

Y14 (9560)

Memorandum

To: Regional Fire Management Officers

From: FMPC Fire Equipment and Facilities Specialist

Subject: Changes in DI-1202 Wildland Fire Occurrence Report for 2004

For the 2003 fire season, there were changes made to the SACS DI-1202 Wildland Fire Occurrence Report. The changes were made in three areas, fire location entry, prescribed fire resources entry, and the addition of six questions required to complete the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan. These changes were necessary to provide more accurate information for budgetary and research analysis reasons. For the coming 2004 fire season, there are additional changes, the addition of the FIRECODE project code entry and the mandatory entry of Gross Fire Suppression Costs (Actual Costs).

FIRECODE is a new internet system dispatch offices will be required to use to obtain a four character code for identifying suppression and Fire Use fires across all agencies. The website issues a unique alpha numeric code so fire costs can be tracked between all agencies. Each park will be able get this code through their fire dispatch offices. The use of the FIRECODE project code in the accounting string by all agencies will provide a more accurate accounting of the cost of each individual fire. For the National Park Service all accounts will be set up using the FIRECODE as the project number. The format of the NPS fiscal account number will not change.

**The FIRECODE internet system will start and codes be assigned to each suppression and Fire Use fire starting October 1, 2003.** The DI-1202 Fire Occurrence Reports in SACS will also incorporate those changes at that time. Between October 1<sup>st</sup> and January 1<sup>st</sup>, entry of the FIRECODE project code into the fire report will be optional for all types of fires. If reports are entered for fires prior to October 1<sup>st</sup>, the FIRECODE entry is not required. After October 1<sup>st</sup>, the FIRECODE entry is required for all new suppression and Wildland Fire Use fire starts. After January 1, 2004, only natural out and false alarm fires will be optional entry of the FIRECODE project code. See specific instructions for entry below under 24a, FIRECODE.

As with most input questions in the DI-1202 Fire Occurrence Report in SACS, help for each of the input questions can be found in On-Line Help for that entry. This can be accessed by typing in a question mark at each data entry point. For answers to the Fire Ecology and WUI questions, in the fire occurrence report, the Fire Management Officer may need to provide additional information to persons entering these fire reports. To collect and enter this data in a timely manner, it is imperative that a procedure be established for field personnel to access this information.

#### **Mandatory Coordinate Location Entry**

Legal locations (Township, Range, and Section) will no longer be an entry. Either Latitude/ Longitude or UTM coordinates will be the only allowable entry. The SACS program now has the ability to convert each type of coordinates and display both when one set of coordinates are entered.



NPS OC1000-14-(BA)	Fire Occurrence System Fire (DI-1202) Entry & Query	TEST 04-MAR-03 MENU 03:48 PM			
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATL RECR AREA					
3a. Alpha: SAMO	3c. Year: 2003	3d. Number: 9999			
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATL RECR AREA		4. Type: 11			
		9a. Name: ELVIS			
<b>9. AGENCY DATA</b>					
9a. Fire Name: ELVIS	9K. Coordinate Type: UTM				
9b. Area Name: SAMO	Enter UTM coordinates				
9e. Cost Code:	Datum:	ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:			
9f. Owner: 3 NPS					
9g. Fiscal Yr: 3 2003	Lat: 00:00:00.0	Lon: 000:00:00.0			
9h. Fiscal Data:	UTM Z: E: N:				
<b>10. SUPPRESSION DATA</b>					
	Date	Time	Type	Amt	Acres
10a. Discovery/Start	NONE	00:00			
10b. Initial Attack	NONE	00:00	1		
			2		
			3		
10c. Control/Cmplete	NONE	00:00	4		
10d. Declared Out:	NONE				
					& ! ?
Enter coordinate DATUM: NAD27, NAD83, WGS72, WGS84					

Figure 2.

After entering the coordinate type, you will enter the *Datum*. This is the “earth model” the coordinates are built upon. For North America, in civilian land management agencies (e.g., NPS), the only three options in general use are the North American Datum of 1983 (*NAD 83*), the North American Datum of 1927 (*NAD 27*), or the World Geodetic System, 1984 (*WGS 84*). For practical purposes, *NAD 83* and *WGS 84* are equivalents.

If you don't know which datum your coordinates are in, *don't guess!* Check with your local or regional Fire GIS Specialist, or your regional GIS coordinator.

If you enter coordinates that are out of the acceptable range, you will receive an error message, prompting you to re-enter the coordinates, as shown in *Figure 3*.

ELVIS	9K. Coordinate Type: LL				
SAMO	L/L AS DD; DD:MM.MMM; DD:MM:SS				
	Datum:	LATITUDE:		LONGITUDE:	
NPS	NAD83	33 15 15		119 15 15	
3 2003	Lat: : : .	Lon: : : .			
sa:	UTM Z:	E:	N:		
<b>DATA</b>					
	Date	Time	Type	Amt	Acres
Start	NONE	00:00			
Stack	NONE	00:00	1		
			2		
			3		
Complete	NONE	00:00	4		
Out:	NONE				
Fire location outside of acceptable range					

Figure 3.

This reflects a “box” identified by minimum and maximum coordinates established outside of each NPS unit.

Figure 4 shows the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, and the bounding box coordinates.

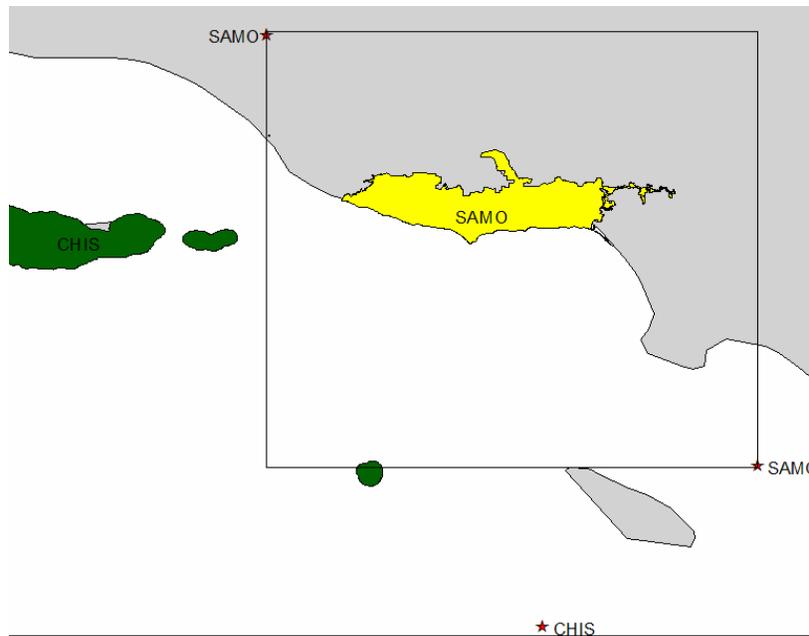


Figure 4.

**Required Resource Field Entry on RX Fires**

The type and amount of resources used on Type 4, prescribed fires, in the 10b field will become a mandatory field. The directions for resource types and numbers will be the same as for Type 1, suppression fires.

Wildland fire vehicles used only for transportation to and from a fire cannot be counted as a “firefighting” resource on the fire report. This holds true when entering resources for suppression fires also.

**Performance Standards and Measures**

In order to complete the reporting for the performance measures within the NPS, the following new data fields (questions) have been inserted into the fire occurrence reporting form. Questions 20a, 20b, 20c, 20d, 21a and 22a are required fields. Fields 20a,b,c,d-21a-22a, must be completed for all Type 1 (suppression) fires, therefore you will not be able to complete a report without entering these fields. Question 23a will be required this coming fire season for the NPS. Other methods of capturing costs have not proved reliable. FIRECODE coding will help identify fire costs for that agency. To capture fire costs where multiple agencies participate, parks will need to contact those agencies. If a FIRECODE is identified, other agencies should be able to find costs for the fire identified by that FIRECODE.

Question 20a: Fire Regime Group: I, II, III, IV, or V

Question 20b: Pre-Fire Condition Class: 1, 2, or 3

Question 20c.: Post-Fire Condition Class: 1, 2, or 3

Question 20d: Acres within that Fire Regime. Regime acres must add up to total acres reported.

Question 21a: Is this a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fire: Yes/No \_\_\_\_\_

Question 22a: Total number of homes/significant structures burned. #

Question 23a: Gross fire suppression cost. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Data Definitions and Specific Entry Instructions**

**20a. Fire Regime Group**

Enter the Fire Regime Group (i.e., Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, or V) for that area within the fire perimeter that represents that group. More than one Fire Regime Group can be entered per fire up to five different Regime Groups.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Fire Frequency (yrs)</b>	<b>Vegetative Examples</b>	<b>Fire Severity</b>
<b>I</b>	0-35	Ponderosa pine, other long needle pine species, and dry site Douglas fir	Low Severity

<b>II</b>	0-35	Drier grassland types, tall grass prairie, and some Pacific chaparral & southern rough ecosystems	Stand replacement
<b>III</b>	35-100	Interior dry site shrub communities such as sagebrush and chaparral ecosystems	Mixed Severity
<b>IV</b>	35-100	Lodgepole pine and jack pine	Stand replacement
<b>V</b>	>200	Temperate rain forest, boreal forest, and high elevation conifer species	Stand replacement

**20b. Pre-Fire Condition Class**

Enter the Fire Condition Class (i.e., 1, 2, or 3) prior to the occurrence of the fire based on the largest percentage of land within the fire perimeter that represents that Condition Class.

Class 1: For the most part, Fire Regimes in this Fire Condition Class are within historical ranges. Vegetation composition and structure are intact. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire is relatively low. Maintenance management such as prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments is needed to prevent these lands from becoming degraded.

Class 2: Fire Regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical return level by either increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified on these lands. To restore the historical fire regime, these lands may require restoration by prescribed fire, mechanical or chemical treatments, and the subsequent reintroduction of native plants.

Class 3: Fire Regimes on these lands have been significantly altered from their historical return interval. Vegetation condition, structure and diversity have been significantly altered. Because fire regimes have been extensively altered, the risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Consequently, these lands verge on the greatest risk of ecological collapse. To restore the historical fire regime these lands may require multiple mechanical or chemical restoration treatments before prescribed fire can be utilized to manage fuels or obtain other desired benefits

**20c. Post-Fire Condition Class**

Enter the Fire Condition Class (i.e., 1, 2, or 3) after the fire is controlled based on the largest percentage of land within the fire perimeter that represents that Condition Class.

Class 1: For the most part, Fire Regimes in this Fire Condition Class are within historical ranges. Vegetation composition and structure are intact. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire is relatively low. Maintenance management such as prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments is needed to prevent these lands from becoming degraded.

Class 2: Fire Regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical return level by either increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified on these lands. To restore the historical fire regime, these lands may require restoration by prescribed fire, mechanical or chemical treatments, and the subsequent reintroduction of native plants.

Class 3: Fire Regimes on these lands have been significantly altered from their historical return interval. Vegetation condition, structure and diversity have been significantly altered. Because fire regimes have been extensively altered, the risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Consequently, these lands verge on the greatest risk of ecological collapse. To restore the historical fire regime these lands may require multiple mechanical or chemical restoration treatments before prescribed fire can be utilized to manage fuels or obtain other desired benefits

#### **20d. Fire Regime Acres**

For fires with more than one Fire Regime Group within the fire perimeter, parks will need to enter the number of acres within each Regime Group. The number of acres from each of the Regimes must equal the total acreage for the fire as reported in 8d and 10c3 of the fire report. For fires within only one Fire Regime Group, enter the total fire acreage.

#### **21a. Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)**

A WUI fire is an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire that threatens loss of life or property within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The fire may or may not originate within the WUI. WUI areas are where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Definitions of what constitutes a WUI area will vary from area to area. Consult the Fire Management Plan for that area to determine if WUI areas are identified. If any part of the fire falls within an identified WUI area and/or threatens a WUI area, enter Yes, if not enter No.

#### **Fire Ecology Data Collection Process**

The following information represents a couple of recommendations that might be used to get Fire Regime, Condition Class and WUI data.

- 1) Develop map(s), similar to the fire management planning analysis maps (i.e., FMZ, RL), which identifies each Fire Regime, Condition Class and WUI area. The map(s) would be a very broad scale map(s). Developing a map(s) such as this would allow a fire to be plotted and the respective Fire Regime, Condition Class and WUI or Non-WUI be determined by field personnel. This information may be already captured in Fire Management Plans.
- 2) Develop instructions that can be carried in the field and used to determine Fire Regime, Condition Class and WUI or Non-WUI. The information can then be recorded at the time fire reporting data is compiled

## **22a. Home / Significant Structures Destroyed**

Enter the total number of homes and/or significant structures destroyed by the fire. A significant structure is defined as a structure having an identified value, currently being used for an intended purpose, or having historical significance or artistic qualities.

## **23a. Gross Fire Suppression Cost (Actual Costs)**

Enter the gross (total) cost to the nearest \$100 for all resources, supplies, and materials expended or obligated against the fire irregardless of who owns or pays for those resources. The intent is to capture total fire cost. If all expenditures or obligations are made by the park having jurisdiction of the fire, costs may be obtained from the Accounting Financial System, Third Generation (AFS3), in the Federal Financial System (FFS). Otherwise use estimated costs as determined by established cost estimation tables for engines, equipment, crews, aircraft, overhead, and other resources that have been supplied by cooperators. On large fires where incident management teams are involved, the ICARS program can estimate total costs. If cost figures are revised after the fire report has been entered, it is important to go back and edit the report with the corrected cost figure.

## **24a. FIRECODE**

The FIRECODE will be entered in two places on the DI-1202 Fire Occurrence Report for all suppression, Type 1, and Fire Use, Type 49, fires. The first entry is in 9h, FISCAL DATA. This a fiscal accounting code made up of three parts. The first four numbers represent that park's organization code. The second four numbers represent the project code. The last three numbers represent the Project Work Element (PWE). For all suppression and wildland fire use fires, replace the project code with the FIRECODE project code.

Prescribed fires, type 48, are excluded from using the FIRECODE project code at this time. For these fires, use the designated project number in the accounting string as has been done previously. Using the FIRECODE project code for natural out, type 21, and false alarm, type 5 fires is optional. If a FIRECODE project code was assigned and there were significant costs incurred, enter the FIRECODE project code.

Assigning a FIRECODE project code for mutual aid fires, type 15 and 16, is the responsibility of the parent agency with jurisdiction of the fire. For fires not on park land, contact your fire dispatch office to find the FIRECODE. They will be able to look it up or contact the responsible agency if a resource order was not issued prior to the incident. All resource orders will have the assigned FIRECODE identified.

FIRECODE, 24a, in the Title Information field, also requires entry of just the four-character FIRECODE project code. As a validation, this code has to match the FIRECODE project number entered in the 9h field, FISCAL DATA. If the FIRECODE project code doesn't match, an error message will appear. **Do not enter other kinds of project numbers in 24a.**

For additional guidance or questions, contact Dale Miracle at (208) 387-5212 or e-mail, [dale\\_miracle@nps.gov](mailto:dale_miracle@nps.gov).



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EDITED VERSION (9-29-2003)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DI-1202, INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT



1. STATUS CODE \_\_\_ 2. REPORTING AGENCY \_\_\_ 3c. YEAR \_\_\_ 3d. FIRE NUMBER \_\_\_  
 4. FIRE TYPE \_\_\_ PROTECTION TYPE \_\_\_ 5. GENERAL CAUSE \_\_\_ SPECIFIC CAUSE \_\_\_ 6. PEOPLE \_\_\_

8. STATISTICAL DATA

8a. STATE	8b. OWNER	8c. VEGETATION	8d. ACRES BURNED
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___

9. AGENCY DATA

9a. FIRE NAME \_\_\_\_\_ 9k. COORDINATE TYPE (L/L, UTM): \_\_\_\_\_  
 9b. AREA NAME \_\_\_\_\_ L/L AS DD; DD:MM.MMM; DD:MM:SS.S  
 9f. OWNER \_\_\_\_\_ Map Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ LATITUDE: \_\_\_\_\_ LONGITUDE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 9g. FY. YR. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9h. FISCAL DATA \_\_\_\_\_  
 9j. PROBLEM CLASS \_\_\_\_\_ UTM Z \_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_

10. SUPPRESSION DATA

	DATE	TIME	TYPE	AMOUNT	ACRES
10a. DISCOVERY / START	___	___	___	___	___
10b. INITIAL ATTACK	___	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	___
10c. CONTROL/COMPLETE	___	___	___	___	___
10d. DECLARED OUT	___	___	___	___	___

11. SITE DATA

11a. TOPOGRAPHY \_\_\_ 11d. ELEVATION \_\_\_ 11h. BURNING INDEX \_\_\_  
 11b. ASPECT \_\_\_ 11e. STATION \_\_\_ 11i. ADJ CLASS \_\_\_  
 11c. SLOPE \_\_\_ 11f. MSGC \_\_\_

12. PREVENTION DATA

12k. DAY OF WEEK \_\_\_ 12L. WAS FIRE INVESTIGATED (Y/N) \_\_\_ 12m. FIRE CAUSE SUSPECT, KNOWN OR \_\_\_  
 12n. SUSPECT = RESIDENT. TRANSIENT OR UNKNOWN (R/T/U) \_\_\_ UNKNOWN (K/U) \_\_\_

NOTE: If you use 2 through 9 for "General Cause" and 30 for "Specific Cause" in Block #5, please explain the cause in general terms in the "Remarks" section.

13. PRESCRIBED FIRE DATA

13c. Plot Obj: ___	13n.	13e. Cost/Acre: ___		
13d. Fire Typ: ___	Size Classes	Pre-burn Tons/acre	Percent Consump	Post-burn Tons/acre
13f. Fuel Model: ___	Shrub/Herb	___	%	___
13l. Project Number: ___	Zero - 1.0	___	%	___
13m. PNF Complexity	1.1 - 3.0	___	%	___
Escape : _____	3.1 - 9.0	___	%	___
Values : _____	Over 9 Inches	___	%	___
Fuels/Behavior : _____	Litt/Duff Inch	___	%	___
Duration : _____	(Total Emissions	PM10 : _____		
Air Quality : _____	Emitted in Tons)	PM2.5 : _____		

