NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORTS TF-1202

INSTRUCTIONS

May 1988 Revision

Table of Contents

INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORTS

The Fire Information Retrieval and Storage System (FIRESTOR) is an upgrade of the current DOI Wildland Fire Reporting System sponsored by NPS, BLM, BIA and FWS. This upgrade provides for improved accuracy and control of DOI Wildland Fire reporting and analysis procedures.

The revised individual fire report, the Test Form 1202, is the key to this new system. The interagency use of the form required common terminology. Read the instructions carefully in order to properly report all of our wildland fires.

The data on this report will be entered by field areas into the National Park Service's Fire Management computer system. Refer to the NPS Fire Management Computer System User's Guide for instructions on entering reports on the computer.

Field areas with computer terminals that cannot emulate the Digital Equipment Corp. VT-100 terminal will send their TF-1202's to the regional office for processing.

Fire reporting on the TF-1202 is required to assure accurate recording of all wildland fires, and responses, including fires for research, support to other agencies, wildfires, and prescribed fires.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, TF-1202

1. Type or print plainly with a ball point pen.

2. Report and record each individual fire response on a separate form.

3. Make entries for all mandatory items designated for completion as indicated by the Type 1 through Type 5 instructions. (TABLE 1)

4. Do not enter zeros (0) to the left of significant numbers except where indicated as part of the code entry. Most entries are "right justified" and zeros on left are not necessary to hold spaces.

5. Do not enter more digits than are indicated by the number of spaces provided for each item. Do not add commas in items 8d or 10a, b, c, or 13e.

6. Enter only code numbers except where other information is required in the Specific Instructions (e.g., Fire name in Item 9.a.)

7. A narrative for each fire will be included in the "Remarks" section. Other items that require clarification are also reported in this section, identified by item number (e.g., Items, Specific cause)

8. For each fire type, certain items are required and others optional. Refer to Table 1 for required and optional items by fire type.

9. Reports are to be submitted to the Regional Director within ten (10) days after the fire is declared out.

10. Fire reports must be approved and signed by the Superintendent or the designated person before distribution to Regional Director.

11. As a Departmental form, items are included on the TF-1202 that may not be applicable to every agency. NPS does not use the following items at this time. Do not make an entry in these spaces.

Item	
7	Net Resource Value Change (BIA use)
~~11j~~	~~RVC (Resource Value Code) (BIA use)~~

12. The Superintendent shall send a clearly marked machine copy of the approved report to the appropriate office of each cooperating agency having a legitimate interest in the fire.

13. The Superintendent will submit one (1) concise machine copy of the approved report to the Regional Director. The original will be maintained with the fire data in the park.

14. One copy will be maintained in the Regional Office.

TABLE 1

REQUIRED AND OPTIONAL ITEMS BY FIRE TYPE

	ITEM	1 SUPPRESSED	2 NATURAL OUT	3 SUPPORT	4 PRESCRIBED	5 FALSE ALARMS
1	STATUS CODE	X	X	X	X	X
2	REPORTING AGENCY	X	X	X	X	X
3	UNIT/SUB-UNIT/YEAR/ FIRE NUMBER	X	X	X	X	X
4	TYPE	X	X	X	X	X
5	CAUSE	X	X		X	
6	PEOPLE	X	X		X	
8a	STATE	X	X	X	X	X
b	OWNER	X	X	X	X	X
c	VEGETATION	X	X		X	
d	ACRES BURNED	X	X		X	
9a	FIRE NAME	X	X	X	X	X
b	AREA NAME	X	X	X	X	X
c	LATITUDE/LONGITUDE	X	X		X	(Opt)
d	TWNSHP/RANGE SECTION/MERIDIAN	(Opt)	(Opt)		(Opt)	(Opt)
e	COST-CODE	X	X	X	X	X
f	OWNER	X	X	X	X	X
g	FY YR	X	X	X	X	X
h	FISCAL DATA	X	X	X	X	X
i	UTM	(Opt)	(Opt)		(Opt)	(Opt)
j	PROBLEM CLASS					
10a	DISCOVERY	X	X		X	X
b	INITIAL ATTACK	X		X		
c	CONTROLLED	X	X		X	
d	DECLARED OUT	X	X		X	
11a	TOPOGRAPHY	X	X		X	
b	ASPECT	X	X		X	
c	SLOPE	X	X		X	
d	ELEVATION	X	X		X	
e	STATION	X	X		X	
f	MSGC	X	X		X	
g	BEHAVIOR	(Opt)				
h	BURNING INDEX	X				
i	ADJ CLASS	(Opt)				
12	PREVENTION DATA (ALL)	(Opt)				
13a	UNIT NO.				X	
b	PLOT NO.				X	
c	PLOT OBJECTIVE				X	
d	FIRING TYPE				X	
e	COST/ACRE				X	
f	FUEL MODEL				X	
g	TEMPERATURE				X	
h	RELATIVE HUMIDITY				X	
i	MID-FLAME WIND				X	
j	FLAME LENGTH				X	
k	ROS				X	

(5/88)

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS - Individual Fire Report, TF-1202

On all fire types, items 1-4 and 9b are required on the fire reports.

1. Status Code:

   1 - New = initial report of fire

   2 - Correction = Submit xerox of original indicating changes or corrections in red. Do not submit new report. Items 1-4 and 9b must be on the corrected report plus the items marked in red.

   3 - Delete = Prepare a new report with items 1-5 the same as on original report and submit to Branch of Fire Management.

2. Reporting Agency: The agency submitting report. Always enter 3 for NPS.

   1 - BLM, 2 - BIA, 3 - NPS, 4 - FWS, 5 - Other

3a. Unit and 3b. Sub-unit

Enter the four digit primary organization code for your park or office, plus a zero.

Example:						
Yosemite	8	8	0	0	0
Buffalo River	7	1	5	0	0

3c. Year

Enter last two digits of calendar year of fire origin: 1984 = 84.

3d. Fire Number

Each field area will number all fires and/or responses chronologically from January 1 through December 31 of each year, starting with 1, 2, 3, etc. Neither the Regional Offices nor the National Office in Boise will provide numbering for fire reports from field areas.

4. Type

This section is divided into two categories: Fire type and protection types. They are defined as follows:

Fire Type:

1 - Suppressed Fires:

For all fires suppressed by the NPS employees regardless of land ownership, or by contractors or cooperators on the NPS land. Includes mutual aid actions under protection types 5 and 6. Also includes fires for which a confinement or containment strategy is selected, rather than full suppression, under protection type 4.

Special Case: Fire Type 1 also includes the "escaped" portions of prescribed burns and prescribed natural fires that exceed their prescriptions and are then confined or contained (Protection Type 4) or fully suppressed (Protection Type 1). In order to identify these escaped prescribed fires, always code 917 as the cause and specific cause.

2 - Natural Outs:

For all fires discovered after they have been extinguished by natural causes regardless of cause or location within agency lands. Also for fires extinguished prior to dispatch of suppression forces. No suppression action took place.

3 - Support Actions:

Requested by a cooperator for the suppression of active or anticipated fires in the cooperator's jurisdiction. For tracking support for non-local cooperators. Does not include suppression action under established local mutual aid agreements. (Protection Type 7 only.)

4 - Prescribed Fires:

All park fires implemented according to an approved Fire Management Plan. This includes prescribed burns (Protection Type 8) and prescribed natural fires (Protection Type 9).

Special case: Wildfire ignitions that occur within prescribed burn units, with fire behavior within prescription, are treated as prescribed burns, Protection Type 8.

Special case: Prescribed fires that exceed their prescriptions and are suppressed require two fire reports. Fire Type 4 includes only the portion of the fire that burns within prescription. The associated Type 1 report number is cross-referenced in field 11j.

5 - False Alarms:

For all reported fires on which response was initiated (i.e., patrol plane or crew dispatched, etc.) but no suppression action took place.

Note: For "NO ACTION" type false alarms, (i.e., no crew is dispatched): Do Not Prepare A Report.

Protection Type:

1 - For NPS land under NPS protection. NPS does the suppression work.

2 - For NPS lands protected by another Federal Agency under an inter-agency mutual aid agreement. Another agency does the suppression work.

3 - For NPS lands protected by another non-Federal agency, i.e., state, county or city, under a cooperative agreement or contract.

4 - For fires suppressed under a confine or contain strategy under fire Type 1.

5 - For other lands not under an agreement, Memorandum of Understanding or contract, but where NPS suppression action was taken to prevent fire spread onto NPS lands.

6 - For other lands protected by NPS under a Memorandum of Understanding, interagency agreement or contract.

7 - Support actions by NPS under Fire Type 3.

8 - Prescribed Burns: Fires ignited by or for park management, under Fire Type 4.

9 - Prescribed Natural Fires: Lightning and volcano fires, under Fire Type 4.

EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE FIRE SITUATIONS:

TYPE

1 1 Fire that occurred within NPS lands and was suppressed using NPS resources.

1 4 Wildfire that occurred within NPS lands and was confined to a specific area without full suppression.

2 1 Fresh fire burn scars located within NPS lands that were discovered on recon of area. (Documentation of fire occurrence.)

2 1 Fire that was located within NPS lands, but was extinguished by rain before a crew was dispatched to it.

3 7 NPS personnel requested to assist in suppression of fire in another region or state.

4 8 Prescribed burn that was ignited and burned within prescriptions.

4 9 Prescribed natural fire ignited by lightning that burned within prescriptions.

5 6 Reported fire in mutual aid area with USFS to which NPS resources responded. No fire located.

5 6 NPS resources responded to fire in mutual aid area, but were not used on fire.

AFTER COMPLETION OF ITEMS 1 THRU 4, GO TO THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TYPE OF FIRE.

5. Cause:

This 3-digit code identifies the general cause (1st digit on the left or left justified) and specific cause (2nd and 3rd digits) of the fire.

GENERAL CAUSE:

Statistical Cause	Code
Lightning	1
Campfire	2
Smoking	3
Debris Burning	4
Incendiary	5
Equipment Use	6
Railroads	7
Children	8
Miscellaneous	9

SPECIFIC CAUSE:

Statistical Cause	Code
Lightning	01
Aircraft	02
Burning Vehicle	03
Exhaust - Other	05
Logging Line	06
Brakeshoe	07
Cooking Fire	08
Warming Fire	09
Smoking	10
Trash Burning	11
Burning Dump	12
Field Burning	13
Land Clearing	14
Slash Burning	15
Right-of-way Burning	16
Resource Management Burning	17
Grudge Fire	18
Pyromania	19
Smoking Out Bees or Game	20
Insect or Snake Control	21
Job Hunting	22
Blasting	23
Burning Building	24
Power Line	25
Fireworks	26
Playing with Matches	27
Repelling Predators	28
House or Stove Flue Sparks	29
Other	30

6. People:

The class of people who caused the fire, enter the appropriate single digit code, right justify.

0 - For all fires where cause is lightning or unknown.

1 - For all individuals who own land or businesses within protection boundaries.

2 - For all individuals and their agents or employees, who have special use permits on reporting agency lands within park boundaries.

3 - For contractors and their agents or employees engaged in purchase of products or construction of facilities.

4 - For all federal, state, county, municipal or other public employees.

5 - For all permanent residents living inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.

6 - For all seasonal residents or workers residing inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.

7 - For all tourists, motorists, campers, etc. in transit through the protected area.

8 - For all people not included above. (Enter Class in Remarks if known.

7. Net Value Change - Disregard

8. Statistical Data:

a. State: Enter the 2-digit state code for the state(s) in which the fire occurred.

NAME	Code	NAME	Code
ALABAMA	01	MISSOURI	29
ALASKA	02	MONTANA	30
ARIZONA	04	NEBRASKA	31
ARKANSAS	05	NEVADA	32
CALIFORNIA	06	NEW HAMPSHIRE	33
COLORADO	08	NEW JERSEY	34
CONNECTICUT	09	NEW MEXICO	35
DELAWARE	10	NEW YORK	36
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	NORTH CAROLINA	37
FLORIDA	12	NORTH DAKOTA	38
GEORGIA	13	OHIO	39
GUAM	66	OKLAHOMA	40
HAWAII	15	OREGON	41
IDAHO	16	PENNSYLVANIA	42
ILLINOIS	17	RHODE ISLAND	44
INDIANA	18	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
IOWA	19	SOUTH DAKOTA	46
KANSAS	20	TENNESSEE	47
KENTUCKY	21	TEXAS	48
LOUISIANA	22	UTAH	49
MAINE	23	VERMONT	50
MARYLAND	24	VIRGIN ISLAND	78
MASSACHUSETTS	25	VIRGINIA	51
MICHIGAN	26	WASHINGTON	53
MINNESOTA	27	WEST VIRGINIA	54
MISSISSIPPI	28	WISCONSIN	55
		WYOMING	56

b. Owner: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

c. Vegetation: Enter appropriate 1-digit code.

Type	Code
Commercial Forest Land (Land producing or capable of producing wood products such as saw timber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.)	1
Noncommercial Forest Land (Land not capable of yielding wood products or commercial forest land withdrawn from timber use; most NPS land.)	2
Nonforest Watershed (Land which has never supported forests or has been developed for nonforest uses.)	3

d. Acres: Determine to nearest tenth acre (right justify). Total acres burned must match IOC, controlled acres.

Note: Repeat items 8a, b, c & d for each change in State, Owner or Vegetative type with appropriate acreages. A maximum of seven (7) combinations are acceptable.

Example:

a. STATE	b. OWNER	c. VEGETATION	d. ACRES BURNED
56	3	2	50.0
30	3	2	25.0
30	5	1	100.0

Fire started in Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming/Montana) burned north into adjacent U.S. Forest Service lands. Note changes in STATE, OWNER and VEGETATION codes. The sum of all combinations must equal the total acres burned.

9. Agency Data

a. Fire Name: Limited to 10 characters
b. Area Name: Enter the Park/Area Alpha Code for area submitting TF-1202.

Example: Yosemite = YOSE
Buffalo River = BUFF

c. Latitude Longitude: Enter latitude and longitude to nearest minute for point of origin of fire.

Example: Mesa Verde Ruins 37° 10' 108° 29'

d. Township, Range, Section, Meridian: (Optional) Enter legal description which may be used in addition to latitude/Longitude. The meridian code should be selected from the following list.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN CODES

DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1ST PRINCIPAL	01	KATELL RIVER	44
1ST SCIOTO RIVER	39	LOUISIANA	18
2ND PRINCIPAL	02	MICHIGAN	19
2ND SCIOTO RIVER	40	MONTANA PRINCIPAL	20
3RD PRINCIPAL	03	MOUNT DIABLO	21
3RD SCIOTO RIVER	41	MUSKINGUM RIVER	37
4TH PRINCIPAL	04	NAVAJO	22
5TH PRINCIPAL	05	NEW MEXICO	23
6TH PRINCIPAL	06	OHIO	35
BLACK HILLS	07	OHIO RIVER	38
BOISE	08	SALT LAKE	26
CHICKASAW	09	SAN BERNARDINO	27
CHOCTAW	10	SEWARD	28
CIMARRON	11	ST. HELENA	24
COPPER RIVER	12	ST. STEPHENS	25
ELLICOTT'S LINE	42	TALLAHASSEE	29
FAIRBANKS	13	TWELVE MILE SQUARE	43
GILA AND SALT RIVER	14	UINTAH SPECIAL	30
GREAT MIAMI RIVER	36	UMIAT	45
HUMBOLDT	15	UTE	31
HUNTSVILLE	16	WASHINGTON	32
INDIAN	17	WILLAMETTE	33
		WIND RIVER	34

e. Cost-Code: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code for estimated suppression costs.

Cost Dollars	Code
0-100	1
101-500	2
501-1,500	3
1,501-5,000	4
5,001-25,000	5
25,001-50,000	6
50,001-100,000	7
100,001-500,000	8
500,001 & over	9

f. Enter appropriate owner code for point of origin for fire.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

g. FY YR: Enter last digit of fiscal year for date of initial attack.

h. Fiscal Data: Enter eleven (11) digit account number for fire. If no costs associated with the fire, enter the organization code, 9999 for the project number, and the appropriate primary work element for regular time. For fires that extend from one fiscal year to the next, enter two account numbers.

i. Universal Transverse Mercator-UTM: (Optional) Zone, Easting, Northing decimal points are printed on the form.

j. Problem Class: (Protection Type 4 only) Enter the appropriate 1-digit code.

Strategy	Code
Confine	1
Contain	2

10. Suppression Data:

a. Discovery Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place. Example: February 3 = 0203

Discovery Time: Enter time using 24 hour time. Example: 2:30 pm = 1430

Discovery Type: Enter appropriate letter code for type of detection which discovered fire.

DETECTION TYPE:

Type	Code
NPS Lookout	A
Other Lookout	B
NPS Fire Patroller	C
Other NPS Employee	D
Cooperator Employee	E
NPS Patrol Aircraft	F
Cooperator Patrol Aircraft	G
Other Aircraft	H
Permittee (All persons holding a use permit or contract on NPS lands.)	I
Visitor	J
Local Resident (Permanent residents on or adjacent NPS lands.)	K
Other	L

Discovery Acres: Enter size of fire at time of discovery to the nearest tenth acre.

b. Initial Attack:

Initial Attack Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place.

Initial Attack Time: Enter time using 24 hour time.

Initial Attack Type: Enter the 1st, 2nd and 3rd units, left hand justify (start on left).

Type	Code
Explosives (No. of Crews)	A
Plows or Trenchers	B
Light Engines (200 Gal. or Less)	C
Medium Engines (200-400 Gal./120 GPM)	D
Heavy Engines (400 Gal.+/500 GPM)	E
Handcrew (No. of Individuals)	F
Smokejumpers (No. of Individuals)	G
Helitack Crew (No. of Individuals)	H
Lt. Airtanker (800-1000 Gal. - Type 3	I
Med. Airtanker (1000-2000 Gal. - Type 2)	J
Heavy Airtanker (2000 Gal.+ - Type 1)	K
Lt. Helitanker (Up to 300 Gal. - Type 3 and 4)	L
Med. Helitanker (300-700 Gal. - Type 2)	M
Heavy Helitanker (700 Gal.+ - Type 1)	N
Light Dozer (D-4 or Equivilent)	O
Medium Dozer (D-5, D-6 or Equivalent)	P
Heavy Dozer (D-7 and Larger or Equivalent)	Q
Monitoring Crew (No. of individuals)	R
Overhead (No. of individuals)	S

Initial Attack Amount: Enter amount Initial Attack for each entry under type. For helitankers or air tankers, enter the amount of drops. Code amount up to 99 items. For more than 99 items, enter zero.

Initial Attack Acres: Enter to nearest tenth acre.

c. Controlled:

Controlled Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place.

Controlled Time: Enter time using 24 hour time.

Controlled Acres: Enter total acres within control to nearest tenth acre. Controlled acres is total acres regardless of land ownership; must match total acreage in 8d, acres burned.

d. Declared Out Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place.

11. Site Data

a. Topography: Enter appropriate code for point of origin of fire.

Topographic Feature	Code
Ridgetop	1
Saddle	2
Upper 1/3 of slope	3
Middle 1/3 of slope	4
Lower 1/3 of slope	5
Canyon bottom	6
Valley bottom	7
Mesa or plateau	8
Flat or rolling	9

b. Aspect: Enter appropriate code.

Vicinity of Origin

Flat - 0
N - 1
NE - 2
E - 3
SE - 4
S - 5
SW - 6
W - 7
NW - 8
Ridgetop - 9

c. Slope: Enter appropriate code for the vicinity of the fire origin.

Class %:

0-25	1
26-40	2
41-55	3
56-75	4
75+	5

d. Elevation: Enter appropriate code.

Vicinity of Origin

0-500	0
501-1500	1
1501-2500	2
2501-3500	3
3501-4500	4
4501-5500	5
5501-6500	6
6501-7500	7
7501-8500	8
8500+	9

e. NFDRS Station:

6-digit NFDRS Station Number for the station describing the fire climate area in which the fire occurred, if available. Enter 999999 if no NFDRS Station.

f. Fuel Model (MSGC):

4-Character (Model/Slope/Herb Type/Climate Class) fuel model designator characterizing vicinity of origin. (Refer to NFDRS Report INT-39 for fuel model information.)

g. Behavior:

Fire behavior during initial attack.

Fire Behavior	Code
Smoldering	1
Creeping/Spreading	2
Running	3
Running and Spotting	4
Torching	5
Crowning	6
Crowning and Spotting	7
Erratic Behavior	8

Refer to Appendix 1 for narrative description of Fire Behavior Classes.

h. Burning Index:

NFDRS BI for the station (if any) used to determine manning for initial attack on date of fire. Otherwise, leave blank.

i. Adjective Class:

For the station (if any) used to determine manning for initial attack on date of fire. Otherwise, leave blank.

Low	1
Moderate	2
High	3
Very High	4
Extreme	5

j. RVC (Resource Value Class): Disregard.

12. Prevention Data (Required for all human-caused fires in fire types 11, 12, 13 and 14)

Refer to Appendix II for cause analysis codes.

a. Form of Heat

b. Certainty

c. Equipment

d. Material

e. Factor

f. Class People

g. Age

h. Sex

i. Activity

j. Estimated Damage to Improvements (Optional)

Enter best estimate of total damage to improvements (buildings, fences, etc.) where total damage exceeds $100. Enter amounts to the nearest $100.

13. Prescribed Fire Data: Disregard.

REVERSE SIDE OF TF-1202

MAP PLAT - Complete using largest scale possible to show fire. Mark origin of fire with a Red "X". Plot fire perimeter for all fires larger than 0.25 acres.

REMARKS: Enter any additional information or clarifications to items on front.

Include the required written narrative here or on a separate sheet for all fires. The narrative should describe the chronology of the fire control strategy and a list of the maximum numbers of overhead, crews, water tenders, pumps, chainsaws, helicopters and fixed wing retardant aircraft used. Also mention significant fire behavior. A narrative should explain what the fire did, i.e., how it burned and what was done to control it.

SIGNATURES: The Superintendent or his/her designated agent must sign the form prior to submission to the Region.

5. Cause:

This 3-digit code identifies the general cause (1st digit) and specific cause (2nd and 3rd digits) of the fire.

GENERAL CAUSE:

Statistical Cause	Code
Lightning	1
Campfire	2
Smoking	3
Debris Burning	4
Incendiary	5
Equipment Use	6
Railroads	7
Children	8
Miscellaneous	9

SPECIFIC CAUSE:

Statistical Cause	Code
Lightning	01
Aircraft	02
Burning Vehicle	03
Exhaust - Other	05
Logging Line	06
Brakeshoe	07
Cooking Fire	08
Warming Fire	09
Smoking	10
Trash Burning	11
Burning Dump	12
Field Burning	13
Land Clearing	14
Slash Burning	15
Right-of-way Burning	16
Resource Management Burning	17
Grudge Fire	18
Pyromania	19
Smoking Out Bees or Game	20
Insect or Snake Control	21
Job Hunting	22
Blasting	23
Burning Building	24
Power Line	25
Fireworks	26
Playing with Matches	27
Repelling Predators	28
House or Stove Flue Sparks	29
Other	30

6. People:

The class of people who caused the fire, enter the appropriate single digit code, right justify.

0 - For all fires where cause is lightning or unknown.

1 - For all individuals who own land or businesses within protection boundaries.

2 - For all individuals and their agents or employees, who have special use permits on reporting branch lands within protection boundaries.

3 - For contractors and their agents or employees for purchase of products or construction of facilities.

4 - For all federal, state, county, municipal or other public employees.

5 - For all permanent residents living inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.

6 - For all seasonal residents or workers residing inside or within one mile outside the protection boundary.

7 - For all tourists, motorists, campers, etc. in transit through the protected area.

8 - For all people not included above. (Enter Class in Remarks if known.

7. Net Value Change: Disregard.

8. Statistical Data:

a. State: Enter the 2-digit state code for the state in which the fire occurred.

NAME	Code	NAME	Code
ALABAMA	01	MISSOURI	29
ALASKA	02	MONTANA	30
ARIZONA	04	NEBRASKA	31
ARKANSAS	05	NEVADA	32
CALIFORNIA	06	NEW HAMPSHIRE	33
COLORADO	08	NEW JERSEY	34
CONNECTICUT	09	NEW MEXICO	35
DELAWARE	10	NEW YORK	36
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	NORTH CAROLINA	37
FLORIDA	12	NORTH DAKOTA	38
GEORGIA	13	OHIO	39
GUAM	66	OKLAHOMA	40
HAWAII	15	OREGON	41
IDAHO	16	PENNSYLVANIA	42
ILLINOIS	17	RHODE ISLAND	44
INDIANA	18	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
IOWA	19	SOUTH DAKOTA	46
KANSAS	20	TENNESSEE	47
KENTUCKY	21	TEXAS	48
LOUISIANA	22	UTAH	49
MAINE	23	VERMONT	50
MARYLAND	24	VIRGIN ISLAND	78
MASSACHUSETTS	25	VIRGINIA	51
MICHIGAN	26	WASHINGTON	53
MINNESOTA	27	WEST VIRGINIA	54
MISSISSIPPI	28	WISCONSIN	55
		WYOMING	56

b. Owner: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

c. Vegetation: Enter appropriate 1-digit code.

Type	Code
Commercial Forest Land (Land producing or capable of producing wood products such as saw timber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.)	1
Noncommercial Forest Land (Land not capable of yielding wood products or commercial forest land withdrawn from timber use; most NPS land.)	2
Nonforest Watershed (Land which has never supported forests or has been developed for nonforest uses.)	3

d. Acres: Determine to nearest tenth acre (right justify).

Note: Repeat items 8a, b, c & d for each change in State, Owner or Vegetative type with appropriate acreages.

Example:

a. STATE	b. OWNER	c. VEGETATION	d. ACRES BURNED
56	3	2	50.0
30	3	2	25.0
30	5	1	100.0

Fire started in Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming/Montana) burned north into adjacent U.S. Forest Service lands. Note changes in STATE, OWNER and VEGETATION codes.

9. Agency Data

a. Fire Name: Limited to 10 characters
b. Area Name: Enter the Park/Area Alpha Code for area submitting TF-1201.

Example: Yosemite = YOSE
Buffalo River = BUFF

c. Latitude Longitude: Enter latitude and longitude to nearest minute for point of origin of fire.

Example: Mesa Verde Ruins 37° 10' 108° 29'

d. Township, Range, Section, Meridian: (Optional) Enter legal description which may be used in addition to latitude/longitude. The meridian code should be selected from the following list.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN CODES

DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1ST PRINCIPAL	01	KATELL RIVER	44
1ST SCIOTO RIVER	39	LOUISIANA	18
2ND PRINCIPAL	02	MICHIGAN	19
2ND SCIOTO RIVER	40	MONTANA PRINCIPAL	20
3RD PRINCIPAL	03	MOUNT DIABLO	21
3RD SCIOTO RIVER	41	MUSKINGUM RIVER	37
4TH PRINCIPAL	04	NAVAJO	22
5TH PRINCIPAL	05	NEW MEXICO	23
6TH PRINCIPAL	06	OHIO	35
BLACK HILLS	07	OHIO RIVER	38
BOISE	08	SALT LAKE	26
CHICKASAW	09	SAN BERNARDINO	27
CHOCTAW	10	SEWARD	28
CIMARRON	11	ST. HELENA	24
COPPER RIVER	12	ST. STEPHENS	25
ELLICOTT'S LINE	42	TALLAHASSEE	29
FAIRBANKS	13	TWELVE MILE SQUARE	43
GILA AND SALT RIVER	14	UINTAH SPECIAL	30
GREAT MIAMI RIVER	36	UMIAT	45
HUMBOLDT	15	UTE	31
HUNTSVILLE	16	WASHINGTON	32
INDIAN	17	WILLAMETTE	33
		WIND RIVER	34

e. Cost-Code: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code for estimated suppression costs.

Cost Dollars	Code
0-100	1
101-500	2
501-1,500	3
1,501-5,000	4
5,001-25,000	5
25,001-50,000	6
50,001-100,000	7
100,001-500,000	8
500,001 & over	9

f. Enter appropriate owner code for point of origin for fire.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

g. FY YR: Enter last digit of fiscal year for date of initial attack.

h. Fiscal Data: Enter eleven (11) digit account number for fire. If no costs associated with the fire, enter the organization code, 9999 for the project number, and the appropriate primary work element for regular time. For fires that extend from one fiscal year to the next, enter two account numbers.

i. Universal Transverse Mercator-UTM: (Optional) Zone, Easting, Northing decimal points are printed on the form.

j. Problem Class: Disregard.

10. Suppression Data:

a. Discovery Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place. Example: February 3 = 0203

Discovery Time: Enter time using 24 hour time. Example: 2:30 pm = 1430

Discovery Type: Enter appropriate letter code for type of detection which discovered fire.

DETECTION TYPE:

Type	Code
NPS Lookout	A
Other Lookout	B
NPS Fire Patroller	C
Other NPS Employee	D
Cooperator Employee	E
NPS Patrol Aircraft	F
Cooperator Patrol Aircraft	G
Other Aircraft	H
Permittee (All persons holding a use permit or contract on NPS lands.)	I
Visitor	J
Local Resident (Permanent residents on or adjacent NPS lands.)	K
Other	L

Discovery Acres: Disregard.

b. Initial Attack

Initial Attack Date: Disregard.

Initial Attack Time: Disregard.

Initial Attack Type: Disregard.

Initial Attack Amount: Disregard.

Initial Attack Acres: Disregard.

c. Controlled:

Controlled Date: Disregard.

Controlled Time: Disregard.

Controlled Acres: Enter size of fire to nearest tenth acre. Must match total acres burned under Statistical Data.

d. Declared Out Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place.

11. Site Data

a. Topography: Enter appropriate code for point of origin of fire.

Topographic Feature	Code
Ridgetop	1
Saddle	2
Upper 1/3 of slope	3
Middle 1/3 of slope	4
Lower 1/3 of slope	5
Canyon bottom	6
Valley bottom	7
Mesa or plateau	8
Flat or rolling	9

b. Aspect: Enter appropriate code.

Vicinity of Origin

Flat - 0
N - 1
NE - 2
E - 3
SE - 4
S - 5
SW - 6
W - 7
NW - 8
Ridgetop - 9

11. Site Data: (Continued)

c. Slope: Enter appropriate code for the vicinity of the fire origin.

Class %:

0-25	1
26-40	2
41-55	3
56-75	4
75+	5

d. Elevation: Enter appropriate code.

Vicinity of Origin

0-500	0
501-1500	1
1501-2500	2
2501-3500	3
3501-4500	4
4501-5500	5
5501-6500	6
6501-7500	7
7501-8500	8
8500+	9

e. NFDRS Station:

6-digit NFDRS Station Number for the station describing the fire climate area in which the fire occurred if available. Enter 999999 if there is no station number.

f. Fuel Model (MSGC):

4-Character (Model/Slope/Herb Type/Climate Class) fuel model designator characterizing vicinity of origin. (Refer to NFDRS Report INT-39 for fuel model information.)

g. Behavior: Disregard.

h. Burning Index: Disregard.

i. Adjective Class: Disregard.

j. RVC (Resource Value Class): Disregard.

12. Prevention Data: Disregard.

13. Prescribed Fire Data: Disregard.

REVERSE SIDE OF TF-1202

MAP PLAT - Complete using largest scale possible to show fire. Mark origin of fire with a Red "X". Plot fire perimeter for all fires larger than 0.25 acres.

REMARKS: Enter any additional information or clarifications to items on front.

Include the required written narrative here or on a separate sheet for all fires. The narrative should describe the chronology of the fire control strategy and a list of the maximum numbers of overhead, crews, water tenders, pumps, chainsaws, helicopters and fixed wing retardant aircraft used. Also mention significant fire behavior. A narrative should explain what the fire did, i.e., how it burned and what was done to control it.

SIGNATURES: The Superintendent or his/her designated agent must sign the form prior to submission to the Region.

SUPPORT ACTIONS
TYPE 3 FIRES

Note: One TF-1202 is submitted for each support action-type fire to which personnel from a park or office are dispatched.

5. Cause: Disregard.

6. People: Disregard.

7. Net Value Change: Disregard.

8. Statistical Data:

   a. State: Enter the 2-digit state code for location of fire. If dispatched no further than a mobilization site, enter state code of site.

NAME	Code	NAME	Code
ALABAMA	01	MISSOURI	29
ALASKA	02	MONTANA	30
ARIZONA	04	NEBRASKA	31
ARKANSAS	05	NEVADA	32
CALIFORNIA	06	NEW HAMPSHIRE	33
COLORADO	08	NEW JERSEY	34
CONNECTICUT	09	NEW MEXICO	35
DELAWARE	10	NEW YORK	36
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	NORTH CAROLINA	37
FLORIDA	12	NORTH DAKOTA	38
GEORGIA	13	OHIO	39
GUAM	66	OKLAHOMA	40
HAWAII	15	OREGON	41
IDAHO	16	PENNSYLVANIA	42
ILLINOIS	17	RHODE ISLAND	44
INDIANA	18	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
IOWA	19	SOUTH DAKOTA	46
KANSAS	20	TENNESSEE	47
KENTUCKY	21	TEXAS	48
LOUISIANA	22	UTAH	49
MAINE	23	VERMONT	50
MARYLAND	24	VIRGIN ISLAND	78
MASSACHUSETTS	25	VIRGINIA	51
MICHIGAN	26	WASHINGTON	53
MINNESOTA	27	WEST VIRGINIA	54
MISSISSIPPI	28	WISCONSIN	55
		WYOMING	56

   b. Owner: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code. If dispatched no further than a mobilization site, enter code for site manager.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

c. Vegetation: Disregard.

d. Acres: Disregard.

9. Agency Data

a. Fire Name: Limited to 10 characters. The fire name must be obtained from the agency which is being supported. If dispatched no further than a mobilization site, enter SUPPORT.

b. Area Name: Enter the Park/Area Alpha Code for area submitting the TF-1202.

Example: Yosemite = YOSE
Buffalo River = BUFF

c. Latitude Longitude: Disregard.

d. Township, Range, Section, Meridian: Disregard.

e. Cost-Code: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code for estimated NPS costs.

Cost Dollars	Code
0-100	1
101-500	2
501-1,500	3
1,501-5,000	4
5,001-25,000	5
25,001-50,000	6
50,001-100,000	7
100,001-500,000	8
500,001 & over	9

f. Enter appropriate owner code for point of origin for fire.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

g. FY YR: Enter last digit of fiscal year for date of initial attack.

h. Fiscal Data: Enter eleven (11) digit account number for fire. If no costs associated with the fire, enter the organization code, 9999 for the project number, and the appropriate primary work element for regular time.

i. Universal Transverse Mercator-UTM: Disregard.

j. Problem Class: Disregard.

10. Suppression Data:

a. Discovery: Disregard.

b. Initial Attack Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place for type 37. This is the date personnel were dispatched to a fire. If they were dispatched no further than a mobilization site, it is the date of dispatch.

Initial Attack Time: Disregard.

Initial Attack Type: Enter the 1st, 2nd and 3rd units, left hand justify for type 37. This will usually be F (handcrew).

Type	Code
Explosives (No. of Crews)	A
Plows or Trenchers	B
Light Engines (200 Gal. or Less)	C
Medium Engines (200-400 Gal./120 GPM)	D
Heavy Engines (400 Gal.+/500 GPM)	E
Handcrew (No. of Individuals)	F
Smokejumpers (No. of Individuals)	G
Helitack Crew (No. of Individuals)	H
Lt. Airtanker (800-1000 Gal. - Type 3	I
Med. Airtanker (1000-2000 Gal. - Type 2)	J
Heavy Airtanker (2000 Gal.+ - Type 1)	K
Lt. Helitanker (Up to 300 Gal. - Type 3 and 4)	L
Med. Helitanker (300-700 Gal. - Type 2)	M
Heavy Helitanker (700 Gal.+ - Type 1)	N
Light Dozer (D-4 or Equivalent)	O
Medium Dozer (D-5, D-6 or Equivalent)	P
Heavy Dozer (D-7 and Larger or Equivalent	Q
Monitoring Crew (No. of Individuals	R

Initial Attack Amount: Enter amount initial attack for each entry under type for handcrews. Enter number of individuals on the crews.

Initial Attack Acres: Disregard.

c. Controlled: Disregard.

d. Declared Out: Disregard.

11. Site Data: Disregard.

12. Prevention Data: Disregard.

13. Prescribed Fire Data: Disregard.

REVERSE SIDE OF TF-1202 - Disregard.

SIGNATURES: The Superintendent or his/her designated agent must sign the form prior to submission to the Region.

5. Cause:

This 3-digit code identifies the general cause (1st digit on the left or left justified) and specific cause (2nd and 3rd digits) of the fire. Prescribed Natural Fires, use Code 101. Prescribed Burns, use code 917.

6. People:

The class of people who caused the fire, enter the appropriate single digit code, right justify. Use Code 4 for Prescribed Burns. Use Code 0 for Prescribed Natural fires.

7. Net Value Change - Disregard.

8. Statistical Data: 8a-d may be repeated up to 7 times if needed. Only the first set is mandatory.

a. State: Enter the 2-digit state code.

NAME	Code	NAME	Code
ALABAMA	01	MISSOURI	29
ALASKA	02	MONTANA	30
ARIZONA	04	NEBRASKA	31
ARKANSAS	05	NEVADA	32
CALIFORNIA	06	NEW HAMPSHIRE	33
COLORADO	08	NEW JERSEY	34
CONNECTICUT	09	NEW MEXICO	35
DELAWARE	10	NEW YORK	36
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	NORTH CAROLINA	37
FLORIDA	12	NORTH DAKOTA	38
GEORGIA	13	OHIO	39
GUAM	66	OKLAHOMA	40
HAWAII	15	OREGON	41
IDAHO	16	PENNSYLVANIA	42
ILLINOIS	17	RHODE ISLAND	44
INDIANA	18	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
IOWA	19	SOUTH DAKOTA	46
KANSAS	20	TENNESSEE	47
KENTUCKY	21	TEXAS	48
LOUISIANA	22	UTAH	49
MAINE	23	VERMONT	50
MARYLAND	24	VIRGIN ISLAND	78
MASSACHUSETTS	25	VIRGINIA	51
MICHIGAN	26	WASHINGTON	53
MINNESOTA	27	WEST VIRGINIA	54
MISSISSIPPI	28	WISCONSIN	55
		WYOMING	56

b. Owner: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

c. Vegetation: Enter appropriate 1-digit code.

Type	Code
Commercial Forest Land (Land producing or capable of producing wood products such as saw timber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.)	1
Noncommercial Forest Land (Land not capable of yielding wood products or commercial forest land withdrawn from timber use; most NPS land.)	2
Nonforest Watershed (Land which has never supported forests or has been developed for nonforest uses.)	3

d. Acres: Determine to nearest tenth acre (right justify).

Note: Repeat items 8a, b, c & d for each change in State, Owner or Vegetative type with appropriate acreages.

Example:

a. STATE	b. OWNER	c. VEGETATION	d. ACRES BURNED
56	3	2	50.0
30	3	2	25.0
30	5	1	100.0

Fire started in Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming/Montana) burned north into adjacent U.S. Forest Service lands. Note changes in STATE, OWNER and VEGETATION codes.

9. Agency Data

a. Fire Name: Limited to 10 characters
b. Area Name: Enter the Park/Area Alpha Code

Example: Yosemite = YOSE
Buffalo River = BUFF

c. Latitude Longitude: Enter latitude and longitude to nearest minute.

Example: Mesa Verde Ruins 37° 10' 108° 29'

d. Township, Range, Section, Meridian: (Optional) Enter legal description which may be used in addition to latitude/longitude. The meridian code should be selected from the following list.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN CODES

DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1ST PRINCIPAL	01	KATELL RIVER	44
1ST SCIOTO RIVER	39	LOUISIANA	18
2ND PRINCIPAL	02	MICHIGAN	19
2ND SCIOTO RIVER	40	MONTANA PRINCIPAL	20
3RD PRINCIPAL	03	MOUNT DIABLO	21
3RD SCIOTO RIVER	41	MUSKINGUM RIVER	37
4TH PRINCIPAL	04	NAVAJO	22
5TH PRINCIPAL	05	NEW MEXICO	23
6TH PRINCIPAL	06	OHIO	35
BLACK HILLS	07	OHIO RIVER	38
BOISE	08	SALT LAKE	26
CHICKASAW	09	SAN BERNARDINO	27
CHOCTAW	10	SEWARD	28
CIMARRON	11	ST. HELENA	24
COPPER RIVER	12	ST. STEPHENS	25
ELLICOTT'S LINE	42	TALLAHASSEE	29
FAIRBANKS	13	TWELVE MILE SQUARE	43
GILA AND SALT RIVER	14	UINTAH SPECIAL	30
GREAT MIAMI RIVER	36	UMIAT	45
HUMBOLDT	15	UTE	31
HUNTSVILLE	16	WASHINGTON	32
INDIAN	17	WILLAMETTE	33
		WIND RIVER	34

e. Cost-Code: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code for estimated monitoring cost of type 49 and estimated cost of type 48.

Cost Dollars	Code
0-100	1
101-500	2
501-1,500	3
1,501-5,000	4
5,001-25,000	5
25,001-50,000	6
50,001-100,000	7
100,001-500,000	8
500,001 & over	9

f. Enter appropriate owner code for point of ignition for fire.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

g. FY YR: Enter last digit of fiscal year for date of ignition.

h. Fiscal Data: Enter eleven (11) digit account number for fire. If no costs associated with the fire, enter the organization code, 9999 for the project number, and the appropriate primary work element for regular time. For fires that extend from one fiscal year to the next, enter two account numbers.

i. Universal Transverse Mercator-UTM: (Optional) Zone, Easting, Northing, decimal points are printed on the form.

j. Problem Class: Disregard.

10. Suppression Data:

a. Discovery Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place. Example: February 3 = 0203. For type 48 this is date of ignition. For type 49 this is discovery date.

Discovery Time: Enter time using 24 hour time. Example: 2:30 pm = 1430. For type 48 enter time of starting ignition.

Discovery Type: Enter appropriate letter code for type of detection which discovered fire. Enter for type 49, Prescribed Natural fire, disregard for type 48, Prescribed Burn.

DETECTION TYPE:

Type	Code
NPS Lookout	A
Other Lookout	B
NPS Fire Patroller	C
Other NPS Employee	D
Cooperator Employee	E
NPS Patrol Aircraft	F
Cooperator Patrol Aircraft	G
Other Aircraft	H
Permittee (All persons holding a use permit or contract on NPS lands.)	I
Visitor	J
Local Resident (Permanent residents on or adjacent NPS lands.)	K
Other	L

Discovery Acres: Enter size of fire at time of discovery to the nearest tenth acre. Enter for type 49, Prescribed Natural fire, disregard for type 48, Prescribed Burn.

b. Initial Attack: Disregard.

c. Controlled:

Controlled Date: Disregard.

Controlled Time: Disregard.

Controlled Acres: Enter final size of fire to nearest tenth acre. Must match total acres burned under statistical data.

d. Declared Out Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place. Enter for both type 48, Prescribed Burn and type 49, Prescribed Natural fire.

11. Site Data

a. Topography: Enter appropriate code for point of origin or ignition of fire.

Topographic Feature	Code
Ridgetop	1
Saddle	2
Upper 1/3 of slope	3
Middle 1/3 of slope	4
Lower 1/3 of slope	5
Canyon bottom	6
Valley bottom	7
Mesa or plateau	8
Flat or rolling	9

b. Aspect: Enter appropriate code.

Vicinity of Origin

Flat - 0
N - 1
NE - 2
E - 3
SE - 4
S - 5
SW - 6
W - 7
NW - 8
Ridgetop - 9

c. Slope: Enter appropriate code for the vicinity of the fire origin or ignition point.

Class %:	
0-25	1
26-40	2
41-55	3
56-75	4
75+	5

d. Elevation: Enter appropriate code.

Vicinity of Origin

0-500..... 0
501-1500..... 1
1501-2500..... 2
2501-3500..... 3
3501-4500..... 4
4501-5500..... 5
5501-6500..... 6
6501-7500..... 7
7501-8500..... 8
8500+..... 9

e. NFDRS Station:

6-digit NFDRS Station Number for the station describing the fire climate area in which the fire occurred if available. Enter 999999 if there is no NFDRS station.

f. Fuel Model (MSGC):

4-Character (Model/Slope/Herb Type/Climate Class) fuel model designator characterizing vicinity of origin. (Refer to NFDRS Report Int-39 for fuel model information.)

g. Behavior: Disregard.

h. Burning Index: Disregard.

i. Adjective Class: Disregard.

j. RVC (Resource Value Class): For prescribed fires that exceed their prescription and are suppressed, enter the fire number of the associated suppressed fire report.

12. Prevention Data: Disregard.

13. Prescribed Fire Data:

a. Unit No. (Prescribed Burn)
If your jurisdiction is divided into fire management units, enter a 2-digit code designating the unit. Otherwise, enter 99.

b. Plot No. (Prescribed Burn)
Enter a 2-digit number designating the burn block.

c. Plot Objective. (Prescribed Burn)
Enter the code from the following table that best describes the primary burn objective.

Cultural Scene Maintenance	Code
Historical Site Maintenance	01
Other Cultural Site Maintenance	02

Natural Systems	Code
Exotic or Undesirable Species Control	10
Habitat Maintenance	11
Research	12
Fire Dependent Ecosystem	13

Hazard Reduction	Code
Fuel Reduction - Activity Fuels	20
Fuel Reduction - Natural Fuels	21
Real Property Protection	22
Boundary Protection	23
Fuel Break Maintenance	24

Maintenance	Code
Debris Removal	30
Vista Maintenance	31
Health (Insect Control)	32
Right-of-Way Maintenance	33

d. Firing Type. (Prescribed Burn)
Enter a 2-digit code from the following tables. the first digit describes the firing strategy and the second digit describes the application method.

1st position
(strategy)

head fire	- 1
back fire	- 2
spot fire	- 3
concentric fire	- 4

2nd position
(method)

hand ignition	- 1
aerial ignition	- 2
remote ignition	- 3

e. Cost/Acre. (Prescribed Burn and Prescribed Natural fire)
Enter the average cost per acre experienced on the burn (Total cost/total acres).

f. Fuel Model. (Prescribed Burn and Prescribed Natural fire)
Enter the Fire Behavior Model that best characterizes the fuels in the burn. (Refer to Gen. Tech. Report Int-143, How to Predict the Spread and Intensity of Forest and Range Fires.)

NFFL FIRE BEHAVIOR FUEL MODELS

Typical Fuel Complex	Fuel Model Coding
Herb and herb-dominated	
Short grass (1 foot)	01
Timber (grass and understory)	02
Tall grass (2.5 feet)	03
Chaparral and shrub fields	
Chaparral (6 feet)	04
Brush (2 feet)	05
Dormant brush, hardwood slash	06
Southern rough	07
Timber litter	
Closed timber litter	08
Hardwood litter	09
Timber (litter and understory)	10
Slash	
Light logging slash	11
Medium logging slash	12
Heavy logging slash	13

g. Temperature/Max/Min (Prescribed Burn)
Enter the prescription range for the model described in 13f. on the first line. The prescription for a second fuel model can be placed on the lower line. The prescription provided should be the planned prescription for the burn plot.

h. Relative Humidity Max/Min (Prescribed Burn)
(See 13g.)

i. Wind Speed - Mid Flame Max/Min (Prescribed Burn)
(See 13g.)

j. Flame Length Max/Min (Prescribed Burn)
(See 13g.)

k. Rate of Spread Max/Min (Prescribed Burn)
(See 13g.)

REVERSE SIDE OF TF-1202

MAP PLAT - Complete using largest scale possible to show fire. Mark origin of fire with a Red "X". Plot fire perimeter for all fires larger than Class A.

REMARKS: Enter any additional information or clarifications to items on front.

Include the required written narrative here or on a separate sheet for all fires. The narrative should describe the chronology of the fire control strategy and a list of the maximum numbers of overhead, crews, water tenders, pumps, chainsaws, helicopters and fixed wing retardant aircraft used. Also mention significant fire behavior. A narrative should explain what the fire did, i.e., how it burned and what was done to control it.

SIGNATURES: The Superintendent or his/her designated agent must sign form prior to submission to the Region.

5. Cause: Disregard.

6. People: Disregard.

7. Net Value Change: Disregard.

8. Statistical Data:

   a. State: Enter the 2-digit state code.

NAME	Code	NAME	Code
ALABAMA	01	MISSOURI	29
ALASKA	02	MONTANA	30
ARIZONA	04	NEBRASKA	31
ARKANSAS	05	NEVADA	32
CALIFORNIA	06	NEW HAMPSHIRE	33
COLORADO	08	NEW JERSEY	34
CONNECTICUT	09	NEW MEXICO	35
DELAWARE	10	NEW YORK	36
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	NORTH CAROLINA	37
FLORIDA	12	NORTH DAKOTA	38
GEORGIA	13	OHIO	39
GUAM	66	OKLAHOMA	40
HAWAII	15	OREGON	41
IDAHO	16	PENNSYLVANIA	42
ILLINOIS	17	RHODE ISLAND	44
INDIANA	18	SOUTH CAROLINA	45
IOWA	19	SOUTH DAKOTA	46
KANSAS	20	TENNESSEE	47
KENTUCKY	21	TEXAS	48
LOUISIANA	22	UTAH	49
MAINE	23	VERMONT	50
MARYLAND	24	VIRGIN ISLAND	78
MASSACHUSETTS	25	VIRGINIA	51
MICHIGAN	26	WASHINGTON	53
MINNESOTA	27	WEST VIRGINIA	54
MISSISSIPPI	28	WISCONSIN	55
		WYOMING	56

   b. Owner: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

c. Vegetation: Disregard.

d. Acres: Disregard.

9. Agency Data:

a. Fire Name: Limited to 10 characters
b. Area Name: Enter the Park/Area Alpha Code

Example: Yosemite = YOSE
Buffalo River = BUFF

c. Latitude Longitude: Enter latitude and longitude to nearest minute of the reported location.

Example: Mesa Verde Ruins 37° 10' 108° 29'

d. Township, Range, Section, Meridian: (Optional) Enter legal description which may be used in addition to latitude/longitude. The meridian code should be selected from the following list.

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN CODES

DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE
1ST PRINCIPAL	01	KATELL RIVER	44
1ST SCIOTO RIVER	39	LOUISIANA	18
2ND PRINCIPAL	02	MICHIGAN	19
2ND SCIOTO RIVER	40	MONTANA PRINCIPAL	20
3RD PRINCIPAL	03	MOUNT DIABLO	21
3RD SCIOTO RIVER	41	MUSKINGUM RIVER	37
4TH PRINCIPAL	04	NAVAJO	22
5TH PRINCIPAL	05	NEW MEXICO	23
6TH PRINCIPAL	06	OHIO	35
BLACK HILLS	07	OHIO RIVER	38
BOISE	08	SALT LAKE	26
CHICKASAW	09	SAN BERNARDINO	27
CHOCTAW	10	SEWARD	28
CIMARRON	11	ST. HELENA	24
COPPER RIVER	12	ST. STEPHENS	25
ELLICOTT'S LINE	42	TALLAHASSEE	29
FAIRBANKS	13	TWELVE MILE SQUARE	43
GILA AND SALT RIVER	14	UINTAH SPECIAL	30
GREAT MIAMI RIVER	36	UMIAT	45
HUMBOLDT	15	UTE	31
HUNTSVILLE	16	WASHINGTON	32
INDIAN	17	WILLAMETTE	33
		WIND RIVER	34

e. Cost-Code: Enter the appropriate 1-digit code for estimated suppression costs.

Cost Dollars	Code
0-100	1
101-500	2
501-1,500	3
1,501-5,000	4
5,001-25,000	5
25,001-50,000	6
50,001-100,000	7
100,001-500,000	8
500,001 & over	9

f. Enter appropriate owner code for reported of origin for fire.

Owner	Code	Owner	Code	Owner	Code
BLM	1	FWS	4	State	7
BIA	2	USFS	5	Private	8
NPS	3	Other Federal lands	6	Other	9

g. FY YR: Enter last digit of fiscal year for date of initial attack.

h. Fiscal Data: Enter eleven (11) digit account number for response costs.

i. Universal Transverse Mercator-UTM: (Optional) Zone, Easting, Northing decimal points are printed on the form.

10. Suppression Data:

a. Discovery Date: Enter month and day using a zero to hold place. Example: February 3 = 0203

Discovery Time: Enter time using 24 hour time. Example: 2:30 pm = 1430

Discovery Type: Enter appropriate letter code for type of detection which reported fire.

DETECTION TYPE:

Type	Code
NPS Lookout	A
Other Lookout	B
NPS Fire Patroller	C
Other NPS Employee	D
Cooperator Employee	E
NPS Patrol Aircraft	F
Cooperator Patrol Aircraft	G
Other Aircraft	H
Permittee (All persons holding a use permit or contract on NPS lands.)	I
Visitor	J
Local Resident (Permanent residents on or adjacent NPS lands.)	K
Other	L

Discovery Acres: Disregard.

b. Initial Attack: Disregard.

c. Controlled: Disregard.

d. Declared Out Date: Disregard.

11. Site Data - Disregard.

12. Prevention Data: Disregard.

13. Prescribed Fire Data: Disregard.

REVERSE SIDE OF TF-1202 - Disregard.

SIGNATURES: The Superintendent or his/her designated agent must sign the form prior to submission to the Region.

APPENDIX I

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF FIRE BEHAVIOR

1. Smoldering - A fire burning slowly through direct oxidation, in leaf mold, duff, peat, etc., in which there is little or no visible flame and little or no visible smoke, but some spread and definite heat output.

2. Creeping/Spreading - A fire burning in fuel, such as leaf mold, litter, or light grass, with both visible flame and smoke.

3. Running - A fire with significant output of heat such that direct attack might be impossible. Flame length could be expected to be in excess of five feet.

4. Running and Spotting - Fire behavior similar to "Running", but burning embers and firebrands are aloft and new ignitions started.

5. Torching - A fire in which the crowns or canopies of individual or groups of trees ignite; however, the fire does not continue into the canopy of surrounding vegetation.

6. Crowning - The fire tends to move through the overstory or canopy generally keeping pace with or perhaps even preceeding the surface fire.

7. Crowning and Spotting - The same as "Crowning" with firebrands carried aloft starting fires some distance ahead.

8. Erratic Behavior - Involves fire whirls, fire storms, blowup conditions, or other fire behavior in which the fire's rate and direction of spread is largely unpredictable.

APPENDIX II

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT
TF-1202

FIRE CAUSE ANALYSIS CODE SHEET
(BUILDING BLOCK ANALYSIS)

A. Form of Heat of Ignition

This is the type of heat that ignited the wildfire. Examples include open flame, sparks, and hot surfaces. From the list below, select the 2-digit code that best describes this type of heat.

Heat from Open Fires

01. Open Fire, debris, waste disposal.
02. Open Fire, warming.
03. Open Fire, cooking.
04. Open Fire, bonfire.
05. Open Incinerator, trash burner, burning barrel.
06. Outdoor Firespaces.

Heat from Fuel-Fire, Fuel-Powered Object

NOTE: Natural gas is a gas fuel; gasoline is a liquid fuel.

Use codes 11, 13, 15, 17 where a spark, ember, or flame actually escaped from the equipment. Use codes 12, 14, 16, 18 where overheating of the outside surface of the equipment (or its internal heat) caused the ignition of nearby combustibles.

10. Heat from Fuel-Fired, Fuel-Powered Object; insufficient information available to classify further.

11. Spark, ember, flame escaping from gas fueled equipment.

12. Heat from gas fueled equipment.
Included are pilot lights and normal flames.

13. Spark, ember, flame escaping from liquid fueled equipment.

14. Heat from liquid fueled equipment.
Included are pilot lights, normal flames, and exhaust system surface.

15. Spark, ember, flame escaping from solid fueled equipment.

16. Heat from solid fueled equipment.

17. Spark, ember, flame escaping from equipment; fuel not known.

18. Heat from equipment; fuel not known.

19. Heat from Fuel-Fired, Fuel-Powered Object not classified above.

Heat from Electrical Equipment Arcing, Overloaded

20. Heat from Electrical Equipment Arcing, Overloaded; insufficient information available to classify further.

21. Water caused short circuit arc.

22. Short circuit arc from mechanical damage.

23. Short circuit arc from defective, worn insulation.

24. Unspecified short circuit arc, heat/arc from powerline fusion (tree falling against line).

25. Arc from faulty contact, loose connection, broken conductor, broken powerline.

26. Arc, spark from operating equipment, switch, or electric fence.

27. Heat from overloaded equipment.
Included are wires and motors.

29. Heat from Electrical Equipment Arcing, Overloaded not classified above.

Heat from Smoking Material

Included is heat from material in use or after use.
Excluded are matches (45) and lighters (46).

30. Heat from Smoking Material; insufficient information available to classify further.

31. Cigarette.

32. Cigar.

33. Pipe.

39. Heat from Smoking Material not classified above.

Heat from Open Flame, Spark

40. Heat from Open Flame, Spark; insufficient information available to classify further.

41. Cutting torch operation (separating metals).

42. Welding torch operation (joining metals).

43. Torch operation, other than cutting and welding.
Including are plumbers' furnaces, blow torches, plumbers' torches, Bunsen burners, soldering and heating operations, paint stripping torches, and other torch operations.

44. Candle, taper.

45. Match.

46. Lighter (flame type).

47. Warning flares, fussee.

48. Backfire from internal combustion engine.

49. Heat from Open Flame, Spark not classified above.

Heat from Hot Objects

50. Heat from Hot Objects; insufficient information available to classify further.

51. Heat, spark from friction.
Included are overheated tires.

52. Molten, hot material.
Included are molten metal, hot forging, hot glass, hot metal fragment, brakeshoe, hot box.

53. Hot ember, ash.

54. Electric lamp.
Included are light bulbs.

55. Rekindle, reignition.

56. Heat from properly operating electrical equipment.

57. Heat from improperly operating electrical equipment.

59. Heat from Hot objects not classified above.

Heat from Explosive, Fireworks

60. Heat from Explosive, Fireworks; insufficient information available to classify further.

61. Explosive.
Included are bombs, ammunition not tracer, and military rockets.

62. Blasting agency, prima cord, black powder fuse.

63. Fireworks.
Included are sparklers, paper cap, and party popper.

64. Tracer Ammunition.

65. Model rocket.

66. Incendiary device.
Included are Molotov cocktails.

Heat from Natural Source

70. Heat from Natural Source; insufficient information available to classify further.

71. Sun's heat.
Usually magnified through broken glass or glass bottle.

72. Spontaneous ignition, chemical reaction.

73. Lightning discharge.

74. Static discharge.

79. Heat from Natural Source not classified above.

Heat Spreading from Another Fire (Exposure)

80. Heat Spreading from Another Fire; insufficient information available to classify further.

81. Heat from direct flame, convection currents.

82. Radiated heat.

83. Heat from flying brand, ember, spark.

84. Conducted heat.

89. Heat Spreading from Another Fire not classified above.

Other Form of Heat of Ignition

97. Multiple forms of heat of ignition.
Use this subdivision only where there are multiple fires started at approximately the same time on the same property and more than one heat of ignition was initially involved. If one major heat source was involved, use the appropriate classification. List each heat source in the report.

99. Other Form of Heat of Ignition not classified above.

00. Form of Heat of Ignition undetermined or not reported.

B. Degrees of Certainty - Heat of Ignition

Determine certainty of Heat of Ignition described above and enter the corresponding code number.

1. Certain - Form of Heat of Ignition is established by admission, statement of reliable witness, or physical evidence. This category is intended to cover cases where form of heat of ignition is established beyond doubt.

2. Reasonably Certain - Form of Heat of Ignition is established by weak circumstantial evidence. This category covers cases where form of heat of ignition is reasonably certain, but witness statements or physical evidence present may not be conclusive.

3. Less Probable - Form of Heat of Ignition is established by weak circumstantial evidence, by process of elimination between two or more possible forms of heat ignition, or by fire history of the area and experienced judgment of the investigator.

4. Undetermined - No definite clues, or could have started from any of several probable forms of heat of ignition, or fire not investigated.

C. Equipment Involved in Ignition

From the list below, select the code that best describes the equipment involved in starting the fire. If equipment is not involved, enter code number 098.

Heating Systems

Excluded are combination heating and cooling systems (division 3).

10. Structural Heating Systems.

Cooking Equipment

20. Cooking Equipment; insufficient information available to classify further.

25. Portable cooking, warming unit.
Included are hot plates, camp stoves, toasters, and waffle irons.

26. Open fired grill.
Included are charcoal, wood and paper fired hibachi and barbeque grills.

29. Cooking equipment not classified above.

Air Conditioning, Refrigeration Equipment

Included are combination cooling and heating systems.
Excluded are the cords and plugs (47).

30. Structural Air Conditioning, Refrigeration Equipment.

Electrical Distribution Equipment

Excluded are heating, cooking, air conditioning, and refrigeration equipment (divisions 1, 2, and 3).

40. Electrical Distribution Equipment; insufficient information available to classify further.

41. Fixed wiring.
Included are powerlines, junction boxes, cables and wiring in raceways.

42. Transformer, associated overcurrent or disconnect equipment.

49. Electrical Distribution Equipment not classified above.

Household Appliances, Equipment (other than elsewhere classified in this Code Sheet

50. Household appliances, Equipment.

Industrial Processing Equipment

70. Industrial Processing Equipment.

Industrial Service, Maintenance Equipment

80. Industrial Service, Maintenance Equipment; insufficient information available to classify further.

81. Incinerator.

87. Torches.
Included are cutting, welding, and plumbers' torches, Bunsen Burners, and the like.

89. Industrial Service, Maintenance Equipment not classified above.

Other Object, Exposure Fire

90. Other Object, Exposure Fire; insufficient information available to classify further.

91. Separate, removed exposure.
Ignition of another fixed or mobile property separated from the fire by a distance of at least 50 feet.

92. Separate, detached exposure.
Ignition of another fixed or mobile property separated from the fire by a distance of at least 50 feet.

93. Separate, adjoining exposure.
Ignition of another fixed or mobile property separated from the fire by a distance of less than one foot, or by an unpierced wall.

96. Equipment Involved in Ignition undetermined or not reported.

98. No equipment involved - See Chapter C for Form of Heat of Ignition (e.g., cigarette, match).

99. Other Object, Exposure Fire not classified above.

Railroad, Woodland, Construction, Farm, and Other Rural Equipment

General

101. Power Saw

102. Vehicles, Trucks, Buses

103. Tractors

104. Chippers

Railroad Equipment

111. Locomotive, Engine Diesel

112. Freight, Box, Hopper, Tank, Container, Passenger, Dinner Car

113. Refrigerator, Piggy-back Car

114. Speeder, High-Rail Car

115. Rail Grinder

116. Thermal Splicer

119. Internal Combustion Engines not listed above.

Woodland Equipment

121. Cables, Wire Rope

122. Blocks

123. Sky Car

124. Loader

125. Yarder

126. Skidder, Forwarder

127. Tree Jack

128. Air Curtain Destructors

129. Internal Combustion Engines not listed above.

Construction Equipment

Includes construction operations for roads, reservoirs, dams, wells, pipelines, and powerlines.

131. Pavement Tar Warmers

132. Road Graders

133. Rock Crusher, stationary and portable.

134. Air Compressors, Rock Drills and Jack Hammers.

139. Internal Combustion Engines not listed above.

Farm Equipment

141. Electric Fences

142. Combines

143. Choppers

144. Balers

145. Hay Stacker

149. Internal Combustion Engines not listed above.

Home Equipment

151. Tractor, garden

152. Trash Burner, Burning Barrel

153. Weed Burner

154. Mower

159. Internal Combustion Engines not listed above.

Recreation Equipment

161. Trail Bikes

162. Other Motorized Equipment

163. Lanterns

169. Internal Combustion Engines not listed above.

D. Type of Material First Ignited

An ignition requires a kindling fuel in addition to heat. The type of material ignited may include fuels such as grass, wood, paper, and hay. Select the 2-digit code that best describes the "Type of Material First Ignited."

Wood, Cellulose - Naturally Occurring

01. Grass

02. Leaves, needles, litter (vegetative)

03. Duff

04. Peat

05. Live tree

06. Snag (standing dead tree)

07. Logs

08. Slash (felled brush, limbs, tree tops)

09. Rotten wood

Gas

10. Gas, insufficient information available to classify further.

11. Natural gas

12. LP-City Gas (LP and air mix)

13. Manufactured gas

14. LP-Gas

16. Acetylene

19. Gas not classified above.

Flammable, Combustible Liquid

23. Gasoline

25. Kerosene, Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 fuel oil, and diesel fuel.

26. No. 6 fuel oil, cottonseed oil, and lubricating oil.

27. Cooking oil, transformer oil, and lubricating oil.

29. Flammable, Combustible Liquid not classified above.

30. Flammable, Combustible Liquid; insufficient information available to classify further.

Volatile Solid, Chemical

Volatile solids are materials with a melting point between 100° F and 200° F.

30. Volatile Solid, Chemical; insufficient information available to classify further.

31. Fat, grease (food).
Included are butter, tallow, margarine, and lard.

32. Grease (nonfood).
Included are petroleum jellies.

34. Adhesive, resin, tar.
Included are petroleum jellies.

37. Solid chemical (specific type).
Included are explosives.
Excluded are liquid chemicals and gaseous chemicals.

39. Volatile Solid, Chemical not classified above.

Plastic

Included are all forms of plastic whether rigid, semi-rigid, flexible or foamed.

40. Plastic

Natural Product

50. Natural Product; insufficient information available to classify further.

51. Rubber.
Included are synthetic rubbers.

54. Hay, straw.

55. Grain, natural fiber (pre-process).
Included are feathers, felt, kapok, hessian, hemp, sisal, jute, cocofilm, flax, and cotton.

56. Coal, coke, briquettes.

58. Tobacco

59. Natural product not classified above.

Wood, Paper - Processed

60. Wood, Paper; insufficient information available to classify further.

61. Railroad ties.

62. Wook chips.

63. Sawn wood.
Included are all sawdust and excelsior.

64. Wood shavings.
Included are all sawdust and excelsior.

65. Hardboard, plywood.

66. Fiberboard (low density material), wood pulp.
Included are low density pressed wood fiberboard products.

67. Paper, untreated, uncoated.
Excluded are waxed papers (83).

68. Cardboard.

69. Wood, Paper not classified above.

Fabric, Textile, Fur

70. Fabric, Textile, Fur.

Material Compounded with Oil

80. Material Compounded with Oil; insufficient information available to classify further.

83. Treated and/or coated paper.
Included is waxed paper.

84. Waterproof canvas.
Excluded is waterproof cloth of rayon covered with neoprene (72).

85. Oily rags.
Included are waste materials impregnated with oil.

86. Asphalt treated material.

89. Material Compounded with Oil not classified above.

Other Type of Material Ignited

94. Chaff

95. Mulch

96. Litter (trash)

97. Multiple types of material first ignited.

98. Type of material not applicable.

99. Type of Material not classified above.

00. Type of Material undetermined or not reported.

E. Ignition Factor

The ignition factor explains why the form of Heat of Ignition and the Material First Ignited combined to start a fire. Examples include misuse, mechanical failure, design deficiency, incendiarism, and natural conditions. Choose the code that best describes this factor.

Incendiary

Legal decision or physical evidence indicates that the fire was deliberately set.

11. Incendiary, not during civil disturbance.

12. Incendiary, during civil disturbance.

13. Incendiary, grudge fire.

14. Incendiary, fire to get a job.

15. Incendiary, pyromania.

16. Incendiary, forage manipulation.

17. Incendiary, create hunting area.

18. Incendiary, smoking-out game.

Suspicious

Circumstances indicate the possibility that the fire may have been deliberately set, multiple ignitions were found, or there were suspicious circumstances and no accidental or natural ignition factor could be found.

21. Suspicious, not during civil disturbance.

22. Suspicious, during civil disturbance.

Misuse of Heat of Ignition

30. Misuse of Heat of Ignition; insufficient information available to classify further.

31. Abandoned, discarded material.
Included are tobacco embers, hot ashes, other burning material.

32. Thawing

33. Falling asleep

34. Inadequate control of open fire.
Includes prescribed fire, smoking-out animals, campfires, debris burns, failure to extinguish.

35. Cutting, welding too close to.

36. Child playing with matches or other ignition source.

37. Unconscious; mental, physical impairment; drug, alcohol stupor.

38. Improper use or placement of heat source.
Includes block hung improperly, campfire built against snag, using matches for light in an unsafe place.

39. Misuse of Heat of Ignition not classified above.

40. Misuse of Material Ignited; insufficient information available to classify further.

41. Fuel spilled, released accidentally.

42. Improper fueling technique.
Includes power saws, vehicles, gas appliances.

43. Flammable liquid used to kindle fire.

44. Washing parts, cleaning, refinishing, painting.

45. Improper container.

46. Combustible too close to heat.

47. Improper storage.
Includes material likely to spontaneously ignite.

48. Children with burning materials.

49. Misuse of Material Ignited not classified above.

Mechanical Failure, Malfunction

50. Mechanical Failure, Malfunction; insufficient information available to classify further.

51. Part failure, leak, break.

52. Automatic control failure.
Included are delayed ignitions of oil burners.

53. Manual control failure.

54. Short circuit, ground fault.

55. Other electrical failure.

56. Lack of maintenance, worn out.

57. Backfire.
Included are ignitions outside the combustion chamber.
Excluded are fires originating as a result of hot catalytic converters (61).

59. Mechanical Failure, Malfunction not classified above.

Design, Construction, Installation Deficiency

60. Design, Construction, Installation deficiency, insufficient information available to classify further.

61. Design Deficiency.
Included are catalytic converters.

62. Construction deficiency.

63. Installed too close to combustibles.

64. Other installation deficiency. Includes improper installation of spark arrester, exhaust system, chimney, stove pipe.

65. Property too close to.
Included are exposure fires.

66. Failure to install fire preventive device.
Includes spark arrester, chimney screen.

67. Incinerator or burning device failure.
Includes burned-out or rusted-out incinerator or burn barrel, burned or rusted-out screen.

69. Design, Construction, Installation deficiency not classified above.

Operational Deficiency

70. Operational Deficiency; insufficient information available to classify further.

71. Collision, overturn, knockdown.

72. Accidentally turned on, not turned off.

73. Unattended.

74. Overloaded.

75. Spontaneous heating.

76. Improper startup, shutdown procedures.

77. Failure to clean combustibles from heat source.
Includes debris around engines, clearing around blocks, incinerators or other burning devices, campfires, chimney.

78. Failure to inspect regularly or maintain.
Includes failure to check fire prevention device and cleaning spark arrester, exhaust system, clear powerlines, or wiring.

79. Operational Deficiency not classified above.

Natural Condition

80. Natural Condition; insufficient information available to classify further.

81. High wind.

82. Earthquake.

83. High water, including floods.

84. Lightning.

89. Natural Condition not classified above.

Other Ignition Factor

91. Animal.

92. Rekindled from a previous fire.

93. Failure to recognize changed ignition conditions. Included drastic weather changes, very low humidity with high temperature and wind.

99. Other Ignition Factor not classified above.

00. Ignition Factor undetermined or not reported.

F. Class of People - Enter the code that best identifies the person responsible for fire ignition.

1. Visitor - All persons who are temporarily in the area such as tourists or motorists or other kinds of visitors.

2. Seasonal Resident - All residents and workers who are residing or working in the area for an extended period of time, but who do not permanently reside in the area protected.

3. Permanent Resident - All permanent residents who live in the area protected.

4. Undetermined or Unknown - Person(s) responsible not determined or known.

0 - No Person Involved.

G. Age - Enter the age of the person responsible for starting the fire. Even if you do not know the exact age, but are fairly confident within a year or two, enter your best estimate.

1. Less than 5 years old.

2. Five to 9 years old.

3. Ten to 15 years old.

4. Sixteen to 24 years old.

5. Twenty-five to 61 years old.

6. Sixty-two to 75 years old.

7. Over 75 years old.

8. Age classification undetermined.

9. No person involved.

H. Sex - Code 1 for male; 2 for female; 3 if unknown; and 4 if no person involved.

I. Activity Involved in Fire Start - Identify the primary activity of the person who started the fire. First decide if the general activity was recreational, occupational, residential, or incendiary. After identifying the general activity, select the code that best describes the specific activity.

Outdoor Recreation Activity Involved in Fire Start

01 Hunting
02 Fishing
03 Camping
04 Picnicking
05 Hiking
06 Sightseeing
07 Biking
08 Off-Road Motoring
09 Other Activity not classified Above or Unknown.

Occupation Involved in Fire Start

11 Farming
12 Ranching
13 Forestry or Wood Products
21 Truck Transportation
23 Aviation
24 Shipping
30 Mining
40 Manufacturing
51 Road Construction
52 Reservoir Clearing
53 Dam Construction
54 Powerline Construction
55 Pipeline Construction
60 Utilities
70 Store, Office
80 Service Industry
90 Other Occupation not Classified Above or Unknown

Residential Activity Involved in Fire Start

91 Outdoor
92 Indoor

Incendiary Activity

99 Incendiary Activity Involved in Fire Start
00 No Human Activity Involved