

Strategic Implementation Plan Template

Fire Description

- Fire Name,
- Fire Number
- Location
- Administrative Unit(s)
- Involved Cooperators
- Fire Management Unit(s)
- Management Code

Fire Situation

- Start Date/Time
- Discovery Date/Time
- Fuel Model(s)
- Cause

Hazards and Safety Concerns

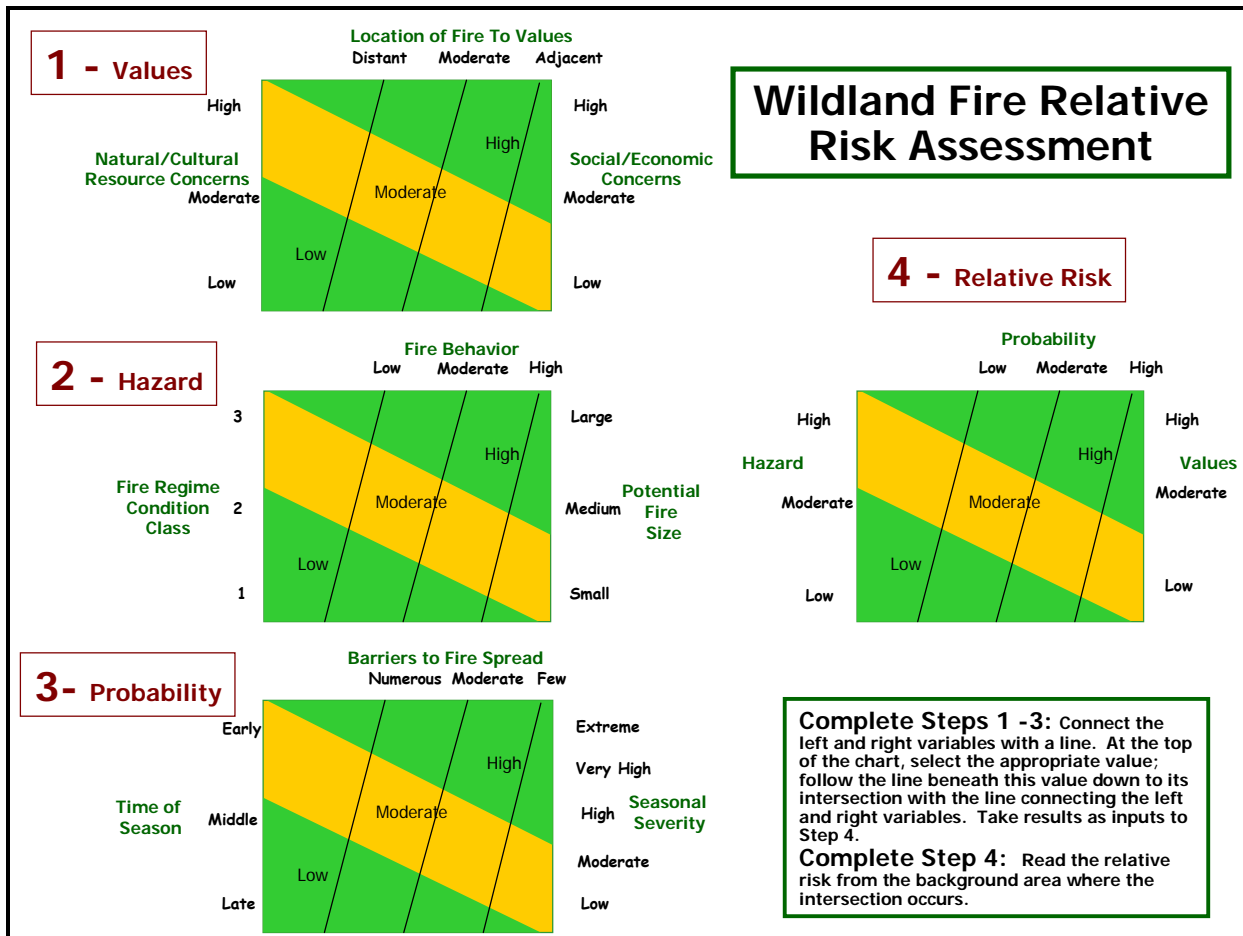
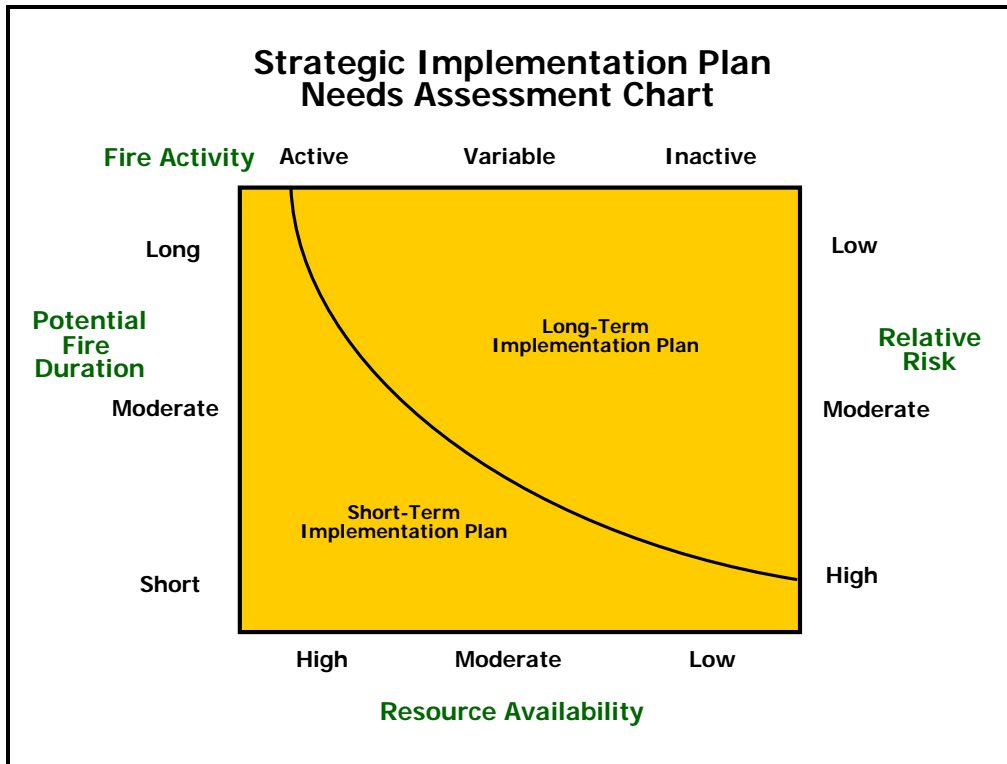
Resource Availability

Current and Predicted Weather

Current and Predicted Fire Behavior

Decision Summary

- Objectives (Describe Strategic Objectives: Protection, Resource Benefits, etc.)
 - LRMP/other Decision Document
 - Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSAs)
 - Leader's (Agency Administrator) Intent
 - Strategic Implementation Plan Needs Assessment Chart (See attached chart)
 - Relative Risk Rating (See attached chart)



Planning Area

- Define Primary Area within which IMT plans to achieve objective
- Segment Description

Decision Support Information

- Describe what tools were used and summarize outputs (or attach map products)

Values at Risk

- RAVAR (immediate threat)
- Values adjacent to RAVAR analysis area (at risk)

Priority	Identifier	Value to Protect (immediately threatened or at risk)	Consequence of Damage or Loss (dollars, loss time, on-site, down stream)
1	V1		
2	V2		
3	V3		

Courses of Action

This information can be displayed in a tabular format, see the attached table.

- Identify scenarios under which the IMT could achieve the stated objectives.

Scenario 1	e.g.: Firefighting resource rich, moderate fire behavior, etc.
Scenario 2	e.g.: Firefighting resource availability, active fire behavior, etc.
Scenario 3	e.g.: Firefighting resource conservation; light fire behavior, etc

- Identify actions and assumptions common to all scenarios.
- Management Action Points (MAP) are tactical decision points, either geographical points on the ground both inside and outside the planning area, specific points in time, or situations or events where an escalation or alteration of management actions is warranted in response to fire activity, proximity to identified threats, time of season, weather changes, or management decisions. The points are placed on maps that accompany the Strategic Implementation Plan. These points must be tied to identified values at risk in the plan. Each management action point will have one or more corresponding mitigation actions described which will need implementation when the fire reaches it or after a specified time period. This documentation stays with the fire through its management and is amended periodically as new management action points and mitigation actions are

developed. As management personnel change over the life of a fire, this documentation provides continuity in direction needed when a fire approaches the management action point. When a MAP is reached and mitigation response is ineffective, then actions should be reevaluated.

- Mitigation Actions

Risk can be mitigated or eliminated in three central ways: reduce the hazard, reduce the probability of the hazardous event occurring, and reduce the value of potential losses that could occur from the risk. The first two risk mitigation types are the most frequently utilized actions.

Mitigation actions are on-the-ground activities that serve to increase the defensibility of a particular point, area, or line, like a planning area boundary (to reduce the probability of the hazardous event occurring); to check, direct, or delay the spread of fire (reduce the hazard); and to minimize threats to life, property, and resources (reduce value of potential losses or impacts). Mitigation Actions serve to mitigate or eliminate identified threats and may include non-fire tasks (such as closures, evacuations, management actions to reduce impacts from smoke, etc.) and specific fire applications.

- Suppression Tactics
 - o Suppression methods e.g. minimum impact, heavy equipment, etc
 - o Structure protection responsibilities
- Contingency Actions

- Resources Needed

Based on the Monitoring and Mitigation Actions, the Information Plan, and management oversight and qualifications needed to accomplish the objectives, resources needed to implement the plan and accomplish the objectives must be identified in this section. Resources identified here include those needed for the projected duration of operations

Scenario 1		Firefighting resource rich, moderate fire behavior					
Value Identifier	Probability that Value Affected	Time to Value Affected	Management Action Points	Management Actions	Resources Needed (#s and Types)	Time to Accomplish	Cost
V1	85%	14 days	MAP1	Construct handline from Zeigler Point to Crab Creek and dozer lines from DP 5 to 7. Burn out handline. Support burnout operations with helicopter and bucket.	10 - T1 crews, 4 dozers, type 3 helicopter, DC-10, bla, bla, bla	4 shifts	\$1,000,000
V2							
V3							

Reference Budget

Communications Plan

- Plan for the possibility of a long-term wildland fire event and the communication needs and expectations required for this potential circumstance.
- Provide a coordinated approach to communications associated with management of the Incident to the public, agency personnel, elected officials, cooperators, news media, and other identified internal and external audiences.
- Provide current, accurate and timely information using a variety of communication methods, including but not limited to internet, community meetings, briefings, media tours, and operation of the joint information call center.

Signatures

Name / Position

Date

Appendices

- Modeling Report, Long-Term Assessment, utputs
- Costing Analysis
- Periodic Fire Assessment
 - Relative Risk Assessment
 - Incident Complexity Analysis
 - Management Response Decision Rationale
 - Signature(s)