during wildfire emergencies. However these unlined stock ponds and few lined reservoirs have a limited supply. Any use of these water sources for fire suppression would be a major imposition on the rancher during drought periods. Cooperative Agreements between the Army and with each landowner should be established to determine which reservoirs are authorized for use during major wildfires.

### **3.8. Other Resources.**

a. Cooperative agreements with other local fire cooperators (Hawaii County Fire Department, National Park Service, State Civil Defense, National Guard, and Division of Forestry and Wildlife) for mutual aid support have been established to provide for multiple agency response and cooperative assistance between agencies. Existing agreements shall be updated and reviewed annually or as required.

b. The 25th ID(L) & USARHAW on Oahu will provide additional fire fighting resources upon request. The Installation Operations Center (IOC) shall be notified immediately in the event of a major wildfire that has the potential to threaten life, property, or damage critical habitat areas at or adjacent PTA. Due to the travel distance between Oahu and PTA, the decision by the IC to request additional USARHAW assets must be established at the earliest possible time to avoid any delays. A sense of urgency must be realized to affect timely response to mobilize military helicopters and/or manpower resources immediately to PTA upon receipt of the official request.

# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

## **4. FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIONS.**

### **4.1. Fire Reporting and Notification Procedures.**

a. Early fire detection and prompt reporting is critical in an effective initial attack. All fires, regardless of size, will be reported immediately to Range Control and in turn, to the PTA FD. Units will follow the fire reporting procedures below:

(1) In the event of a wildland fire on any range, impact area or maneuver area, the officer in charge (OIC) will immediately notify Range Control by the most expeditious means possible (radio or telephone), stating the exact location (grid coordinates) and the extent of the fire. The OIC will immediately initiate a "cease fire" order and remain in the area with the unit subject to the orders of the Range Control and/or PTA FD when they arrive on the scene. Refer to PTA Operational Decision Chart, Initial Attack Plan, Enclosure 3 to this SOP

(2) Fires started in the impact area will be monitored for potential escape or threat to high valued areas. Units will not be allowed to resume training until the fire is extinguished or until approved by the Range Operations Supervisor, PTA Deputy Fire Chief and/or SFO.

(3) Failure to report any fire will result in termination of scheduled training, de-certification, and responsible individuals will be subjected to administrative disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations.

(4) Upon notification of a fire, Range Control will immediately notify the PTA FD by telephone (x-417) or by radio communication and provide exact location (grid coordinates), building or range number, maneuver area, or make a reference to a prominent terrain feature (e.g. Puu Kapele, Puu Leilani).

### **4.2. Initial Attack.**

a. Immediate and aggressive response to all fires is an unconditional recommendation for PTA. Within the confines of due care for personnel safety, the high resource values of the area justify the fullest commitment to expeditious containment and control of all fires. The difficult and often hazardous fire conditions warrant total initial effort to arrest fires in the early stages. Fiscal consideration must be secondary in ensuring timely and adequate availability of necessary fire fighting resources. The savings to be realized from a successful initial attack will offset the cost of many so called "over reactions."

b. Upon notification of a fire by Range Control, the PTA FD will immediately proceed to the scene of the fire and assume command and control of all fire fighting activities. At this time, the fire will be evaluated as "Routine", "Serious", or "Critical". Definitions:

(1) ROUTINE. Wildland fires that can be handled by the PTA FD or Range Control.

(2) SERIOUS. Wildland fires that may require the assistance of helicopters, bulldozers, and/or military personnel under direct supervision of the PTA FD.

(3) CRITICAL. Wildland fires that will require the assistance of mutual aid and pose a critical threat to loss of high value resources and/or potentially may leave the installation.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

c. In the event fire escapes the initial attack, the IC will implement an extended attack plan or fire escape contingency plan. (Refer to Enclosure 4, Extended Attack Plan; Enclosure 5, Escape Fire Situation; and Enclosure 6, Monitoring Procedures, of this SOP).

d. Types of Attack.

(1) Direct Initial Attack (IA). Direct initial attack by the training unit or trained Range Control staff at the onset can suppress fires at the point of origin while still small and prevent fires from spreading. However, fuel loads, and terrain conditions at DMR currently limit safe and effective direct attack by fire crews in some of the area. Ground fire fighting crews can be effective for containing, or at least retarding the spread of fires until water/retardant drops from helicopters are on line. Direct attack with helicopter water drops can be very effective. Aerial fire bucket operations will be utilized to control fire in remote areas that are inaccessible by ground fire fighting teams.

(2) Indirect Attack. Indirect attack is the use of ground crews or aircraft to create control lines in front of fires before the fire arrives. In areas with heavier fuel loads or when the fire is exhibiting intense behavior, indirect attack incorporating offset hand lines roads and pre-constructed firebreaks can be used as an approach.

e. Recommendation for suppression outside the impact area. The direct attack method is considered the best method outside the impact area. Hand crews, brush engines and aerial buckets can be used in this area. Since it is desired to suppress a fire as quickly as possible using crews with hand tools and engines/buckets with water/foam directly on a fireline is recommended. Black lines/backfiring can also be established as a control measure for fuel starvation, but should only be utilized as a last resort. Due to the rough terrain in portions of the installation and the presence of cultural sites, bulldozer lines are also considered a last resort and should be only sited (unless used to clear old paths) with the recommendation of the DPW Environmental Division. Most areas of PTA contain existing roads or old bulldozer lines that can be cleaned up and used as control lines. The firebreaks and these pre-existing roads provide many control lines to black line/backfire off of if necessary. The HUMMER Brush Engine can maneuver on all of these roads. Water Tenders and other Type 50/60 Brush Engines should be careful about what roads they drive on. Many are very rocky and flat tires or getting a vehicle stuck are real possibilities. Structural engines/tenders should only be allowed on paved or graveled roads. Escape/Safety zones can be designated in the many barren areas that exist throughout PTA. However, there are extensive expanses of unbroken vegetation at PTA. Care should be taken to plan at least two escape routes and safety zones.

f. Recommendation for suppression inside the impact area. Both the direct attack and indirect attack method can be used inside the impact area, though all attack will have to be from the air. UXO concerns prevent entry of any personnel into the impact area to fight fires. Use of aerial buckets with water/foam directly on a fireline or indirectly to establish foam or retardant lines in front of, or around a fire, is recommended. During an extended attack, DPW Environmental Division personnel can assist with establishing protection priorities.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

### **4.3. Command and Control.**

a. The PTA FD will establish command and organize fire ground operations under the Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command during multi-agency response.

b. The PTA Deputy Fire Chief or the SFO will serve as the Incident Commander (IC) for all wildfires on PTA. The IC will establish a command post when it is anticipated that the fire incident is actually of a serious or critical nature. In the event of a major wildfire incident, an overhead team may be mobilized to assist the IC in command and control during extended operations.

c. Once resources have been committed to fire fighting, they are under the control of the IC. The IC directs the overall employment of auxiliary fire fighting resources to contain and extinguish the fire. This does not preclude unit commanders from rotating personnel and equipment necessary for rehab. Particular attention must be given to the increased physical demands placed on personnel by the high altitude.

d. The IC will notify the PTA Commander and/or Task Force Headquarters, requesting military assistance for combating fires or other logistical support (hot meals, vehicles, etc.) as a result of major fires. The primary mission of the unit commanders in the geographical area will shift from training objectives to fire control.

e. The use of military personnel will only be authorized under the most extreme circumstances. When utilized, military personnel will be under the control of a qualified fire department officer.

f. The IC will initiate action requesting mutual aid support from other fire agencies in accordance with established Cooperative Agreements when required.

g. Fires started from outside the PTA boundary that have potential to carry into high value resource areas on PTA justify the fullest commitment to aggressive containment and control. The Army shall work with adjacent landowners to control fires before they escape or reach PTA.

## **5. POST-FIRE ACTIONS.**

### **5.1. Records and Fire Reports.**

a. It is important that all fire incidents (to include fires in the impact areas) are documented to ensure an accurate fire history is maintained. Fire reports are used to track location, size, cause, frequency, and for fire trend analysis for future input and use in fire threat analyses.

b. The PTA FD will maintain a log of all fires. All fire incidents will be assigned a fire number and will be officially recorded on the standard Wildland Fire Incident Report (WFIR) form for Army training lands. A sample Wildland Fire Incident Report form is included in Enclosure 9 of this SOP.

c. The PTA Deputy Fire Chief will review all fire reports for accuracy and proper completion of the WFIR. A copy of each report will be faxed to the Wildland Fire Program Manager on Oahu at the earliest opportunity but NLT 72 hours after the fire incident.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

d. Once compiled a quarterly fire report summary will be developed by the Wildland Fire Program Manager and submitted for review by the PTA Commander, Range Operations Supervisor, Range Officer, PTA Environmental Office, and Installation Fire Marshal.

e. Fire records will be kept on an automated computer database and maintained by the Wildland Fire Program Manager for accurate fire history and fire trend analysis. The Wildland Fire Program Manager and DPW Natural Resource Manager will coordinate submission of semi-annual fire incident reports to USFWS NLT 10 July and 10 January of each calendar year.

### **5.2. Surveys**

a. In addition to the reports and reviews that are completed immediately after a wildfire, a post-fire analysis survey of the burned area may be required depending on the fire's location and vegetation damaged. The post-fire analysis may be combined with any of the informal or formal investigations. A post-fire analysis will need to determine either all or part of the following:

(1) The effect the fire may have had on native or alien flora and fauna resources and cultural resources.

(2) The effectiveness of the pre-suppression measures including fuel modifications.

(3) The effectiveness of the suppression resources and measures used.

(4) The effectiveness of the ICS.

(5) The effectiveness of fire/fuel models used.

(6) A safety review of suppression actions.

b. A post-fire survey of the fire area will be conducted with the coordination of the DPW Environmental and ITAM office.

c. The effects of fire on threatened and endangered species or effects from catastrophic events must be surveyed at the earliest opportunity.

d. If during the survey, it becomes evident that a wildfire has occurred outside the installation boundary, and/or affected any BSA, SEA, or threatened any endangered species, the USFWS and the State of Hawaii, Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DOFAW) will be notified. If military training activities were determined to have caused the wildfire, the Army will reinstate Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

e. If a UXO survey or clearing operation is desired, coordination with the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit is necessary. Surveys or clearing operations must be planned, coordinated, and should be carried out immediately after a fire.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

### **5.3. Investigations and Accident Reporting.**

a. After Action Reports (AAR) will be conducted for fires of four hectares (ten acres) or more and/or during which unusual events occurred, including failure to follow instructions.

b. The RDH will request a formal investigation for fires involving any of the following:

- (1) Training related caused fires escaping or starting outside the PTA boundary.
- (2) Damage or loss of valuable property exceeding \$1000.00.
- (3) Damage or loss to Biological Sensitive Area (BSA) or incidental take of plant or animal specie.
- (4) All entrapments of fire shelter deployments.
- (5) Major injury or fire fatality.

# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

## **ENCLOSURE 1 FIRE PREVENTION BRIEFING**

The following verbiage will be included in a general safety, environmental and fire prevention briefing to be given to all personnel before training at PTA.

The purpose of this brief is to educate users of the range about the dangers of fire on the range. Fire prevention is the responsibility of every person working or training on the range. There are several reasons that fire prevention is so important. Fire poses a grave threat to endangered plants and animals at PTA. Fires also pose a danger of damage to archaeological sites. If a fire starts, training in the immediate area must cease, and training downtime will result. For these reasons, every effort must be made to prevent range fires. In order to prevent fires, you must follow the following rules:

1. Smoking on the ranges is prohibited with the exception of barren areas such as roads and lava flows. Smoking is prohibited in the Palila Critical Habitat, Kipuka Alala (except in the rock quarry), Kipuka Kalawamauna, and on the military vehicle trail.
2. Pyrotechnics or simulators of any kind are prohibited in the Palila Critical Habitat, Kipuka Alala, and Kipuka Kalawamauna.
3. Open fires are not authorized in the Palila Critical Habitat or on the military vehicle trail.
4. Heat tabs and similar commercial products must be used inside metal containers.
5. Where use of smoke grenades or simulators is authorized, they must be used in such a manner that fires will not ignite. This means do not place smoke grenades or simulators in vegetated areas. Place them in the dirt or in metal cans provided by Range Control. Units are required to use metal barrels provided by Range Control in which to place grenades.

In the event a fire is started, cease training immediately. All fires, regardless of size must be reported immediately to PTA Range Control by radio or telephone. Every safe effort must be made to put the fire out, and to do so as quickly as possible. Every resource available on the Range must be committed to this effort. These resources include the helicopter with fire bucket, HUMMER Brush Engine fire trucks, and those of you that have been designated as part of the fire fighting team. Your unit leaders will advise you if you are on this team. In the event this fire fighting team is required, a trained safety technician will direct your work to put the fire out. The fire fighting team must be knowledgeable of safety and the proper use of backpacks and hand tools for fire fighting. When needed, this fire equipment will be issued at a designated site (Designate a site that everyone is familiar with). (demonstrate the use of water backpack and fire swatter) Water for fire fighting is available at the cantonment area, from fire fighting crews, and from dip tanks located throughout the training area.

# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

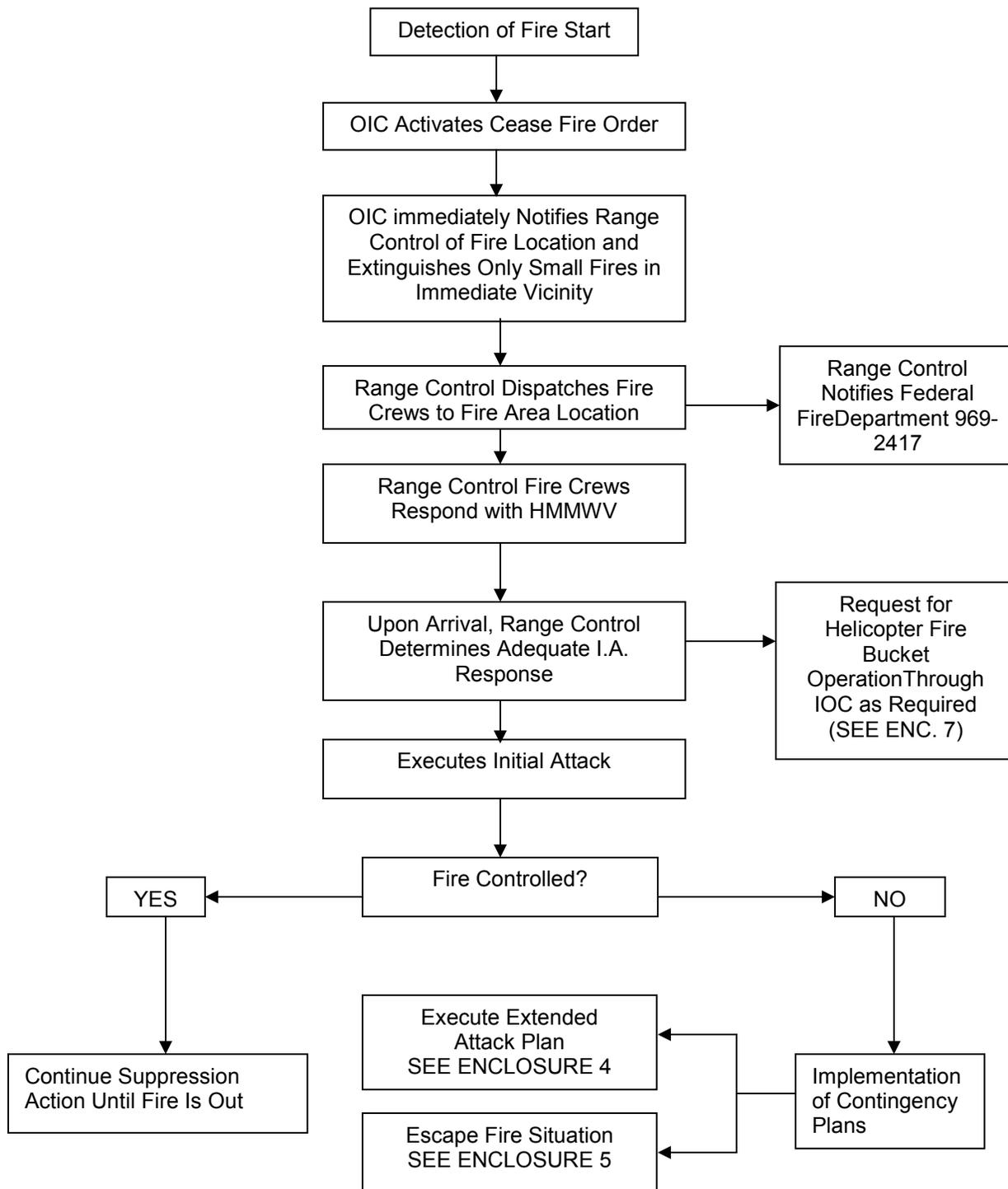
## ENCLOSURE 2 NOTIFICATION LIST

<u>AGENCY NAME</u>	<u>PHONE NO.</u>
<b>PTA FIRE DEPARTMENT (EMERGENCY)</b> Communications Center-Bldg T-390 (Bradshaw AAF) Hawaii County Fire Department (Emergency)	969-2417, x-417 969-2441/2442 911
<b>25<sup>th</sup> ID(L) &amp; USARHAW</b> Installation Operations Center (IOC)	655-8763/8764 655-2962 (Fax)
<u>G3/DPTM, Range Division Hawaii</u> PTA Range Operations Supervisor PTA Range Maintenance Supervisor PTA Range Control Range Division Officer (Oahu) Schofield Range Control	969-2410/411 969-2414 969-2410/411 655-1404 655-2292
<u>Installation Fire &amp; Safety Office</u> Director (Fire Marshal) Fire Chief Wildland Fire Program Manager	655-3350 656-1331 656-0615 286-5818 (Cell)
<u>DPW, Environmental Office</u> Natural Resource Manager Cultural Resource Manager Chief (Oahu)	969-1966 969-1966 656-2878, x-1062
<b>HAWAII COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT</b> Fire Dispatch	961-8336
<b>HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b> Fire Management Officer Fire Cache NPS Headquarters	985-6042/6043 985-6044/6045 985-8640
<b>STATE OF HAWAII, DEPARTMENT OF LAND &amp; NATURAL RESOURCES</b> <u>Division of Forestry &amp; Wildlife</u> Hilo Branch Kamuela Branch	974-4227/4384 887-6063
WAIKII RANCH PARKER RANCH	885-4884 885-7311

# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

## ENCLOSURE 3

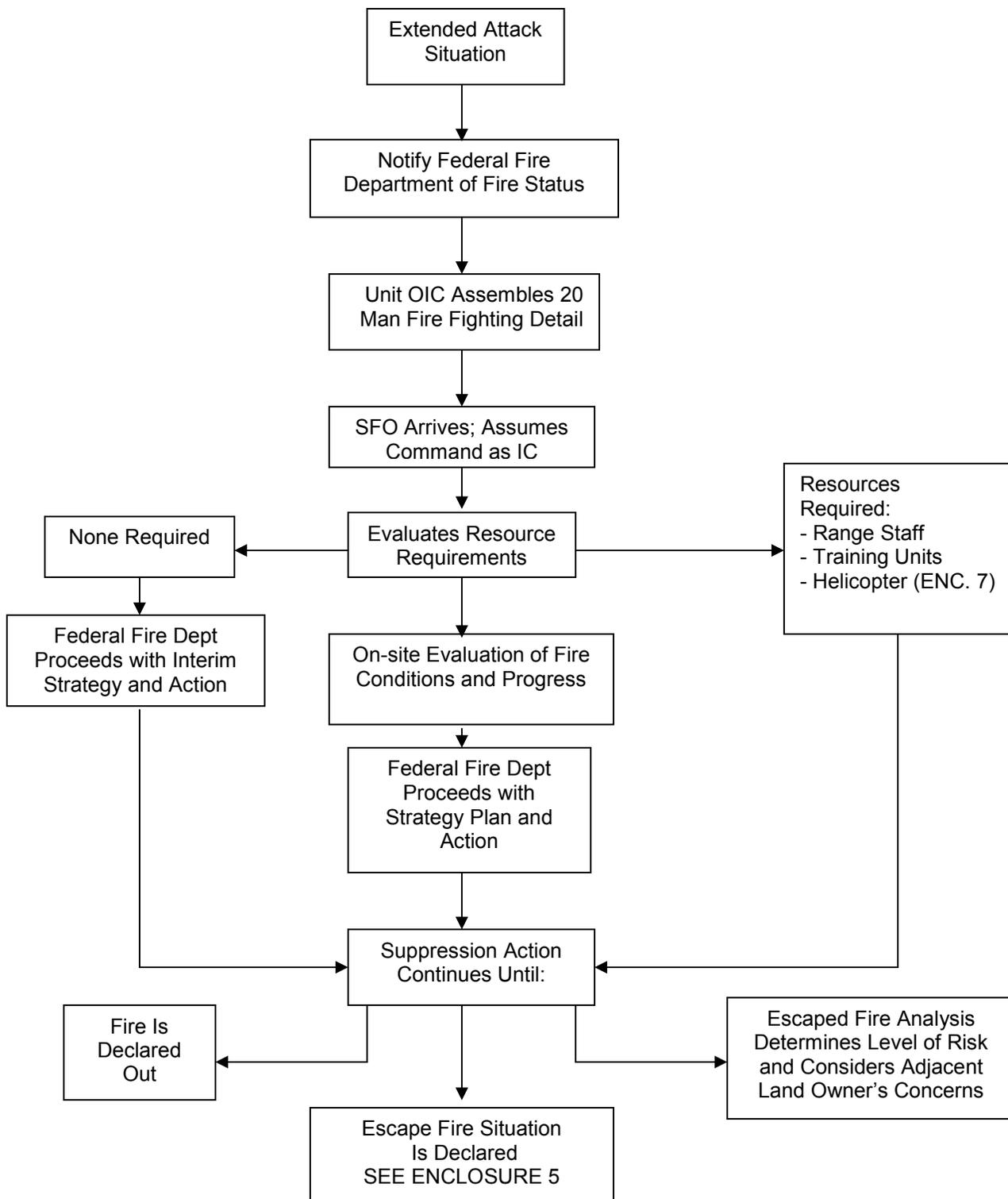
### POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA (PTA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART INITIAL ATTACK PLAN



# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

## ENCLOSURE 4

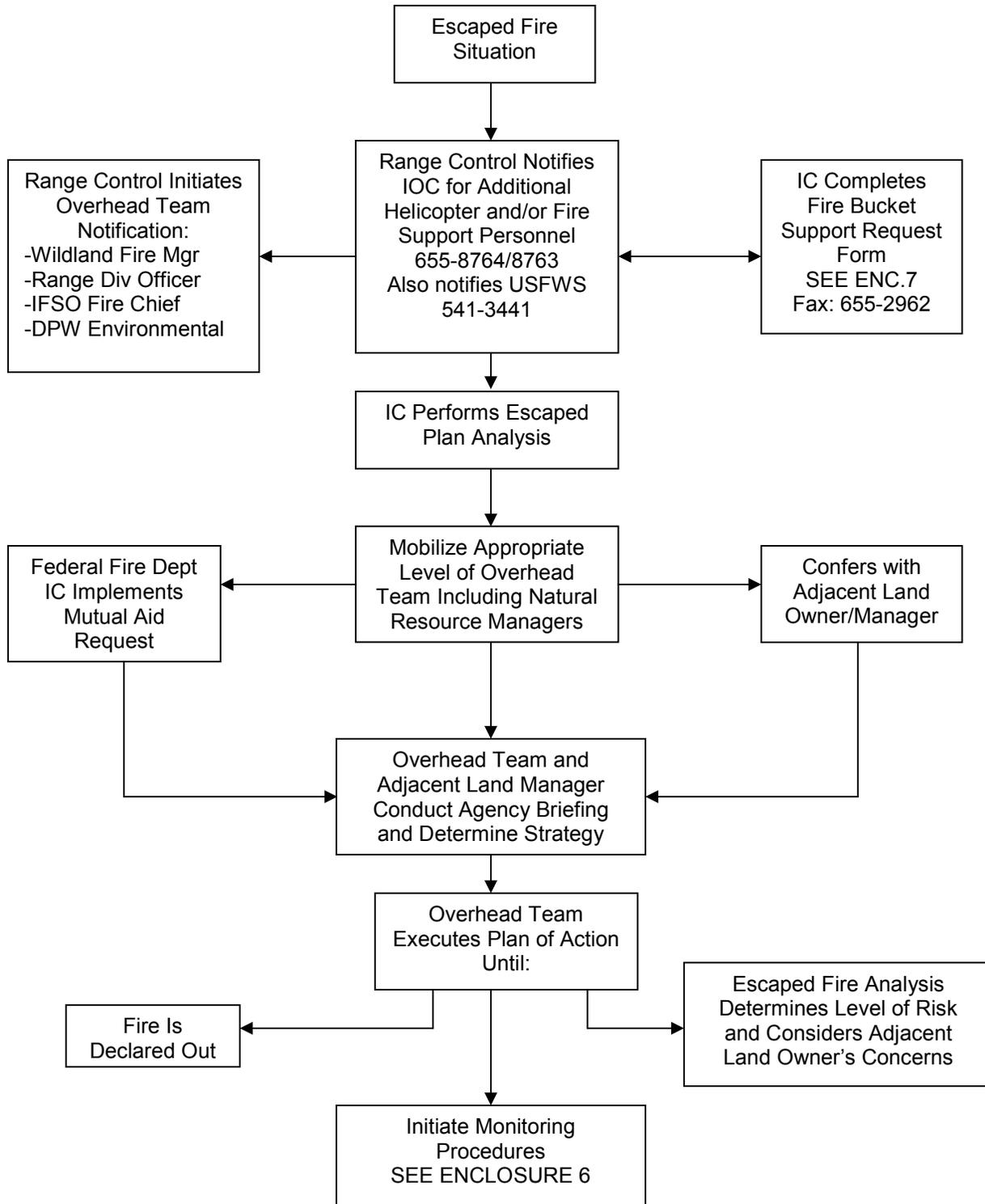
### POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA (PTA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART A, EXTENDED ATTACK PLAN



# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

## ENCLOSURE 5

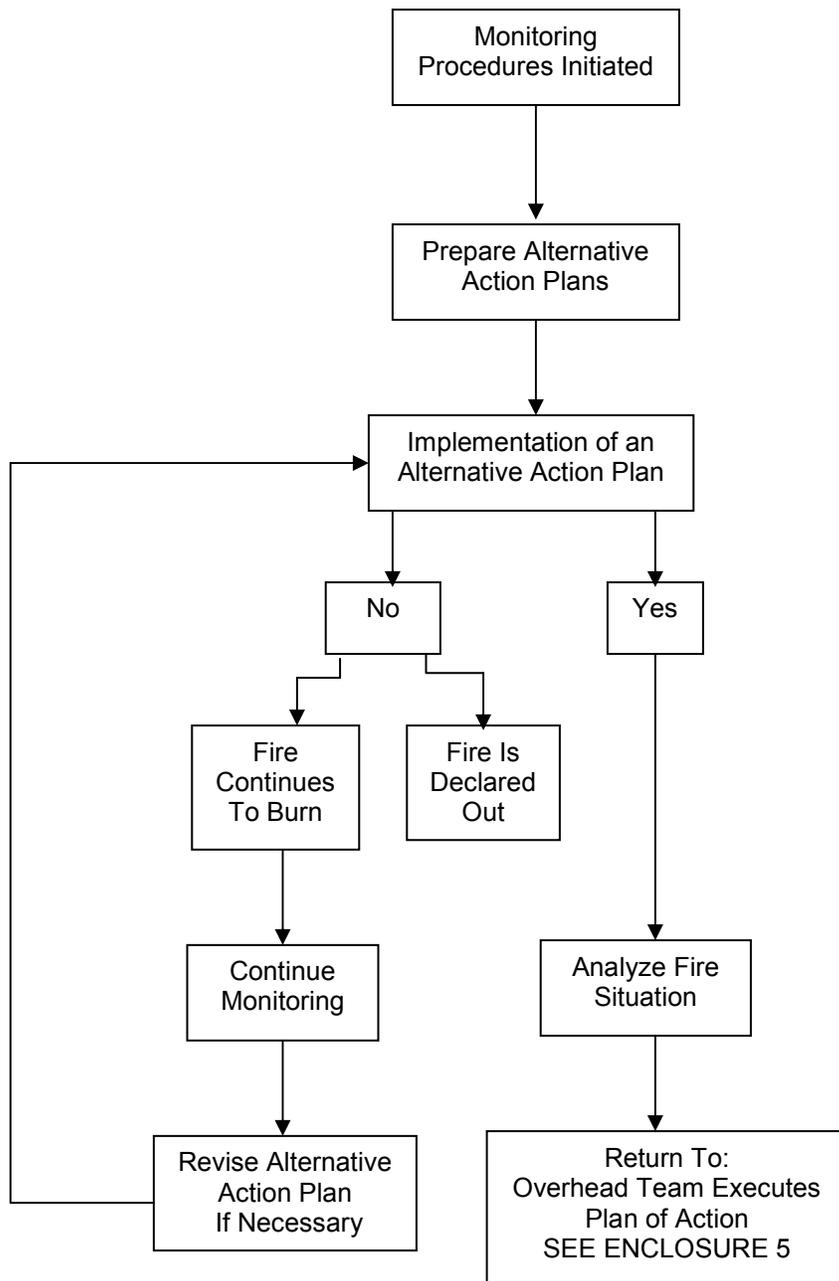
### POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA (PTA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART B ESCAPE FIRE SITUATION



# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

## ENCLOSURE 6

### POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA (PTA) OPERATIONAL DECISION CHART C MONITORING PROCEDURES (FIRES OUT OF CONTROL BEYOND PTA BOUNDARY)



# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

## ENCLOSURE 7

25th ID(L) & USARHAW Reg 350-1

Request for Rotary Wing Aircraft Support

Date of Request:

REQUEST FOR ROTARY-WINGED AVIATION SUPPORT	
Proponent of this Form is G3, 25 ID(L) May 97	
2. Requesting Unit:	3. POC and Ph# or Freq and Call Sign:
5. Date(s) Required:	4. Submitted or Coord at AMAC/G3 Conf? <input type="checkbox"/>
5a. Unit's Cycle:	6. Number and Type of Aircraft Requested:
	7. MSC or SEP BN S3 AIR:
8. Pick-Up Point(s)/PZ(s):	9. Destination(s)/LZ(s):
10. Contact at PZ:	11. Contact at LZ:
12. Pick-Up Time:	13. Release Time:
14. Passengers:	
15. Cargo: ( type, number, weight )	
16. Special Instructions or Mission Equipment: ( e.g. Headphones, Cargo Hook, C2 A/C etc. )	
17. Mission Description: ( who, what, when, where, why )	
18. Initial Planning Coordination: ( when and where )	
AVIATION USE ONLY	
19. Mission Received From: ( name, unit, date, time )	20. Mission Number
21. Mission Passed To: ( name, unit, date, time )	
22. Mission Passed To: ( name, unit, date, time )	
23. Mission Passed To: ( name, unit, date, time )	
24. Number of Aircraft Assigned to Mission: AH-1 ____ CH-47 ____ EH-60 ____ OH-58 ____ UH-1 ____ UH-60 ____ OTHER ____	
25. Estimated Number of Hours for Mission: AH-1 ____ CH-47 ____ EH-60 ____ OH-58 ____ UH-1 ____ UH-60 ____ OTHER ____	
26. Remarks:	

# POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP

## ENCLOSURE 8

### FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM (FDRS) FOR PTA

RAWS Station	Training Area	Fuel Model	FIRE DANGER RATING (BI)				
			LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH	EXTREME
PTA East	1-6, 21	F	1-24	25-32	33-41	42-58	59+
PTA Portable	7-17	L	1-21	22-30	31-37	38-54	55+
PTA Kipuka Alala	23	F	1-19	20-29	30-36	37-50	51+
PTA West	18-20, 22	N	1-34	35-54	55-66	67-84	85+
PTA Kipuka Alala	Impact Area	C	1-17	18-26	27-36	37-48	49+
PTA West	Keamuku	N	1-34	35-54	55-66	67-84	85+

### FDRS Training Restrictions

FIRE DANGER	TRAINING RESTRICTIONS
LOW	None
MODERATE	None
HIGH	No Tracers, WP.
VERY HIGH	No Pyrotechnics, smoking, or cooking/warming fires.
EXTREME	No Live-fire except ball and blank munitions. Ball and blanks allowed only at fixed ranges. Maneuver training limited to fixed ranges, TAs 7-9, 12-16, 21

### Wind Restrictions for Pyrotechnics

FACTORS	RULES FOR PYROTECHNICS FIRED INTO:		
	IMPACT AREA	TRAINING AREAS	FIXED RANGES
0-10	Pyrotechnics <u>allowed</u> in Areas E and W <sup>2</sup>	Blank Ammunition and simulators allowed except in Palila Critical Habitat and Endangered Plant Habitats. <sup>3</sup>	Pyrotechnics allowed in Area E.
11-15	Pyrotechnics <u>not</u> allowed Area W.	Pyrotechnics not allowed.  Blank ammunition only in cleared areas.	Pyrotechnics not allowed in Area E.
16-20	Pyrotechnics allowed in Area E.		
>20	Pyrotechnics not allowed in Area E and W.		

<sup>1</sup> Average wind speed is obtained from PTA Range Control.

<sup>2</sup> Area E = Impact Area which lies east of a line between grid coordinates 2175 and 3084; Area W = Impact Area west of the same line. See map in Appendix 3 to the PTA External SOP.

<sup>3</sup> Aerial signal flares and hand-held illumination pyrotechnics are not to be fired into any training areas or fixed ranges, unless for emergency purposes.

## **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

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# Pohakuloa Training Area Fire Danger Rating Areas

## Figure PTA - 3

### Legend

#### Fire Danger Rating Areas

- Bradshaw Army Airfield
- Cantonment
- Impact Area
- Keamuku
- Kipuka Alala
- PTA East
- PTA North
- PTA West

- Installation Boundary
- Keamuku Parcel
- Training Areas
- Surface Water Body
- Primary Roads

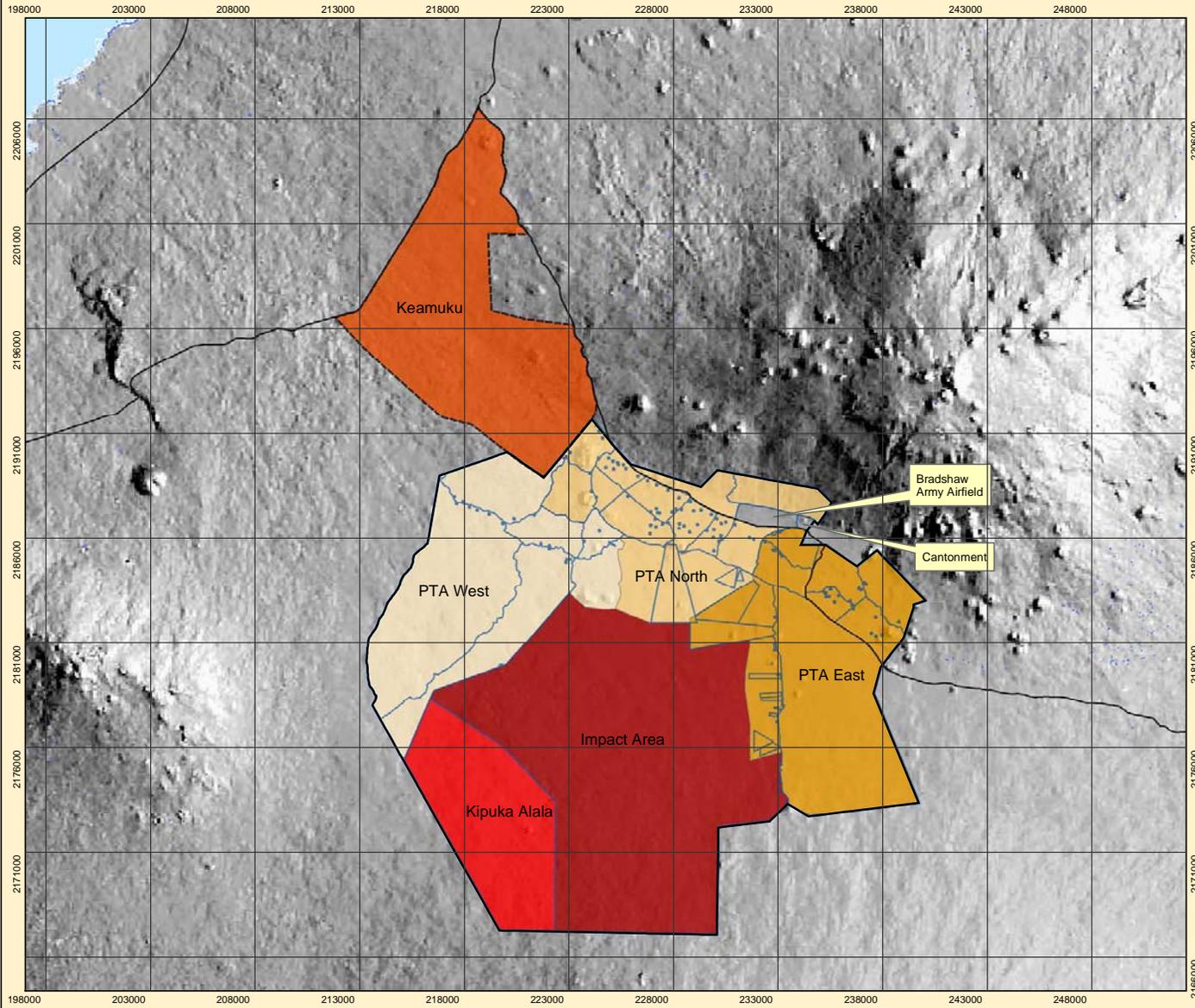


1:200,000

0 2,500 5,000 Meters

0 2.5 5 Miles

Data Source: CEMML 2003  
USFS



# **POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

**POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA WILDFIRE SOP**

**ENCLOSURE 9 WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT**



<b>WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT</b> 25TH ID(L) & USARHAW				1. INSTALLATION		2. INCIDENT NUMBER (YY-000)	
3. DATE (YYMMDD)			4. FIRE LOCATION (Grid Coordinates 6 digits only) EJ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			5. RANGE OCCUPIED BY UNIT	
6. TIME FIRE REPORTED		7. TIME FIRE OUT		8. TIME RANGE OPS RESPONDED		9. TIME FIRST SFO AT SCENE	
10. AGENCY NOTIFICATION ( <i>If applicable</i> )		PHONE	TIME CALLED	AT SCENE	REMARKS		
<input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL FIRE DEPARTMENT		471-7117					
<input type="checkbox"/> G3/RDH WILDLAND PROGRAM MGR		286-5818					
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTALLATION OPS CENTER (IOC)		655-8763					
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGE OFFICER		655-1404					
<input type="checkbox"/> RANGE OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR		655-9509					
<input type="checkbox"/> DPW NATURAL RESOURCE MGR		656-2878					
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE		541-3441					
<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)							
<input type="checkbox"/> (Other)							
11. FIRE DANGER RATING		BURN INDEX (BI)		15. FIRE ESCAPE ANALYSIS		CHECK ONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN						YES NO	
<input type="checkbox"/> YELLOW		13. EST. ACRES BURNED?		15a. FIRE STARTED OUTSIDE FIREBREAK ROAD?			
<input type="checkbox"/> RED		14. > 10 ACRES? (AAR)		15b. FIRE ESCAPED FIREBREAK ROAD?			
16. HELICOPTER SUPPORT			16b. Aircraft Call Sign		Tail No.	16c. Arrived On Scene	Departed
<input type="checkbox"/> UH-60 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-53 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-46 <input type="checkbox"/> CH-47 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							
16a. BUCKET SIZE ( <i>BAMBI</i> )							
<input type="checkbox"/> 240-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> 660-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> 2000-Gal <input type="checkbox"/> Other							
17. FIRE CAUSE ( <i>Narrative</i> )				18. AMMUNITION TYPE		19. WEAPON SYSTEM	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Tracer		<input type="checkbox"/> AT-4	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Mortar		<input type="checkbox"/> TOW	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Artillery		<input type="checkbox"/> SAW / M-16	
				<input type="checkbox"/> HE / WP		<input type="checkbox"/> SMAW	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Pyrotechnics		<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Grenade		<input type="checkbox"/> Rocket / Missile	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Demo / Mines		<input type="checkbox"/> M240/M60	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
20. TRAINING UNIT		21. UNIT OIC		22. TELEPHONE		23. AAR REQUIRED?	
24. REMARKS ( <i>Narrative</i> )							
25. FIRE REPORT COMPLETED BY:			DATE		26. FIRE REPORT REVIEWED BY:		DATE

## WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORT FORM GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

**PURPOSE AND USE:** Used in the administration of the Wildland Fire Management Program. The purpose of this form is to document all wildfire incident(s) on Army training lands under the jurisdiction of the 25<sup>th</sup> ID(L) and USARHAW within the state of Hawaii. This form will also be used to document when Army assets respond to any wildland fire incident outside of its jurisdiction in support of mutual aid requests. Documentation of all wildfires is necessary to ensure accurate fire history and trend analysis to assist fire managers in future fire management planning. The form becomes part of the permanent record file for each Fire Management Area (FMA). Fire records may be kept on an automated computer database as part of long term land management records. n

**DISPOSITION OF FILES:** The maintenance and disposition of all wildland fire incident reports shall be in accordance with Army record management policy. Disposition: a) OCE: Destroy after 25 years in CFA. b) Other Offices: Destroy after 5 years.

**PROPONENCY:** The proponent of this form is the Installation Fire & Safety Office (IFSO). Action Officer is the Wildland Fire Program Manager.

### COMPLETION INSTRUCTIONS

- Item 1 -** Enter appropriate name of military installation where the fire occurred.
- Item 2 -** Fill in incident number. Enter 2 digit calendar year followed by 3 digits in numbered in sequence for the number of fires occurred during that calendar year.
- Item 3 -** Enter date of incident. Year, month, day (YYMMDD).
- Item 4 -** Fire location. Enter 6-digit grid coordinates that indicate where the fire started. Provide 6-digits only in blocks provided. (*Right, then Up*)
- Item 5 -** Enter range, firing point, or maneuver area the training unit causing the fire occupied at the time the fire started.
- Item 6 -** Enter the time of day the fire was first reported to Range control.
- Item 7 -** Enter the time of day the fire was reported extinguished.
- Item 8 -** Enter the time of day the first Range control fire crew/unit responded to the fire location.
- Item 9 -** Enter the time of day the first Range control fire crew/unit arrived at the fire scene.
- Item 10 -** Notification. Enter the time of day that Range Control first notified each agency or individual listed and enter the time each agency or individual arrived at the fire scene.
- Federal Fire Dept: Must be notified of all fires.
- Wildland Fire Mgr: Must be notified of all fires.
- Installation Ops Ctr: Notified if helicopter support or additional fire assets are required.
- Range Officer: Notified of all major fires only.
- Range Ops Supv: Must be notified of all fires.
- Natural Res Mgr: Notified if fires are potential threat to T&E plant or animal species.
- USFWS: Must be notified of all fires that escape firebreak road or installation boundary.
- Remarks: Enter appropriate comments if any.

- Item 11 -** Enter daily Fire Danger Rating.
- Item 12 -** Enter current Burn Index (BI) at the time of the fire start.
- Item 13 -** Enter total estimated number of acres destroyed by fire.
- Item 14 -** Enter YES if fire area is greater than 10 acres. The training unit OIC must submit an After-Action-Report (AAR) if fire area exceeds 10 acres. OIC must complete the AAR before clearing the range.
- Item 15 -** Fire Escape Analysis.  
15a. Check Yes or No if fires started outside firebreak road.  
15b. Check Yes or No if fires escaped the firebreak road.
- Item 16 -** Helicopter Support. Enter type of aircraft used on fire.  
16a. Enter fire bucket size used on fire.  
16b. Enter aircraft call sign tail number. (i.e., Hillclimber 150)  
16c. Enter time of day aircraft arrived on scene and time aircraft departed.
- Item 17 -** Fill in narrative form any information as to the cause of the fire, ignition sources, or item known to have started the fire. DO NOT speculate. Validate with training unit OIC. Conduct fire investigation as required.
- Item 18 -** Indicate ammunition type used that caused the fire.
- Item 19 -** Indicate weapon system used that caused the fire.
- Item 20 -** Enter name of training unit that caused the fire.
- Item 21 -** Enter name of the OIC responsible for the training unit.
- Item 22 -** Enter the telephone number of the OIC of the training unit where he may be contacted in the event additional information is required.
- Item 23 -** Indicate if an AAR is required. If yes, AAR must be completed by the unit OIC and submitted to Range control prior to release or range clearance.
- Item 24 -** Remarks. Enter appropriate comments pertaining to subject wildfire incident, if any.
- Item 25 -** Enter date and name of individual filling out the fire report.
- Item 26 -** Enter date and name of the range supervisor reviewing the fire report. Range supervisor will review all fire incident reports for adequacy prior to submission to the wildland fire program manager.

### FAX INSTRUCTIONS

A COPY OF ALL FIRE REPORTS WILL BE FAXED TO THE WILDLAND FIRE PROGRAM MANAGER WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE FIRE INCIDENT IS REPORTED. ALL ORIGINAL WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT REPORTS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THE CURRENT FILE AREA OF EACH RESPECTIVE RANGE CONTROL OFFICE. A MAP MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE FIRE REPORT THAT IDENTIFIES AREAS BURNED.