

**Forest Service Manual  
National Headquarters - Washington Office  
Washington, DC**

**Forest Service Manual 5100 – Fire Management  
Zero Code**

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**Digest:** Following is an explanation of the changes throughout the directive by section.

**5100 Zero Code:** This amendment substantially revises the entire chapter to better align with the U.S. Forest Service mission.

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## 5101 - Authority

### 5101.1 - Wildland Fire Management on National Forest System Lands

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

1. Organic Administration Act, June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make provisions for the protection of National forests against destruction by fire.
2. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011). This act authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization to "assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife... mitigating floods... protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public lands..."
3. National Forest Management Act, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). This act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to specify guidelines for land management plans to ensure protection of forest resources. Regulations at Title 36, Part 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 219.27) specify that, consistent with the relative resource values involved, management prescriptions in forest plans must minimize serious or long-lasting hazards from wildfire.
4. Granger-Thye Act, April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572). This act authorizes expenditure of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Forest Service funds to erect buildings, lookout towers, and other Federal structures on land owned by States. It provides for the procurement and operation of aerial facilities and services for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service.

### 5101.2 - Wildland Fire Management on Other Federal, State, and Private Lands

The following additional authorities provide a basis for Forest Service cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) agencies of the Department of the Interior (DOI) on all aspects of wildland fire management and as authorized in non-fire emergencies.

1. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, December 2, 1980 (Pub. L. 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371). This Act designates certain public lands in Alaska as units of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Wilderness Preservation System and National Forest System. The Act provides for comprehensive land management for all Alaska Federal lands and requires DOI and USDA to provide access to non-Federally owned land surrounded by public lands.
2. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, December 18, 1971 (Pub. L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688; 43 U.S.C. 1601). The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw acres of

existing public land for specific consideration as new national wildlife refuges, national parks, national forests and wild and scenic rivers.

3. Clean Air Act, July 1955 (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.). This act provides for the protection and improvement of the nation's air resources and applies to the effects of prescribed fire and can help inform wildfire response.
4. Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995 (Pub. L. 103-332). The act provides program direction to allow respective agencies to take appropriate action in wildland fire management in Alaska.
5. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, May 22, 1974 (Pub. L. 93-288, 88 Stat. 143; 42 U.S.C. 5121). The act requires States to develop and maintain disaster preparedness plans and to provide for the annual testing of such plans. The act also increases the amount of Federal assistance in the development or approval of these plans and to provide assistance before, during, and after a disaster.
6. Economy Act June 30, 1932 (41 U.S.C. 686). This act provides for procurement of materials, supplies, equipment, work, or services from other Federal agencies.
7. Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, October 29, 1974 (Pub. L. 93-498, 88 Stat. 1535, 15 U.S.C. 2201) as amended. This act establishes a U.S. Fire Administration and a National Fire Academy, in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, later incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security, to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of death, personal injury, and property damage from fire, and to increase the effectiveness and coordination of fire prevention and fire management agencies at all levels of government.
8. Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act, 1977 (Pub. L. 95-224, as amended by Pub. L. 97-258, September 13, 1982; 96 Stat. 1003; 31 U.S.C. 6301 thru 6308). This act eliminates unnecessary administrative requirements upon recipients of Government awards by characterizing the relationship between executive agencies and contractors, States, local governments, and other recipients in acquiring property and services and in providing United States Government assistance.
9. Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 1976 (Pub. L. 94-579, 43 U.S.C. 1701). This act constitutes the Organic Act for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It governs most uses of the Federal public lands, including grazing. The act requires the land management agencies to execute their management powers under a land use planning process that is based on multiple use and sustained yield principles. The act also provides for public land sales, withdrawals, acquisitions, and exchanges.
10. Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471; et seq.). This act permits the transfer or sale of surplus Federal property to specified entities, including real property, to help meet State, multi-state, and local special needs.

11. Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003 (Pub. L. 108-148, 16 U.S.C. 6501) [As Amended Through Pub. L. 110–246, Enacted May 22, 2008]. This act improves the capability of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects across the landscape on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands. Focus for these projects are to:

- a. Protect communities, watersheds, and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire.
- b. Enhance efforts to protect watersheds.
- c. Address fire threats to forest and rangeland health across the landscape.

12. Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (Pub. L. 93-638, 88 Stat. 2203). This act furthers the goal of Indian self-determination assuring maximum Indian participation in the management of Federal programs and services for Indians.

13. McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928 (45 Stat. 221; 16 U.S.C. 487). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish forest and rangeland research facilities and to provide competitive grants to public and private institutions, to agencies and to individuals to further such research activities. The act directs the Secretary to maintain a comprehensive survey and analysis of the present and prospective conditions of and requirements for the renewable resources of the forests and rangelands of the United States and of the supplies of such renewable resources.

14. National Indian Forest Resources Management Act, November 28, 1990 (Presidential Order 101-630, Pub. L. 101-630). This act requires the Secretary of the Interior to undertake management activities on Indian forest lands in furtherance of the U.S. trust responsibility for these lands. These activities must incorporate the principles of sustained yield and multiple-use and include Tribal participation.

15. National Park Service Acts (67 Stat. 495; 16 U.S.C. 1b). This act authorizes and provides the means for managing wildland fire on lands or threatened, adjacent lands under the jurisdiction of the DOI.

16. National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, October 15, 1966 (Pub. L. 89-669, 80 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 668dd through 668ee). The act provides for the administration and management of the national wildlife refuge system, including wildlife refuges, areas for protection and conservation of fish and wildlife threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas.

17. National Environmental Policy Act, January 1, 1970 (Pub. L. 91-190; 83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347). This act requires all land management agencies to prepare environmental documents when there is an action that may have impact on the environment. The documents are prepared by interdisciplinary team members and must include assessments using natural and social sciences; alternative actions; a proposed

action; public involvement and collaboration; and public notice before, during, and after decisions.

18. Oregon and California Act, August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181e). This act authorizes and provides the means for managing emergency stabilization and rehabilitation following wildland fire on lands or threatened, adjacent lands under the jurisdiction of the DOI.
19. Protection Act of September 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 857; 16 U.S.C. 594). This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to protect from fire the lands under the Department's jurisdiction and to cooperate with other Federal agencies, States, or owners of timber.
20. Reciprocal Fire Protection Act, May 27, 1955 (69 Stat. 66, 42 U.S.C. 185a). This act authorizes reciprocal agreements with Federal, State, and other wildland fire protection organizations.
21. Supplemental Appropriation Act, September 10, 1982 (Pub. L. 100-428, 96 Stat. 837). This act authorizes the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to enter into contracts with State and local government entities, including local fire districts, for procurement of services in preparedness detection and suppression of fires.
22. Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315). This act was the first Federal effort to regulate grazing on DOI public lands. It establishes grazing districts and uses a permitting system to manage livestock grazing in the districts.
23. Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (Pub. L. 108-278, 118 Stat. 868). This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management) or the Secretary of Agriculture (with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service) to carry out a project to protect Indian forest land or rangeland (including a project to restore Federal land that borders on or is adjacent to such land) under the Secretary's jurisdiction and bordering or adjacent to the Indian forest land or rangeland under the Tribe's jurisdiction.
24. Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-413). This act establishes, within the DOI, a program of Tribal self-governance. The act directs the Secretary of the Interior to enter into annual funding agreements with the governing body of each participating Tribe.
25. Wildfire Suppression Assistance Act, April 7, 1989 (Pub. L. 100-428, 42 U.S.C. 1856). This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with fire organizations of foreign countries for assistance in wildland fire research, prevention, planning, and suppression protection.
26. Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964 (Pub. L. 88-577, 78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. 1131, 1132). This act authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to take such measures as may be necessary in the control of fire within designated wilderness.

## 5102 - Objective

The vision of the Fire and Aviation Management program is to:

Safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a Nation, live with wildland fire.

The following objectives support this vision:

1. Risk Management and Risk Reduction - Assure management of risk to people, communities and natural and cultural resources is the fundamental principle used to make informed decisions in all fire management programs. Minimize the risk to people, communities and natural and cultural resources by assessing the potential benefits of actions, severity of concerns, and probabilities of occurrences to reduce risk.
2. Ecological - Meet the Forest Service mission through the use of fire management programs to protect people and communities, conserve natural and cultural resources, and maintain and restore ecological health.
3. Collaboration - Implement the wildland fire management program through collaboration and partnerships.
4. Learning - Learn from science, and ours and our partners' experiences, to improve fire management programs.
5. Empowerment - Employees are expected and empowered to be creative and decisive, to exercise initiative and accept responsibility, and to use their training, experience, and judgment to implement the agency's mission.

## 5103 - Policy

Doctrine is beliefs and teachings which form the fundamental, core values of our work. The Forest Service will achieve the above objectives using a doctrinal approach which incorporates: Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the direction in Land and Resource Management Plans, National Incident Management System (NIMS), and other Federal laws and regulations for all wildland fire management programs to assure the appropriate, risk-informed and effective management of wildland fire programs, consistent with land and resource management objectives.

Doctrinal approach goes beyond strict compliance with procedural rules, and promotes risk-based application of wildland fire management principles to improve decision making and firefighter safety. The following principles will guide fundamental wildland fire management policy, practices, behaviors and customs, which need to be mutually understood at every level of command.

### 5103.1 - Risk Management and Risk Reduction

1. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity. The wildland fire management environment is complex and possesses inherent hazards that can---even with reasonable mitigation---result in harm. In recognition of this fact, we are committed to the aggressive management of risk.
2. Analyze, communicate, and manage risks and uncertainties relating to fire management activities as they relate to the consequences of either doing or not doing an activity.
3. Where human life is immediately at risk or there is a clear emergency, and they are capable of assisting without undue risk to themselves or others, agency employees will respond appropriately.
4. To maximize effectiveness and minimize confusion, formulate and communicate clear, uncomplicated plans and concise orders.
5. Give to every incident and activity a risk-informed, effective, and efficient response.

### 5103.2 - Ecological

1. Identify and use fire ecology to frame land and resource management objectives.
2. Use Fire Management programs and activities to implement Land and Resource Management Plans (L/RMP) objectives.
3. Incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations into fire management programs and activities.
4. Manage the land to make it more resilient to disturbance, in accordance with management objectives.

### 5103.3 - Collaboration

1. Conduct all fire management activities on an interagency basis, with the proactive engagement and involvement of cooperators, partners and the public.
2. Communities of interest work towards mutual understanding and support one another with wildfire response, including proactive engagement in collaborative planning and the decision-making processes that take into account all lands and recognize the interdependence and statutory responsibilities among jurisdictions.
3. A collaborative relationship between the Forest Service and other agencies is essential. The Forest Service is committed to honor its part of the joint responsibility to proactively develop and maintain effective working relationships with its intergovernmental cooperators.

#### **5103.4 - Learning**

1. Base fire management programs and activities upon the best available science. Knowledge and experience are developed among all Federal wildland fire management agencies. An active fire research program combined with interagency collaboration provides the means to make these tools available in a timely manner to all fire managers and leaders.
2. Research will be timely and support on-going efforts to increase our scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors.
3. Use self-study, classroom instruction, experiential learning and program evaluation to improve all fire management activities. The Forest Service will enhance knowledge and understanding of fire management policies and practices through internal and external communication and education programs. These programs will be continuously improved through the timely and effective exchange of information among all affected agencies and organizations.

#### **5103.5 - Empowerment**

1. Leaders will express clear and concise intent to ensure assignments are managed safely, effectively, and efficiently.
2. In situations where guidance is uncertain, individuals are expected to apply their judgment while acting within leadership intent, doctrine, principles, policy, guides and training.

#### **5104 - Responsibility**

##### **5104.1 - Washington Office**

##### **5104.11 - Chief**

The Chief:

1. Retains the overall authority and responsibility for the fire and aviation management program.
2. Provides Forest Service leadership for the Federal Wildland Fire Policy.

##### **5104.11a - Deputy Chief, State and Private Forestry**

The Deputy Chief for State and Private Forestry:

1. Provides direction, leadership, and administration of service-wide fire and aviation management programs, policies, and procedures, and advises the Chief of current, national fire and aviation related issues.

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2. Formulates, coordinates, and implements broad policies for administration of the fire and aviation management program.
3. Reviews, advises, and approves or disapproves policies, programs, and regulations proposed by the Director, Fire and Aviation Management, Washington Office.
4. Coordinates with the National Association of State Foresters Executive Committee as required by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of July 1, 1978, as amended, (P.L. 95-313, 16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.).
5. Provide liaison for planning and program coordination with other government entities, including the Department of the Interior, Department of Homeland Security, and State agencies.

**5104.11b - Director, Fire and Aviation Management**

In addition to the authority and responsibility contained in FSM 1204.24 and 1235.1, the Director of Fire and Aviation Management. (For further direction, see FSM 3104.2, 5120.42, 5130.41, 5160.41, 5191.04a, 5704.2, 5719.04a, and 5720.43):

1. Administers a national fire and aviation management program.
2. Provides liaison for planning and program coordination with other government entities, including the Department of the Interior, Department of Homeland Security, and State agencies.
3. Ensures appropriate oversight for financial management and program reviews for Forest Service fire and aviation management programs and resources, and make recommendations for the prioritization and allocation of resources.
4. Provides service wide technical requirements and standards for wildland fire, aviation, and wildland fire and aviation related emergency services (FSM 1590).
5. Provides fire and aviation management assistance to authorized cooperators (for example, State Foresters).
6. Provides leadership, oversight, technical expertise and coordination, for national fire and aviation management programs.
7. Assists the regions with technical support, coordination, and oversight to ensure standardization within the fire and aviation management program.
8. Acts as delegated by the Deputy Chief.

**5104.12 - Regional Foresters, Station, and Area Director**

**5104.12a - Regional Foresters and Area Director**

Regional Foresters and the Area Director have the responsibility to:

1. Ensure that fire and aviation management program direction is clear, available, and understood by regional employees.
2. Ensure employees are trained, certified, and made available to participate in the fire and aviation management program locally, regionally, and nationally. Ensure that employees with operations, administrative, or other skills support the fire and aviation management program as necessary.
3. Provide regional liaison for planning and program coordination with other government entities, including the Department of the Interior, Department of Homeland Security, and State agencies.

#### **5104.12b - Station Directors**

Station Directors have the responsibility to:

1. Support research to improve implementation of fire and aviation management programs.
2. Support and direct research that increases scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors of fire science and fire effects.
3. Ensure that scientific results and science-based strategies are available to managers in a timely manner and in lay person's language.

#### **5104.12c - Forest Supervisors**

Forest Supervisors have the responsibility to:

1. Establish and implement a fire and aviation management program which supports desired conditions contained in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plans.
2. Implement the annual fire and aviation management program of work efficiently, as identified in the Land and Resource Management Plans and Forest Service annual program and budget direction.
3. Ensure employees are trained, certified, and made available to participate in the fire and aviation management program locally, regionally, and nationally. Ensure that employees with operations, administrative, or other skills support the fire and aviation management program as necessary. Ensure that employees are mobilized only in incident response positions for which they are qualified.

#### **5104.12d - District Rangers**

District Rangers have the responsibility to:

1. Ensure employees are trained, certified, and made available to participate in the fire and aviation management program locally, regionally, and nationally. Ensure that employees with operations, administrative, or other skills support the fire and aviation management program as necessary. Ensure that employees are mobilized only in incident response positions for which they are qualified.
2. Ensure that employees with operations, administrative or other skills will support the fire and aviation management program as necessary.
3. Refer to the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (NWCG, NFES 2724) for field level Agency Administrator Performance Standards.

## 5105 - Definitions

The "Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology," located on-line at <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary/index.htm>, contains most definitions for terminology used by Wildland Fire Management agencies in the USDA and DOI. The following definitions are not contained in the Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology:

Doctrine – The body of principles that guide the actions of an organization.

Policy – The structure and procedures used to put doctrinal principles into action. The Forest Service directive system consists of Forest Service manuals and handbooks which codify the agency's policy. Manuals and handbooks contain legal authorities, objectives, policies, responsibilities, instructions, and guidance needed by Forest Service agency administrators and primary staff to plan and execute assigned programs and activities.

Principles – The foundation of judgment, decision making and behaviors. From principles will come the strategies and tactics, the tools and techniques for executing them, and define the behaviors that are expected.

Risk Management – The continuous process of evaluating exposure and mitigating hazards. Risk management is a dynamic process exercised by employees engaged in wildfire response. It provides employees a way to evaluate risk and benefit relative to the overall incident objectives and course of action based on leader's intent.

## 5106 - Interagency and Collaborative Fire Management Governance

In concert with our foundational principles, we develop and strengthen partnerships with stakeholder's at all organizational levels through shared governance whenever possible. The following councils and groups were established under agreements by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior:

1. Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC), established by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated April 10, 2002 (and updated by MOU between USDA, DOI and US Department of Homeland Security, dated April 12, 2010), to provide an

intergovernmental committee to support the implementation and coordination of Federal Fire Management Policy.

2. Wildland Fire Executive Council (WFEC), 2011. Established in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) to provide advice on the coordinated national level wildland fire policy leadership, direction, and program oversight in support to WFLC. Membership includes representatives from Federal, Tribal, State and local governments as well as non-governmental organizations.
3. National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG), February 1976, FSM 1531.06b and 1353.11a. Instituted to provide interagency wildland fire standards.
4. Joint Fire Science Program, 1998. Established in the 1998 Joint Fire Science plan in response to Congressional direction that the Department of Interior (including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Park Service (NPS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)), and the Forest Service (FS) establish a Joint Fire Science Program to supplement existing fire research capabilities.
5. Fire Program Analysis (FPA) Oversight Group. 2002. The FPA was initiated in 2002 in response to a Congressional request that the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture develop a budget and allocation process for the wildland fire management program. Under the FPA Charter updated in 2010, the FPA Oversight Group is the interagency group designated to direct the future of FPA.

## 5107 - References

Operational procedures contained in the documents referenced below are used by Forest Service personnel in the conduct of fire management activities. The Forest Service recognizes that the nature of the wildland fire environment is often dynamic, chaotic, and unpredictable. In such an environment, reasonable discretion in decision-making may be required. Thus, the body of procedures, best practices, concepts, and principles described in the listed publications should be considered the best guidance available for the majority of circumstances. Forest Service employees must use their best judgment in applying the guidance contained in these references to real-life situations.

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) publications listed below can be ordered from the National Fire Equipment System Catalog, Part 2: Publications (NWCG, NFES 3362, PMS 449-2). The NFES publications catalog and publications ordering form can be found on the NWCG Website: <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/pubs.htm>.

For hard copies, contact:

National Interagency Fire Center  
Great Basin Cache Supply Office  
3833 S. Development Avenue  
Boise, ID 83705-5354

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Some of the following references are available electronically. The World Wide Web/internet address is provided after the publication.

1. Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, Final Report, January 18, 2001. This report establishes joint Federal wildland fire management principles, policy, and recommendations. Available at:

[http://www.nwcg.gov/branches/ppm/fpc/archives/fire\\_policy/history/index.htm](http://www.nwcg.gov/branches/ppm/fpc/archives/fire_policy/history/index.htm)

2. Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology (NWCG, NFES 1832, PMS 205). This glossary includes terms used by NWCG member agencies in wildland fire, prescribed fire, and incident management. Available at:

<http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary/index.htm>

3. Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (NWCG, NFES 2724). While not establishing policy, this interagency handbook provides guidance for implementing safe and effective fire and aviation management operations. Available at:

[http://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol\\_ref\\_redbook\\_2011.html](http://www.nifc.gov/policies/pol_ref_redbook_2011.html)

4. Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, February 2009. This document updates guidance approved by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. It directs USDA and USDI agencies with fire management responsibilities to adopt common guidance and revise interagency training courses, operational guides, standards, terminology, reporting requirements, and skill qualifications/certification. It also directs the revision or development of accountability standards, performance measures, and tracking systems to assess objective attainment. Available at:

[http://www.nifc.gov/policies/policies\\_documents/GIFWFMP.pdf](http://www.nifc.gov/policies/policies_documents/GIFWFMP.pdf)

5. FSH 6709.11, Health and Safety Code Handbook. This handbook provides direction for all Forest Service employees for any operation or procedure, including those required for fire and aviation. Resource is available electronically on the Forest Service intranet web.

6. Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide. This handbook provides standardized procedures associated with the planning and implementation of prescribed fire. Available at:

<http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/RxFire/rxfireguide.pdf>

## **5109 - Handbooks**

### **5109.1 - Internal Service wide Handbooks**

#### **5109.14 - Individual Fire Report Handbook, Form FS-5100-29 (FSH)**

This handbook provides detailed instructions for preparation and coding of form FS-5100-29, Individual Fire Report, to report data for individual fires (Report FS-5100-M). Form FS-5100-29 is available electronically.

### **5109.17 - Fire and Aviation Management Qualifications Handbook (FSH)**

This handbook contains requirements for wildland fire positions and qualifications for Forest Service personnel. The goal is to align, as closely as possible, with the provisions of PMS 310-1, Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide, while maintaining high performance fire and aviation management operations

### **5109.18 - Wildfire Prevention Handbook (FSH)**

This handbook provides a framework to develop and manage economically efficient wildfire prevention programs.

### **5109.19 - Fire Management Analysis and Planning Handbook (FSH)**

This handbook provides detailed instructions for fire management program analysis and evaluation, coordination with forest planning, program development, budgeting, and implementation planning.

### **5109.3 - External Handbooks**

#### **5109.31 - Wildfire Cause Determination Handbook (NWCG Handbook 1) (FSH)**

This National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) handbook guides initial attack firefighters and others in determining the cause of a wildland fire.

#### **5109.32a - Fireline Handbook (NWCG, NFES 0065, PMS 410-1)**

This NWCG handbook provides wildfire suppression principles, organization, and procedures utilizing the Incident Command System.

#### **5109.34 - Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook (NWCG, NFES 2160, PMS 902)**

This NWCG handbook provides finance and business management procedures for interagency fire suppression. Available at: [http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/iibmh2/pms902\\_iibmh.pdf](http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/iibmh2/pms902_iibmh.pdf)