

Appendix F



USFWS

Prescribed Burn on Service Lands

Fire Management Program Guidance

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Introduction

The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System is “to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans” as stated in the National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act (October 9, 1997).

The Role of Fire

Historically, natural fire and ignitions by Native American people played an important disturbance role in many ecosystems by removing fuel accumulations, decreasing the impacts of insects and diseases, stimulating regeneration, cycling nutrients, and providing a diversity of habitats for plants and wildlife.

In the heavily manipulated areas of the northeast U.S., that role has been modified significantly. However, when fire is used properly it can:

- reduce hazardous fuels build-up in both wildland-urban interface (WUI) and in non-WUI areas;
- improve wildlife habitats by reducing the density of vegetation, and/or changing plant species composition;
- sustain and increase biodiversity;
- improve woodlands and shrublands by reducing plant density;
- reduce the susceptibility of plants to insect and disease outbreaks; and
- assist in the control of invasive and noxious species.

Wildland Fire Management Policy and Guidance

In 2001, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture approved an update of the 1995 “Federal Fire Policy.” The 2001 “Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy” directs Federal agencies to achieve a balance between fire suppression to protect life, property, and resources, and fire use to regulate fuels and maintain healthy ecosystems. It also directs agencies to provide a management response to all wildfires, commensurate with values at risk, safety, and costs for suppression.

This policy provides nine guiding principles that are fundamental to the success of the fire management program. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity. The role of wildland fires as an ecological process and natural change agent will be incorporated into the planning process.

Fire management plans (FMPs), programs, and activities support land and resource management plans and their implementation. Sound risk management is the foundation for all fire management activities. Fire management programs and activities are economically viable, on the basis of values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives. FMPs and activities are based on the best available science. FMPs and activities incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations. Federal, State, Tribal, local, interagency, and international coordination and cooperation are essential. Standardization of policies and procedures among Federal agencies is an ongoing objective.

The fire management considerations, guidance, and direction should be addressed in the land use resource management plans (for example, the CCP). The FMP is a step-down plan derived from the land use plans and habitat plans, with more detail on fire suppression, prescribed fire, and fuels management activities.

Management Direction

Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge would protect life, property, and other resources from wildland fire by suppressing all wildfires. Prescribed fire, in conjunction with chemical, manual, and mechanical fuel treatments, would be used in an ecosystem context to protect Federal and private property for habitat management purposes. Fuel reduction activities would be applied in collaboration with Federal, state and nongovernmental organizations partners.

Prescribed fire would be used as a management tool to promote and accomplish the goals set forward in the CCP:

- Protect and enhance Service Trust Resources and Species and Habitats of Special Concern.
- Maintain a healthy and diverse complex of natural community types comprised of native plants and animals to pass on to future generations of Americans.
- Conduct effective outreach activities to promote quality, wildlife dependent public use programs, with the emphasis on wildlife observation, and photography, to raise public awareness of the refuge and the Refuge System, and to promote enjoyment and stewardship of natural resources in the Delaware Bay region.

All aspects of the fire management program would be conducted in a manner consistent with applicable laws, policies, and regulations. Supawna Meadows NWR would maintain a FMP to accomplish the fire management goals described below in Fire Management Goals. Prescribed fire, chemical, manual, and mechanical fuel treatments would be applied in a scientific way, under selected weather and environmental conditions.

Fire Management Goals

The goals and strategies of the National Wildlife Refuge System Wildland Fire Management Program Strategic Plan are consistent with Department of Interior (DOI) and the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service policies, National Fire Plan direction, the President's Healthy Forest Initiative, the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan, National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Guidelines, initiatives of the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, and Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations. The fire management goals for the refuge are to use prescribed fire, chemical, and manual, and mechanical treatments to:

1. reduce the threat to life and property through hazardous fuels reduction treatments and
2. meet the habitat goals and objectives identified in this CCP.

Fire Management Objective

The purpose of the fire management program is to:

- Ensure public and firefighter safety while protecting property and natural resource values from wildfire.
- Reduce the wildfire impacts to all resource management activities. Reduce the threats associated with accumulations of hazardous fuel loads in marsh and woodland habitats.
- Provide and enhance and protect habitats for State and federally endangered and threatened species and species of special concern.
- Provide, maintain, enhance, and protect feeding, resting, nesting, and brood habitat that meet the requirements of migratory waterfowl, other migratory birds, and resident wildlife.
- Maintain health and vigor of marsh vegetation.
- Facilitate the control of invasive and exotic species.
- Increase habitat diversity in refuge woodland habitats.
- Demonstrate and educate the public about the role and benefits of wildland fire protection and prescribed fire use in natural resource management.

- Maintain current ecosystem diversity within the landscape context, and contribute to the recovery and restoration of the Delaware Bay ecosystem.
- Comply with State Air Quality Implementation Plans to protect public health and the environment.

Strategies

The refuge would use strategies and tactics that consider public and firefighter safety as well as resource values at risk. Wildfire suppression, prescribed fire, chemical, manual and, mechanical treatment methods, along with timing and monitoring are described in more detail within the step-down FMP.

Prescribed fire burn plans would be developed for specific sites following the interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide (2008) template.

Prescribed fire temporarily reduces air quality by diminishing visibility and releasing components through combustion. The refuge would meet the Clean Air Act emission standards by adhering to the New Jersey Air Quality requirements during all prescribed fire activities.

Fire Management Organization, Contacts, and Cooperation

Fire management technical oversight for the refuge has been established in Region 5 of the Service, using the fire management zone approach. Under this approach, fire management staff has been determined by established modeling systems based on fire management workload of a group of refuges and possibly interagency partners. The fire management workload consists of historical wildfire suppression activities as well as past hazard fuels treatments. At this time, Supawna Meadows NWR is within a fire management zone, which includes all the national wildlife refuges in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The primary fire management staffing and support equipment are located at Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge. Depending upon budgets and the qualifications of personnel assigned to Supawna Meadows NWR, fire qualified individuals may be available at the refuge in the future. All fire management activities are conducted in a coordinated and collaborative manner with the refuge and other Federal and non-Federal partners. The fire management zone has also developed a close working relationship with the New Jersey Forest Fire Service and regularly works jointly on fire projects. Initial attack of any wildfire is carried out by the New Jersey Forest Service and Salem County Fire Companies under cooperative agreements in place among the agencies.

