

1/25/04

**Revised Standards and Guides for
Management Ignited Prescribed Fire / Wildland Fire Use**
**Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests
Land and Resource Management Plan (LMP)**

CHAPTER 4. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

FOREST WIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDES

***Fire Management and Protection* LMP page 17**

Change narrative goal statement to – *prescribed fire is used as a planned tool to accomplish project specific resource management objectives. Free-spreading wildland fire from natural ignition is managed throughout the forest to accomplish resource objectives established in this plan. Prevention and suppression strategies are used to protect life, property, and resources from unwanted wildland fire.*

WILDERNESS STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES LMP page 66

(Mt Baldy, Blue, Bear Wallow, Escudilla):

FIRE MANAGEMENT

~~Two types of prescribed fire may be approved for use within wilderness: Those ignited by lightning and allowed to burn under prescribed conditions and those ignited by qualified Forest Service officers. Fire management in wilderness includes suppression of wildfires, management of wildland fire use as a natural ecological disturbance, and prescribed fire to maintain or protect wilderness values. The use of prescribed fire in wilderness is subject to pre-planned, specified conditions as documented in an approved Wilderness Management Implementation Plan and the Forest Fire Management Plan.~~

WILDLAND FIRE USE

Decisions to manage wildland fire use in wilderness will be based on one or more of the following objectives:

- 1. Permit lightning caused fires to play their natural ecological role as a disturbance agent that shapes wilderness character consistent with known fire regimes within the area;*
- 2. Reduce the risk from wildfire or its consequences to life and property within wilderness or to resources, life, or property outside wilderness.*

PRESCRIBED FIRE

A decision to use prescribed fire in wilderness shall not be based on benefits to wildlife, maintenance of vegetation types, improvement in forage production, or enhancement of other resource values. These can be additional benefits to prescriptions for meeting one of the ~~following~~ authorized wilderness objectives. *Decisions to use prescribed fire in wilderness will be based on one or more of the following objectives:*

- ~~1. Permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role. Enable wildland natural fire to be managed to restore historic fire regimes that characterize the ecology of the wilderness.~~

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2. Reduce the risk from wildfire or its consequences to life and property within wilderness or to resources, life, or property outside wilderness.
3. Maintain fire-dependent communities if the act establishing the wilderness specifically directs their maintenance.

~~In addition to the above 3 objectives, all of the following criteria must be met before qualified Forest Service managers may ignite a prescribed fire within a wilderness:~~

- ~~1. It is not possible to allow lightning fires to burn freely without unacceptable risk .~~
- ~~2. It is not possible to achieve wilderness fire objectives by using prescribed fire or other fuel treatment measures outside the wilderness.~~

~~Prescribed fire may be used in wilderness of an interdisciplinary team has determined that managed wildland fires, either within or outside the wilderness, have been insufficient to reduce unacceptable risk to resource values inside or out of wilderness.~~

WILDERNESS STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES Con't LMP page 67

- ~~3. An interdisciplinary team has evaluated and recommended the proposed use of prescribed fire.~~
- ~~4. Interested public is appropriately involved in the decision process.~~

~~A decision to use prescribed fire in wilderness shall not be based on benefits to wildlife, maintenance of vegetation types, improvement in forage production, or enhancement of other resource values. These can be additional benefits to prescriptions for meeting one of the 3 authorized wilderness objectives.~~

~~Management ignited fires will not be used to achieve wilderness fire management objectives where lightning caused fires can achieve them.~~

Conduct all fire management activities, *including suppression, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire* within wilderness in a manner compatible with the overall wilderness management objectives.

In *all* fire management activities, give preference to using methods and equipment that causes the least:

1. Alteration of the wilderness landscape;
2. Disturbance of the land surfaces;
3. Disturbance to visitor solitude;
- ~~4. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor use;~~
4. Adverse effect on other air quality related values.

PROTECTION STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

All Management Areas

LMP page 107. Fire Management and Protection

Fire management includes considerations for wildland fire suppression, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use within six (6) fire management zones across the Forest. Suppression and presuppression actions to manage wildfires may be necessary in the protection of life, property and resources. Prescribed fire may be used as a tool for achieving site-specific resource management objectives. Wildland fire should be managed to achieve appropriate resource objectives as established within this plan and subsequent site-specific implementation documents such as Wilderness Implementation Plans, fire management units as defined within the Forest Fire Management Plan, Allotment Management Plans, or species conservation or recovery plans.

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Appropriate management of all wildland fires will be determined through the use of nationally established protocols and decision criteria embodied within Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction. [e.g.wildland and prescribed fire management policy implementation procedures and reference guide]

Protection

To the extent practical, wildfires will be suppressed at a minimum cost consistent with land and resource management objectives and fire management direction.

Suppression action is taken on all man-caused fires as per other applicable standards and guidelines.

All human-caused and unwanted wildland fire incidents will be suppressed through the appropriate management response as determined from established standards provided in Forest Service Handbook directives. The wildland fire situation analysis decision process will be used to analyze and disclose alternatives for suppression of any wildland fire where initial attack is not successful in meeting suppression objectives. ~~Wildfires which exceed, or are expected to exceed established Fire Management Direction will be considered escaped, and an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis prepared and implemented. An evaluation will be made for the suppression response prior to each burning period.~~

Consideration will be given to the following *factors* in the development of the *wildland fire situation analysis*:

1. Resource management emphasis or threatened areas;
2. Probability of threat to loss of life and property.
3. *Firefighter safety and exposure.*

Protection Con't **LMP page 108**

4. Suppression costs will be commensurate with resources protected;
5. Effects on environment -
 - a. Air quality impacts
 - b. Visual impacts
 - c. Soil/Watershed impacts
 - d. Archeological considerations
 - e. *Wildlife and fisheries*
6. Social/political acceptance of acreage burned;
7. Current local, regional, and national fire *preparedness level* ~~situation~~;
8. Projected fire weather forecasts for the area ~~expected wind, temperature, humidity, etc.~~
9. Archeological *field* support necessary for *surveying ahead of* extensive heavy equipment line construction.

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SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS:

1. Do not allow fires to spread to lands of other ownership (e.g. tribal, state, private, etc).
2. Protect life, property, and improvements.
3. Prompt control and mop-up of all high intensity fires

Wildland Fire Use

Management of wildland fires for resource objectives (wildland fire use) will follow established handbook and policy guidelines (e.g. wildland fire implementation plan or WFIP), including designation of an approved Fire Use Manager for all incidents. In addition to the elements found in WFIP stage 1 decision checklist, the following factors should be considered when determining fire complexity and aid in establishing the limits and affects of any wildland fire use incident, presently termed the maximum manageable area.

- *Safety for fire management personnel and private citizens.
- *Threats to or difficulties in managing fire adjacent to forest boundaries that might affect neighboring forests, agencies, tribal lands, or private lands and property.
- *Risk to any urban interface or private land, key communication facility, or other administrative structure.
- *Factors that will affect the duration, intensity, severity of fire activity and the effects of fire on meeting desired objectives and risks to incident management (i.e. fuel conditions, weather patterns, timing of ignition).
- *Objectives for wildland fire use.
- *Management organization necessary to safely and effectively manage and monitor the fire within the maximum manageable area throughout the duration of the incident.
- *Vulnerability and potential impacts to cultural resources.
- *Potential effects to habitats or populations of federally listed species.
- *Impacts to ongoing permitted activities (e.g. term permitted grazing, timber contract harvest) that may result in economic or social hardship which cannot be mitigated.
- *Air quality values, including human health and safety, affected by the duration and quantity of smoke.

Fire Management Zones LMP page 108-1

~~Fire management zones (except for Zone VI) contain specific vegetation and fuels. It is recognized that some zones often are interspersed among other zones.~~ Fire management zones have been established as broad areas for all fire management considerations. Zone establishment does not preclude management of wildland fire incidents and management ignited fire projects across boundaries.

Fire management zones may encompass similar but broad vegetation types that are characterized by a certain frequency and intensity of fire occurring over long periods of time, also known as a fire regime. Smaller (less than 100 acres) interspersed ~~zones~~ areas will be considered the same as the dominant zone when determining which fire management direction is to be followed.

Fire Management Zone I is composed of three vegetative/fuel types:

Zone 1 includes all suitable timberland. Resource damage potential is high, as is the potential for major conflagrations landscape scale wildland fire. The majority of private land and residential areas wildland urban interface areas is located in this zone.

This zone encompasses ~~Comprised of~~ three (3) primary vegetation types with characteristic fire regimes.

1. Ponderosa pine and pine/gambel oak:

Historic fire activity – non-lethal ground and surface fire, low to moderate intensities with small scale (5-10 acre) stand replacement

Historic fire return interval – frequent, 3-10 years

2. Mixed conifer

Historic fire activity – mixed lethal and non-lethal, moderate to high intensities with some crown fire common.

Historic fire return interval – frequent, 5-15 years with long interval stand replacement 100-150 years.

3. Spruce fir

Historic fire activity – variable surface and crown fire, moderate to high intensities with stand replacement common.

Historic fire return interval – infrequent, 25-100 years with stand replacement of long return intervals 150-300 years.

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SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS: [add as a header]

Minimize fire fighting costs on all fires and minimize acreage burned by high intensity fire. Appropriate suppression response will be based on the protection of life, property, and resource values commensurate with firefighter safety.

~~–Maximum size objectives for high intensity fires (150/BTU/sec/ft or flame lengths more than 3 ft.) is 15 acres.~~

~~- Economically contain low intensity fires (150 btu/sec/ft).~~

WILDLAND FIRE USE EMPHASIS:[add as a new header]

~~Low intensity wildland fires resulting from unplanned ignition lightning may be properly classified as prescribed fires managed as a wildland fire use for resource benefits as long as they meet Forest Plan objectives and do not endanger life, property or resources. Fire size will be determined using predetermined criteria as identified within the Forest Fire Management Plan, appropriate wildland fire use planning for the zone, and each incident specific wildland fire implementation plan.~~

FUELS MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS:

Fuels management requirements are:

1. Activity Created Fuels

Fuel treatment plans are required for projects that generate slash.

Fuel treatment plans are coordinated with other resources and with input from other resource specialists.

Plan fuel treatments that have the least impact on the site, meet other resource objectives, are cost effective, and meet fuel treatment objectives.

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Plan fuel treatments on an area basis. Fuel treatment does not have to meet the suppression objectives on every acre as long as the suppression objectives are met on the area as a whole.

2. Natural or Backlog Fuels.

~~Approximately 6,248 acres annually will be treated. Primary treatment will be broadcast burning. Any means to reduce natural or activity fuel loading may be utilized, including mechanical, biological, planned or natural fire treatments.~~

Fire Management Zone II

~~Composed~~ *comprised of the following two (2) vegetation-fuel types with historic characteristic fire regimes:*

~~1. High mountain~~ *Subalpine grasslands above 2,600 meters.*

Historic fire activity – variable surface fires originating from mixed conifer/spruce fir forests, moderate intensities.

Historic fire return interval – infrequent, associated with regime in adjacent forested islands, 25-100 years.

2. Pinyon-juniper and associated *montane grassland below 2,600 meters*

Historic fire activity – mixed fire with crown severity common, moderate to high intensities.

Historic fire return interval – infrequent to frequent, 10-25 years.

SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS:

Resource damage potential is low to moderate depending on slope. Emphasis is to minimize fire fighting costs and maintain soil productivity. *Minimize fire fighting costs on all fires and minimize acreage burned by high intensity fire. Appropriate suppression response will be based on the protection of life, property, and resource values commensurate with firefighter safety.*

Considerations for development of a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) should also include minimize disturbance of grassland by heavy equipment.

~~–Do not allow fires to spread onto lands of other ownership~~

~~–Protect life, property, and improvements.~~

~~–Maximum size objective of high intensity fires is 1,000 acres in grasslands and woodlands.~~

~~–Average annual allowable burned area of high intensity fires is 2,000 acres.~~

~~–Initial action objective is least cost confinement or containment within the size objective.~~

Escaped fire considerations are:

- 1-) ~~Confine fires to the woodland or grassland vegetation.~~

LMP page 111 DELETE THIS PAGE SHOW PURPOSELY LEFT BLANK

- 2) ~~Size objectives are based on~~
- 3) ~~Archeological support necessary~~
- 4) ~~Minimum disturbance of grasslands by.....~~

LMP page 112

WILDLAND FIRE USE EMPHASIS:

~~Low intensity wildland fires (200 btu/sec/ft or flame lengths less than 4.5ft.) resulting from unplanned ignition lightning may be properly classified as prescribed fires managed as a wildland fire use for resource benefits as long as they meet Forest Plan objectives. and do not endanger life, property or resources. Fire size will be determined using predetermined criteria as identified within the Forest Fire Management Plan, appropriate wildland fire use planning for the zone, and each incident specific wildland fire implementation plan.~~

Fire Management Zone III

~~Consists~~ comprised of ~~the~~ a variety of woodland, mountain shrub and semi-desert shrub vegetation types with a similar characteristic fire regime. While found almost exclusively on Clifton Ranger District, inclusions exist along the Mogollon Rim in the Blue Range Primitive area on both Alpine and Clifton Ranger District. Resource damage potential is low to ~~moderate~~ high depending on time of ignition, burn history, fuel loading and slope. Potential for large scale fire spread is low. ~~for major conflagration is low.~~ Wildland fires within this zone in recent history have burned less than 1000 acres, resulting in variable severity on the land but generally low impact. Emphasis in this zone is for wildland fire use based on appropriate factors outlined in this plan.

1. Pinyon-Juniper woodland, mountain shrub:

Historic fire activity – mixed lethal and non-lethal, moderate to high intensities, with stand replacement common.

Historic fire return interval – infrequent 10-25 years, with most shrub stands at 25+ year intervals.

2. Semi-desert shrub:

Historic fire activity – mixed lethal and non-lethal, moderate to high intensities. Crown fire uncommon.

Historic fire return interval – frequent 5-10 years, fine fuel dependent.

SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS:

- ~~Minimize fire fighter exposure, fire fighting costs and soil productivity.~~

~~Escaped fire~~ Considerations for wildland fire situation analysis include ~~are:~~ [Moved from page 112-1]

- 1) ~~Size objectives are based on continuous high intensity fires.~~
- 2) ~~Archeological support necessary for extensive heavy equipment construction~~

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3) Confine fire to the woodland, ~~oak brush~~ mountain shrub, and semi-desert vegetation type unless predicted fire behavior, intensities, or severities indicate threats to values at risk in adjacent zones is minimal or acceptable.

4) ~~Maximum~~ maximize use of natural features (rock outcrops, moist or rocky drainages), or man-made features (roads, trails) for ~~control~~ holding lines, rather than construction of new fire lines.

Wildland Fire Use Emphasis: [add as a header]

~~Low intensity (200 btu/sec/ft or flame lengths less than 4.5ft.) resulting from unplanned ignition may be properly classified as prescribed fires as long as they meet Forest Plan objectives and do not endanger life, property or resources. Each individual fire not to exceed 5,000 acres. managing natural wildland fires is primary fire management emphasis for zone.~~

LMP page 112-1

~~Escaped fire considerations are:~~ [Moved to page 112 under Suppression Emphasis]

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Fire Management Zone IV

~~Composed of~~ includes the Mt. Baldy, Escudilla, and Bear Wallow Wilderness areas. High intensity wildfires have the potential to seriously damage and destroy wilderness values of these areas. Reduction of ~~these~~ fuel accumulations through a planned and systematic prescribed burning program is ~~the only means~~ a critical method of maintaining and/or enhancing the wilderness values of the areas where historical stand replacement fire activity was evident but not widespread. Emphasis should be on creation of mosaics that influences the amount of stand replacement acreage rather than even reductions in fuel loading.

~~Vegetation consists of~~ each wilderness encompasses mixed conifer and spruce/fir forest types, with their characteristic fire regimes. Potential for ~~major conflagrations~~ significant stand replacement activity with severe fire effects and large fire spread ~~range from~~ is HIGH in portions of the Bear Wallow, to low in the upper elevations of Mt. Baldy and Escudilla every wilderness. Historic fire return interval is varied within the Escudilla and Bear Wallow wilderness, considered infrequent in Mt. Baldy.

1. Mixed conifer

Historic fire activity – mixed lethal and non-lethal fire, moderate to high intensities, crown fire common with stand replacement likely.

Historic fire return interval – frequent, 5-15 years with long-interval stand replacement 100-150 years.

2. Spruce-fir

Historic fire activity – variable non-lethal surface and lethal crown fire, stand replacement common, extensive

Historic fire return interval- infrequent, 25-100 years, stand replacement long-term return interval of 150-300 years.

SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS:

- Minimum impact suppression tactics (mist) will be emphasized in managing all fires
- Fire fighter exposure should be minimized

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- *Wilderness Implementation Plan guidelines will be followed*

~~— Do not allow fire to spread to lands of other ownership.~~

~~— Protect life, property, and improvements.~~

- Mechanical line building equipment is prohibited, except in extreme emergencies with Forest Supervisor approval.

- Other mechanical equipment (helicopters, powersaws, etc.) may be used when it is necessary to meet size objectives or retrieve personnel to meet suppression objectives elsewhere.

~~— Maximum size objectives of high intensity fires is 20 acres.~~

~~— Average annual burned area of high intensity fires is 200 acres.~~

WILDLAND FIRE USE EMPHASIS:

~~Low intensity wildland fires (200 btu/sec/ft or flame lengths less than 4.5ft.) resulting from unplanned ignition lightning may be properly classified as prescribed fires managed as a wildland fire use for resource benefits as long as they meet Forest Plan and wilderness implementation plan objectives. and do not endanger life, property or resources. Each individual fire not to exceed 5,000 acres. Fire size will be determined using predetermined criteria as identified within the Forest Fire Management Plan, appropriate wildland fire use planning for the zone, and each incident specific Wildland Fire Implementation Plan.~~

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Fire Management Zone V

~~composed~~ Comprised of Ponderosa pine-oak brush shrub ~~vegetation fuel~~ forest types, considered to be non-commercial. Most of this zone is below the Mogollon Rim on the Clifton RD. *These forest types are also found on portions of the Alpine Ranger District below the Mogollon Rim, and extensively throughout the Blue Range Primitive area. Potential for landscape scale wildland fire is high.*

1. Ponderosa pine/ Pine-Gambel oak/Silver Leaf oak

Historic fire activity – non-lethal surface fires 3-7 years, low to moderate intensities, with some pockets of crown fire.

Historic fire return interval – frequent, 3-10 years.

SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS:

~~— Do not allow fire to spread to lands of other ownership~~

~~— Protect life, property, and improvements~~

- ~~Prompt control and mop up of all high intensity wildfires (>200/BTU/sec./ft. or flame length > 4 ½ feet)~~

- ~~Maximum size objectives for high intensity wildfires is 15 acres..~~

- ~~Average annual allowable burned area of high intensity fires is 200 acres.~~

- ~~Confinement and containment management strategies are appropriate to safely and economically contain low or moderate intensity fires (<200 btu/sec/ft or flame length <4.5 feet.) Where wildland fire use for resource benefits cannot be approved.~~

FUELS MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS:

Fuels management requirements are:

1. Activity created fuels

Fuel treatment plans are required for projects that generate slash.

Fuel treatment plans are coordinated with other resources and with input from other resource specialists.

Plan fuel treatments that have the least impact on the site, meet other resource objectives, are cost effective, and meet fuel treatment objectives.

Plan fuel treatments on an area basis. Fuel treatment does not have to meet the suppression objectives on every acre as long as the suppression objectives are met on the area as a whole.

2. Natural or backlog fuels.

Any means to reduce natural or activity fuel loading may be utilized, including mechanical, biological, planned or natural fire treatments.

WILDLAND FIRE USE EMPHASIS:

~~Low intensity wildland fires (200 btu/sec/ft or flame lengths less than 4.5ft.) resulting from unplanned ignition lightning may be properly classified as prescribed fires managed as a wildland fire use for resource benefits as long as they meet Forest Plan objectives. and do not endanger life, property or resources. Each individual fire not to exceed 5,000 acres. Fire size will be determined using predetermined criteria as identified within the Forest Fire Management Plan, appropriate wildland fire use planning for the zone, and each incident specific Wildland Fire Implementation Plan.~~

Fire Management Zone VI

~~composed~~ Comprised of the Blue Range Primitive area and proposed administrative additions as identified in the Forest Plan. the Blue Primitive area encompasses a variety of vegetation types with characteristic fire regimes. ~~consists of~~ pinyon-juniper/oak woodland, mountain shrub, and semi-desert shrub in lower elevations of the Blue Primitive Area, ~~to~~ and ponderosa pine pine/oak forest types in higher elevations. Potential for ~~major conflagrations~~ LARGE FIRES is high in portions within the ponderosa pine forests and associated shrub types of the Blue. Fire intensities and severity have been varied, dependent on previous fire occurrence. Resource damage potential is high within watershed areas of risk and where recent fire has not occurred. Fire spread within pinyon-juniper and other shrub types has been limited.

~~Reduction of fuel accumulations through a planned and systematic prescribed burning program~~ fire is the primary management tool ~~only means of~~ for maintaining and/or enhancing the primitive values of the areas. A systematic program of planned prescribed burning or wildland fire use for resource benefit ~~with either planned or unplanned ignition~~ may be undertaken to accomplish management area objectives.

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1. PONDEROSA PINE AND PINE/OAK

Historic fire activity- non lethal, ground and surface fires of low to moderate intensity, with occasional pockets of stand replacement.

Historic fire return interval – frequent, 3-10 years.

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2. PINYON-JUNPER WOODLAND SAVANNA, SEMI-DESERT SHRUB.

Historic fire activity- mixed lethal and non-lethal, ground and surface fires of moderate to high intensity, with crown fire common but isolated.

Historic fire return interval –mixed, frequent fire occurrence but infrequent spread potential, 10-15 years intervals. fine fuels dependent.

3. MOUNTAIN SHRUB

Historic fire activity – mixed lethal and non-lethal surface and crown fires of moderate to high intensity, with stand replacement activity common.

Historic fire return interval- infrequent, 10-25 years, often up to 100 years, fine fuel and slope dependent.

WILDLAND FIRE USE EMPHASIS:

~~Low intensity wildland fires (200 btu/sec/ft or flame lengths less than 4.5ft.) resulting from unplanned ignition lightning may be properly classified as prescribed fires managed as a wildland fire use for resource benefit as long as they meet Forest Plan objectives. and do not endanger life, property or resources.~~

~~Each individual fire not to exceed 5,000 acres.~~

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SUPPRESSION EMPHASIS:

- *Minimum impact suppression tactics (mist) will be emphasized in managing all fires*
- *Fire fighter exposure should be minimized*
- *Wilderness Implementation Plan guidelines will be followed*
- ~~Do not allow fire to spread to lands of other ownership.~~
- ~~Protect life, property, and improvements~~
- *Mechanical line-building equipment is prohibited, except in extreme emergencies with Forest Supervisor approval.*
- *Other mechanical equipment (helicopters, powersaws, etc.) may be used when it is necessary to meet size objectives or relocate personnel to meet suppression objectives elsewhere*

~~Initial action attack objective is least cost containment within the size objective~~

~~EFSA Wildland Fire Situation Analysis considerations include are:~~

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1. Impacts to scenic quality of area
2. Suppression impacts on the wilderness value
3. ~~Threat to adjacent zones~~

CHAPTER 5. MONITORING PLAN

LMP page 254 Amendment 5. Table 14.

Items Monitored	Intent	Monitoring Method Unit of Measure	Measuring Frequency	Percent Accuracy / Precision	Variability that would initiate re-evaluation
Wildfire Wildland fire acre PAR's wildfire wildland fire suppression effectiveness	Ensure wildfire acres are within projected annual burn acres maximum management area defined in the wildland fire situation analysis	Reports/ acres and mapped fire polygons as entered into forest gis data base	Annually	95 / 95	25% above projected average annual wildfire burned acres Forest wide over a 5-year period and by Fire Management Zone where acres are not specific to MA's.
WILDLAND FIRE USE ACRES	Ensure acres of wildland fire managed for resource benefits, and associated intensity levels are documented	Reports and mapped fire polygons entered into forest GIS data base	Annually	95/95	Projected intensities within fire regime is exceeded by 10% as modeled for WIFP stage ii or iii, or fire leaves defined maximum management area, or requires WFSA.