



Fort Frederica National Monument 2025 Fire Management Plan



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1.0 INTRODUCTION, LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING, AND COMMUNICATION

The mission of the National Park Service Wildland Fire Program is to manage wildland fire to protect the public, park communities, and infrastructure, conserve natural and cultural resources, and maintain and restore natural ecosystem processes ([WF: Plans and Policy - Fire \(U.S. National Park Service\)](#)). Each park unit with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan (FMP) that will address the need for adequate funding and staffing to support the fire management program ([Directors Order #18, Wildland Fire Management, NPS 2008](#)). To align with the DOI Fire Management Plan Framework, the NPS developed fire management planning guidance described in NPS [Reference Manual \(RM\) - 18, Fire Planning, Chapter 4 \(2023\)](#), that considers fire program complexity and efficient and effective planning direction.

This plan outlines the wildland fire management program at Fort Frederica National Monument (hereinafter referred to as “the monument,” or by NPS alpha codes “FOFR”). The FOFR Fire Management Plan (FMP) is a strategic plan that defines a program of work to manage wildland fire and non-fire defensible space treatments, and is based on direction contained in existing site planning documents. This FMP provides for firefighter and public safety and includes strategies for suppressing wildfires. The FMP addresses values to be protected and is consistent with monument management objectives and environmental laws and regulations such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National and State Historic Preservation Acts, the Clean Air Act, etc.

Established as a unit of the National Park Service in 1936, Fort Frederica National Monument preserves, protects, and interprets the remains and archeological record of Fort Frederica, a British colonial settlement. Located along the Georgia coast on the island of Saint Simons, Fort Frederica is 12 miles northeast of the city of Brunswick.

The national monument consists of two separate sites, the primary site of Fort Frederica on the banks of the Frederica River and the smaller Battle of Bloody Marsh site roughly 6 miles from the main unit. Together, these two sites include approximately 305 acres that comprise the national monument.

Because the fort and town were abandoned and remained relatively undisturbed since the colonial period, Fort Frederica National Monument protects an archeological record that is mostly intact and retains a high level of integrity. Early work in the field of historical archeology conducted at Fort Frederica illustrated the scholarly use and importance of archeological investigations in exploring historic sites. Archeological research has unearthed numerous artifacts and exposed existing building foundations in an effort to enhance understanding and interpretation of Fort Frederica and the lives of its inhabitants.

This fire management plan outlines the actions needed to suppress wildfires, reduce hazardous fuels, and maintain defensible space around infrastructure, improvements, and historic structures. These actions will help protect the fundamental resources and values that are important to preserve and interpret.

The Atlantic Zone Fire Management Officer (FMO) determines program requirements to implement land use decisions through the FMP to meet land management objectives. The Zone FMO is responsible for developing, maintaining, and annually evaluating the FMP to ensure

accuracy and validity by completing an annual review (Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book), Chapter 3, NPS Program Organization and Responsibilities).

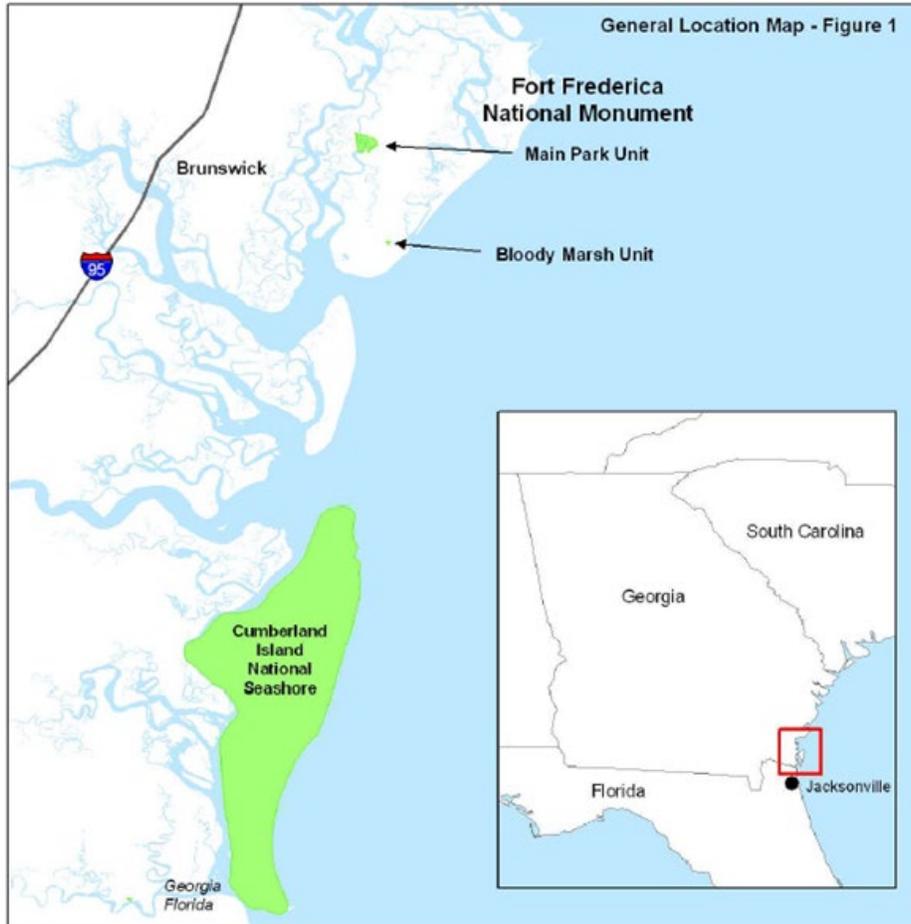


Figure 1: Vicinity Map of Fort Frederica National Monument and Cumberland Island National Seashore



Figure 2: Main Park Unit of Fort Frederica National Monument

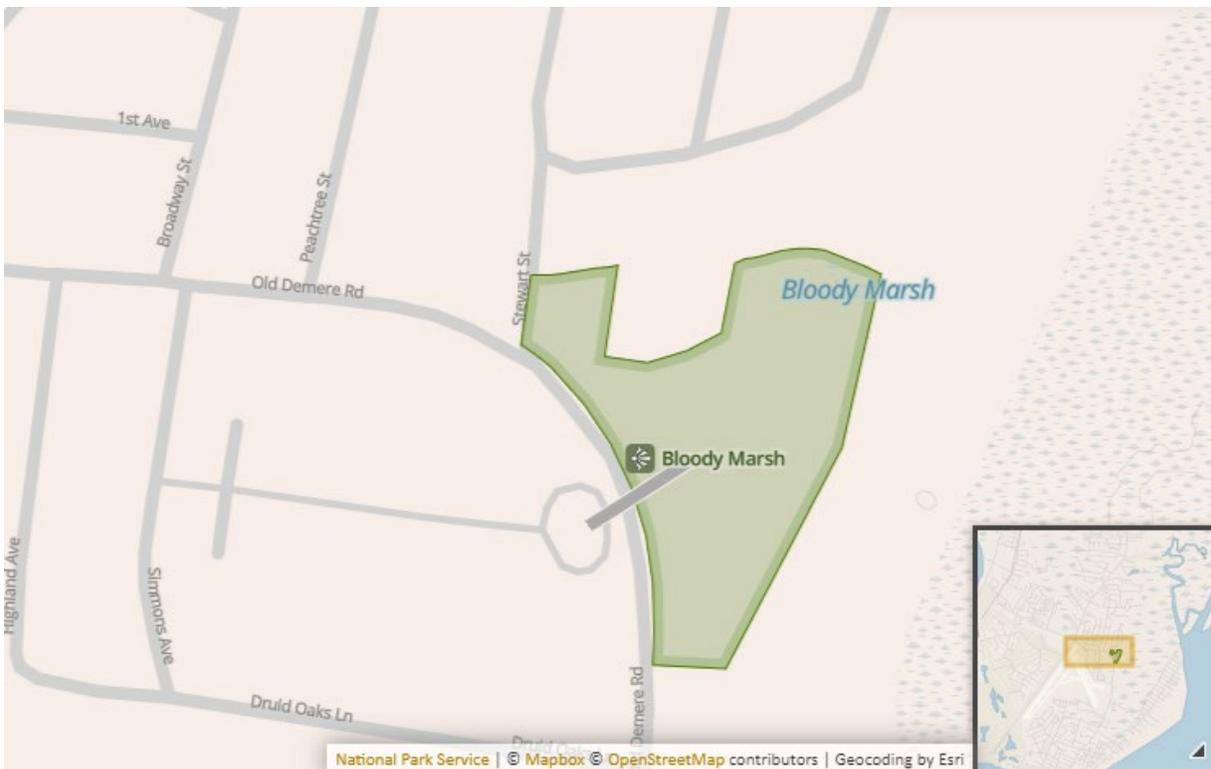


Figure 3: Bloody Marsh Unit of Fort Frederica National Monument

1.1 Program Organization

FOFR is part of the NPS Atlantic Zone Management Area. Each Fire Management Zone consists of all NPS units within a defined geographic area within the bounds of the Department of Interior Region 2 (IR2) that have burnable vegetation or that can be affected by wildland fire and are staffed with an Interagency Fire Program Management Qualified Zone Fire Management Officer (Zone FMO) and other qualified staff. In the case of the Atlantic Zone the FMO is based out of Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS), is directly supervised, and falls under CUIS supervision and management discretion. The Atlantic Zone FMO provides leadership to their staff and ensures that a sound fire management program, within the capacity of their staff, is in place at all parks within the Zone.



Figure 4: Southeast Region Fire Management Zone Contacts Map

The Atlantic Zone includes:

- Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE)
- Canaveral National Seashore (CANA)
- Castillo de San Marcos National Monument (CASA)
- Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS)
- Desoto National Memorial (DESO)
- Fort Caroline National Memorial (FOCA)

- Fort Frederica National Monument (FOFR)
- Fort Pulaski National Monument (FOPU)
- Fort Matanzas National Monument (FOMA)
- Jimmy Carter Historical Park (JICA)
- Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park (OCMU)

The Superintendent is responsible for planning and directing all activities and programs and is ultimately responsible for any fire occurring within the monument boundaries. The Superintendent is responsible for approving all planning documents related to fire management actions including completing an annual fire management plan review. The NPS may enter into general agreements with local fire departments to facilitate wildfire response.

1.2 Fire Management Actions

FOFR will implement:

- Wildfire suppression; all wildfires, regardless of ignition source, will be suppressed at the lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety.
- Non-fire fuel treatments; used to create and maintain defensible space around structures and cultural resources in order to reduce fire spread potential, and provide increased firefighter and public safety in the event of a wildfire.
- Prescribed fire; not currently planned but may be used in the upland portion of the main park unit to reduce hazard fuels, promote ecosystem sustainability, and to restore and maintain historic vistas.

1.3 Environmental Compliance

An Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Fire Management Plan was prepared in 2004 pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Regional Director determined that the preferred alternative in the EA had a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) which includes wildfire suppression, non-fire (manual and mechanical) thinning, and the use of prescribed fire.

The fuels management actions identified at FOFR are designed to maintain open public areas, reduce hazard fuels accumulations, promote control of invasive non-native vegetation, and maintain defensible space of at least 30 feet around all park buildings. All non-fire applications will be conducted in compliance with the NEPA, NHPA, and other legal requirements. While prescribed fire is allowed under existing NEPA, no prescribed fire actions are currently planned at FOFR. This plan meets the requirements of:

[The National Environmental Policy Act \(NEPA\)](#)

[Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act \(ESA\)](#)

[Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act \(NHPA\)](#)

NEPA Document Name	Document Date Signed (month/day/year)	Project ID Number#
Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact	07/14/2004	N/A
2025-2029 Fire Management Planning (FY24 FMP CE listed under CUIS PEPC project ID 132013)	TBD	132621

The EA and the FONSI are the analysis and decision document, respectively, and this FMP is the resulting operational implementation plan. A PEPC entry for the 2025 FMP will be completed once this document is signed.

1.4 Resource Management Planning

The suppression of wildfire at FOFR is essential to the protection of life and property, as well as cultural and natural resources.

The purpose of this FMP is to facilitate implementation of fire protection actions and activities involving historical, cultural and natural resources in a manner which complies with the spirit and intent of the enabling and regulatory legislation.

Each unit of the national park system is to have a foundation document that will provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions. The Fort Frederica National Monument Foundation Document was completed in January 2015. The fundamental resources and values defined in the document include that require protection from wildland fire include:

- Archeological Resources
- Tabby Ruins to include: King’s Magazine, Military Barracks building, along with brick and tabby foundations
- Museum collections to include material culture, artifacts, and museum collections with more than 227,000 objects
- Views of the Frederica River due to the strategic importance as a transportation and defensive corridor
- Two monuments: the Abbott Monument honoring Robert S. Abbott serving as a tangible link to the African American community that called Saint Simons home and Bloody Marsh which commemorates the British victory at Battle of Bloody Marsh and its impact on colonial history

Objectives addressed in the Park’s 1997 Resource Management Plan that are pertinent to fire management are:

- Preserve the fragile tabby, brick and earthwork remains at Fort Frederica and reduce, to the greatest degree possible, the effects of weathering, pollution, erosion, archeological looting and other adverse influences on the park’s historic resources.

- Cooperate with government entities, community and civic associations and special interest groups to maintain the historical integrity of the park and to mitigate the potential effects of development adjacent to the Monument through creative and innovative methods.
- Preserve the scenic and natural features of the Monument, including the townsite, Bloody Marsh, and their significant landscapes.

The maintenance of defensible space around NPS structures and improvements will help protect the resources the site was established to preserve and interpret.

1.5 Collaborative Planning

The FMO of the Atlantic Zone actively participates in local fire preparedness and response planning with state, county, municipal, and federal partners. The NPS fosters relationships and maintains up-to-date agreements and operating plans that facilitate cooperation in detection, prevention, training, suppression, and fuels management activities. The NPS is committed to interagency planning and coordination to ensure the fire management program is implemented in a timely, safe, cost efficient, and professional manner.

In terms of collaboration for wildland fire operations and response planning, the Glynn County Fire Department (GCFD), has responsibility for fire response to the park as defined in their charter. A statewide Master Cooperative Agreement exists between the U.S. Department of the Interior (National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), United States Forest Service, and the Georgia Forestry Commission. FOFR has no structural firefighting capability. All structural fire events at the park will be referred to the GCFD.

Information on cooperative agreements is described in [Appendix C: Cooperative and Interagency Agreements](#).

1.6 Communication and Education

Communication efforts will be inclusive of all internal and external staff, partners, visitors, the public, and cooperating/assisting local, state, federal and tribal agencies. Information will be shared in a timely manner to facilitate cooperation and collaboration.

During fire operations, the Superintendent or designee will provide relevant fire information unless a Public Information Officer (PIO) has been identified for the incident. The Superintendent and PIO should be cognizant of the following:

- Timely and accurate information will be provided to the media regarding the status of fire management actions, suppression efforts, and fuels treatments
- Potential smoke impacts to roads should be communicated to the Superintendent's office, the designated incident information officer, and local law enforcement agencies
- Adjacent landowners will be notified when fire, particularly wildland fire, is a threat to residential areas.

The purpose of a communication and education plan covering the fire management program is

to provide accurate and timely fire management information to both internal and external audiences. The monument will take action to inform the public and site visitors of all wildfires. In the case of wildfires, or during times of extraordinary fire danger, the Superintendent or designee may, as a safety precaution, temporarily close part of the site to the visiting public. Every effort will be made to inform the general public of the situation. If a fire threatens to escape the NPS boundary, adjacent authorities and landowners will be given as much advance warning as possible so that they may take appropriate action.

NPS units that experience an average of 26 human-caused fires per year over the most recent year 10-year period are required to conduct a wildfire prevention analysis and prepare a wildfire prevention plan. The InFORM Inspector wildland fire incident reporting system indicates that no wildfires have occurred at FOFR in the past 10-year period. Therefore, no prevention plan is required. Fire prevention will take place primarily through communication and public outreach, which may include disseminating fire danger information on NPS websites and via social media channels.

The NPS will assist state and local partners to take actions to reduce fire risk to homes and private property through programs such as FIREWISE®.

Additional resources regarding fire prevention and education can be found in [RM-18, Chapter 20, Communication and Education](#) or at the [NIFC Fire Prevention, Education and Mitigation](#) website. Fire prevention is discussed in [Section 3.3.3](#).

2.0 WILDLAND FIRE PROGRAM GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

2.1 Goals

The values of the NPS mission statement and Cohesive Strategy are reflected in the goals and objectives listed below.

- Suppress all wildfires in a cost-effective manner, consistent with resource objectives, considering firefighter and public safety (always the highest priority), and values to be protected.
- Manage all wildfire incidents in accordance with accepted interagency standards, selecting strategies and tactics that respond to the specific conditions and resource setting of the wildfire, and maximizing efficiency via interagency coordination and cooperation.
- Utilize prescribed fire to achieve their natural resource management goals in upland areas of the monument
- Continue coordination with state and local fire management agencies to facilitate close working relationships and cooperation regarding fire management activities.
- Develop and conduct a monitoring program with recommended standard monitoring levels commensurate with the scope of the fire management program, and use the

information gained to continually evaluate and improve the fire management program.

- Integrate knowledge gained through natural resource research into future fire management decisions and actions.
- Maintain the highest standards of professional and technical expertise in planning and safely implementing an effective fire management program.
- Plan and conduct all fire management activities in accordance with all applicable laws, policies, and regulations.
- Incorporate Minimum Impact Strategy and Tactics (MIST) into all wildland fire activities to the greatest extent feasible.
- Provide NPS employees with fire operations training and experience to develop fully qualified personnel commensurate with the normal fire year workload.

2.2 Objectives

- Conduct initial attack within 5-10 minutes (response time for the Glynn County Fire Department) of the time a wildfire report is received.
- Control 95% or higher of all wildfires during initial attack.
- Use prescribed fire as a tool to reduce hazard fuels, promote ecosystem sustainability, and to restore and maintain historic vistas in the upland areas of the monument.
- Mechanically create and maintain a hazard fuel break along two sections of the park perimeter, bordering residential and commercial property, totaling approximately 2,055 linear feet and 1.6 acres.
- Mechanically create and maintain a 30-foot radius of defensible space around the black powder magazine and loading shed, currently under construction. Total area affected will be approximately .2 acre. Mechanically maintain existing defensible space of 30 to 150 feet around all other park buildings.
- In the case of a wildland fire involving the marsh, as per the statewide reciprocal fire protection memorandum of understanding between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), cooperate with the GFC to confine any wildland fire within state- and park-owned property boundaries.

Incident-specific objectives will be developed as needed. Wildfires that persist into extended attack require completion of a [WFDSS](#) decision, which will contain specific incident objectives (Redbook, Chapter 11). See [Section 3.1.2](#) for more information on WFDSS.

3.0 WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE

The Fire Management Program will adhere to the general safety requirements and NWCG standards as listed in the specific fire-related requirements outlined in the current Red Book, RM-18, the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG), and fire-related JHA.

Wildland fire management programs routinely expose firefighters to risks. Risks are minimized through effective safety programs integrated into standard operating procedures for all wildland fire management operations. In spite of these efforts serious injuries and sometimes fatalities occur. At these times it is important that managers follow the procedures outlined in [PMS 926, Agencies Administrator’s Guide to Critical Incident Management](#). Agency administrators should review this guide with their fire management staff annually, ensuring that pre-work is accomplished, and standard operating procedures are known prior to the field season.

3.1 Management of Wildfires

All wildfires, regardless of ignition source, will be suppressed using strategy and tactics commensurate with values-to-be-protected, firefighter and public safety, and cost efficiency. The initial response will seek to minimize fire size and achieve fire control, protecting value at risk, ensure for natural and cultural resource protection, and ultimately extinguish the fire. Wildfires will not be managed for resource objectives or ecological purposes.

Important values to be protected include human life, cultural landscapes, and historic structures, as well as natural and cultural resources. The overriding concern for the local communities necessitates immediate suppression as the response to a wildfire at FOFR.

The Incident Commander will develop the suppression strategy as part of the size-up process by analyzing the current situation and expected fire weather. Minimum impact strategy and tactics (MIST) will be utilized for all wildfire suppression.

In terms of aviation planning, due to a lack of aviation use in recent years, FOFR is currently considered a Level 3 park and is not required to develop a park-level Aviation Management Plan. Drones and other aviation operations used for wildland fire management, if approved and authorized, would operate under the Regional Aviation Management Plan. A Project Aviation Safety Plan (PASP) would also be completed where required prior to any aviation operations.

Aviation retardant use will not occur unless approved by the Superintendent. The 2024 Red Book includes the following guidance on water use by airtankers:

- Loading type 2, type 1 or VLAT airtankers with water or dropping water operationally shall not occur unless the FS National Airtanker Program Manager has been notified. Use of water operationally from these airtankers will require the following notification:
 - Use of retardant is restricted by the fire management plan (FMP) for the unit requesting the approval to use water. A copy of the section of the FMP restricting use of retardant shall be provided to the Forest Service National Airtanker Program Manager with the notification.
 - Prior to ordering an airtanker, the receiving unit should request the appropriate water aerial dispensing aircraft, such as a water scooper or helicopter.

To meet the above requirements, the Zone FMO should provide the Georgia Interagency Coordination Center (GICC) with a copy of the language from this FMP restricting

airtanker retardant use.

3.1.1 Wildfire Response Planning and Procedures

Wildfire response planning is accomplished through inter-governmental cooperation. When a wildfire is reported via 911, all calls are routed to the [Glynn -Brunswick 911 Center](#). The response to wildfires is conducted by [Glynn County Fire & Rescue](#), supported by other local fire departments. The [Georgia Forestry Commission \(gatrees.org\)](#) is also an important cooperater.

3.1.1.1 Expected Fire Behavior

Fire behavior can be expected to vary considerably depending on fuel types and environmental conditions, ranging from low intensity with slow rates of spread up to rapid rates of spread with locally high intensity fire, especially in the salt marsh during periods of extended dry conditions. Fire season can run year-round but, a typical season tends to run from April to September. Weather and climate conditions can alter fire behavior potential from year to year. Extended drought years and low water levels can significantly affect fire potential and behavior. Active tropical seasons can also have a significant effect on fire potential and behavior.

The Monument is divided by the Frederica River, one of the primary salt marsh rivers in the Brunswick area, with 40 ha of marsh lands at the Frederica site on the west side of the river and approximately 55 ha of uplands adjoining the east side of the river. The focal area of the park is the colonial-era townsite of Fort Frederica, and this area is maintained as a mowed field. Vegetation communities at Fort Frederica National Monument can be generally divided into salt marsh and upland areas.

The current vegetation of Fort Frederica National Monument includes upland forests dominated by a mixture of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and other hardwoods or pine (*Pinus* sp.)-dominated successional forests occupying sites that were originally hardwood-dominated. Salt marsh vegetation, dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and black needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*), occupy the lowest vegetated sites of the park along the Frederica River. These distinctive ecological communities provide excellent habitat for a variety of plant and animal species.

Based on LandFire 2023 data, the fuel models present at FOFR are dominated by TL2 in the upland areas with isolated areas of TL3, TL6, and GR2. LandFire 2023 data characterizes the salt marsh as GR8, but local fire staff consider this inaccurate. The salt marsh is heavily influenced by tides and considered to have lower flammability than GR8 during most conditions and is more accurately modeled as GR5/NB8.

A fire behavior landscape report was run using the Interagency Fuel Treatment Decision Support System (IFTDSS). The landscape was edited to convert the salt marsh from GR8 to a GR5 fuel model. Based on the IFTDSS outputs, for wildfires occurring during normal conditions the resistance to control would be minimal in the upland areas, with flame lengths less than one foot and rate of spread less than one chain/hour. During

extreme conditions (identified as the 97th percentile fuel and weather conditions as shown in Figure 5) the upland areas would burn more readily with most timbered areas producing flame length less than 1 foot with a rate of spread less than two chains/hour. Areas with heavy litter, grass, or shrub fuels could produce flame lengths of 4 feet or higher. Salt marsh modeled as a GR5 is expected to produce flame lengths of 11 feet or higher. Fire staff will continue to evaluate fuels and will update fuels maps in future FMPs as needed.

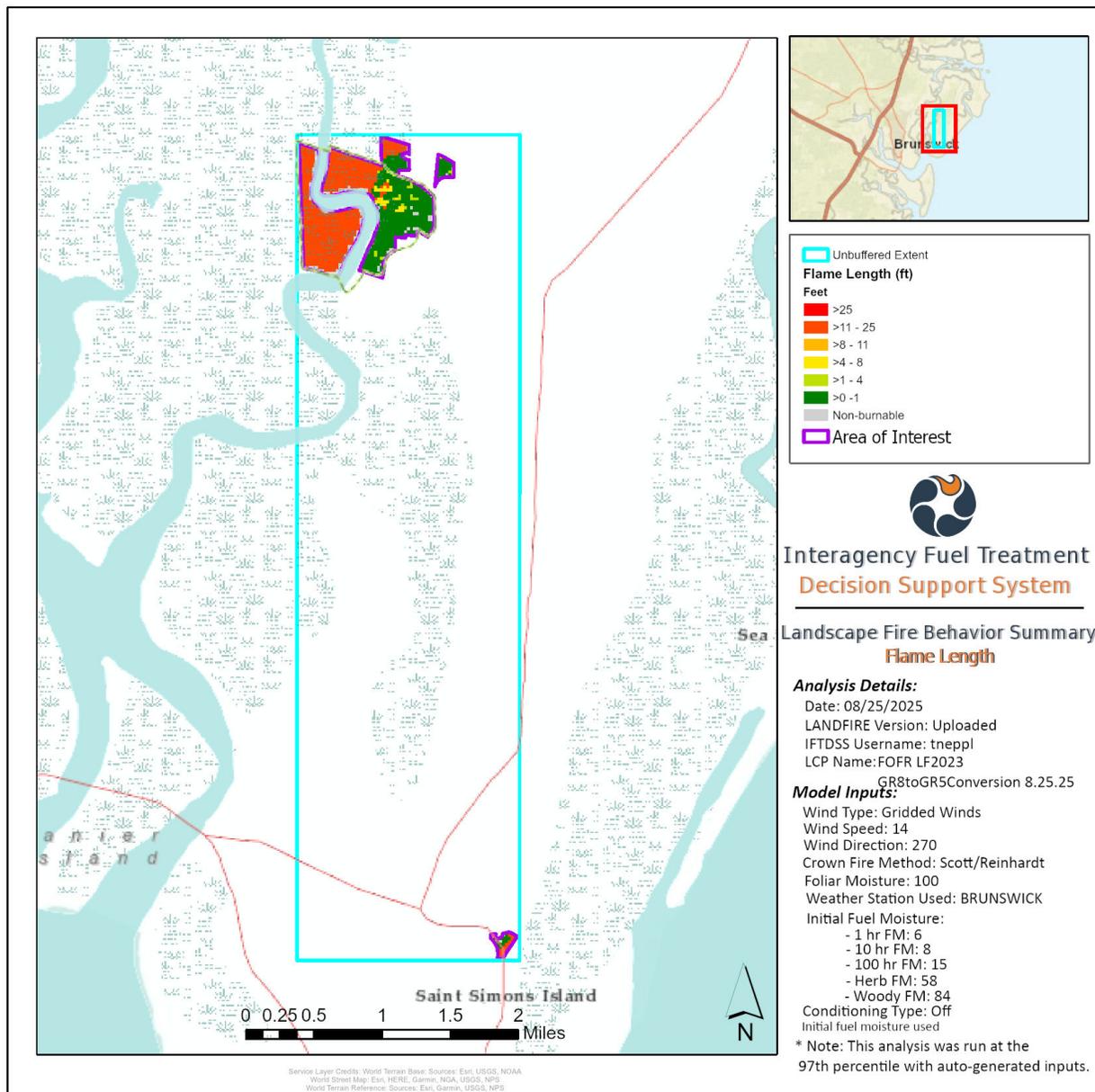


Figure 5: Potential Flame Lengths During 97th Percentile Weather and Fuel Conditions

Critical Thresholds

Elevated fire danger conditions become more critical when one or more of the

following occurs:

- Predicted Fire Danger for the Stafford RAWS is Staffing Class 4 or above as indicated by [FORECAST NFDRS READINGS \(state.ga.us\)](https://forecast.nfdrs.readings.state.ga.us) in combination with an identified High-Risk Trigger (hot and dry, windy and dry, or lightning) and/or elevated (> 600) Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI). For more information on fire danger and fuels see the [Southern Area Coordination Center \(nifc.gov\)](https://www.nifc.gov). For outlooks, see [Southern Area Coordination Center \(nifc.gov\)](https://www.nifc.gov).
- Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings are issued when the combination of dry fuels and weather conditions support extreme fire danger and/or fire behavior. See current plans for more specifics: [Georgia Fire Weather Services Operations Plan](#)
 - Fire Weather Watches are issued to alert fire and land management agencies to the possibility of red flag conditions beyond the first forecast period (12 hours). The watch can be issued 18 to 96 hours in advance of the expected onset of criteria.
 - A Red Flag Warning is used to warn of an impending or occurring red flag event. Its issuance denotes a high degree of confidence that weather and fuel conditions consistent with red flag event criteria are occurring or will occur in 48 hours or less. Red Flag Warnings are a definite indicator of conditions conducive to large fire growth, rapid rates of spread, and difficult fire control conditions for firefighters.

Point specific, real time fire weather indices and forecasts can be found at [Fire Weather \(state.ga.us\)](https://fireweather.state.ga.us)

The NWS Fire Weather information applicable to CUIS is located at:

- [NWS Jacksonville, FL Fire Weather](#)
 - A good source of information, including the ability to request a Spot Weather Forecast

The NWS Fire Weather Dashboard is located at:

- [Fire Weather Dashboard](#)

3.1.1.2 Initial Response Procedures

Initial attack for a wildfire is the first response efforts to suppress and control a wildfire once the fire is detected. Initial action forces can be a variety of resources that are utilized to implement actions to achieve initial goals of control. Because the site is not normally staffed with wildland firefighters, the NPS relies on initial response from local cooperators, as described in the Initial Response Plan ([Appendix D-4](#)).

In the case of a wildfire at the park, the Glynn County Fire Department, upon notification, will respond. In coordination with the agency administrator or Fire Duty Officer, the initial responding forces will develop strategy and tactics for the incident, organize and direct the fire resources on hand toward safe, efficient implementation of that response, monitor the effectiveness of the suppression tactics in use, and adjust strategy and tactics accordingly. The initial responding forces will be responsible for the fire until it is out or until being relieved of duty via a formal command change.

Initial response procedures will be consistent with firefighter, employee, and public safety, recognizing the values to be protected. The initial wildfire report may come from visitors, neighbors, or NPS staff, and will most likely be routed to the [Glynn - Brunswick 911 Center | Glynn County, GA - Official Website](#).

1. The 911 Center will activate a response from the Glynn County Fire Department in the county. The 911 Center will also be requested to notify the Atlantic Zone Duty Officer (DO) as soon as possible. The DO will assist with coordinating the initial response, mobilizing additional resources as needed, and assist with documentation and other administrative tasks related to the wildfire.
2. Additionally, the Chief Ranger and Superintendent will be notified of any wildfires. The need for additional notifications will be determined based on the fire situation. Contact information for NPS staff, Zone fire management staff, and cooperators is included in Appendix D5.

The goal in all initial attack actions is to suppress the fire in a cost-effective manner, consistent with resource management objectives. Initial attack priorities are tiered to firefighter and public safety (the highest priority in every fire management activity), and the threat that the wildfire poses to values. Factors considered in assessing the degree of threat that the fire poses include the fire location, fuels, current and forecasted weather, and current and predicted fire behavior.

If a qualified IC is not available, one will be requested through the Georgia Interagency Coordination Center. The IC will brief all incoming resources prior to engaging those resources. The briefing shall include at a minimum: the fire situation; goals and objectives; communications; logistics and support; risk management; and resource concerns including any required mitigation or best management practices outlined in the FMP as applicable. The [Initial Response Pocket Guide \(IRPG\)](#), contains a briefing checklist which should be used to ensure all key topics are discussed.

The IC shall remain in command of the incident through all phases of the incident from initial size – up through the de-mobilization process unless relieved by a new incident commander. Any change of command will be documented and relayed to all assigned fire personnel, the DO, and other NPS staff as needed. The DO will work with the IC to ensure the completion of all required fire documentation and mapping.

Non-qualified personnel wishing to visit a wildfire incident must meet the requirements outlined in Chapter 7 of the Red Book.

3.1.1.3 Transition to Extended Response

If the fire growth and/or complexity exceeds the initial response, the wildfire will be considered an extended attack incident, provided a new complexity rating, and will be transitioned to an organization that can successfully manage the incident to conclusion. The Zone DO will coordinate with the IC of the incoming organization to ensure fire control efforts provide for the protection of NPS employees, visitors, firefighters, infrastructure, natural and cultural resources, and adjoining values at risk.

When complexity levels exceed initial response capabilities, the appropriate Incident Command System (ICS) positions should be added commensurate with the complexity of the incident. The Incident Complexity Analysis and use of the WFDSS decision process (which includes a relative risk assessment and organizational needs analysis) will assist the manager in determining the appropriate management structure to provide for safe and efficient fire suppression operations. When additional resources are required to manage wildfires, the IC will order resources through the Zone DO and the Georgia Interagency Coordination Center. A unified command structure will be considered for all extended response multi-jurisdictional incidents.

All fires will have a published decision within WFDSS when they escape initial attack, exceed the initial response, or include objectives with both protection and resource benefit elements consistent with land management planning documents. The Zone DO, with assistance from the IC and NPS staff, will initiate a WFDSS decision. The Superintendent will approve WFDSS decision documents and any revisions.

Only the superintendent or designee is authorized to approve ordering an Incident Management Team (IMT). When an IMT is mobilized to a fire event, a briefing package will be assembled for the IMT which includes incident documentation to date (e.g., detailed maps of the incident, fuels, fire complexity analysis), values at risk, aviation hazards, copies of current interagency fire management agreements, the current FMP, and a Limited Delegation of Authority. The Superintendent or designee will conduct the briefing, close-out, and evaluation of the team. A sample Agency Administrator's Briefing to Incident Management Team can be found in the current [Redbook, Appendix D](#). Additionally, a sample Delegation of Authority Agency Administrator to IMT and Leader's Intent can be found in the [Redbook, Appendix G](#).

Extended attack and large fire suppression activities will be carried out in a manner that minimizes impacts to natural and cultural resources, while maintaining the safety of firefighters, the public, and other personnel. Minimum Impact Strategy and Tactics guidance will be used during wildfire suppression incidents.

3.1.1.4 Minimum Impact Strategy and Tactics (MIST)

NPS policy requires fire managers and firefighters to select management tactics commensurate with the existing or potential behavior of a wildfire, but which cause as little impact to natural and cultural resources as possible. All suppression activities will therefore incorporate the MIST, to the greatest extent feasible and appropriate for the given situation. Tactics that will be implemented at FOFR include:

- Keeping fire engines on existing roads.
- Restricting the use of heavy equipment for constructing fireline.
- Not using fireline explosives.
- Using existing natural fuel breaks and human-made barriers, wet line, or cold trailing the fire edge in lieu of fireline construction whenever possible.
- Keeping fireline width as narrow and shallow as possible when it must be constructed.
- Avoiding ground disturbance within known natural and archeological/cultural/historic resource locations. When fireline construction is necessary in proximity to these resource locations it will involve as little ground disturbance as possible and be located as far outside of resource boundaries as possible.
- Using water in lieu of fire retardant.
- Using soaker hose, sprinklers or foggers in mop-up; avoiding boring and hydraulic action.
- Minimizing cutting of trees.
- Scattering or removing debris as prescribed by the incident commander.
- Protecting air and water quality by complying with the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and all other applicable federal, state, and local laws and requirements.

NPS Minimum Impact Strategy and Tactics (MIST) are guidelines are listed in [*Exhibit 1 of RM - 18, Managing Wildland Fire, Chapter 2.*](#)

3.1.2 Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)

The [Wildland Fire Decision Support System \(WFDSS\)](#) is an interagency, web-based application that helps agency administrators and fire managers make risk informed decisions for all types of wildland fires, regardless of complexity. WFDSS integrates various applications used to manage incidents into a single risk-informed, collaborative system to streamline the analysis and reporting process. WFDSS is the primary decision support documentation platform for all NPS wildfires. Current direction on WFDSS pertaining to the NPS can be found in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book) in Chapters 3 and 11.

Incident decisions must be consistent with applicable fire-related protection and resource management objectives and requirements from land and resource management plans and compliance documents and are incorporated into WFDSS as Strategic Objectives (SOs) and Management Requirements (MRs) with the associated spatial data. The Interagency Spatial Fire Planning service is the ArcGIS Online Web Application used to manage fire planning data (both spatial and language). Units are encouraged to upload and review data prior to fire season.

FOFR [Wildland Fire Decision Support System \(WFDSS\)](#) Strategic Assessment Objectives and Requirements are listed below and have been uploaded to the Spatial Fire Planning Service for use in WFDSS.

WFDSS Strategic Assessment Category	Objective / Requirement Language
Protection Objective	All wildfires will be suppressed at the lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety.
Incident Requirement	Superintendent approval is required prior to the use of vehicles outside of established roads.
Incident Requirement	The use of heavy equipment requires Superintendent approval and will be restricted except in extreme situations to protect life and property.
Incident Requirement	Superintendent approval is required prior to the use of retardant. Water or type A (biodegradable) foam will be used in lieu of fire retardant whenever possible. If retardant must be used, a non-fugitive type will be chosen, and bodies of water avoided.
Incident Requirement	During all fire management activities, MIST guidelines will be incorporated to the greatest extent feasible and appropriate, employing methods least damaging to park resources for the given situation.
Incident Requirement	Avoiding ground disturbance within known natural and archeological/cultural/historic resource locations. When fireline construction is necessary in proximity to these resource locations it will involve as little ground disturbance as possible and be located as far outside of resource boundaries as possible.

3.2 Fuel Treatments

3.2.1 Fuels Management Goals and Objectives

Programmatic goals for the fuels program are included in [Section 2.1](#). Specific goals and objectives will be developed for non-fire fuels treatments.

3.2.2 Fuels Treatments

Non-fire fuels treatment around tabby structures and infrastructure will include general grounds-care operations such as mowing and weed-eating during the growing season, and manual and mechanical fuel reduction techniques as necessary to maintain existing defensible space of at least 30 feet around structures. Prescribed fire may be used in the

upland portion of the main park unit of approximately 112 acres, although no projects are currently planned or proposed.

Defensible space around NPS improvements and historic structures will consist primarily of raking pine and hardwood leaf litter away from the structures, removing flammable debris from gutters and roofing and scattering materials outside of the defensible space. It may be necessary on occasion to use a chainsaw to limb up trees, remove dead and down limbs and cut back branches overhanging the structures or presenting a hazard to the residents or structure.

Debris burning may be used as described in RM-18, Chapter 7.

Fuels management activities proposed in this Fire Management Plan will be planned and implemented in accordance with [RM 18, Fuels Management Chapter 7](#), the [Interagency Prescribed Fire Implementation Guide](#), and the [Red Book, Fuels Management, Chapter 17](#). All non-fire applications will be conducted in compliance with NEPA, NHPA, and other legal requirements

During the annual review and update of the FMP, the Atlantic Zone staff will prioritize, review, and update the multi-year fuels treatment plan in coordination with NPS staff.

3.2.3 General Fuels Management Implementation Procedures

Activities proposed in the Fire Management Plan will be planned and implemented in accordance with [RM 18, Fuels Management Chapter 7](#), the [NWCG Standards for Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation](#), and the [Red Book, Fuels Management, Chapter 17](#).

3.2.4 Multi-year Fuels Treatment Plan

NPS Fuels Management Program will use the Bureau approved system for submitting proposed projects for approval, tracking accomplishments of the program, reporting performance, and measuring. Once developed, a three year Planned Program of Work (PPOW) will be located in that system. [The Active Management \(Fuels\) v 2.0 | Wildland Fire Risk Assessments \(arcgis.com\)](#) displays Fuels Treatments accomplished by the National Park Service's Wildland Fire Management program.” Additional information can be found in [RM 18, Fuels Management Chapter 7](#), the [Interagency Prescribed Fire Implementation Guide](#), and the [Red Book, Fuels Management, Chapter 17](#).”

3.2.5 Defensible Space

The NPS has adopted the [International Code Council's \(ICC's\) International Urban-Wildland Interface Code](#) through the parameters described in [Executive Order Wildland-Urban Interface Federal Risk Mitigation](#). Contained in the ICC's code ([sections 603 and 604](#)) are descriptions of defensible space and maintenance requirements for urban wildland interface areas. Reference [RM - 18, Fuels Management, Chapter 7](#) for additional information.

Maintaining existing defensible space around NPS buildings will serve to protect them in the event of a wildland fire. Defensible space activities are considered non-fire fuel treatments and will follow the same standards for planning and implementing non-fire fuels projects. Current information on NPS Structure Protection needs can be found at the [NPS Wildland Fire Risk Assessment \(WFRA\) website](#).

According to the WFRA, there are nineteen facilities within FOFR.

3.3 Preparedness

NPS policy requires that every unit with a fire management program incorporate preparedness considerations into its FMP. Fire preparedness is defined as being ready to respond when a wildfire occurs. This is accomplished through the following activities: a continuous process of developing and maintaining firefighting infrastructure, predicting fire activity, implementing prevention activities, identifying values to be protected, coordinating with cooperators, providing training, evaluating performance, correcting deficiencies, and improving operations.

Successful preparedness requires effective coordination and communication between NPS staff at FOFR and the Atlantic Zone.

Preparedness activities at FOFR will involve:

- Ensuring that FOFR has access to additional fire resources as the need arises.
- Maintaining fire records, weather data, maps, and other associated information. The Atlantic Zone FMO will submit park data annually, including fire reports and polygons to the Inter-Agency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM).
- Providing a dispatch system for mobilizing park wildfire resources to local and out-of-area incidents to facilitate rapid and efficient mobilization:
- The Atlantic Zone FMO will prepare a list of any available firefighter qualified personnel at the beginning of both fire seasons.
- Response to fire will take priority over routine, scheduled work projects. Meeting CUIS and FOFR wildfire suppression needs will take priority over out-of-area assignments.
- NPS staff complete annual Preparedness Review Checklists.
- Maintaining detection and initial attack capabilities. This may be accomplished by NPS field personnel, and by maintaining agreements and relationships with local cooperators.
- Red-carded employees must be cleared annually by the DOI Wildland Firefighter Medical Standards Program before participating in Work Capacity Tests.
- Red-carded employees will be issued fire gear and personal protective equipment as needed based on their qualifications and expected fire assignments.
- Maintaining fire records, weather data, maps and other associated information.

The Annual Delegation of Authority, Inter-Park Agreement, Cooperative and Interagency Agreements, Fire Danger Operating Plan, Step-up Plan - Staffing Plan and Initial Response Plan are found in the Appendix section of this FMP. Reference the Red Book, Preparedness, Chapter 10 for preparedness planning requirements.

3.3.1 Coordination and Dispatching

Initial attack fire response for the site is normally handled by [Glynn -Brunswick 911 Center | Glynn County, GA - Official Website](#). Additional support for coordination and resource dispatching is accomplished through the Georgia Interagency Coordination Center.

Incident communications will usually be established on county radio frequencies. Fire communications may also involve use of cellular phones (where available) and/or satellite communications. The Zone Fire Duty Officer will be notified by 911 Center of a reported wildfire. As described in the Initial Response Plan, the Zone Fire Duty Officer will communicate with the IC and the Superintendent as needed. For law enforcement and all-hazard dispatching, the site uses NPS radio frequencies, but remains in contact with state, county, and local officials as a result of proprietary jurisdiction.

At the geographic level, wildland fire management dispatching and coordination for all of the Atlantic Zone and surrounding lands is the responsibility of [Southern Area Coordination Center \(nifc.gov\)](#) (SACC). Located in Atlanta, Georgia, and established to collaboratively manage wildland fire and other incident management activities such as natural disaster relief efforts, SACC also provides wildland fire intelligence information and predictive service products designed for purposes of supporting wildland fire and incident management decision-making at the geographic area level. Dispatch and mobilization guidelines and procedures are provided in the [National Interagency Mobilization Guide](#) and the [Southern Interagency Mobilization Guide](#).

3.3.2 Atlantic Zone Duty Officer

The Zone Fire Duty Officer is assigned by the FMO to ensure there is year-round and daily Duty Officer coverage. The Superintendents provides an annual Delegation of Authority (DOA) to specific individuals who may serve as Duty Officer (DO). On occasion, the responsibilities of DO may be assigned to individuals from outside the Zone or the agency; they will receive a written DOA prior to assuming those responsibilities. All NPS FMOs are responsible to provide DO coverage during any period of predicted incident activities. DO's responsibilities may be performed by any individual with a signed delegation of authority from the local agency administrator. The duty officer may be in a location remote from the site, but will be familiar with local incident response procedures, agreements and resources. The required duties for all DOs are:

- Monitor unit incident activities for compliance with NPS safety policies.
- Coordinate and set priorities for unit suppression actions and resource allocation.
- Keep agency administrators, suppression resources and information officers

informed of the current and expected situation.

- Plan for and implement actions required for future needs.
- Document all decisions and actions.

The DO will provide operational oversight of these requirements as well as any specific duties assigned by fire managers through the fire operating plan. DOs will not fill any ICS incident command functions connected to any incident. In the event that the DO is required to accept an incident assignment, the FMO will ensure that another authorized DO is in place prior to the departure of the outgoing DO.

3.3.3. Prevention

Due to a lack of wildfire occurrence, a prevention plan is not currently required for FOFR. Fire prevention will take place primarily through communication and public outreach.

If elevated fire danger persists in the area, the NPS will coordinate with local county and municipal government entities to implement fire restrictions and provide public notifications warnings of extreme fire danger. Additional fire prevention activities are included in the Step-Up Plan ([Appendix D-3](#)). As identified in the [Superintendent Compendium for Fort Frederica NM - Fort Frederica National Monument \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#):

Fires may be built at the locations indicated below under the following conditions:

1. By permit or superintendent's approval, fires may be built at designated sites.
2. After being extinguished with water, are to be disposed of by removing burned and unburned material from the area.
3. Fires are prohibited in privately owned grills throughout FOFR.

Determination: *Debris from fires in grills cannot be safely disposed of in the designated picnic area. Due to sensitive urban interface and development surrounding the park, less restrictive measures would not provide the degree of safety to the public and property which is reasonable and expected.*

Fire Bans: During periods of drought, as determined below, all open fires within that geographical area of FOFR are prohibited.

1. Open fires are prohibited when FOFR or a State, county, or municipality, within whose exterior boundaries a District or portion thereof is located, has placed a ban on open fires.

Determination: *During periods of drought, burning embers escaping an open fire have a strong potential to cause wildfires. Open burning at these times creates an unacceptable risk to safety and the resources of the park and its neighbors. Less restrictive measures would not provide the degree of safety to the public, adjacent properties, or the resources of the park.*

Additional resources regarding fire prevention and education can be found in RM-18, Chapter 21, Communication and Education or at the [NIFC Fire Prevention, Education, and Mitigation website](#).

3.3.4 Safety Plan

The Safety Program/Plan utilized by the fire management program is the unit Safety Plan. A copy of that plan can be found in the Chief Ranger's offices based at Cumberland Island National Seashore.

3.3.5 Job Hazard Analysis

The Zone FMO maintains a Job Hazard Analysis (JHAs) for Fireline Operations and number of additional Fire and Aviation program elements and tasks.

3.4 Post-Fire Programs and Response

The Minimum Impact Strategy and Tactics used by suppression forces are intended to reduce the need for suppression repair, emergency stabilization, and post-fire rehabilitation. In some cases, however, fire or suppression impacts are unavoidable and will require post-fire actions. In no case will actions be taken which will worsen the situation. Post-fire actions may include obliterating firelines, flush cutting stumps, removing cut logs, erosion control, scattering brush piles and debris, and exotic vegetation management.

Natural recovery after a wildfire is preferable if immediate stabilization and rehabilitation needs have been met or are assessed not to be necessary. In situations where a burned area emergency exists and it is possible to restrict access to protect life and safety or where valid uses will significantly interfere with emergency treatment objectives or delay recovery, administrative closures should be the first consideration.

The NPS is responsible for taking prompt action after a wildfire to minimize threats to life or property, and to prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources per available fund sources; suppression repair, emergency stabilization, rehabilitation, and restoration described in more detail below and discussed fully in RM-18, Chapter 18 and the Redbook Chapter 11.

1. **Suppression Repair:** the intent is to repair suppression damages and is the responsibility of the IC. This activity is paid for from wildfire suppression funding.
2. **Emergency Stabilization:** the intent is to protect life and property and critical resource values, and is the responsibility of the Superintendent. This activity is paid for from Emergency Stabilization (ES) funding.
3. **Rehabilitation:** the intent is to repair wildfire damaged lands that are unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by wildfire. This activity is paid for from Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) funds. The Superintendent is responsible for management of rehabilitation projects.

4. **Restoration:** the intent is to continue the rehabilitation efforts started in the BAR process beyond the time period limitation set by the department. This activity is paid for from regular non-fire program funds. The Superintendent is responsible for management of restoration projects.

Specific Emergency Stabilization actions at FOFR may include but are not limited to:

- Seeding/mulching to prevent erosion.
- Seeding to prevent establishment of invasive plants.
- Direct treatment of invasive plants.
- Structural measures to slow soil and water movement.
- Stabilizing critical cultural resources.
- Fences or barriers to protect treated or recovering area.
- Replacing/repairing (minor) facilities essential to public health and safety.
- Conducting assessments of habitat and significant heritage sites in those areas affected by emergency stabilization treatments.
- Patrolling, camouflaging, or burying significant cultural sites to prevent looting.
- Increasing road drainage frequency and/or capacity to handle additional post-fire runoff.

Specific Rehabilitation and Restoration actions at FOFR may include but are not limited to:

- Tree planting to reestablish burned habitat and reestablish native tree species lost in fire.
- Repair damage to facilities.
- Habitat restoration.
- Invasive plant treatment.
- Road/trail maintenance.
- Cultural site restoration.
- Fence replacement.
- Watershed restoration.

[RM - 18, Post Wildfire Programs, Chapter 18](#) and the [Red Book, Incident Management and Response, Chapter 11](#) provide direction on current processes and timeframes.

Standard Operating Procedures for developing and submitting post-fire Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) requests can be obtained by contacting the Regional Fire Ecologist.

3.5 Air Quality/Smoke Management

3.5.1 Air Quality Issues

The monument designated a class II air shed under the 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act. Under class II, modest increases in air pollution are allowed beyond baseline levels for particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen and nitrogen dioxide, provided that the national ambient air quality standards, established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), are not exceeded. The [Prescribed Fire Smoke Management Plan | Environmental Protection Division \(georgia.gov\)](#) outlines procedures and requirements for management of smoke from prescribed fires within the state.

3.5.2 Smoke Management Activities

As a chemical air pollutant, smoke is subject to scrutiny under federal legislation established by the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition to posing health risks, smoke can reduce visibility many miles away from its source, affecting the safe operation of automobiles and aircraft and diminishing the quality of scenic views.

In the event of a significant wildfire on NPS lands or in the immediate vicinity of either park, the NPS will provide input on managing smoke on to roadways and in compliance with the Clean Air Act and state requirements in order to minimize its effects on site visitors, firefighters, adjoining lands and neighbors, natural and cultural resources, and roads and highways.

FOFR will adhere to Georgia state regulations and the [Georgia 2025 Smoke Management Plan](#) regarding burn permitting and smoke management regulations. For both prescribed burns and wildfire events, smoke on roadways will be monitored and traffic control provisions taken, in cooperation with the Highway Department, to ensure motorist safety during fire events at the site. The following procedures may be taken to compensate for reduced visibility when a paved road is affected by smoke:

- Post “Smoke on Road” signs on either side of the affected area.
- Reduce the posted speed limit when visibility is strongly reduced and escorting vehicles as necessary.
- Close the road to traffic when visibility is severely reduced.
- Prescribed fires will be managed to prevent heavy smoke concentrations from coming into contact with high tension power lines.

Additional Smoke Management information can be found in [RM 18, Air Quality and Smoke Management, Chapter 9](#).

3.6 Data and Records Management

3.6.1 Wildfire Reporting

Reporting will follow guidelines established by NPS policy, [Director's Order 18](#), and the associated NPS RM-18, Chapter 11.

Each wildfire requires completion of an individual fire report, currently submitted using the [InFORM](#) online system. It is the responsibility of the IC, or designated Fire Program Coordinator if no NPS IC was present on scene, to provide a completed Zone Field Fire Report to the Zone Fire Program Management Assistant (FPMA) and Zone Duty Officer. The FPMA will typically enter the reports into InFORM, although this can be delegated to other personnel. The fire report is a permanent record of wildland fires on NPS lands and/or fire responses completed by the NPS. When NPS staff assist with wildfire suppression on other agency lands, the agency with jurisdiction will file a report.

3.6.2 Geospatial Data Management for Wildland Fire Projects

All GIS Standard Operating Procedures will be followed. Information and guidance can be found on the [NWCG Geospatial Subcommittee website](#).

3.6.3 Wildland Fire Qualifications Management

The Zone FPMA will enter and maintain all NPS staff [Incident Qualification and Certification System \(IQCS\)](#) records for fire management. NPS staff will provide documentation of completed training courses to the Zone FPMA. The Zone FMO will authorize task books and sign all Incident Qualifications Cards (Red Cards). Red Cards may also be issued following the issuance or completion of position task books in order to reflect changes to employee qualifications.

4.0 PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 Monitoring

NPS policy requires managers to monitor the effects of all wildland fires. Monitoring directives, summarized here from *Director's Order #18* are:

- Fire effects monitoring must be done to evaluate the degree to which objectives are accomplished.
- Long-term monitoring is required to document that overall programmatic objectives are being met and undesired effects are not occurring.
- Evaluation of fire effects data is the joint responsibility of fire management and natural resource management personnel.

NPS Reference Manual 18 (2019) provides more detailed policy guidance for all fire monitoring activities, and states the following:

“All NPS units applying prescribed fire, managing wildfire for multiple benefits, or altering the arrangement of wildland fuels for the purpose of modifying fire behavior must prepare a fire monitoring plan.”

The monitoring plan is under development for CUIS and FOFR. Fuel treatments, including the potential use of prescribed fire, will be monitored in accordance with NPS requirements. In the event of a significant wildfire at either park, the Zone FMO will confer with the Regional FMO to determine the level of monitoring necessary to measure post-fire recovery.

Monitoring is further described in RM-18, Chapter 8 with specific details in the [NPS Fire Monitoring Handbook \(FMH 2003\)](#). Additional guidance is found within the [National Park Service Wildland Fire Strategic Plan 2020-2024](#).

4.2 Research

Science based decision-making using research and monitoring provides the basis for fire management programs to refine goals and objectives and modify management actions. Research may be used to answer questions that monitoring cannot address, and findings may be used in conjunction with monitoring results to provide the greatest benefit to NPS managers. NPS staff will coordinate with the Regional Fire Ecologist and other partners to identify fire-related research needs and potential funding sources.

4.3 Evaluations, Reviews, and Updates

4.3.1 Fire Program Review

The wildland fire program at FOFR will be considered during the annual review of the Atlantic Zone, based at Cumberland Island National Seashore. A formal program review has not been conducted, but may occur if site, regional or national leadership request a review. The NPS has developed a [Wildland Fire Program Review Guide](#) that describes the review framework. For more information reference [RM - 18, Evaluations, Reviews and Investigations, Chapter 16](#).

4.3.2 Wildland Fire Incident Review

As per NPS policy, a post-fire critique of every wildfire will be conducted. Post-fire critiques are typically completed by the Incident Commander as part of an After Action Review (AAR) using the guidelines in the Redbook, but could be completed in any format. The critique will follow the guidelines in RM-18 and will cover all aspects of the incident, including safety, tactics, difficulties encountered, areas needing improvement, and whether specified objectives were met. The information gathered from these critiques will be used to continually improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the fire management program.

For incidents lasting no more than one burning period, a critique will occur as quickly as practical upon completion of control and mop-up and will involve as many personnel who participated in the incident as possible. Any special concerns or problems identified during the critique will be relayed to the Zone FMO by the incident commander or burn boss.

Any incident that results in human entrapment, serious injury, fatalities, or a near-miss will be investigated and reviewed, with appropriate administrative action taken based upon

investigation results. The Regional FMO may conduct an in-depth review of wildfires involving a Incident Management Teams. Additionally, the Superintendent may request a regional-level review of any incident in which:

- The fire crosses NPS boundaries into another jurisdiction without the approval of the adjacent landowner or agency.
- Significant property damage occurs.
- Controversy involving another agency occurs.

A national level review may be conducted for any fire that involves Service-wide or national issues, including:

- Significant adverse media or political interest.
- Multi-regional resource response.
- A substantial loss of equipment or property.
- A fatality, or multiple, serious fire-related injuries (three or more personnel). This is in addition to the required serious accident investigation outlined in RM-18.
- Any other fires that the Associate Director, Visitor and Resource Protection wants reviewed.

All wildland fires and fire-related incidents will be reviewed in accordance with RM-18 Chapter 17 and the Redbook.

4.3.3 Annual Fire Management Plan Update

These parks will follow the Fire Management Plan Regional Review Process outlined in [Reference Manual 18, Fire Management Plans, Chapter 4 \(2023\), Sections 3.0 and 3.1](#). The FMP review will ensure the FMP reflects the current fire program organization with current Zone, Monument, and Regional office contact information.

NWCG GLOSSARY

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group glossary of wildland fire terminology can be found at NWCG Glossary. The list of pertinent fire management definitions may change over time as new definitions are added and obsolete definitions are replaced. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group maintains a current list of acceptable terms with their definitions on the [NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire website](#).

REFERENCES CITED OR CONSULTED

[Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations \(Red Book\)](#)

[National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy](#)

[Management Policies 2006](#), National Park Service, 2006

[Directors Order 18: Wildland Fire Management](#), National Park Service, 2008

[Reference Manual 18: Wildland Fire Management](#), National Park Service

[Wildland Fire Strategic Plan](#), National Park Service, 2020-2024

[National Park Service NEPA Handbook](#), National Park Service, 2015

[Fire Monitoring Handbook](#), National Park Service, 2003

[Wildland Fire Program Review Guide](#), National Park Service, 2013

Appendix A: Annual Delegations of Authority



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Fort Frederica National Monument
6515 Frederica Road
Saint Simons Island, GA 31522



Memorandum: Delegation of Authority for Fort Frederica National Monument Fire Management Officers.

To: Lucas Hunkler, Zone Fire Management Officer, Atlantic Zone
From: Melissa R. Trenchik, Superintendent, Fort Frederica National Monument
Subject: Fire Management Officer Delegation of Authority

As per RM 18, and the Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Lucas Hunkler, Fire Management Officer for Fort Frederica National Monument, is delegated authority to act on my behalf for the following duties and actions:

- Represent Fort Frederica National Monument in setting priorities and allocating resources for fire emergencies.
- Coordinate all prescribed fire activities in Fort Frederica National Monument and suspending all prescribed fire and issuance of burning permits when conditions warrant.
- Ensure that only fully qualified personnel are used in wildland fire operations.
- Coordinate, preposition, send, and order fire and aviation resources in response to current and anticipated park fire conditions.
- Request and oversee distribution of severity funding for the Fire and Aviation program.
- Approve Fire Program requests for overtime, hazard pay, and other premium pay.
- Ensure all incidents are managed in a safe and cost-effective manner.
- Coordinate and provide all fire and prevention information needs to inform internal and external costumers with necessary information.
- Coordinate all fire funding accounts with the budget officer to assure unit fiscal guidelines are adhered to and targets are met.
- Approve and sign aviation request forms.
- Approve red cards in accordance with agency policy.
- Authorized to hire emergency firefighters in accordance with the Administratively Determined (AD) Pay Plan for Emergency Workers (Casuals).
- Utilize fire management assistance from Cumberland Island Fire Staff, as outlined in the 2018 Inter-park Agreement for the NPS Atlantic Zone.

Fire Management Officer

Date

Superintendent, Fort Frederica National Monument

Date

INTERIOR REGION 2 • SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, PUERTO RICO, SOUTH CAROLINA,
TENNESSEE, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Fort Frederica National Monument
6515 Frederica Road
Saint Simons Island, GA 31522



Memorandum: Delegation of Authority for Fort Frederica National Monument Fire Management Duty Officers.

To: Lucas Hunkler, Fire Management Officer, Atlantic Zone
From: Melissa R. Trenchik, Superintendent, Fort Frederica National Monument
Subject: Fire Management Duty Officer, Delegation of Authority

As per RM 18, and the Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations I am delegating authority to Lucas Hunkler to serve as Fire Management Duty Officer (DO) for Fort Frederica National Monument. The required duties for all DO's are:

- Monitor unit incident activities for compliance with NPS Safety policies.
- Coordinate and set priorities for unit suppression actions and resource allocation.
- Keep Agency Administrators, suppression resources and Information Officers informed of the current and expected situation.
- Plan for and implement actions required for future needs.
- Document all decisions and actions.

Dos will provide operational oversight of these requirements as well as any specific duties assigned by fire managers through the fire operating plan. Dos will not fill any ICS incident command functions connected to any incident. In the event that the DO is required to accept an incident assignment, the FMO will ensure that another authorized OD is in place prior to the departure of the outgoing DO.

Fire Management Officer Date

Superintendent, Fort Frederica National Monument Date

INTERIOR REGION 2 • SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF
ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, PUERTO RICO, SOUTH CAROLINA,
TENNESSEE, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Appendix B: Inter-Park Agreement

Inter-Park Agreement

Between

Atlantic

Fire Management Zone

And the following National Park Service Units:

Andersonville National Historic Site

Canaveral National Seashore

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

Cumberland Island National Seashore

Fort Caroline National Memorial

Fort Frederica National Monument

Fort Matanzas National

Monument Fort Pulaski National

Monument Jimmy Carter Historic

Site

Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park

Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve

Background

Wildland fire management and associated activities require technical expertise that may not be present at the individual park level. These include, but are not limited to:

- Fire management planning
- Wildfire suppression preparedness/training Fire mobilization and dispatch
- Fire reporting
- Fuels management project planning and implementation Capitalized equipment requests
- Fire effects monitoring/research.

To address this issue, in 2015, the Regional Fire Management Officer and the Regional Directorate for the DOI NPS Region 2 identified a group of 11 parks and created the Atlantic Fire Management Zone (ATL Zone). The Chief Ranger at CUIS provides supervision for the ATL Zone Fire Management Officer (FMO).

Purpose

The purpose of this agreement is to define the responsibilities of Agency Administrators, ATL Zone fire management staff, and staff from ATL Zone parks regarding fire management activities.

Organization

The Park Superintendent (Agency Administrator) is responsible for wildland fire management within the park. The ATL Zone Fire management staff, led by the Zone FMO, will provide policy guidance, technical expertise, planning, ecology, and operational support to the Park Superintendent to meet wildland fire management requirements and achieve fire management goals and objectives. To facilitate efficient communication between the park and ATL Zone fire management staff, the Superintendent must provide and direct a Fire Program Coordinator from his or her staff.

Agency Administrator Requirements for Fire Operations

*Taken from the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (NFES 2724)
CHAPTER 03*

1. Take necessary and prudent actions to ensure firefighter and public safety.
2. Ensures sufficient qualified fire and non-fire personnel are available each year to support fire operations at a level commensurate with the local and national fire situation. Ensures that all training and certification of fire and non-fire personnel is completed as required to support fire operations at the local and national level.
3. Ensure fire management officers (FMOs) are fully qualified as identified in the *Interagency Fire Program Management Qualification Standards*.
4. Provide a written Delegation of Authority (DOA) on an annual basis to individual(s) responsible for wildland fire management activities to ensure an adequate level of operational authority. Depending on park organizational structure, written delegations may be provided to the chief ranger, natural resource specialist, FMO, designated fire coordinator, park group FMO, or to individuals from neighboring fire management

organizations, provided a written agreement or memorandum of understanding is in-place. Where applicable, an inter-park agreement that specifies the reciprocal responsibilities of the superintendent and park group FMO assigned DO, will be prepared. This inter-park agreement will be accompanied by an annual delegation of authority. Both the delegation of authority and inter-park agreement will remain valid until rescinded by either party, updates are needed, or personnel changes necessitate a revision and update. As appropriate, the delegation of authority will specify multi-agency coordination (MAC) group authorities.

5. Park units with burnable vegetation must have an approved Fire Management Plan (FMP). All NPS FMPs must align with the current (2014) DOI Fire Management Plan template by October 1, 2024. For additional FMP agency administrator management performance requirements, refer to RM-18, Wildland Fire Management Chapter 4, Fire Management Plans.
6. Review and approve wildfire preparedness and fuels management funding based on an accurate and defensible readiness analysis. Ensure use of fire funds is in compliance with DOI and agency policies.
7. Develop fire management standards and constraints that are in compliance with agency fire policies.
8. Ensure compliance with the collection, storing, and aggregation of wildland fire program core geospatial data (<http://share.nps.gov/firegis>).
9. Management teams will meet annually to review fire and aviation policies, roles, responsibilities, and delegations of authority. Specifically address oversight and management controls, critical safety issues and high-risk situations, such as team transfers of command, periods of multiple fire activity and Red Flag Warnings.
10. Review safety policies, procedures, and concerns with field fire and fire aviation personnel. Discussions should include issues that could compromise safety and effectiveness during the upcoming season.
11. Ensure timely follow-up actions to program reviews, fire preparedness reviews, fire and fire aviation safety reviews, fire critiques and post-season reviews.
12. Ensure fire and fire aviation preparedness reviews are conducted in all units annually. Parks must complete checklists applicable to their specific program scope and complexity and include appropriate program elements, such as prescribed fire. A summary of the preparedness review findings including standards exceeded or needing improvement will be submitted to the regional FMO before the fire season.
13. Ensure an approved burn plan is followed for each prescribed fire project; technical review, Prescribed Fire Go/No-Go Checklist (PMS 484-1, Element 2B), and Agency Administrator Ignition Authorization (PMS 484-1, Element 2A) are completed; and follow-up monitoring and documentation to ensure management objectives are met.
14. Ensure Air Quality Exceedance Reviews are completed in cooperation with NPS Air Resource Division.
15. Meet annually with major cooperators and review interagency agreements to ensure their continued effectiveness and efficiency (may be delegated).
16. Ensure post fire reviews are conducted on all fires that escape initial attack or are managed

as long-term incidents. Participate in all reviews that require management by any type of incident management team (regional director may delegate).

17. Provide management oversight by personally visiting wildland and prescribed fires each year.
18. Provide incident management objectives, written delegations of authority, and agency administrator (AADM) briefings to IMTs. See Chapter 11, Agency Administrator Responsibilities.
19. Monitor wildfire potential and provide oversight during periods of critical fire activity/situations.
20. Ensure that resource advisors are identified, trained, available, and appropriately assigned to wildland fire incidents. Refer to Resource Advisors Guide for Wildland Fire PMS 313, NFES 1831, Aug 2017.
21. Convene and participate in annual preseason and postseason fire meetings.
22. Ensure park superintendents who have potential wildland fire response in their park, their designated acting superintendents, and supervisors of fire management officers (FMOs) attain and maintain the AADM qualification in the Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS). The qualification must be attained within two years of appointment.
23. Ensure appropriate investigations are conducted for accidents (as defined in Chapter 18), entrapments, shelter deployments, and related events.
24. For all unplanned human-caused fires where liability can be determined, ensure actions are initiated to recover cost of suppression activities, land rehabilitation, and damages to the resource and improvements.
25. Ensure there is adequate direction in fire management plans to identify fire danger awareness with escalating fire potential.
26. NPS Superintendents or other designated approving officials will maintain WFDSS user profiles (as appropriate), allowing them to approve wildfire decisions in WFDSS.
27. Ensure compliance with departmental and agency policy, as well as regional office direction for prescribed fire activities and ensure that periodic reviews and inspections of the prescribed fire program are completed.
28. Review prescribed fire plans and recommend or approve the plans depending upon the delegated authority. Ensure that the prescribed fire plan has been reviewed and recommended by a qualified technical reviewer who was not involved in the plan preparation.
29. Serves as the management official (MO) within the DOI Wildland Firefighter Medical Standards Program.

ATL Zone Fire Management Staff Responsibilities

Management and Planning

1. Provide overall fire management program guidance and technical expertise Administer the preparedness and fuels-management fire budgets

2. Maintain and supervise permanent and seasonal ATL Zone fire management staff, who provide support to the ATL Zone parks
3. Review and provide technical assistance in the preparation, maintenance, and update of park Fire Management Plans (FMPs) and associated documents
4. Assist ATL Zone parks in preparing requests for fuels project funding, prioritization, and submission through the agency approved planning and reporting system.
5. Provide technical expertise and qualified personnel for the planning of prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatment projects
6. Provide support to park fire program coordinators to enhance training and development to the collateral-duty positions
7. Support parks in creating and maintaining relationships and agreements with local Fire Departments and other cooperators for wildland fire protection services
8. Provide fire ecology support for development of resource management goals and objectives for the overall fire program and fuels-management program
9. Provide technical assistance in the management of aviation and structural-fire related issues, as qualifications allow
10. Represent all ATL Zone parks, collectively and individually as needed, at and on meetings, conferences, committees, and other agency and interagency wildland fire functions and organizations, including appropriate State Multi-Agency Coordinating groups
11. Quality-check and certify final fire reports in InFORM, (Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules)

Preparedness Activities

1. Recommend wildfire prevention, preparedness, step-up, severity, and suppression activities when appropriate to park staff
2. Distribute to park fire program coordinators Safety Advisories, Red Flag Warnings, Fuels Advisories, and other notices related to fire safety.
3. Assist in maintaining qualifications, training, and experience records in the appropriate interagency computer system currently IQCS, (incident Qualifications Computer System)
4. Disseminate notices and announcements for fire--related training and training academies.
5. Schedule and conduct training to meet ATL Zone park needs and promote development of operational, overhead and administrative personnel, and/or advise fire program coordinators in conducting in--park fire training and refreshers. This includes supplying instructors, instructor guidance, and training materials, as practical, and prioritizing fire-related training needs.
6. Administer fire position task book system and initiate fire position task books as appropriate
7. Assist in conducting annual preparedness reviews, of both personnel and equipment, according to Red Book Standards

Operations/Field Support

1. ATL Zone Fire Duty Officer will provide incident support as available, warranted, and requested. All resource orders will go through the requesting unit's Interagency Coordination Center
2. Assist park fire program coordinators in the mobilization and dispatch of fire resources with the appropriate state coordination center, and updating resource status in IROC (Interagency Resource Ordering Capability)
3. Provide technical expertise, experience, and operationally qualified personnel for the preparation and execution of prescribed fire and non--fire fuels treatment projects
4. Conduct fire-effects monitoring of prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatment projects according
5. to agency standards
6. Provide Remotely Automated Weather System (RAWS) support as needed and qualified.

ATL Zone Park Unit Responsibilities

Each ATL Zone park will designate a key official and central contact for liaison with the ATL Zone fire management office. This person is called the fire program coordinator (FPC). The FPC is responsible for:

1. Coordinating with the Zone FMO and/or designee on all aspects of their park unit's fire program management
2. Notifying the Fire Duty Officer of any wildfire occurrence as soon as possible (at least within 12 hours of initial report)
3. Ensuring wildland fire size-ups are completed on all wildland fire incidents.
4. Maintaining permanent project files for wildfires, prescribed fires, and non-fire fuels treatment projects conducted in the park
5. Facilitating and scheduling pack tests and refreshers in coordination ATL Zone fire staff
Ensuring that firefighters complete necessary paperwork and appointments to meet Medical Qualification Standards, including initial and follow--up appointments and waivers
6. Providing documentation of training and experience to the ATL Zone fire staff
Maintaining fire supplies, fire equipment, and fire PPE
7. Initiating and participating in meetings and other contacts with local Fire Departments and other cooperators as needed
8. Providing Geo-Spatial information to the fire management office, for the purpose of determining
9. boundaries and NPS land ownership in support of Incident Management Responses and fuels projects

10. Working directly with Zone fire staff on all matters concerning fuels related projects where regional funding is provided. Parks may not implement projects independently without approval from Zone FMO.
11. Ensuring completion of all NEPA and other compliance needs for fuels management projects and FMP updates.
12. Coordinate all requests for Step-Up or Severity accounts through the ATL Zone fire management office.

Funding

All funding needs and requests are subject to prior approval, prioritization, and funds availability. If allocated funding is insufficient, the Zone FMO will request additional funding from the DOI-NPS Region 2 FMO.

Funding for specific activities will be as follows:

Step-Up and Severity Funding - Funding for step-up and severity are funded from the DOI-NPS Region 2 Fire Management Office and National Office of Wildland Fire, respectively. Requests for funding during these events must be coordinated with the ATL Zone FMO or Duty Officer.

Fuels Treatment Projects - Funding for all stages of prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatment projects, including planning, contracting, plan writing, preparation, and execution, will be provided by the NPS Region 2 Fire Management Office as requested through the agency approved fuels treatment planning and reporting system. Parks must coordinate with ATL Zone fire management staff to request project funding. When fire funds are unavailable it may be necessary that individual parks supply funding from other sources to cover fuels project needs.

Incident Overtime and Travel - Overtime and travel costs incurred on incidents will be borne by the appropriate incident accounts, as approved on incident resource order(s). Zone fire management staff can provide technical assistance with incident business management, including time and travel.

Firefighter Physicals - The cost of firefighter physicals will be paid for by an account number provided by the National Fire Management Program Center.

Program Costs - Routine costs, including travel and per diem, communication, supplies and materials, and vehicles, incurred by ATL Zone fire staff in carrying out normal duties within ATL Zone parks will be charged against fire program accounts maintained by the Zone. Unless otherwise agreed to, none of these costs will be borne by the satellite parks.

Supplies - The ATL Zone fire staff may pay for, and generally order and deliver, wildland fire-related supplies and personal protective equipment such as hand tools, chain saws, leaf blowers, portable pumps, personal protective equipment, firefighting line gear, hose and fittings, and other fire cache supplies and materials. When fire funds are unavailable it may be necessary that individual parks supply funding to cover critical equipment needs.

Training - The requesting park will provide funding for collateral duty wildland firefighters who wish to attend trainings.

Term of Agreement/Updates

This Interpark Agreement will remain valid until rescinded by either party, updates are needed, or personnel changes necessitate a revision or update. The Agreement will be reviewed each year during the FMP update process.

Appendix C: Cooperative and Interagency Agreements

The Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement can be viewed here [Appendix C - GA Master Coop Fire Agreement signed 09-27-2017.pdf](#).

Appendix D: Preparedness Planning Documents

Appendix D-1: Fire Weather and Fire Occurrence Analysis Document (FWOAD)

The FWOAD for FOFR was created and signed in 2024. It was updated in September 2025 to incorporate the adoption of the Fire Environment Mapping System (FEMS) as the authoritative source for fire weather data. The FWOAD is posted on the [NPS Wildland Fire A123 Sharepoint FOFR page](#).

Appendix D-2: Preparedness Level Plan

The Atlantic Zone Duty Officer will determine the daily Preparedness Level for CUIS and FOFR with primary consideration for the predicted Staffing Class and Adjective Rating. Preparedness Levels (1-5) are determined by incremental measures of NFDRS outputs for Energy Release Component (ERC), Keetch Byram Drought Index (KBDI), local/regional fire activity, and resource commitment. ERC and KBDI data will be obtained from the Fire Environment Mapping System (FEMS) using the Stafford RAWs. Preparedness Levels incorporate relatively stable variables to help with long-term decisions, such as the need to request severity funding or activation of public-use restrictions.

Table 1: Preparedness Level Flowchart

ERC Fuel Model Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇨	0 – 5	6 – 12	13 – 24	25 – 26	27+
KBDI > 600 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇨	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Significant Fire Activity or Resource Commitment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇨	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Preparedness Level	1	2	3	4	5

Table 2: Agency Administrator Actions

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5
Park Superintendent	Ensure staff are available to provide resource briefings to incoming response resources.		X	X	X	X
	Issue guidance to staff indicating severity of the season and increased need and availability for fire support personnel (i.e. availability for large fire support).			X	X	X
	Provide appropriate support to park group FMO fire staff regarding the implementation of preparedness level actions (i.e. severity requests, restrictions and closure planning).				X	X
	Communicate with local partners and cooperating agencies regarding fire conditions, fire restrictions, and/or area closures.				X	X

Table 3: Fire Management Officer Actions

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5
Park Group FMO and/or Duty Officer	Evaluate seasonal severity data (NFDRS indices seasonal trend, fuel loading/fuel moisture, drought indices, long-term forecasts).		X	X	X	X
	Brief agency administrator on increasing burning conditions and fire activity.			X	X	X
	Coordinate with interagency partners on the need for fire restrictions or closures.				X	X
	Request the agency administrator to issue guidance to agency staff regarding the need for increased availability in support positions.				X	X
	Consider the need for severity funding to support pre-positioning of additional IA resources from off-unit.				X	X

Table 4: Prevention/Mitigation Actions

Responsible Party	Suggested Action	PL 1	PL 2	PL 3	PL 4	PL 5
Park Public Affairs Lead	Include local fire information at visitor center during periods of fire activity.			X	X	X
	Post signs and fire restriction information at kiosks and Visitor Center as conditions increase.				X	X

Appendix D-3: Step-up Plan/Staffing Plan (Not Required)

No fire-funded positions exist at FOFR. Therefore, a Step-up Plan/Staffing Plan is not required.

Appendix D-4: Initial Response Plan

Reporting a Wildfire:

- The initial wildfire report may come from visitors, neighbors, park staff via radio, phone calls to the park, personal contacts, and calls to 911.
- All reports of wildfires are considered an emergency and therefore should be reported using the Glynn – Brunswick 911 Center. If a fire is reported by a visitor to an NPS employee, the employee should call 911 and ask the reporting party to remain there to answer questions.
- The 911 Center will direct the call to Glynn County Fire Department who will initiate an immediate fire response. FOFR relies upon Glynn County Fire Department for initial response to wildfires on NPS lands.
- The 911 Center will confirm with the Glynn County Fire Department that their resources are headed to the fire according to the standard procedures.

Immediate notifications:

- The 911 Center will immediately contact the Park Ranger on-duty and the NPS Zone Duty Officer and provide available specific information.
- The Zone Duty Officer will contact the responding resources to provide access and safety information, and assistance with briefing, locating the fire, etc. (depending on qualifications).

Size Up

- Arriving responders will designate an incident commander to perform a fire size up using the [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#) Size Up Report [inside the front cover](#) (or other size up form).
- Arriving responders will attempt to establish the fire cause and protect the fire origin.
- The size up information will be given to the (Dispatch Center or Zone Duty Officer) and a suppression response will be implemented.
- Depending on complexity, the Duty Officer will assist with the response strategy, ordering/mobilizing additional resources, evaluating risk to highly valued resources and assets, and completing the required documentation.
- The Duty Officer will coordinate with park staff to assign a Resource Advisor as needed.
- Initial actions to be taken by park staff involve coordination with responding resources regarding access, strategy and tactics, as well as with the Atlantic Zone DO.
- If appropriate, additional forces from federal, state, and municipal cooperators will also be sent.

Additional Notifications:

- The Zone Duty Officer will notify the following FOFR park staff:

- Park Superintendent, Chief of Resources, Chief Ranger, and Regional Duty Officer
- The Zone Duty Officer will notify the Regional Duty Officer, providing a brief summary using the NPS “Simple Six” Form: <https://forms.office.com/g/T6Uc5vE9aN>.

Contact Information for CUIS, Atlantic Zone Staff, and cooperators.

Table 5: Emergency Contact Information

CUIS Staff Name/Position	Contact Information
Melissa Trenchik Superintendent	912-597-2748
Jared Brewer LEO Chief Ranger	912-409-0361
Michael Seibert Chief of Resources	912-597-2998
Richard (Scott) Daniels Facilities Manager	912-597-2823
Vacant Chief of Interpretation	
Atlantic Zone Staff Name/Position	Contact Information
Lucas Hunkler ATLZ Fire Management Officer	912-464-7067
Vacant Fire Planner	
Vacant Prescribed Fire Specialist	
Vacant Fire Management Assistant	
Vacant Fire Operations	
Sam Ruzkowski Wildland Firefighter	912-882-4336 ext. 221
Local Cooperators	Contact Information
Glynn County Fire and Rescue	912-554-7779
Georgia Forestry Commission, Glynn County Unit	912-576-5387
Georgia Interagency Coordination Center	770-297-3036
Coast Guard	912-267-7999

Glynn County Sherriff's Office	912-554-7600
NPS Regional Contact/Position	Contact Information
Shawn Nagle Regional Fire Management Officer	662-231-4024 cell
Travis Nepl Deputy Regional Fire Management Officer	662-401-5288 cell
Fulton Jeansonne Acting Regional Operations Specialist	409-926-6766 cell
Jordan Black Acting Regional Aviation Manager	865-250-3128 cell
Rob Klein Regional Fire Ecologist	470-219-3218 cell
Hannah Strotman Budget Analyst	770-722-5389 cell

Fire Documentation

- The Zone Duty Officer will follow up with the Glynn County Fire Department and/or 911 Center to ensure that the fire has been called out.
- The Zone Duty Officer will ensure that the fire record is entered and certified in the [InFORM Fire Reporting Module](#) no later than 10 days after the incident has been declared out (see [RM-18 Chapter 11 Wildland Fire Reporting](#))

Post-Fire

The Superintendent is ultimately responsible for determining the need for post fire management activities and will confer with the Zone FMO and Chief of Resource Management. Policy guiding these programs may be found in [RM-18 Chapter 18 Post-Wildfire Programs](#).

The initial response procedures are described in general terms in Section [3.1.1.2](#) of this FMP.

Appendix E: Prevention and Mitigation Plan (not required)

Appendix F: Multi-Year Fuels Treatment Plan

Yearly assessment of fuels around high-risk structures will determine mechanical treatment needs and will be approved through Inform Fuels (IFPRS). Currently there are four high risk structures within Fort Frederica National Monument (FOFR). Two are surrounded by cut grass and need little to no mechanical treatment. The other two structures are closely surrounded by shrubs and wood and may require yearly mechanical treatment to mitigate risk of wildfire. See map below for the location of high-risk structures.

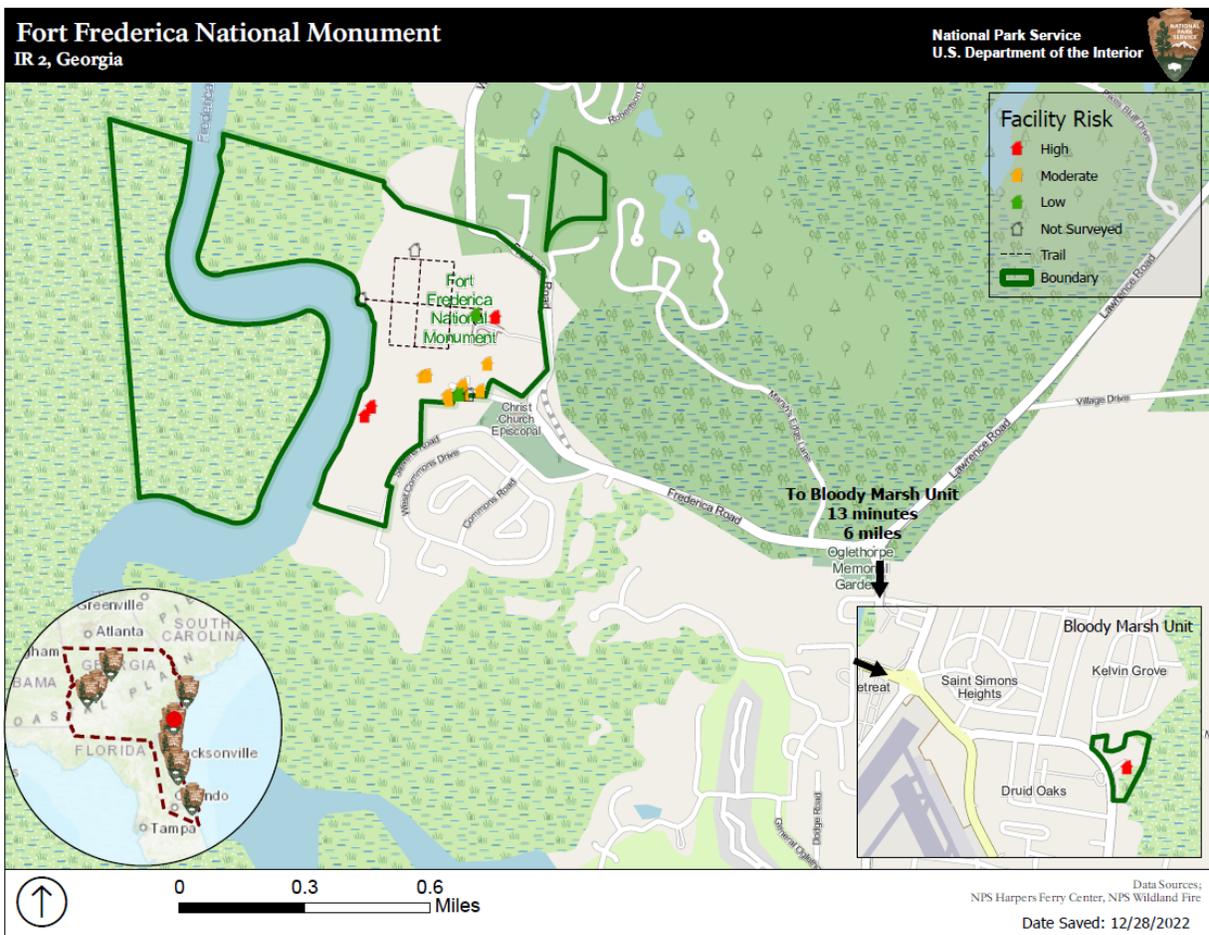


Figure 6: Map Showing FOFR Structures and Wildfire Risk Assessment Ratings

Changes Made During the 2025 FMP Update

- Updated Cover Page to Current FY25, made Neopl Reviewed/Recommended instead of just Recommended as per current NPS FMP framework.
- Standardized “Zone FMO” reference throughout the FMP.
- Updated required text from the current FMP Framework throughout the document.
- Section 1.0: Updated link to Wildland Fire Strategic Plan.
- Figure 3 – Updated to current map of SER Fire Management Zones.
- Section 1.1 Updated reference of JICA from Historical Site to Historical Park.
- Section 1.1 Updated WFDSS link to the new WFDSS NG.
- Section 1.3: updated project ID# to match current PEPC Memo for FY25.
- Section 1.5: removed reference to the CS Addendum, since it has been retracted.
- Section 3.1.1: Added IFTDSS fire behavior reports.
- Section 3.1.1.2: Better defined Initial Attack.
- Section 3.1.2: Updated WFDSS text to match FMP Framework, included updated Strategic Assessment Objectives and Requirements language.
- Section 3.5.1: Included a link
- Section 4.3: Climate Change removed to align with current NPS FMP framework. (all 4.4 Evaluations, Review and Updates moved to 4.3)
- Appendix D-2: Updated the Preparedness Level Plan with the breakpoints from the most recent analysis of FEMS weather data.
- Appendix D-4, Table 3. Emergency Contact List: Updated names and numbers for currency, added regional staff.
- Appendix F: Multi Year Fuels Treatment Plan: Updated treatment years and Map of planned mechanical work.