

BIA
Wind River Agency
Forestry & Wildland Fire Management
Annual Operating Plans
2020



Reviewed By: [Signature] Date: 4/8/2020
Fire Management Officer

Concurred By: [Signature] Date: 4/8/2020
Forest Manager

Approved By: [Signature] Date: 4/8/2020
Superintendent

BIA

WIND RIVER AGENCY

Initial Attack/Suppression Plan

2020

Wind River Mountains FMU

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Owl Creek Absaroka FMU

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Wind River Wildland Urban Interface FMU

Wind River Agency Initial Attack/Suppression Plan

Introduction

The Wind River Agency has developed this plan to assist local initial attack resources and the Cody Dispatch Center's zone cooperators in handling fire response occurring on the Wind River Indian Reservation. This plan is based on values-at-risk determinations from the Wildland Fire Management Plan.

The information in this plan is also intended to inform fire suppression resources on the response strategies associated with managing wildland fire in the three Fire Management Units.

Incident Prioritization

The Wind River Agency will prioritize all wildland fire incidents based on the following criteria:

- Firefighter and Public Safety
- Management goals and objectives for each fire management unit
- Resource benefit

Fires Threatening Bureau of Indian Affairs Administered Land

The Wind River Agency considers a fire threatening the Wind River Agency Reservation when it is within 1 mile of the reservation boundary. This buffer can be adjusted according to the severity of the fire season and suppression effectiveness.

Incident Command System and Incident Staffing

A qualified Incident Commander will be assigned to each wildland fire incident. Each Incident Commander will have the responsibility to determine the proper staffing and logistical support of their assigned incident and will coordinate resource and support request through Cody Interagency Fire Dispatch Center (CIDC).

Multiple Fire Incident Situations

During multiple initial attack incidents, the Duty Officer and dispatch will work together with incident commanders to establish priorities for each fire. During these operations the Duty Officer will also consolidate all resource requests, and coordinate with the FMO, Wind River Agency Fire Dispatch, Cody Dispatch and the Regional Fire Management Staff in Billings Montana. The Zone Operations Group will be consulted to help coordinate fire staffing needs where appropriate, using all available resources using "closest forces' concept first.

Fire for Resource Benefit

The Wind River Agency has three Fire Management Units. Each Unit will have areas where fire may be allowed to burn (Green Areas) for resource benefit. When wildfires occur in these landscapes, the Duty Officer or acting will initiate a response evaluating values at risk, fire danger ratings, forecasted fire weather, time of season and severity to help determine the appropriate action.

Staffing Level/Zone NFDRS Plan

The Wildland Fire Operations Specialist or Duty Officer will be responsible for determining staffing levels and initial response to fires for the day. The staffing level will correspond to the adjective rating and each level has a set of planned actions by preparedness level, one thru five.

Preparedness Level	Corresponding Fire Danger	Planned actions and staffing level
1	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty Officer on call • Minimum staffing Duty Officer 1 engine • Staffing Hours – Normal • Dispatcher on call
2	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty Officer on call • Minimum staffing Duty Officer 1 engine(ENGB/ICT5/2-FFT2) • Staffing Hours – Normal • Dispatcher on duty as needed
3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty Officer available 24-7 • Minimum staffing Duty Officer 2 engine(ENGB/ICT5/2-FFT2 Readiness of reserve engine/ICT4 • Staffing Hours – Normal unless extended by Duty Officer or WFOS • Dispatcher on duty as needed
4	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty Officer available 24-7 • Minimum staffing Duty Officer ICT3 3 engine 1 ICT4(2ENGB/ICT5/2-FFT2 readiness of reserve engine/ IA Helicopter Available • Staffing Hours – Determined by Duty Officer or WFOS • Additional Resources on call or severity requested with high fire occurrence • Dispatcher on duty 7 day coverage activated during high fire activity, holidays, celebrations.
5	Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty Officer/ FMO available 24-7 • Minimum staffing Duty Officer ICT3 3 engine 1 ICT4(2ENGB/ICT5/2-FFT2 readiness of reserve engine IA Helicopter Available • Staffing Hours – Determined by Duty Officer or WFOS • Additional Resources on call, severity requested, extended hours, AD help, crews, high fire occurrence. • Interagency Coordination Occurring • Prevention-ban all burning/consider activating a prevention team. • Pre-positioning of resources occurring • Dispatcher on duty 7 day coverage activated during high fire activity, holidays, celebrations.

Note: Below is a list of common goals to be considered for each fire management unit to help guide in a response to wildland fires on the Wind River Indian Reservation.

Common Goals for all FMUs:

- Fire management operations will regard firefighter and public safety as the highest priority in every decision.
- Fire management considerations will be incorporated into land management planning goals, objectives, and alternatives.
- Fires will be managed using a full range of wildland fire and prescribed fire options to protect infrastructure.
- Unplanned ignitions determined to be human caused that escape initial attack will be evaluated as a candidate for a resource benefit fire if values at risk are considered low.
- Fire management program actions will be used to restore fire dependent ecosystems and are approved under the Forest Management Plan and EA.
- Fire managers will collaborate with cooperators and affected public to coordinate fire management decisions and operations.
- Use wildland fire to restore ecosystem health in areas where fire is a necessary treatment.
- Maintain an adequate state of preparedness.
- Manage wildland fire at a minimum cost, considering values to be protected consistent with resource management objectives.
- Manage wildland fire using Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST).
- Integrate wildland fire activities with cooperators.
- Sagebrush ecosystems within sage-grouse “Core Areas” would be managed with guidance that is consistent with the guidelines provided in the Governor’s Sage-Grouse Implementation Team’s Core Population Area Strategy and the Governor’s Executive Order (Order 2008-2).
- Burned areas will be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine the need for an emergency stabilization and rehabilitation assessment.
- Protect, avoid, and mitigate potential damage to known heritage/cultural resources that are vulnerable to wildland fire.
- Control the introduction of noxious weeds and non-native plant species and the spread of existing populations.

Wind River Mountains Fire Management Unit Suppression Plan

- **Red** means **NO GO**. Fire is in an area where values at risk are too high and suppression of the fire during initial attack size-up is the appropriate response strategy.
- **Yellow** means **Caution**. Fire is in an area where “Firefighter Safety” is the highest value at risk and the appropriate strategy would be to mitigate all hazards or back off to safer ground, using indirect attack before engaging in suppression actions. **Yellow** also means there may be some areas where allowing fire to burn for resource benefit is an option when in alignment and agreed upon with agency line officers and fire management.
- **Green** means **Go**. There are areas in the Wind River Mountains Unit where fire could be used for resource benefit. The initial action will be to contact the Cody Interagency Dispatch Center (CIDC) with the location. The appropriate strategy will come from the Duty Officer with concurrence from the Fire Management Officer (or acting), zone cooperators, and Agency Line Officers. Several Strategies and Tactics may be used to manage these fires.

See Attachment 1

Values at Risk

Firefighter and public safety would be the highest values at risk in the Wind River Mountains FMU. Other important values at risk are:

- Life and Property – See WUI Map for locations
- Washakie, Bull and Dinwoody Reservoir Watersheds – Provides drinking and irrigation water
- Cultural and Historic Resources – contact Rocky Mountain Regional Office (RMRO) Preservation Officer and Tribal Cultural Resource Staff.
- Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) – See 2011 WFMP EA
- Timber compartments – See Forest Management Plan
- Recreational opportunities – hiking, sightseeing, big game hunting, horseback riding, and fishing
- Livestock grazing
- Infrastructure – Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS)

Wind River Mountains FMU Objectives:

1. Use the Risk Management Process to evaluate appropriate response. This includes resource values, management opportunities (suppression, use of wildland fire), ignition probabilities, human impacts, range of calculated fire behavior and smoke production, and a range of alternative management actions based on human safety and management objectives.
2. Restore forest ecosystems by use of fire in the Wind River Mountains FMU based on a favorable analysis during the WFDSS process.
3. Design forest management projects to include fuels management objectives that provide tactically defensible areas. This can be achieved by the site specific use of fire and mechanical treatments.
4. Coordinate the use of wildland fire and prescribed fire projects with neighboring agencies. (USFS, BLM, State, and Private).
5. Improve the habitat for big game and T&E species.
6. Improve the productivity of aspen clones and other fire dependent vegetation.
7. Conduct two landscape scale burns (10,000+ acres), Dinwoody and Sage Creek.
8. Follow sage-grouse core area fire suppression strategies.

Fire Management Strategy

A Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) document will be generated for all wildland fires. A management response will be developed to manage all fires in accordance with goals, objectives, current conditions, and fire location. Based on fire history within this FMU, an expected average for the next 10 year period (2012-2021) would be approximately 47 fires. Fires may be "accepted" from the adjacent National Forests with concurrence from the BIA Wind River Agency Superintendent. Limit the use of dozers and graders and use MIST when possible to limit surface disturbance in portions of the FMU not included in the Wind River Roadless Area (WRRRA). Motorized vehicles (engines, dozers, etc.) may not be used in the WRRRA.

Owl Creek/Absaroka FMU Suppression plan

Introduction

The Owl Creek Absaroka Unit is an area that will offer three different responses to wildfire within this unit. The corresponding Map shows Red, Yellow or Green coloring and will be used to help suppression resources determine what appropriate action to the fire may be taken.

- **Red** means **NO GO**. Fire is in an area where values at risk are too high and suppression of the fire during initial attack size-up is the appropriate response strategy.
- **Yellow** means **Caution**. Fire is in an area where “Firefighter Safety” is the highest value at risk and the appropriate strategy would be to mitigate all hazards or back off to safer ground, using indirect attack before engaging in suppression actions. **Yellow** also means there may be some areas where allowing fire to burn for resource benefit is an option when in alignment and agreed upon with agency line officers and fire management.
- **Green** means **Go**. There are areas in the Owl Creek Absaroka Unit where fire could be used for resource benefit. The initial action will be to contact the Cody Interagency Dispatch Center (CIDC) with the location. The appropriate strategy will come from the Duty Officer with concurrence from the Fire Management Officer(or acting), zone cooperators, and Agency Line Officers. Several Strategies and Tactics may be used to manage these fires.

See Attachment 2

Values at Risk

Firefighter and public safety would be the highest values at risk in the Owl Creek Absaroka Unit. Other important values at risk are:

- Life and Property – See WUI Map for locations
- Cultural and Historic Resources – contact Rocky Mountain Regional Office (RMRO) Preservation Officer and Tribal Cultural Resource Staff
- Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) – See 2011 WFMP EA
- Timber compartments – See Forest Management Plan
- Recreational opportunities – hiking, sightseeing, big game hunting, horseback riding, and fishing
- Range improvements – Water developments and fences for livestock and grazing
- Infrastructure – energy transmission lines, oil and gas developments, and both federal and public communication sites

Owl Creek/Absaroka FMU Objectives:

1. Use the Risk Management Process to evaluate appropriate response. This includes resource values, management opportunities (suppression, use of wildland fire), ignition probabilities, human impacts, range of calculated fire behavior and smoke production, and a range of alternative management actions based on human safety and management objectives.
2. Restore forest ecosystems by use of fire in the Owl Creek / Absaroka FMU based on a favorable analysis during the WFDSS process.
3. Design forest management projects to include fuels management objectives that provide tactically defensible areas. This can be achieved by the site specific use of fire and mechanical treatments.
4. Coordinate the use of wildland fire and prescribed fire projects with neighboring agencies. (USFS, BLM, State, and Private).
5. Improve the habitat of big game and T&E species.
6. Improve the productivity of aspen clones and other fire dependent vegetation.
7. Reduce hazardous fuels around known infrastructure within this FMU.
8. Improve communications within this FMU during this planning period.
9. Conduct one landscape scale burn (10,000+ acres), Black Ridge.
10. Follow sage-grouse core area fire suppression strategies.

Fire Management Strategies

A Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) document will be generated for all wildland fires. A management response will be developed to manage all fires in accordance with goals, objectives, current conditions and fire location. Based on fire history (with the exclusion of the Kate's Basin fire) within this FMU, an expected average for the next 10 year period (2012-2021) would be approximately 44 fires. Fires may be "accepted" from the adjacent Shoshone National Forest and Wind River Bighorn Basin District (BLM) with concurrence from BIA Wind River Agency Superintendent. Limit the use of dozers and graders and use MIST when possible to limit surface disturbance.

Wind River Wildland Urban Interface Suppression Plan

Introduction

The Wind River Wildland Urban Interface Unit (WUI) is an area that will offer three different responses to wildfire within this unit. The corresponding Map shows Red, Yellow or Green coloring and will be used to help suppression resources determine what appropriate action to the fire may be taken. This Unit has the highest fire occurrence on the Wind River Reservation. The majority of the fires are human caused and require urban interface suppression tactics, utilizing county resources for structure protection and wildland engines for mainly flashy grass/sage fuel types.

- **Red** means **NO GO**. Fire is in an area where values at risk are too high and suppression of the fire during initial attack size-up is the appropriate response strategy.
- **Yellow** means **Caution**. Fire is in an area where “Firefighter Safety” is the highest value at risk and the appropriate strategy would be to mitigate all hazards or back off to safer ground, using indirect attack before engaging in suppression actions. **Yellow** also means there may be some areas where allowing fire to burn for resource benefit is an option when in alignment and agreed upon with agency line officers and fire management.
- **Green** means **Go**. There are areas in the Wind River WUI Unit where fire could be used for resource benefit. The initial action will be to contact the Cody Interagency Dispatch Center (CIDC) with the location. The appropriate strategy will come from the Duty Officer with concurrence from the Fire Management Officer(or acting), zone cooperators, and Agency Line Officers. Several Strategies and Tactics may be used to manage these fires.

See Attachment 3

Values at Risk

Firefighter and public safety would be the highest values at risk in the Wind River FMU. Other important values at risk are:

- Life and Property – See WUI Map for locations
- Cultural and Historic Resources – contact Rocky Mountain Regional Office (RMRO) Preservation Officer and Tribal Cultural Resource Staff
- Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) – See 2011 WFMP EA
- Timber compartments – See Forest Management Plan
- Recreational opportunities – hiking, sightseeing, big game hunting, horseback riding, and fishing
- Range improvements – Water developments and fences for livestock and grazing
- Infrastructure – energy transmission lines, oil and gas developments, and both federal and public communication sites

Wind River WUI FMU Objectives

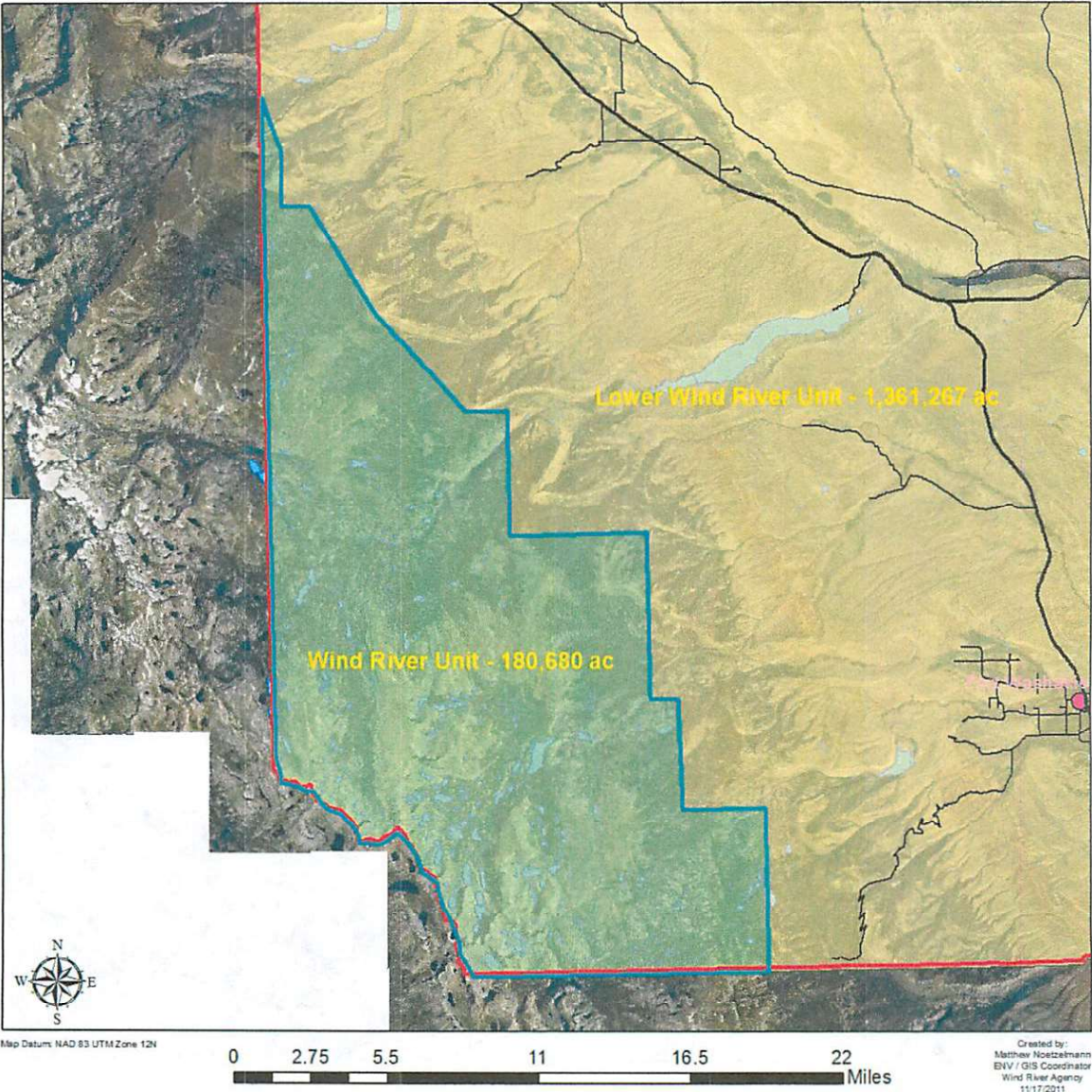
1. Use the Risk Management Process to evaluate appropriate response. This includes resource values, management opportunities (suppression, use of wildland fire), ignition probabilities, human impacts, range of calculated fire behavior and smoke production, and a range of alternative management actions based on human safety and management objectives.
2. Restore ecosystems by use of fire in the Wind River WUI FMU based on a favorable analysis during the WFDSS process.
3. Design forest management projects to include fuels management objectives that provide tactically defensible areas. This can be achieved by the site specific use of fire and mechanical treatments.
4. Coordinate the use of wildland fire and prescribed fire projects with neighboring agencies. (USFS, BLM, State, and Private).
5. Improve the habitat of big game and T&E species.
6. Perform hazardous fuels reduction projects using mechanical and chemical treatments, and planned and unplanned wildfire to meet objectives. This would include approximately 1,800 acres every other year in sage/shrub, up to 300 acres annually in juniper, up to 120 acres annually in WUI fuelbreaks, 25% of existing fuelbreaks would be maintained annually.
7. Improve communications within this FMU during this planning period.
8. Enforce the Outdoor Burn Permit system for landowners burning within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.
9. Follow sage-grouse core area fire suppression strategies.

Fire Management Strategies

A WFDSS document will be generated for all wildland fires. A management response will be developed to manage all fires in accordance with goals, objectives, current conditions and fire location. The most likely response to wildland fire in this FMU would be full suppression. This would be based on firefighter, public safety and resource values to be protected. Based on fire history within this FMU, an expected average for the next 10 year period (2012-2021) would be approximately 360 fires. Limit the use of dozers and graders and use MIST when possible to limit surface disturbance.

Attachment 1

Wind River Unit - Fire Management Units



Legend

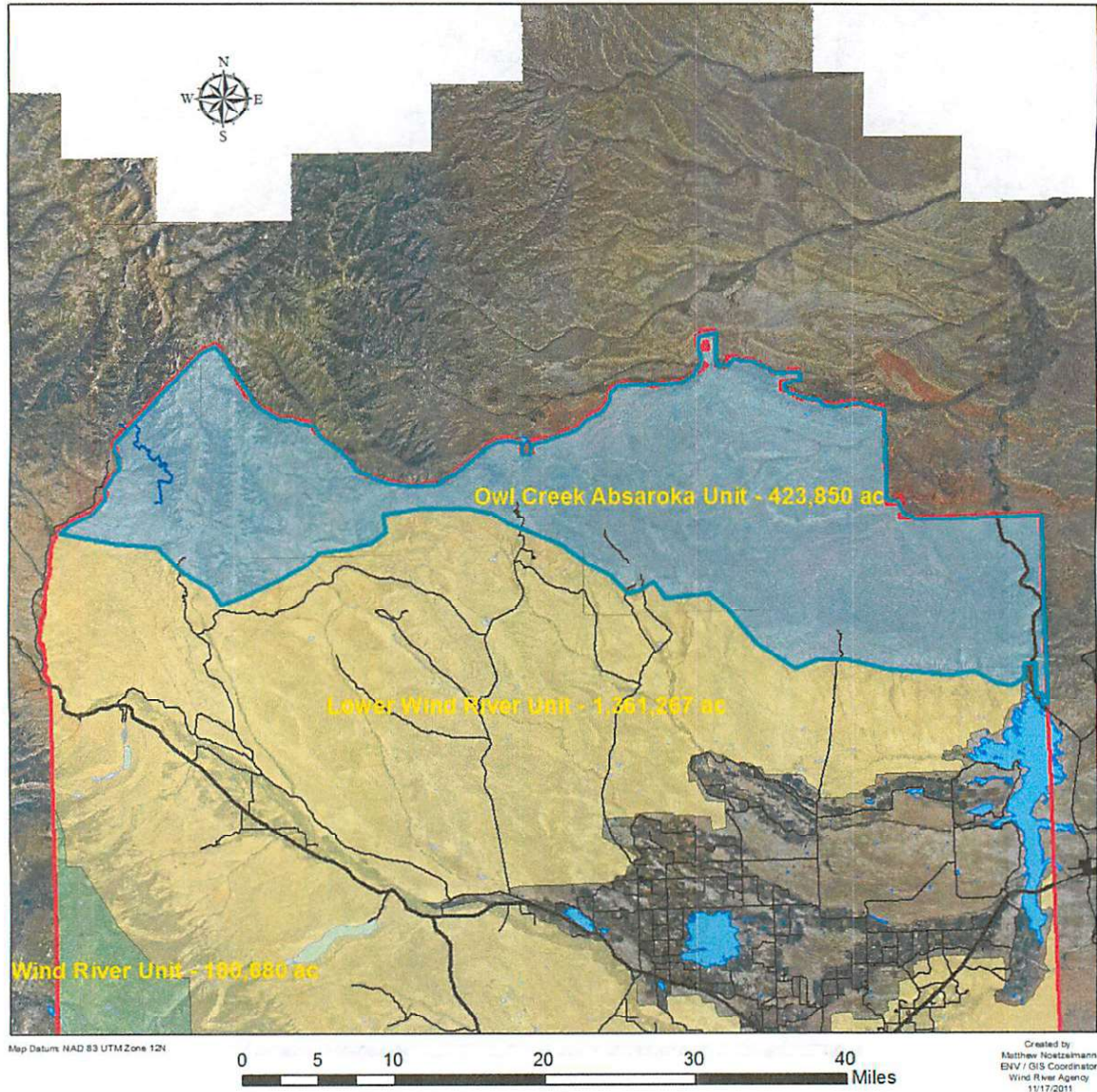
- Highways
- Cities
- ▭ Reservation_Boundary

Man_Zone

- ▭ Lower Wind River Unit - 1,361,267 ac
- ▭ Owl Creek Absaroka Unit - 423,850 ac
- ▭ Wind River Unit - 180,680 ac
- ▭ Lakes



Owl Creek Absaroka Unit - Fire Management Units



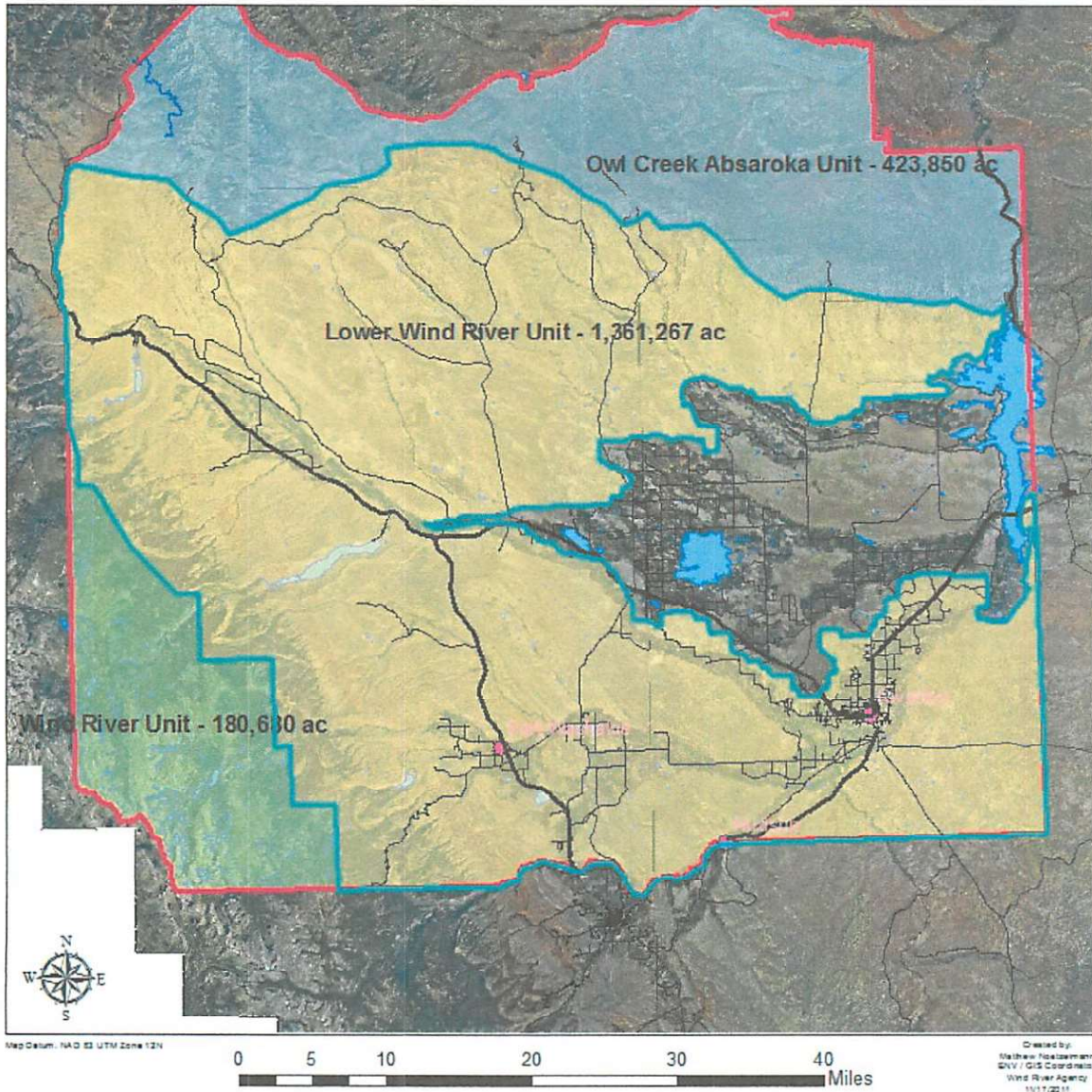
Legend

- Highways
 - Cities
 - ▭ Reservation_Boundary
- | Man_Zone | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Lower Wind River Unit - 1,361,267 ac |
| | Owl Creek Absaroka Unit - 423,850 ac |
| | Wind River Unit - 180,680 ac |
| | Lakes |



Attachment 3

Lower Wind River Unit - Fire Management Units



Legend

- Highways
- Cities
- Reservation_Boundary

Man_Zone

- Lower Wind River Unit - 1,361,267 ac
- Owl Creek Absaroka Unit - 423,850 ac
- Wind River Unit - 180,680 ac
- Lakes



Weekend Fire Duty Officer If Needed 2020

During periods of high fire danger and activity it may be necessary to staff over the weekends. This schedule can be adjusted as necessary to fit the needs of the agency when pre-paring for fire operations and 7 day coverage including weekends.

(Requests to switch MUST be made prior to working that weekend. Dispatcher will make 'official' change on roster.)

2020

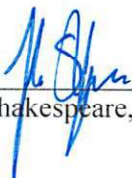
BIA Wind River Agency
Preparedness

Annual Operating Plan

Prepared by:  Date: 4/8/2020
Dana Cook, Fire Management Officer

Reviewed by:  Date: 4/8/2020
Eric Rhodenbaugh, Forest Manager

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____
Vacant, Deputy Superintendent Trust Services

Approved by:  Date: 4/8/2020
Leslie Shakespeare, Superintendent

1. **Permanent Agency Staff**

The following forestry and agency staff are considered to be the primary personnel used in fire suppression and other all hazard emergencies.

Line Officers

Agency Superintendent	Leslie Shakespeare
Agency Rep	Trish Perry
Agency Rep	Eric Rhodenbaugh
Agency Rep	Vacant
Agency Rep	Vacant

Fire Managers

Fire Management Officer	Dana Cook
WFOS	George Wells

Fuels Specialist	Vacant
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Prevention	Mike Lapointe
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Supervisory Engine Foreman	George Wells (Acting)
Senior Wildland Firefighters	Manuel Wesaw
	Kay Underwood

Dispatchers	Kay Underwood
	Linda Willow

Regional Aviation Staff

Fire Helicopter Crew Supervisor-CRA	Colton Herrera
Fire Helicopter Crew Supervisor-Billings	Brandon Spencer

A. **Organized and Seasonal Crews**

1. The Wind River Agency employs seasonal engine personnel to fully staff two type six engines and full time employees to staff 1 heavy Type Four engine. During high fire danger and severity requests the agency periodically uses a Type 7 engine for Initial Attack.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Office in Billings has two Exclusive Use Helicopters that can be used during initial attack in the higher elevations across all Fire Management Units on the Wind River Reservation. The primary mission of these helicopters is to support IA on all BIA or tribal trust lands. These helicopters can be utilized by interagency cooperators depending on priorities.

2. The Wyoming Interagency Type 1 crew (Wyoming Hot Shots) is available nationally for use and is hosted by the Bighorn National Forest in Greybull. This crew can be ordered through Cody Interagency Dispatch Center (CIDC) at 1-800-295-9954 (after hours) and 1-307-578-5740 during regular hours. The Big Horn Basin Crew is also available as a Type 2 IA Crew made up of CIDC zone resources.
3. Wind River Agency employs AD or emergency hire call when needed fire personnel. The Emergency Hires can be utilized for suppression or prescribed fire.
4. This season Cody and Casper Interagency Dispatch Zone will have Type three Incident Command Teams on rotation for extended attack fires when the zone is at Preparedness Level Three. This team, or certain functions of it can also be utilized for other emergencies.
5. Fire suppression operations occur generally from April until the end of October. Permanent Fire Staff will be appointed tours of duty as fire season progresses. Seasonal appointments will generally occur around April into October.

V. Equipment/Tools/Supplies

The Forestry warehouse has a fire cache large enough to equip two 20 person crews, and supply extended attack operations. The current cache manager is the Wildland Fire Operations Specialist (Or appointed Alternate).

There is a Type 3 - 100 person mobile cache van for use by all cooperators, stationed at the Fremont Headquarters in Riverton. Local cooperators, BLM and Fremont County Firefighters have equipment, tools and supplies available. Refer to CIDC for use of the mobile cache van.

The Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center stages a Type 2 mobile cache van at the forestry warehouse and it can be ordered from the Cody Interagency Dispatch Center.

IV. Procurement

- A. The Wind River Agency utilizes the Buy Indian Act when possible, and other vendors second to secure fire replacement needs on approved resource orders.
- B. If a fire exceeds the capabilities of normal agency authorities, the agency may order additional personnel i.e. finance, logistics or buying team to help with support purchasing for large fires.
- C. Fire replacement numbers or S-numbers are generated and approved for perishable and non-perishable items to support fires logistical needs.
- D. Replacement purchases can be done through NFES National Interagency Support Caches. Emergency order for incidents must be submitted on a resource order and placed thru WRA Fire Dispatch and Cody Dispatch.

VIII. Air Operations

- A. There is an approved Agency Aviation Management Plan on file at the Forestry Warehouse including the annual operating plan for the ASTAR B-3 and its crew for the 2020 fire season. For further information on aviation including flight following see the WRA Dispatch Plan and CIDC Plan.

- B. Other Aircraft

If suppression or detection aircraft are needed, coordinate ordering needs through CIDC and the Zone Operations Group, comprised of the Bureau of Indian Affairs FMO, the Shoshone and Bighorn National Forest FMO's and the Bureau of Land Management FMO. Detection flights can be used during periods of high fire activity and lightning activity.

- C. Smokejumpers

Smoke Jumpers can be ordered if needed through CIDC.

IX. Communications

- A. Existing System - The 2-way radio communication system operates on frequencies as follows:

TX/ RX-172.1125 Narrow Band	BIA Direct
TX/RX-166.725 Narrow Band	BIA Fire Line
TX-165.1750 Tn 107.2 RX- 172.1125 Narrow Band	BIA Black Mtn Repeater
TX-165.1750 Tn 118.8 RX- 172.1125 Narrow Band	BIA Boysen Peak Repeater
TX-165.1750 Tn 110.9 RX- 172.1125 Narrow Band	BIA Signal Hill Repeater

Wind River Agencies, Base station call sign is KOC 500 Forestry

- B. Solar Power and AC Repeater Stations

Black Mountain-Solar
Boysen Peak-Solar
Signal Hill-AC

- C. Emergency Fire Frequency

Wind River Agency has the authority to use one emergency fire frequency (frequency 3, 166.725 TX/RX). Some of the portable radios are equipped to handle this additional frequency. Authorization has been obtained from National Interagency Fire Center, Boise, Idaho.

D. Air Net-Not Available Contact Cody Dispatch

Air-Air communications includes 1 unit of frequency 122.9 MHZ, call sign is **KF7483**. This is located in the forestry warehouse dispatch office and can be used to contact air patrol and/or the helicopter.

E. Refer to map of air/ground frequencies for Wyoming, posted at the forestry warehouse dispatch center.

F. Cellular phones

Forestry personnel have the following cell phones, as listed:

Eric Rhodenbaugh	349-2300	Linda Willow	330-5733
Dana Cook	330-5904	Vacant	330-5765
George Wells	330-6906		
Mike Lapointe	330-6908		

X. **Timekeeping**

A designated timekeeper will be utilized for each fire. He/she will be responsible for keeping time for both regular and emergency employees. Form OF-288/Conditions of Hire will be used for hiring and keeping time for emergency firefighters; unless ISUITE is being utilized at the Hiring Unit (Dispatch).

No person will be hired as an emergency firefighter unless he/she has passed a physical examination in the last 3 years and with favorable Health Screen Questionnaire, passes the Work Capacity Test and drug test every year. No one under 18 shall be hired as a firefighter. ALL Fire time for regular government personnel should be reported to the appropriate payroll timekeeper and documented on an OF-261 (CTR) or OF-288 by that individual or crew.

XI. **Payroll**

Payroll of emergency firefighters will be handled by the Casual Payment Center in Boise, Idaho. Direct deposit payment will be made as soon as time reports are sent to Boise, and may take anywhere from 1-2 weeks after firefighters return to the agency. Emergency firefighters will be paid appropriate AD rates established in the latest "Pay Plan for Emergency Workers", a copy of which is on file at the forestry warehouse. Appropriate rate for pick up labor will be the AD-A (THSP) rate. The approved rates for THSP are listed in the matrix and attached to the pay plan.

Wind River Agency Point of Contact for 2020 will be:

- Linda Willow - Point of Contact
- Dana Cook - Point of Contact

Rates for Organized Fire Crews:

Crew Member (FFT2)	AD-C
Squad Boss (FFT1)	AD-D
Crew Boss (CRWB)	AD-F

Rates for Camp Crews:

Camp Crew Member	AD-A
Camp Crew Boss	AD-D

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL MATRIX

Preparedness Level 1

Little or no fire activity. Preseason preparedness duties being accomplished.
 Fires will occur until green up.
 1000 hour fuels @17% and above
 NFDRS adjective rating at low to moderate in the higher elevations and high to very high in the lowlands.
 Early season (March/April/May)

Management Direction Consideration	Responsibility
Analyze Preparedness Levels	FMO/FOS
Dispatch Systems Functional	Dispatch
Burn units in RX prescription	FMO/Fuels Specialist
Weather briefing broadcast via radio daily at 1000 & 1600 - only the appropriate zones	Dispatch
Spot weather forecasts for fire or areas of multiple fires	Dispatch
Appropriate Suppression Strategy Acceptable	FMO/FOS
During periods of high fire occurrence (1 or 2/day) in March/April/May - hire seasonal firefighters to staff engines	FMO/FOS

Preparedness Level 2

Low to moderate fire activity. Interagency involvement occurring.
 NFDRS adjective ratings at moderate.
 Potential for Class B or C exists.
 1000 hour fuels @ 17% and above.

Management Direction Consideration	Responsibility
Coordinate news releases and fire activity information, if needed	FMO/Agency Administrator
Maintain communication with Units and Sub-units concerning needs (Prevention, presuppression, detection and suppression)	FMO and FOS
Aerial detection as needed.	FMO
Identify and fill support needs for Dispatch, Management and Suppression. Consider the following: Intelligence, Dispatcher, Expanded Dispatcher, Incident Support Organization, Incident Commander Type III or additional IA resources.	FMO/FOS/Agency Administrator
Notify adjoining units/centers of activity.	Dispatch
Fire weather watches and Red Flag alerts posted in warehouse as they occur. Advise fire personnel of posting.	FMO and FOS

Preparedness Level 3

Multiple fires occurring that require commitment of local area and zone resources.
 Increased potential for escaped fire class C or larger.
 NFDRS adjective rating at high.
 1000 hour fuels @ 10-15%

Management Direction Consideration	Responsibility
Availability of vendors.	FMO/Agency Administrator
Increase check-ins of fire personnel.	Dispatch
Implement local fire restrictions.	FMO/ Zone Cooperators
Communicate with local zone cooperators.	FMO and FOS
Availability lists completed and in to CDC as requested.	FMO
Evaluate need for Dispatch/Management step up replacement.	FMO and FOS
Consider extended shifts or seven day staffing during periods of potential high fire activity (high Haines index factors) coupled with an ignition source (LAL 2+ or high human risk)	FMO
Appropriate suppression strategies re-evaluated.	FMO and FOS
Insure units are within work/rest ratio guidelines	FMO and FOS
Office staff meetings reiterating fire policy.	FMO and FOS
Fire weather watches and Red Flag alerts posted at the warehouse and communicated to firefighters in the field, as they occur.	Dispatch Center

Preparedness Level 4

Fire activity - Multiple A, B, C and large fires.
 Extended attack occurring in the CIDC zone.
 NFDRS adjective rating at very high.
 1000 hour fuels @ 8-10%

Management Direction Consideration	Responsibility
Alert all agency personnel.	FMO
Daily conference calls with CIDC.	FMO and FOS
Coordinate for severity funding. Consult actions plans for anticipated needs.	FMO
Revisitation of state of readiness of Initial Attack Resources.	FMO and FOS
Suspend declaration of Use of Wildland Fire, except those that are of no significance of risk. Refer to Fire Management Plan.	FMO and Line Supervisor
Unit managers to evaluate and document Rx fire activity (both active and planned), to assure plans and contingencies can be accomplished given the current forces commitment.	FMO and Line Supervisor
Increase level of fire restrictions.	FMO/ Zone Cooperators
Advise all personnel of fire weather watches and Red Flag alerts immediately as reported.	FOS and Dispatch
Evaluate need for FBAN and/or SOFR to assist planning.	FMO and FOS
Severity funding - Consider prepositioning and extended standby. Consider IMT3 staging.	FMO

Preparedness Level 5

Fire activity - Multiple large fires and full commitment of CIDC zone resources.
 NFDRS adjective rating at Extreme.
 1000 hour fuels @ 8% and below seasonal average.
 All items in previous preparedness levels could be occurring plus:

Management Direction Consideration	Responsibility
No new prescribed fires. Require those units with Rx fire activity to report assessment of their ability to maintain fire(s) within Rx prescription, stop any further ignition, have current active burning period and suppressed to a safe point where contingency resources can be released for wildfire activities.	FMO and Line Supervisor Fuel Specialist
Consider activating IMT 2 for initial attack management.	FMO/MAC Group
Implement highest level of burn restrictions.	Zone Cooperators/ FMO



**BIA-Wind River Agency
Wildland Fire Dispatch Office
Standard Operating Procedures**



The Wind River Agency Fire Dispatch (WRA) and Cody Interagency Dispatch Center (CIDC) Offices will share dispatch duties as outlined in this Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The primary mission of these Fire Dispatch Offices is to provide a safe, cost effective and timely response of resources for appropriate management of wildland fires within the exterior boundaries of the Wind River Reservation. Wind River Agency will maintain a radio dispatcher to handle local radio traffic or after hours fires at the discretion of the Duty Officer. The Fire Dispatch Offices and Duty Officer will gather information from the reporting party and initiate documentation procedures. The Fire Dispatch Offices will provide information and coordination based on the Fire Management Unit(s) Suppression Plan with an Incident Commander until the wildland fire is declared controlled or out. Cody Interagency Dispatch Center and WRA Fire Operations will keep the FMO, Agency Superintendent, Forest Manager, and Natural Resource Officer informed at all times.

The Fire Dispatch staffing level will correspond to the adjective rating and each level has a set of planned actions by preparedness level, one thru five:

Preparedness Level	Corresponding Fire Danger	Planned actions and staffing level
1	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing Hours – Normal • Dispatcher on call- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dispatch Systems Functional ▶ Weather briefing broadcast via radio daily at 1000 & 1600 - only the appropriate zones ▶ Spot weather forecasts for fire or areas of multiple fires ▶ Appropriate Suppression Strategy Acceptable
<p>Preparedness Level 1: Energy Release Component Range 0-33 Little or no fire activity. Preseason preparedness duties being accomplished. Fires will occur until green up. 1000 hour fuels @17% and above NFDRS adjective rating at low to moderate in the higher elevations and high to very high in the lowlands. Early season (March/April/May) Percentage of available engines in local area committed - 10% or less</p>		
2	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing Hours – Normal • Dispatcher on duty as needed- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Maintain communication with Units and Sub-units concerning needs (Prevention, presuppression, detection and suppression ▶ Identify and fill support needs for Dispatch, Management and Suppression. Consider the following: Intelligence, Dispatcher, Expanded Dispatcher, Incident Support Organization, Incident Commander Type III or additional IA resources. ▶ Notify adjoining units/centers of activity. ▶ Fire weather watches and Red Flag alerts posted in warehouse as they occur. Advise fire personnel of posting.

<p>Preparedness Level 2: Energy Release Component Range 33.1 - 51 Low to moderate fire activity. Interagency involvement occurring. NFRDS adjective ratings at moderate. Potential for Class B or C exists. 1000 hour fuels @ 17% and above. Percentage of available engines in local area committed - 50%</p>		
3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing Hours – Normal unless extended by Duty Officer or WFOS • Dispatcher on duty as needed- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increase check-ins of fire personnel. ▶ Availability lists completed and in to CDC as requested. ▶ Fire weather watches and Red Flag alerts posted at the warehouse and communicated to firefighters in the field, as they occur.
<p>Preparedness Level 3: Energy Release Component Range 51.1 - 68 Multiple fires occurring that require commitment of local area resources. Increased potential for escaped fire class C or larger. NFRDS adjective rating at high. 1000 hour fuels @ 10-15% Percentage of available engines in local area committed - 50%</p>		
4	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing Hours – Determined by Duty Officer or WFOS • Additional Resources on call or severity requested with high fire occurrence • Dispatcher on duty 7 day coverage activated during high fire activity, holidays, celebrations- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Daily conference calls with CDC. ▶ Advise all personnel of fire weather watches and Red Flag alerts immediately as reported. ▶ Evaluate need for FBAN and SOFR into WRA dispatch center to assist.
<p>Preparedness Level 4: Energy Release Component Range 68.1 - 78 Fire activity - Multiple A, B, C and large fires. Extended attack occurring. NFRDS adjective rating at very high. 1000 hour fuels @ 8-10% Percentage of available engines in local area committed - 75%</p>		
5	Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing Hours – Determined by Duty Officer or WFOS • Additional Resources on call, severity requested extended hours, AD help, crews, and high fire occurrence. • Interagency Coordination Occurring • Prevention-ban all burning/consider activating a prevention team. • Pre-positioning of resources occurring • Dispatcher on duty 7 day coverage activated during high fire activity, holidays, celebrations.

Preparedness Level 5:

Energy Release Component Range >78.1

Fire activity - Multiple large fires.

NFDRS adjective rating at Extreme.

1000 hour fuels @ 8% and below seasonal average.

Percentage of available engines in local area committed - full commitment.

All items in previous preparedness levels could be occurring plus.

Fire Notification or Initial Attack:

Immediate notification of all fires either on or threatening BIA lands will be given to CIDC at 1-800-295-9954. Cooperators may take initial actions on fires occurring on lands administered by the BIA and requests for additional assistance will be made through CIDC. The Duty Officer will analyze each fire based on the values-at-risk, set priorities and then assign appropriately qualified Incident Commanders and resources.

Safe and rapid mobilization/demobilization will be cost effective, commensurate with values at risk and consistent with all agencies resource management objectives.

1. When a fire is reported on the Wind River Reservation:

- Document the information on the radio communication log.
- Name and phone number of reporting party.
- Location of fire, i.e., Township, Range and Section, Lat & long, landmark.
- Fuels, if possible
- Time of discovery.
- People and resources on the fire.

Some of these questions may not be logical depending on who is reporting the fire.

2. Determine location of fire and land status maps, agency GIS or Minerals personnel and local people.

3. If fire is on lands not protected by the BIA-WRA, contact the appropriate agency:

- Cody Interagency Dispatch Center 1-307-578-5740/ 1-800-295-9954
- Fremont County Sheriff's Office 911/ 1-307-332-5611 or 1-307-856-7200
- Hot Springs County Sheriff's Office 911/ 1-307-864-2622

If location of fire is undetermined notify Cody Interagency Dispatch Center.

- 4. If fire involves unknown ownership, identify the general area on a map. Notify all entities that are located in the area of the fire.
- 5. If one or more parties arrive on initial attack, the first entity on the scene will assume command and may turn the responsibility over to another entity if they have more qualified supervisory personnel. Once protection responsibilities are

established, the protecting entity will either assume command or direct a supporting entity to do so.

Incident Prioritization:

The Wind River Agency Duty Officer and CIDC will prioritize all wildland fire incidents based on the following criteria:

- Firefighter and Public Safety
- Management goals and objectives for each fire management unit
- Resource benefit

Fires Threatening Bureau of Indian Affairs Administered Land:

The Wind River Agency considers a fire threatening the Wind River Agency Reservation when it is within 1 mile of the reservation exterior boundary. This can be adjusted according to the severity of the fire season and suppression effectiveness.

Incident Command System and Incident Staffing:

A qualified Incident commander will be assigned to each wildland fire incident. Each Incident Commander will have the responsibility to determine the proper staffing and logistical support of their assigned incident and will coordinate resource and support request through the CIDC. If the fire exceeds initial attack and goes extended, the Cody Dispatch Interagency Center to coordinate resource and suppression activities.

Multiple Fire Incident Situations:

During multiple initial attack incidents, WRA Fire Management and the Duty Officer will work together to analyze each fire based on the values-at-risk, set priorities and then assign appropriately qualified Incident Commanders and resources. During these operations the Duty Officer will also consolidate all resource requests, and coordinate with the Cody Dispatch, FMO, Agency Superintendent, Forest Manager and the Regional Fire Management Staff in Billings Montana. The Zone Operations Group will be consulted to help coordinate fire staffing needs where appropriate using "closes forces' concept first. Additional suppression resources, including smokejumpers and retardant, if needed, may be requested thru Cody Interagency Dispatch Center.

Fire for Resource Benefit:

The Wind River Agency has three Fire Management Units. Each Unit has areas where some fire may be allowed to burn (Wildland Fire Use) (Green Areas) for resource benefit. When wildfires occur in these landscapes, make sure resources are provided maps of these areas before engagement. The FMO with BIA line officers will provide the appropriate response, if this occurs.

Cellphone Contact Numbers:

NAME	Unit #	HOME #	CELL #	Office #	TITLE
ERIC RHODENBAUGH	71	335-7892	349-2300	332-3719	Forest Manager
DANA COOK	72		330-5904	332-4408	FMO
GEORGE WELLS	73	332-1996	330-6906	332-4408	WFOS
Vacant	74			332-4408	Fuels
Vacant	75			332-4408	Fire Dispatcher
MIKE LAPOINTE	76		330-6908	332-4408	Prevention
Vacant	78				Engine Module Supervisor
Linda Willow	79		330-5733		Staff Support

Forestry & Wildland Frequencies:

CH	FUNCTION	RX FREQ	RX CG	RX NAC	TX FREQ	TX CG	TX NAC	REMARKS
1	BIA DIRECT	172.1125	000.0	0659	172.1125	000.0	0659	BIA Fire
2	BIA TAC 1	166.7250	000.0	0659	166.7250	000.0	0659	BIA Fire
3	BIA TAC 2	168.2250	000.0	0659	168.2250	000.0	0659	BIA Fire
4	BLK MTN RPTR	172.1125	000.0	0659	165.1750	107.2	0659	BIA Fire
5	BOYSEN PK RPTR	172.1125	000.0	0659	165.1750	118.8	0659	BIA Fire
6	SIGNAL Hill RPTR	172.1125	000.0	0659	165.1750	110.9	0659	BIA Fire

Cody Interagency Dispatch Office is responsible for:

- **Radio Communications-** Cody Dispatch will be handling all communications regarding wildland fire, prescribe fire, resource location and some emergencies. At the discretion of the DO some fires after hours may not need Cody Dispatch staffed. Resources checking in need to be polite and concise with type and location for the day. Cell phone and land line communications maybe required at times because of radio traffic during high activity. Due to some locations Cody may require the user to switch to another radio tower for reception.
- **Resource Orders-** will be used for Initial Attack ordering and specific requests only. In the event of an incident going extended attack, the incident will be turned over to the Cody Interagency Dispatch Center. **Keep CDC up to date on incident**

- **Fire Code-** The dispatch office will need a fire report to generate a firecode for an incident. Incident information and firecode will be posted on the CDC website and a copy will be available in the WRA DO or FOS office.
- **Agency Flight Plans and Flight Following (If needed) -** For mission flights, there are two types of Agency flight following: **Automated Flight Following (AFF)** and **Radio Check-in**.
AFF is the preferred method of agency flight following. If the aircraft and flight following office have AFF capability, it shall be utilized. Periodic radio transmissions are acceptable when utilizing AFF. Radio check-in/ check-out flight following requires verbal communication via radio every 15 minutes. The dispatcher will log the aircraft call sign, latitude, longitude and heading. Agency flight following is used for all mission flights.
- **Spot Weather Forecasts-** collect required data from the person collecting the spot weather on the Fire Weather Special Forecast Request form on the Incident Organizer and submit to CDC. If after hours info can be relayed the Riverton NWS.

Wind River Agency Fire Management is responsible for:

- **Agency Availability Status-** FMO or FOS calls or faxes the availability of local resources, i.e., engines, crews and overhead to Cody Dispatch daily in the morning.
- **Fire Summary-**The DO and/or staff support will log all new fire info into the fire summary and incident information will be posted daily.
- **AD/EFF or Camp Crew Order-** an AD/EFF crew consists of one crew boss, a minimum of two squad bosses and 16 firefighters with trainees not exceeding 12. Camp crew consists of one crew boss and nine crewmembers with the option of a crew boss trainee part of the nine crewmembers. **Red Cards will be sent with crew bosses.** Dispatch office will notify AD/EFF or Camp crew by phone call or text message of a possible crew resource order.

Medical Incident Report

FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJURED PERSONNEL AS NECESSARY.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: IDENTIFY ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.

Use the following items to communicate situation to communications/dispatch.

1. CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS / DISPATCH (Verify correct frequency prior to starting report)

Ex: "Communications, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Emergency Traffic."

2. INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure.

Ex: "Communications, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road 1 at (Lat./Long.) This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."

Severity of Emergency / Transport Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2° - 3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented. <input type="checkbox"/> YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious Injury or illness. Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary. Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2° - 3° burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes. <input type="checkbox"/> GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor Injury or illness. Non-Emergency transport Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness.
Nature of Injury or Illness & Mechanism of Injury	Brief Summary of Injury or Illness (Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)
Transport Request	Air Ambulance / Short Haul/Hoist Ground Ambulance / Other
Patient Location	Descriptive Location & Lat. / Long. (WGS84)
Incident Name	Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)
On-Scene Incident Commander	Name of on-scene IC of Incident within an Incident (Ex: TFLD Jones)
Patient Care	Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)

3. INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: Complete this section for each patient as applicable (start with the most severe patient)

Patient Assessment: See IRPG page 106

Treatment:

4. TRANSPORT PLAN:

Evacuation Location (if different): (Descriptive Location (drop point, intersection, etc.) or Lat. / Long.) Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:

Helispot / Extraction Site Size and Hazards:

5. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

Example: Paramedic/EMT, Crews, Immobilization Devices, AED, Oxygen, Trauma Bag, IV/Fluid(s), Splints, Rope rescue, Wheeled litter, HAZMAT, Extrication

6. COMMUNICATIONS: Identify State Air/Ground EMS Frequencies and Hospital Contacts as applicable

Function	Channel Name/Number	Receive (RX)	Tone/NAC *	Transmit (TX)	Tone/NAC *
COMMAND	Signal				
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

7. CONTINGENCY: Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead.

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Updates/Changes, etc.

REMEMBER: Confirm ETA's of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Emergency Contact	Commercial Phone	24 Hour Phone
BIA Wind River Agency, Law Enforcement	307-332-6880	307-332-3112
Fremont County Sheriff's Office	307-332-5611	911
Hot Springs County Sheriff	307-864-2622	911
Fremont County Fire Protection District	307-857-3030	911
Thermopolis Volunteer Fire Department	307-864-2821	911
Riverton Memorial Hospital	307-856-4161	911
Lander Valley Medical Center	307-332-4220	911
Hot Springs Memorial Hospital	307-864-3121	911
Fremont County Ambulance- Lander	307-332-3241	911
Fremont County Ambulance- Riverton	307-857-3669	911
Wyoming Life Flight- Casper WY	1-800-442-2222	911
Billings Help Flight 1- Billings, MT	1-800-538-4357	911
Air Idaho Rescue- Idaho Falls, ID	1-800-247-4323	911