

Appendix A

REFERENCES

Director's Order 12, National Environmental Policy Act

Director's Order 18, The Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy: Implementation and Reference Guide, (1998).

Reference Manual (RM-18). Companion document to DO-18

Director's Order 28, National Historic Preservation Act

Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Program Review

National Park Service, Organic Act, August 25, 1916

National Park Service, Public Law 91-664, establishing Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Statement for Management 1991

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Land Protection Plan 2003

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Resource Management Plan 1996

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Fuels Management Plan 2007

Appendix B

2009 Federal Wildfire Management Policy Compliance

1) SAFETY

Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. This Fire Management Plan and all activities described within reflect this commitment.

2) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

The full range of fire management activities will be used to help achieve ecosystem sustainability, including its interrelated ecological, economic, and social components.

3) RESPONSE TO WILDFIRE

The 2009 Federal Wildfire Management Policy considers fire a critical natural process to be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, and across agency boundaries. The response to wildfire presented in this Fire Management Plan is limited to suppression activities only.

4) USE OF WILDFIRE

The 2009 Federal Wildfire Management Policy states that wildfire will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. This Fire Management Plan does not allow the use of wildfire for resource benefit.

5) REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Rehabilitation and restoration efforts will be undertaken to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, and safety, and to help communities protect infrastructure.

6) PROTECTION PRIORITIES

The protection of human life is the single, overriding priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.

7) WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE

The operational roles of federal agencies as partners in the Wildland Urban Interface are wildfire fighting, hazardous fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of tribal, State, or local governments. Federal agencies may assist with exterior structural protection activities under formal Fire Protection Agreements that specify the mutual responsibilities of the partners, including funding.

8) PLANNING

Every area with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan. Fire Management Plans are strategic plans that define a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires based on the area's approved land management plan. Fire Management Plans must provide for firefighter and public safety; include fire management strategies, tactics, and alternatives; address values to be protected and public health issues; and be consistent with resource management objectives, activities of the area, and environmental laws and regulations.

This Fire Management Plan is a strategic plan that provides for firefighter and public safety, addresses values to be protected, public health issues, and is consistent with resource management activities, activities of the area, and is consistent with environmental laws and regulations.

9) SCIENCE

Fire Management Plans and programs will be based on a foundation of sound science. Research will support ongoing efforts to increase our scientific knowledge of biological, physical, and sociological factors. Information needed to support fire management will be developed through an integrated interagency fire science program. Scientific results must be made available to managers in a timely manner and must be used in the development of land management plans, Fire Management Plans, and implementation plans.

This Fire Management Plan is based upon, and utilizes, the best available science and relevant research available.

10) PREPAREDNESS

Agencies will ensure their capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land and resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, equipment, and management oversight.

This Fire Management Plan provides guidance for safe, cost-effective fire management, supporting land and resource management plans through appropriate preparedness activities.

11) SUPPRESSION

Fires are suppressed at minimum cost, considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives.

12) PREVENTION

C&O Canal will work together and with their partners and other affected groups and individuals to prevent unauthorized ignition of wildfires.

13) STANDARDIZATION

Agencies will use compatible planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management activities.

C&O Canal is an active participant in, and contributor to, interagency planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management.

14) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

Fire management planning, preparedness, prevention, suppression, fire use, restoration and rehabilitation, monitoring, research, and education will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of cooperators and partners.

C&O Canal is an active participant in, and contributor to, interagency planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management.

15) COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

Agencies will enhance knowledge and understanding of wildfire management policies and practices through internal and external communication and education programs. These programs will be continuously improved through the timely and effective exchange of information among all affected agencies and organizations.

C&O Canal is an active participant in, and contributor to, interagency planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management.

16) AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR AND EMPLOYEE ROLES

Agency administrators will ensure that their employees are trained, certified, and made available to participate in the wildfire program locally, regionally, and nationally as the situation demands. Employees with operational, administrative, or other skills will support the wildfire program as necessary. Agency administrators are responsible and will be held accountable for making employees available.

17) EVALUATION

Agencies will develop and implement a systematic method of evaluation to determine effectiveness of projects through implementation of the 2001 Federal Fire Policy. The evaluation will assure accountability, facilitate resolution of areas of conflict, and identify resource shortages and agency priorities.

C&O Canal is an active participant in, and contributor to, interagency planning processes, funding mechanisms, training and qualification requirements, operational procedures, values-to-be-protected methodologies, and public education programs for all fire management.

Appendix C

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Chain: A unit of measure equal to 66 feet.

Control Line: A comprehensive term for all the constructed and natural fire barriers and treated fire edges used to control a fire.

Direct Method: A method of suppression that treats the fire as a whole, or all its burning edges, by wetting, cooling, smothering, or chemically quenching the fire, or by mechanically separating the fire from unburned fuel.

Fire Weather: Weather conditions which influence fire ignition, behavior, and suppression.

Fire Management Plan: A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildfires. This plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness, preplanned dispatch burn plans and prevention.

Flame Length (FL): The length of a flame measured from the base of the flame to its tip and parallel to the length of the flame. Flame length is measured on a slant when the flame is tilted due to the effects of wind and slope.

Fuel Model: A simulated fuel complex for which all fuel descriptions required by the mathematical fire spread model have been specified.

Fuel Type: An identifiable vegetative association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics.

Hazard Fuels: Fuels that, if ignited, have significant potential to threaten human life and safety, real property, park resources, or carry fire across park boundaries.

Indirect Attack: A method of suppression in which the control line is located along natural firebreaks, favorable breaks in topography, or at considerable distance from the fire.

Initial Action: Action taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire to meet protection and fire use objectives.

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST): The application of techniques that effectively accomplish wildfire management objectives while minimizing the impacts to cultural and natural resources commensurate with ensuring public and firefighter safety and effective wildfire control.

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): A multiple index scheme designed to provide fire control and land management personnel with a systematic means of assessing various aspects of fire danger on a day-to-day basis.

Planned Ignition: A fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

Preparedness: Activities that help to provide a safe, efficient and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

Prescribed Fire: A fire ignited by park managers under known conditions of fuel, weather, and topography to achieve specific objectives. An approved prescribed fire plan must be completed and NEPA requirements must be met prior to ignition.

Prescription: Measurable criteria that guide selection of appropriate management strategies and actions. Prescription criteria may include economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social or legal considerations.

Rate of Spread (ROS): The time it takes the leading edge of a flaming fire front to travel a known distance. Rate of spread is commonly measured in chains/hour and meters/second.

Suppression: management actions intended to protect identified values from a fire, extinguish a fire, or alter a fire's direction of spread.

Unplanned Ignition: A wildfire not ignited by management actions.

Wildland: Any area under fire management jurisdiction of a land management agency.

Wildfire: Any fire, other than prescribed fire that occurs in the wildland.

Wildfire Situation Analysis (WFSA): A decision-making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected environmental, social, political, and economic criteria.

Weather Information Management System (WIMS): An interactive computer system designed to accommodate the weather information needs of all federal and state natural resource agencies.