

2018 Fire Decision-Making for Agency Administrators March 14, 2018
Transcripts from the Closed Captioning of the live webinar event.

Please stand by for realtime captions. Welcome to the fire decision-making refresher for agency administrators. Tami Parkinson RV fire application specialist Diane Rau fire technology transfer specialist, Morgan Pence, the fire application specialist, Ben Butler, fire technology transfer specialist Tacoma Deputy program manager detail. Jane Darnell, Deputy regional Forster. You should know this webinar is being recorded and will be posted to our website within a few days. You will receive an auto generated email from go to webinar to indicate to it attended the webinar. We don't send out certificate so if you need a record of attendance please look for the email.

>> We need to quickly cover some webinar logistics. Identify yourself prior to speaking, speak directly into the microphone, don't speak over others, close other browser windows to minimize screen delays. If you have not already entered your pin Please do so, this helps us better manage the call. If you have questions you can type the question into the question panel. We will monitor those throughout the call and try to address them through the Q&A session at the end. You can raise your hand and unmute your speaker to ask a question. You will notice the handout section we can download documents related to this webinar. There are for PDFs.

>> If you need closed captioning, look for the link in the chat box to the right, Diane do you have additional information about this?

>> Yes I do. If you are interested in closed captioning, it is available for those who choose to use it. There is a link in the chat and that link will open a second browser window that will show live captioning of today's event. You can click the save option in the upper right to save this transcript. This is a searchable text file of all spoken words that can help you easily revisit topics of discussion. We will save the transcript on our end as well.

>> Thank you, Diane. Let's review today's agenda.

>> We have organized the webinar into four parts, after the opening remarks we will cover ideas for the checklist followed by frequently asked questions that we get. We will end with a question and answer session and close the webinar at the top of the hour.

>> Let's begin with opening remarks from Jane Darnell, the regional one Deputy regional Forster for the Forest Service.

>> Good morning. I am delighted to be able to open this up and to see how many folks from across the whole system of agencies and partners that work together. I want to share a little around the roles that I play with line officers and fire managers within the Forest Service. I want to talk a little about our certifications process for line officers and agency administrators are point your attention to some really great resources to one in particular, the line officer guide and we will get into more detail on that during the webinar. I want to talk to about risk management assistant and what that is that agency administrator support, decision support and increasing decision space for line officers. The refresher looks that a lot of those systems and stays current with that. This is an undercurrent of a lot of the tools that we use. One of our interest is how we can better prepare agency

administrators and keep them sharp in their decision-making skills and identifying places where they have more decision than they might have realized and also making friends with accountability and why some decisions were made and what we used to support those decisions. Those are some of the things I wanted to share.

>> We have leaders that meet monthly by phone and twice a year in person to help identify issues that agency administrators experience and what we can do to address those collectively so that the policy training or other things might address issues. That's been in place for a number of years. I am the chair as a first-year in this role and will be the chair for two years.

>> The national line officer team works with the national fire leadership Council which is fire and aviation leadership in our regional fire directors so the operational piece with the line officers. We are finding real opportunities to identify again, issues where we can improve and also where we can leverage issues together because as hard as we work to be integrated in all the work we do in particular in fire, they are still unique rules and sometimes we can end up pointing fingers at each other and that of reaching out to each other for support and help. Those are couple of polls that I am in that bring me to the point of providing opening remarks for this webinar. This is an evolving process and we're looking for ways to provide more rigor without having it becomes so onerous that it collapses under its own weight but that it be meaningful enough but is not just a handshake deal for because we know each other we support each other. We want a more rigorous process to make sure we don't put our line officers in situations they may find themselves over their head in. We want to be thoughtful in exploring additional steps in the certification process and offers to use -- and opportunities for administrators to get what they need and be effective on their own and help others as well. This is ongoing work that hopefully over the course of the next months or years you might hear about and changes that influence the process. The other thing you will go into deeper dive around is the line officer guide and I really encourage you to use that. I use that extensively. Your feedback will help keep it relevant and the platforms that we deliver is at your fingertips. But the electronic digital platforms we can use so that this information is accessible when you need a car where you need it regardless of the time or situation. So really pay attention to that and give us feedback on how we can make that more relevant.

>> The last thing I want to recount more on the agency administrator support increasing decisions and decision quality and again I will say making friends with accountability. Sometimes we have a relationship with accountability where it can be a little intimidating and we worry about it being code for blame and that is what we need to guard against but that does not mean we step aside for not being accountable for the decisions that we made. Explore how we can support and with these tools and how we use them to make decisions. Be honest with yourself as you walk through the refresher and how you interact with it in yours Marion Scott is it something that your staff goes through all the pages with and tells you the answer and you sign off on it? Are you actively engaging in asking to call thinking questions --

critical thinking questions about the resources that risk and your understanding relative to the rest of the work you are responsible for? Are you really actively engaging because that is important to understand how the tool works so you can actively engage with it.

>> Thank you to everyone who put the webinar on and especially the administrators for seriously engaging and thinking beyond as well. This one or more cell numbers with the better chance of success. There is no sun option to select the cell phone carrier. You are still will receive text messages as a help for feature and be turned on or off either way. You may also update your email address is geographic area agency in unit.. Keep one account current and up-to-date.

>> Next, identify your primary support roles. The to you will focus on is the data manager and the agencies will geographic editor.. There are special privileges to upload data. This individual will likely be the most familiar with the guidance up loaded for your unit. That geographic area editors are regional resources that essentially on the Internet within their geographic area. There is typically one assigned for each federal agency in these individuals have technical and policy expertise.

>> To determine who the individuals are use your address book filters. Log into your account and navigate to the home tab, select the address book and use the filter to narrow down roles and geographic areas. That we have filters for data managers in the Southwest area for the U. S. Forest Service. You may end up with a list of 20 to 40 names but you will likely recognize names from your unit and geographic area. When filtering for a geographic area editor you will see folks listed who work for the rDNA so look for a name you recognize. It is usually the fire, fuels planner, ecologists guy that works at your state or regional office.

>> Now that you have identified your units with the data manager, contact the individual and request a WFDSS walk-through with what has been uploaded for your unit. You will understand why highly valued resources and assets have been accounted for and which have not.

>> In this example, this AI and fire -- both inside and outside of the planning area shown. Understanding with the values are in relation to a fire is critical when you are scrambling to figure out a course of action and publish a decision and you will be able to quickly reference the proximity of the urgent values on your landscape.

>> This is a highly valued resource an asset and if they are missing the work through with the data manager to get the missing data uploaded. Other unit shapes are great ways to quickly upload and display value data and have them show up in a planning area inventory.

>> Of this wraps up the WFDSS preparedness segment can now back to Tami for a few items outside of WFDSS .

>> If you haven't done it already, host a meeting with your federal, low ball and state cooperating operators. Some things to consider, engage fire management staff, FMO's to help set the agenda and also consider inviting your resource staff. Plan to discuss expectation, policy and procedure. Think about multijurisdictional fire scenarios, when will you involve neighboring land managers? Who has the protection responsibility. Is every area protected? Are you aware of your neighbors highly valued resources and assets and are they aware

of yours?

>> We had a situation last year where the Forest Service responded to a fire on land and it turned out there was no agreement with the world County so there was no way to cover or recover Forest Service cost and we encourage you to work with fire folks to ensure all lands are covered before fire season so reimbursement can occur.

>> Check out the line officer resources page on the rDNA website for useful links. One item to check out is the line officer desk guide for fire program management developed in coordination with the Forest Service national line officer team. Although it is a Forest Service guide, many sections have information that is useful and valid for all agencies. Some of these refer specifically to the Forest Service handbook and policies and would not be applicable for other agencies but many sections to provide resources and direction valid for all and referencing interagency chapters of the Redbook, templates applying to all agency and direction. There is no information introduce within the reference guide is a tool to help point line officers in the right direction to drill down on policy, training, read book information etc. The guide is broken into the following sections Preseason guidance, fires on your local unit compost fire activities, fire management and numerous appendices with templates and tools of information at the end.

>> The 2018 update should be out in early April and in there you will find old removed web wet -- web links that have been updated, updated materials from the red book and updated policy direction from forest service manuals, handbooks, smoke management guide Prescribed fire implementation in the incident business handbook. Download it. Browse through it, keep it handy, it was sponsored by the Forest Service line officer team so much of it applies to other agencies.

>> Each agency should check out the red book for certification requirement in the agency specific chapters. A link is provided on the handout. And other useful section is a set of templates you can use for writing the delegation of authority leader or briefing package. We will cover that more in an upcoming slide. You can also find information on the Forest Service agency administrator certification that how to write WFDSS objectives and watch past refresher videos .

>> One of the sections being added to the line officer desk reference guide is a section on area command team. Without we would cover this information in the webinar since this is an important resource for many line officers area command teams our teams organized by the national multi agency meeting group at the best when they oversee multiple incidents with IMT assigned car the area command teams can provide leadership needed to get to the life of the incident. The area command teams assist the agency administrator and setting overall strategy and priorities, allocating critical resources and ensuring incidents are properly managed and ensuring objectives are met and strategies are followed. Area command teams were utilized in the Southwest and Northern Rockies during fire season 2017. The area command website shown on the screen provides more information and resources including orientation to the area command, a guide on complexity and indicators for ordering a team shown here on the screen that standard operating guidelines for area command teams.

>> Morgan, can you continue with part three of the presentation?

>> Yes. Thank you. In this section of the webinar, we're going to cover some frequently asked questions that arrive one fire season gets going. We will speak to the following questions. What are my options for on-site help short of an IMT?

>> I need to prepare to embrace and IMT, what resources are available?

>> As a line officer with Joy focus on one publishing a decision?

>> How do I determine what types of fire analyses can inform my decision?

>> How do I ensure my strategy and objectives are clearly communicated and implemented from the land and resource management plans to the Polaski?

>> Jumping into the first question, what options you have for on-site assistance without having to bring in an IMT? There are quite a few options available depending on your need but one key thing to be sure is to bring in the support early. You don't need to wait until everything is on fire to bring in hell. Here are some indicators that you might need additional resources. If you have people juggling multiple management roles that if your staff is not able to maintain areas of operation, visitor services are curtailed or major program areas are hampered, if your staff is working longer than 12 hours shifts on a sustained basis consistently working all of their days off, if the span of control is exceeding acceptable limits, if the fire weather forecast indicates potential for additional problems or if closures are occurring as a result of your incident. These are just a few possible triggers for pulling in more support.

>> Now that we have covered some triggers when you might need additional support, let's talk about with the support might look like. Depending on the need and the nature of the incident, here are a few possible resources available for line officers .

>>> A strategic operational planner or SOPL that they can work directly for line officer and if you ultimately end up ordering an IMT that they will be able to interact and communicate SOPL with the team by working with you. A is skilled in course of action on a full range of management responses for the objective. Some also have strategic planning teams that can be ordered and consists of individuals with skills in planning, fire behavior operation and risk management. A line officer coach, the Forest Service has a code shuttle program know which this is a agency administrator who can support, teach and advise less experienced administrators.

>> Resource advisors. These represent line officer rejection -- objection during a fire. They can identify and evaluate potential impacts of fire operations on natural and cultural resources as well as the social and political atmosphere.

>> Public information officers. PI owes are responsible for the release of information to the public and media regarding an incident and work in ordination with agency information and Public Affairs staff. They can --

>> Decision-support group, individual together input for a decision them provide support in many ways and can be a second set of eyes or your decision if needed. Sometimes these groups are hosted at other

levels. If there is one in your area you might be able to tap into them for support needs. Work with your WFDSS geographic adhere to find if there is one set up in your area or visit the website for more information.

>> Protective services. National and regional protective service centers provide information needed to proactively anticipate fire activity and determine resource allocation needs. They provide a variety of resources. We suggest visiting your website to get familiar with products ahead of time. These are some possible resources for line officers. The line officer desk where management program has a section on considerations and resources available to line officers. It's not an agency specific section so it can provide more ideas for resources that might aid you.

>> Our next frequently asked question is I need to prepare to in brief an IMT, what resources are available?

>> If you find yourself needing an IMT you will also need to brief them in here are a few available resources for the process. There is a briefing package template available on the line officer resource page which we mentioned earlier in the presentation and is also in appendix D of the red book providing format and content outline to use one briefing. Some items are not relevant to all unit. It is downloadable as a Word document and can be easily adjust did with an optional outline included for units that use WFDSS for the briefing. This can be provided in hard copy or given orally.

>> Another resource is the delegation of authority template and the leaders intent letter template which you also need and available from the line officer resource page of the rDNA date from Appendix D. The delegation of authority template provides a forum for use by the home unit in delegating management.

>> The leaders intent letter is an optional dock met provided -- document provided as a template providing information to an IMT not directly related to the wildfire. The leaders intent letter covers topics such as communication, human resources, finance and many others.

>> Sometimes we get asked to cut as a line officer with Joy focus on one publishing a decision. Your decision is made up of many components and there should be a direct tie between the objectives, requirements, course of action, and the rationale. They are all tear down and specific to the incident at hand. They provide agency administrators intent and basis for the tactical plan communicated to the action plan. The new information leads to a clear understanding and implementation of the direction. Firefighters cannot be engaging in activities that are not important or that contradict the direction. A clear articulation of the why allows the IMT to utilize a risk management dialogue with their staff and allows the agency administrators to ensure the fire is managed. Here are three specific things to focus on when crafting your decision for WFDSS. Ensure there is a line in between decision element and direction. For all the pieces that you put together Take care to make sure they align. Don't just copy and paste from a past decision without thoroughly reading it. This can lead to decision material. You don't want to have a disconnect between the different pieces of information within your

decision. Have clear objectives and requirements. You may want to consider limiting and/or prioritizing the objective. If any of the objectives you have listed are in conflict with each other be clear about what the priorities are. Finally, make sure that the course of action supports the objective. The course of action limits the ability to achieve an objective is confusing and will likely not yield desired management. Make sure your course of action does not prohibit your object -- your objective.

>> In our spring 2017 webinar which we did a year ago, we focused part of the presentation on the need to write better objectives and read varmint and decisions and gave resources for doing so. The information and suggestions from that webinar are still valid. The 2017 webinar is available in the line officer resource rDNA website as well as the same resources referenced last year which include a white paper were on improving objectives and incident requirement and relaying leader content in a document on creating objectives in WFDSS. This document has been placed in the handout section of the webinar. If you have not looked at the resources in the past or recently they are worth a read. Writing incident specifically objectives is one of the most crucial pieces to ensuring fire managers understand what they should prioritize and avoid doing.

>> Another question you might have that we get a lot is how do I determine what types of fire analysis can inform my decision. There are many tools in and outside of WFDSS and it can be tough to understand the differences but we are here to tell you that it is okay if you don't understand them all because your job is a line officer is to develop the right question that the tool candid answer. A good analyst news the tools and input well and that is their job to selected tool with a product that will give you the best information if you focus on asking exactly what you would like to know. With that said, let's briefly cover the four fire behavior tools in WFDSS so you have exposure to what they can provide which will hopefully lead to you asking better questions.

>> The table on the screen provides information about the time frames and output for each of the four tools and shows the screen capture that represents generally what the output looks like. That's the first column. This provides output that links, data spread and the type of fire for a specific burn period. This screen capture shows the links in feet.

>> The next column is short-term and this provides the same information that the basic told us but in addition you get the flow path that the fire took across the landscape and the time of arrival of the fire along the path. This runs for 1 to 3 days and represents a single burning condition. You can see the red line that represents the flow path and the colored bands show the arrival time of the fire band on the landscape.

>> The next column is near-term fire behavior in this model shows growth and fire behavior characteristics from one to five days. It uses a productive weather model time to produce a fire procession and fire a pure characteristic. The visual on the screen shows three days of a model fire progression.

>> Finally, the last column is fire spread probability, known as

FSPPro, typically run for a one typically run for a 1 to 2 week time frame and the probability of fire spread over that one to two week time frame and provides percentile fire sizes and the expected values impacted from the value inventory which can consist of two things The national WFDSS values that is preloaded on a national scale and it also can consist of any values the local unit loaded preseason and selected for the inventory. The visual shows the probability of the fire on the landscape over the time period. The line officer desk reference guide in the webinar has an appendix which has a section on decision support tools and you can reference that for more tools with information about tools not inside of WFDSS .

>> The most important thing as a line officer is clearly articulate your question to the analyst. Your question can be related to fire growth, whether and/or time. Here are some examples of what the question should look like you can ask how the cold front will affect fire spread and when it will reach the lookout. How big will the fire get in a two week period. What fire intensity can it affect and how will it affect the highly valued resources and assets in the area. After you receive analysis can be sure to ask as many questions to the analyst to be sure you understand the results. Ask what assumptions and limitations exist and how confident they are the result. Typically the more shift in analyst work the better the input is as they are able to calibrate and Ed just fuel conditions and make adjustments to the underlying landscape layer to reflect the current situation.

>> Now you might be wondering how can I request analysis for my incident? This can depend on if there is a team in place and what capacity they have for support. For a scenario where you do not have this you need to find an analyst. If you don't have someone trained in the area, you can a crest -- request assistance to your graphic editor. Some areas have SOP's so be sure to check with your geographic area preseason that you can use the address book filter if you don't know who they are. The geographic area editors also monitor fire behavior requests that come through electronically by email and some even by text. To do that in WFDSS navigate to the information tab and select fire behavior requests, the image on the screen there is shown, fill out the information you are prompted and that information is useful. Is selecting fire behavior requests in WFDSS it sends an email to the geographic area editor for the area of the country that the fire is in with the information provided. If you do use the fire behavior request button follow-up with your geographic area to be sure they received the request as they are the one responsible for managing request. Any geographic area editors keep list of availability in their area and can communicate with other geographic areas or the RD&A to get an analyst to fill your request. Be sure to think about what sort of analytical support you might need further down the road, do you want it just for a few days and it can be done virtually or do you want continued support, this might help you think about thinking about whether another place is a better route.

>> Now let's talk about the scenario if there is an IMT in place. Some teams carry fire behavior analysts are long-term analyst with the team. Fire behavior and long-term analyst work in the planning section so you will need to go through the proper channels with the team to

communicate this question. Be cognizant that you need to go through proper channels to communicate with analyst, if the team does not have an analyst they can be ordered to meet your need.

>> Think about it there is a decision support group in the area and if there is you might be able to request analytical support through them. The report centers often provide analysis to emerging and long-duration incidents. Communicate with the geographic area editor about decisions for analytics. They will likely be able to let you know if there is a support up in the area and how to contact them.

>> How can I ensure that my strategy and objectives are communicated and implemented from the LRM P to the Polaski -- the Pulaski .

>> The more clear it's your written leaders intent the better leaders can carry out your direction. We sure you are clear and understood by asking questions and following up. Your are some things you can do to ensure your direction is making it to the ground as intended. You can attend briefings, listen to the direction and communicate with firefighters. They take the direction from you and turn it into action on the ground, read the incident objectives located on the first page after the cover. In the example on the screen they have listed the course of action that the core values that the incident objectives, and the desired end state. As you read these ask your self, are the incident objectives here consistent and in alignment with what I gave? By reviewing these daily you can ensure your direction is making it to the ground resources.

>> You can read assignment lists pages that provide -- for groups on the fire. As you look over the IAP consider if the information is in alignment with your direction.

>> Another suggestion we have is to look at the daily incident status summary also known as the 209 which is the ICS form number used for reporting the incident summary. The field should reflect the direction you gave and be consistent with your WFDSS decision and leaders intent. A couple other fields that may be helpful to review include the current summary and risk information and the projected final incident cost. Be sure all of these are in alignment with the direction you have provided and are specific to your incident. Cut and paste the statements. The local fire managers are responsible for the 209 and can provided. Our team has visited and reviewed fires in which the direction in WFDSS is not in alignment with the IAP or what was reported in the 209 on the line officer was unaware. By taking the time to look over the documents that you can ensure there is alignment. You might be able to easily cleanup misalignment by providing clear direction.

>> Another thing you can do is visit the fire and see how things are going, ask questions, talk with fire personnel and be engaged.

>> That is the end of this part of the webinar. We are ready to move on to the question and answer portion.

>> Okay. I right now do not see any questions, but there is a request, Morgan, to stress that it is important to continually review and up date the DN when needed. Outdated PMAP than a course of action statement were common in 2017 and it is good to understand the resource needs and what resource needs are reasonable.

>> The next point was that just stressing how to use FS Pro versus

short-term or near-term. In the past, there has been sometimes a perceived over requesting of FS Pro, so, could you maybe explain a little bit more, the difference between those and when one might be used in the other -- rather than the other? Is FS Pro always the best choice?

>> Sure. This is Morgan. FS Pro is the tool you typically run for one to two weeks and is to look out to a longer time period. There is no yes or no to always do it one way but you don't want to keep requesting it every day unless there has been some significant change on your fire that was somehow not accounted for in your FS Pro run in the analyst can speak to that quite a bit so if there has been nothing unaccounted for the weather has not taken a turn that was not in the forecast cut you probably do not need to have an updated run. The one you've got is probably still good so I would suggest when you are communicating with your analyst don't just say one in FS Pro everyday asked if they know when the FS Pro should be updated and they can speak to if they think it is still valid or if there might be reasons why they feel it should be refreshed. You just have to think about really what question you are trying to give that and not that you need a new product every day. If you are looking at something that will show the growth for the next burn period than the analyst may recommend near term or short term for you.

>> Great.

>> This is Diane, I was going to add onto that that utilizing short-term and near-term When is the primary question, when is the fire going to reach here? A lot of time it focuses on where the fire will be in the next few days. It doesn't give the fire progression output the way near term or short term does. Short-term, where is the fire going to be.

>> FS Pro answers the questions that what are the chances the fire gets into town and short-term could say -- could answer the question, when will the fire get into town.

>> One being more probable listed, what is the chance of this value being compromised that that would be FS Pro and then short-term being more when will it be compromised car right?

>> Yes. That would focus on the when and the analyst may choose one over the other based on the weather forecast and if you have a consistent persist hot and dry every day then maybe short-term fix -- fits the bill or if the weather is changing been near-term might be a better option with a more robust way of incorporating the hourly weather forecast into the system. Short-term and near-term fix the growth to answer the question.

>> Excellent.

>> There are questions about whether the questions on the PowerPoint will be posted along with the webinar recording?

>> Yes. Along with Phillip closed captioning that will be a searchable document and will complement each other and both will be posted in the next couple of days.

>> Is there a minimum fire size that requires a WFDSS decision?

>> No. It's a fire that will go beyond initial attacker not be contained within a certain amount of time.

>> One thing, before you go to the next one, one of the participants,

strongly encouraged in addition to participating in IMT briefings also encouraged administrators as well as their representative staff to attend the planning meeting in the evening and wanted to reiterate that as one of the participants encouraged us to do.

>> Once a team is ordered and in place, the experience is that they focus on the delegation and leaders intent and the WFDSS is often a local unit responsibility . Can you explain the need to keep WFDSS up-to-date and they need to interact with the team. A good easy for WFDSS to fall behind due to changing conditions. How do they use WFDSS or how are they expected to use WFDSS ?

>> Communicating directly with the IMT and in person, versus working on a WFDSS decision . Maybe start with is WFDSS the local unit responsibility for the IMT responsibility?

>> Typically the WFDSS documentation decision rests on the local unit , since it is the team's job to manage the fire and they need to coordinate whether there will be I am teaser other areas of concern. The team needs to provide the dialogue back to the local unit or to the strategic operational planner to bring the information up-to-date with the actual documentation. It's really important for the leaders intent and objectives of what you want the IMT to provide you so you have consistency between the leaders intent as well as the WFDSS decision so they are not out of line and everything is semi in sync. It's a big communication between the IMT in local unit to maintain consistency as things are transitioning in and out similar to what happened in the northern Rockies last summer.

>> Great.

>> Question about the PDS -- PDFs, I assume in reference to the handouts, are they available for download at a later date. Yes they will accompany the webinar, recording and everything else mentioned, on the website.

>> Let me jump in.

>> I was going to say, we saw that in the chat and I was just saying that if you click the down arrow, the handout should be popping up in a different browser. You might have to look on a different screen or maybe there is a reason it is blocking it for you but we can make sure the handouts get posted with the rest of the information.

>> I tested it and it works for me as well.

>> Let's take this last question. Will this track or have an element of addressing any form of harassment, sexual harassment or racial harassment etc.?

>> At this time that is beyond the scope of WFDSS as a decision support tool, so not at this time.

>> I'm trying to find the hand raise.

>> I believe I just unmute it. Sorry I don't have a for the question it was answered.

>> Great. Thank you.

>> Do we have time for one more?

>> There is one last one, it is more a comment but something to keep in mind that in situations where other agencies provide protection on Forest Service lands or other agency land trust it is the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction to complete the WFDSS decision . So say you have a protection agreement in place with

somebody that provides protection over a piece of forest ground --

>> They would look at the landscape to see whether they would potentially be affected by the fires so them 80s can be several layers in WFDSS you can turn on whether it is cultural or sensitive areas for whatever loaded nationally or they can upload specific points of concern during the off-season and then when it comes to the fire season you can pull up different layers but there is also other data from resource specialist that need to be coordinated with as there are other things going on whether they are timber sales, contract crews or whatever out ahead of the fire that there will need to be time and pace for either protection or advance notification.

>> How can people sitting in the training get credit for it if they have not logged in themselves

>> The email will go to the coordinator that was sitting on the local unit and it will be up to them to document who was in the room with them.

>> Excellent. How are shadowing or coaching assignments coordinated.

>> These are coordinated through the supervisors Jane are used on the line would you like to get that one back

>> I am's will on the line but can you recap the question?

>> How are coaching assignments coordinated?

>> Right now what is happening is kind of twofold. Most regions have a line officer coordinator administrative desk where we tried to make assignment for matching up the coaches and that is done very intentionally. The other thing that happens extensively is word-of-mouth. I think we have an interest in trying to get connection between the word-of-mouth and the actual cyst and we have set up for -- actual system we've set up for it so we're thinking through how to make the best matches for the training and experience needs folks have. If anyone has a specific question from a region or another agency and you want to shoot me an email I can direct you to the folks that might be relevant specific to where you sit in making those assignments. I would be happy to do that.

>> If you send it to Diane or one of the other folks that might be more prominent don't get it to me.

>> That is the end of the questions.

>> We are at the top of the hour. We will go ahead and close the webinar. Thank you for participating. Look for your email link tomorrow from go to webinar and we will post this to the website. Thank you and have a great day.

>> Also please take time for the short survey wants the webinar and that will pop up on your screen. Thanks everyone.

>> [Event concluded]