## Table of Contents


- Welcome 1
- Dispatch/Cache/Mob Center Contact List 2
- SWA Fire Mgmt Zone and Dispatch Center Map 3
- Agency Unit/Dispatch Center Affiliations 4
- MAC Activations 5
  - IC Reporting Form for MAC 6
- Airtanker Policy 7
- ROSS Access 7
- Demobilization Policy 8
- NWCG Minimum Standards for Medical Units 8
- Predictive Services 9
  - Products 10
- FAMWeb 209 Program 10
- Intelligence Reporting/ICS 209 10
- When to Report Incidents via 209 (flow chart) 15
  Smoke Reporting Requirements (ICS209) 16
- FTP Site 19
- Type 2 Crew Ordering/Usage 21
- Safety Alert—Border Operations/Mexico 23
- Safety Alert—Aviation Operations/Mexico 25
- International Border Watchouts 27
- Border Risk Zones Map 28
- Oil and Gas Hazards 29
- Retardant Avoidance Areas 32
- Communications Advance Teams (CAT) 35
- Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) 37
- Burn Care Facilities in the Southwest 38
- Emergency Aviation Transport Sources 39


**********

Check out the Southwest Coordination Center (SWCC) website at **http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/** for products and services available through SWCC.

## Welcome to the Southwest Area

The Southwest Coordinating Group and Southwest Coordination Center welcomes you into our Geographic Area. The Southwest Coordination Center is located in Albuquerque, NM and functions under the Southwest Coordinating Group and the Southwest MAC Group when it is in session. The Southwest Coordination Center utilizes the same policies as established in the Southwest Mobilization Guide.

The Southwest Coordination Center (SWCC) is the focal point for internal and external requests for agencies within the geographic area consisting of Arizona, New Mexico, and federal lands west of the 100th meridian in Texas.

## What to Expect While Assigned in the Southwest Area

Most local units within the Southwest are very experienced in the utilization of Incident Management Teams. The in-briefings should have been thorough and provided valuable information regarding your assignment. This guide is intended to supplement local unit briefing packages and provide information about Geographic Area resources, protocols and procedures.

While assigned in the Southwest, please feel free to contact the Coordinator on Duty at SWCC with any questions or requests for assistance:

**800-440-4443**
**505-842-3473**
**505-842-3801 (fax)**

2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook

**Note:** Procedures for requesting helicopter service should be through normal dispatch channels. Services may be requested for Agency employees who may be injured while on duty or private citizens who may be injured or become ill while visiting public lands.

## Air Ambulance Service

### Fixed Wing

### Arizona

Samaritan Health Services — Phoenix, (**602) 247-3822 or 1-800-321-9522**

Angel Medflight — Scottsdale, (**877) 264-3570**

Native Air — Mesa, Deer Valley, Showlow, **1-800-806-7106**

### New Mexico

Gallup Med Flight — Gallup, (**505) 863-6606**

AirCare1 International — Albuquerque, (**877) 760-7760**

Med Flight Air Ambulance — Albuquerque, El Paso, **1-800-842-4431**

AANI Air Ambulance — Albuquerque, **1-800-327-1966**

Air Ambulance America — Albuquerque, **1-800-262-8526 # 3**

PHI Air Medical — Albuquerque, Grants and Socorro **1-800-633-5438**

Native Air — Carlsbad, Las Cruces, **1-800-806-7106**

**NOTE: Providers above provide a full service medical transportation system.**

## New Mexico

### Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Grants

PHI Air Medical **(1-800-633-5438)** operates Aerospatiale Twin-Star B-3 helicopters. They provide emergency services within a 150-mile radius of Albuquerque. Helicopters located in Albuquerque, Grants and Socorro, they are staffed with one nurse, one paramedic, and night goggles.

### Silver City, Alamogordo, Roswell, Hobbs, Las Cruces

Native Air **(1-800-806-7106)** dispatch located in Mesa, Arizona. They have helicopters located in each of the locations listed above. They have Aerospatiale Twin Star B2 and mostly B3 Helicopters, one nurse, one paramedic and night goggles.

## Texas

### Lubbock, Seminole, TX and Clovis, NM

Aerocare Lubbock, TX **(1-806-725-1195)**, has an EC-135 helicopter located in Lubbock, a Bell 407 in Seminole and a Bell 407 located in Clovis, NM. All helicopters staffed with one nurse, one paramedic and night goggles.

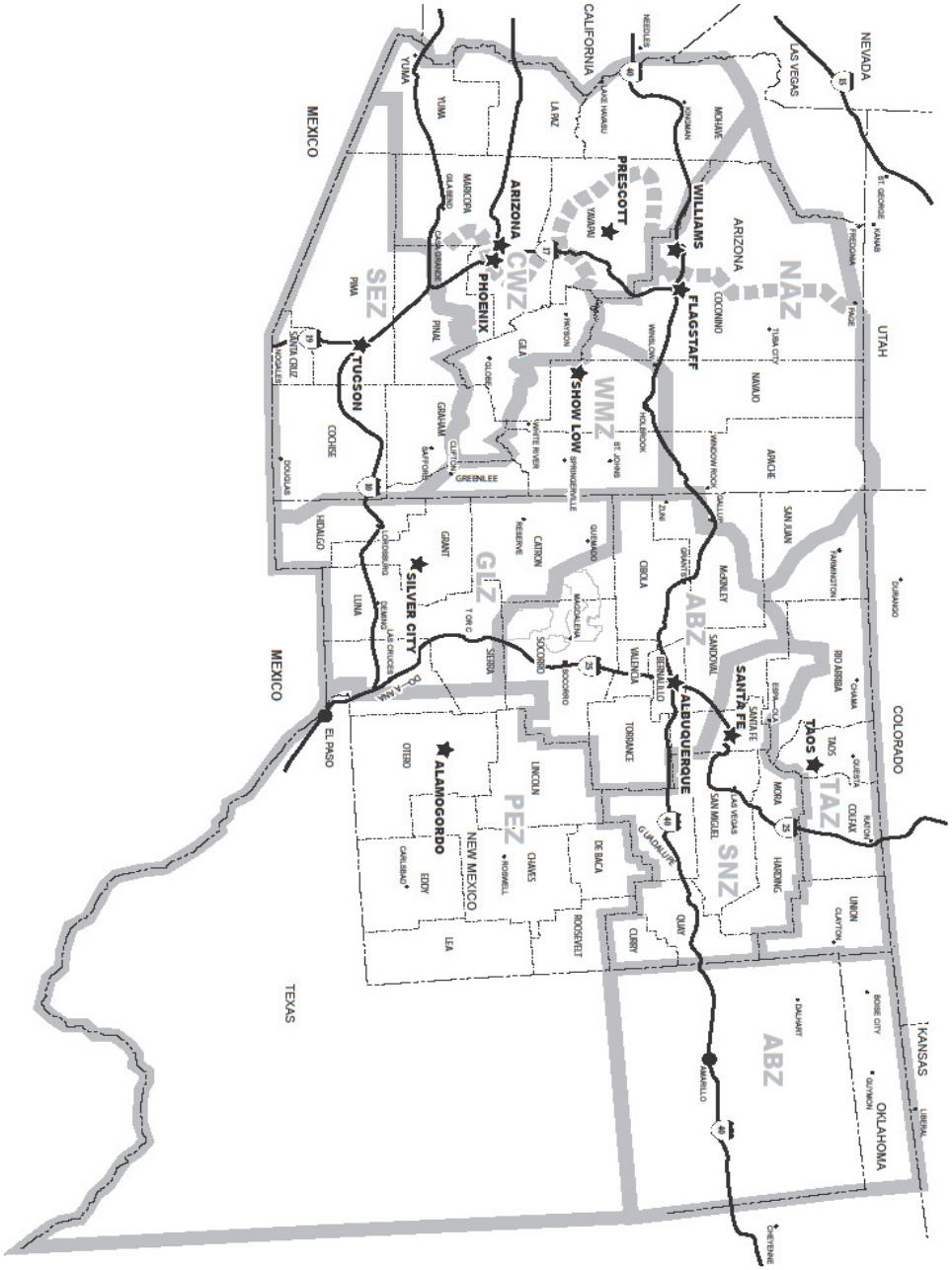
### Abilene, TX

Native Air **(1-800-806-7106)** dispatch located in Mesa, Arizona. They have a helicopter located in each of the locations listed above. They have Aerospatiale Twin Star B2 and mostly B3 Helicopters, staffed with one nurse, one paramedic, and night goggles.



2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook

| Dispatch Center/Cache | Phone | Fax |
|---|---|---|
| Southwest Coordination Center (NM-SWC)<br>Albuquerque Mobilization Center | (505) 842-3473<br>(505) 346-7904 | (505) 842-3801<br>(505) 346-7908 |
| **Arizona**<br>Prescott Fire Cache (AZ-PFK) | (928) 777-5630 | (928) 777-5608 |
| Arizona Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-ADC) | (800) 309-7081 | (623) 445-0288 |
| Flagstaff Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-FDC) | (928) 526-0600 | (928) 779-5267 |
| Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-PHC)<br>Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Mobilization Center | (480) 457-1555<br>(480) 457-1551 | (480) 279-6595<br>(480) 279-3266 |
| Prescott Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-PDC) | (928) 777-5700 | (928) 777-5609 |
| Show Low Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-SDC) | (928) 537-5305 | (928) 537-5328 |
| Tucson Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-TDC) | (520) 202-2710 | (520) 807-7065 |
| Williams Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-WDC) | (928) 635-2601 | (928) 635-2728 |
| **New Mexico**<br>Silver City Fire Cache (NM-SFK) | (575) 538-5611 | (575) 388-5672 |
| Alamogordo Interagency Dispatch Center (NM-ADC) | (575) 437-2286 | (575) 437-7908 |
| Albuquerque Interagency Dispatch Center (NM-ABC) | (505) 346-2660 | (505) 346-3911 |
| Santa Fe Interagency Dispatch Center (NM-SFC) | (505) 438-5600 | (505) 424-8457 |
| Silver City Interagency Dispatch Center (NM-SDC) | (575) 538-5371 | (575) 388-8359 |
| Taos Interagency Dispatch Center (NM-TDC) | (575) 758-6208 | (575) 758-6207 |






2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook

## Arizona

### Kingman, Flagstaff, Phoenix and Tucson

State Air Rescue Service, Arizona Department of Public Safety has four Bell 407 helicopters and provides full service helicopter transport 24 hours a day to local hospitals for critical injuries or illness. They have one paramedic and night goggles. One helicopter is located in Flagstaff, Kingman, Phoenix and Tucson. Request should be made to the DPS communication system **(1-800-247-6337)** or may be made through the Arizona State Forestry dispatcher.

### Phoenix Metro Area

Samaritan Health Services “AIR EVAC,” Phoenix, Arizona, Telephone **(602) 247-2822 (1-800-321-9522)**, has 13 Aerospatiale Twin Star B2s and B3s located throughout Arizona. Helicopters based around the Phoenix metropolitan area are available for medivac services. They are dispatched with nurse paramedics and night goggles.

### Parker, Chandler, Globe, Kearney, Lake Havasu, Mesa, Payson, Deer Valley, Prescott Valley, Showlow and Springerville

Native Air **(1-800-806-7106)** dispatch located in Mesa, Arizona, have helicopters located in each of the above locations. They have Aerospatiale Twin Star B2 and mostly B3 Helicopters, each with one nurse, one paramedic, and night goggles. They also have a BK-17 in Sun City, AZ and El Paso TX.

**Emergency Aviation Transport Sources in the Southwest**

**Emergency Helicopter Extraction Source List**

Can be found at:

**http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/aviation/av_library/**

Scroll down to the link :

"Emergency Helicopter Extraction Source List"

This list is maintained by NIFC with Southwest Fire and Aviation Management input. As errors are found, NIFC is notified. There is no guarantee these sources will be available when needed.

**Helicopter Transport**

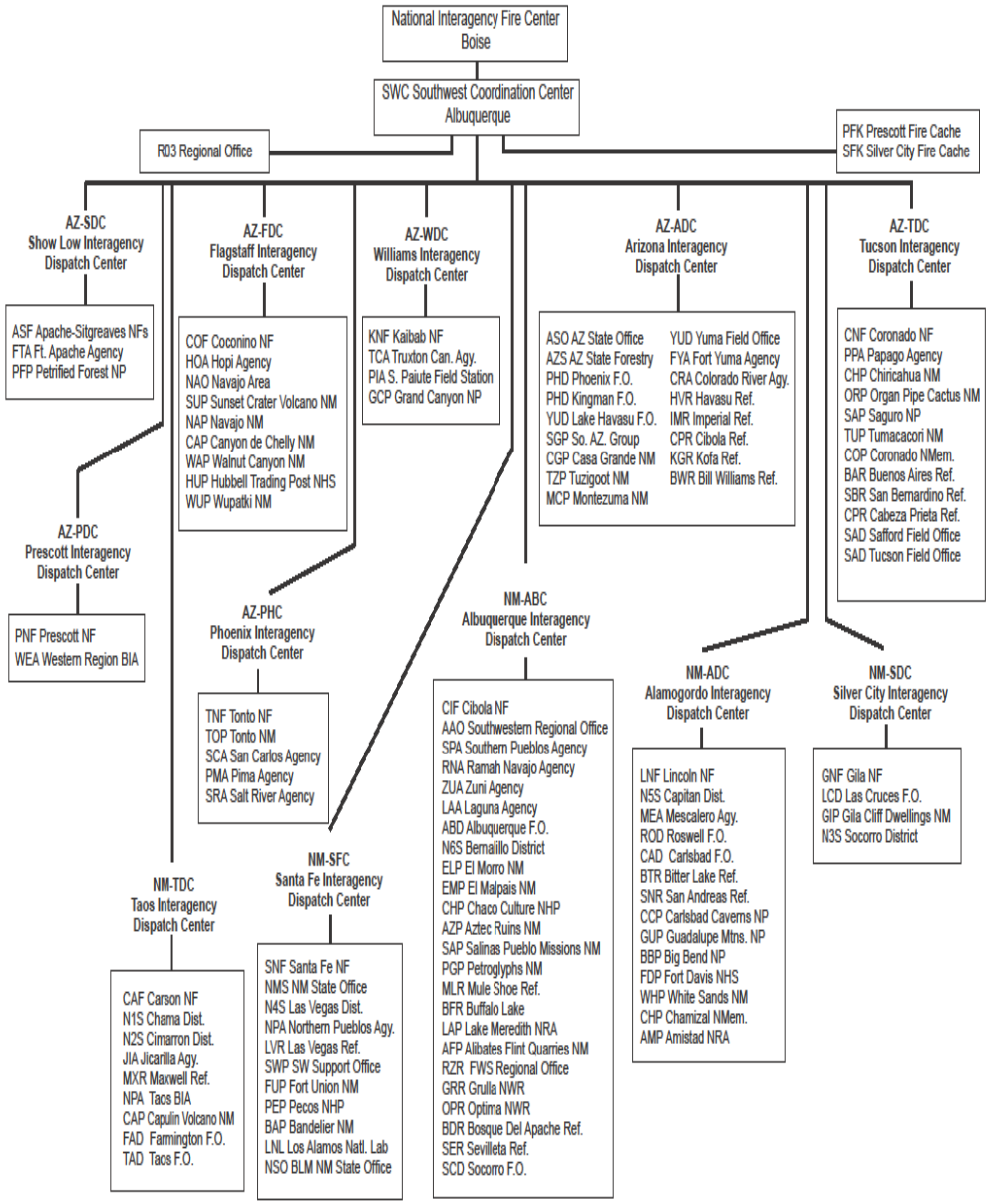
**Note: Basic information (if possible) needed from personnel on scene before placing order for medivac helicopter.**

- Elevation of landing site
- Latitude and longitude (degrees minutes, decimal minute)
- Temperature
- Wind speed and direction
- Weight of patient
- Is there a landing site, brief description of size, hazards, tall trees, uneven ground etc.
- General location
- Is Helitack qualified person available



2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook

## Exhibit 1. Southwest Area Logistical Chart
(Dispatch Channels)



**Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group Activations**

During times of high activity when multiple large incidents and resource competition are occurring, the SWCC Center Manager will meet with the Southwest Coordinating Group to determine whether to activate the Geographic MAC Group. Typically this will only occur during the higher Preparedness Levels (3-5). The MAC Group function is to assess the fire situation from an interagency perspective and make resource allocation decisions based on the latest intelligence and information from the Incident Commanders. The SWCC is responsible for implementing these decisions and the SWCC staff will be briefed by the Center Manager or COD after MAC decisions are made.

Typically the MAC Group daily schedule is as follows (when activated):

1600-1800 – SWCC Center Manager gathers information and intelligence on the fire and resource situation in preparation for the meeting.

1800-1900 – Conference call with Incident Commanders on Southwest incidents to have dialog regarding their fire situation and any critical needs they may have.

1900-1930 – MAC Group prioritizes the needs of incidents based on specific threats to life and property, cultural and historical values, and threats to infrastructure.

1930 – SWCC staff is briefed and actions are implemented (resource allocation, reallocation, etc)

**MAC Group Conference Call**

Incident Commanders will be notified by SWCC when the MAC Group is activated (usually in high Preparedness Levels 3, 4, and 5). Once the MAC Group is in session, daily conference calls occur at 1800mdt. Contact SWCC for the conference bridge number. The IC reporting form can found on page 5 of this document.





**Regional Burn Care Facilities in the Southwest Area**

**Arizona**

Arizona Burn Center at Maricopa Medical Center
2601 Roosevelt St
Phoenix, AZ 85008
**(602) 344– 5726**

**New Mexico**

New Mexico Regional Burn Center
Dept of Surgery ACC2
2211 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131
**(505) 272-2336**

## Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)/Peer Support

A Critical Incident Management Program has been established for the Southwest Area under the Southwest Coordinating Group. The Southwest Area CISM Program is designed to support fire and aviation personnel with their own peers who have received specialized Peer and Group Support training. However, on a case by case basis, they may also assist in other activities such as non-fire related fatalities, accidents, or incidents. If a Fire CISM Support Group cannot be provided, the CISM Coordinator will work with the Agency Administrator to locate other CISM resources.

Once an Agency Administrator determines a need for CISM resources, contact is made to the Southwest Area CISM Coordinator at the Southwest Coordination Center :

Nancy Moore: 505-842-3473 (o) 505-238-1732 ©
Or
Kenan Jaycox : 505-842-3473 (o) 505-362-7004 ©

Specific Team Leaders have been identified within different disciplines of fire and aviation management. The CISM Coordinator will work with the Agency Administrator and Team Leader to determine the quantity and make-up of additional peer support members. Mental health professionals may or may not be needed, depending on the situation. The Southwest Coordination Center maintains contacts with specialized personnel who can assist in determining additional needs.

More information on the Southwest Area CISM Program can be found on the SWCC Website at:

http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/management_admin/cism/cism.htm





# SW MAC Group Call
# Incident Commander Reporting Format

**Date:** **Name of Incident:**

***IC Update***

- Fires by size/general area
- Jurisdictions involved
- Communities/structures/other important resources at risk (time frames & distances)
- Incident strategies being implemented, and/or unusual significant tactics (Multiple Objective vs. Full Suppression)
- Issues or problem areas
- Major Accomplishments
- Update on Plans (evacuation, rehab, demob)
- Critical Needs with justification, and length of time needed
- Accident/Injury/Illness summary (How long would it take to get a critically injured FF on an isolated area in the fire to a medical facility?) – Not an everyday report; just startup consideration and when new areas get involved.
- Planned Community Meetings
- WFDSS/WFSA revisions, when significant
- Cost Issues (Cost Share Agreements in place?)
- Training Opportunities? (C & G Priority Trainees)
- Adjustment to containment/ or end of incident date

**Southwest Area Air Tanker Policy**

Air tankers in the Southwest are never considered "committed." They are always available to be diverted to higher priority fires either within the Southwest or nationally whenever operating in our Geographic Area. Airtankers are required to be released every night and do not stay "assigned" to an incident. If an incident needs an airtanker the following day, requests are placed at the time of need, and not the night before. This is due to the everchanging needs and priorities for new initial attack and existing incidents. This policy applies to Type 1 and 2 airtankers only. If an IMT would like to stagger air tanker start times it must be coordinated with the SWCC Aircraft Coordinator. If air tankers are brought on early, it is important to also coordinate with the local dispatch aircraft desk and ensure that the retardant crews/air tanker base personnel are aware of the request.

**ROSS Access**

In 2009, our Incident Management Teams were trained in portions of the ROSS program. If an ICP has sufficient internet capability, ordering managers are encouraged to work with expanded and create resource requests from ICP. Expanded dispatch will take all actions on requests (placing, filling, cancelling, etc). Logistics and Planning sections on Southwest teams were also trained in rosters, preorders, and reports in ROSS. Out of area team members assigned in the Southwest may request a ROSS user account with the local dispatch center, but may elect to only use the program as a resource tracking tool and not create requests.



2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook

of a 14 day commitment, more supervisors have allowed their personnel to participate. Generally a CAT deployment will consist of at least one qualified COMT, a COMT trainee, and if possible, an individual with a COML qualification. They are utilized to retrieve the 04390 kit for the incident from charter planes, airports, prepositions in fire caches, or simply from their delivery point to the ICP. They then assist the incoming IMT COML (if there is one) in setting up the radio equipment and the Communications Unit as well as troubleshooting communications problems. CAT members who are available and able to stay on longer than 2-3 days may remain on the GACC order (although they charge their time to the fire as directed in Special Needs on their resource order) so that they can be reassigned if needed. There have been situations when the CAT members provided the only Communications coverage on an incident for several days before replacements could be found. Even when a COML can be on site with their team in a timely fashion, the challenge of setting up a Communications Unit provides plenty of work to keep CAT members busy. In these cases, the utilization of the CAT program served an essential purpose of providing for the safety of firefighters on the ground by establishing communications for an incident within as little as 24 hours of an IMT being ordered.

Questions regarding the CAT Program can be directed to:

Kenan Jaycox, Southwest Coordination Center (505)842-3473
Mike Hannemann, Coconino National Forest (928) 527-8262
Paul Glazer, Grand Canyon National Park (928)638-7738

## SOUTHWEST COMMUNICATION ADVANCE TEAM PROGRAM

*Providing for the Safety of Firefighters on the Ground*

### Background

Due to agency consolidation and reorganization efforts, orders for Incident Communications Technicians and Communications Unit Leaders are getting increasingly harder to fill. In the majority of the Nation it has become standard to expect that when an Incident Command Team arrives on site they will not have communications for the first 48-72 hours of the incident. Considering that 8 of the 10 Standard Fire Orders pertain directly to communication and 3 of the 18 Watchout Situations are also directly impacted by communication issues, this is a categorically unacceptable situation.

Starting in 2005, the Southwest Area began supporting and implementing the Communication Advance Team (C.A.T.) Program. At the time of this write-up the program is in its fifth year and is an unmitigated success that has proved popular with both communications personnel and the incident management teams who need them.

### How it Works

When an IMT is ordered, the GACC prompts the order of the Radio Starter Kit (04390) and orders up, on a GACC order, 2-3 CAT members from the CAT Roster. The CAT Roster is a roster of individuals with COMT and COML (as well as trainees) qualifications from all the agencies in the SW Area who have permission to commit to the CAT Program. Since a CAT assignment only requires a 2-3 day commitment on the part of the participants, instead



2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook

### Demobilization Policy

Due to the rapid nature of some fires in the Southwest, it is critical that demobilization be coordinated with the local unit and the SWCC. Resources should not be released until it has been determined whether or not they are available for reassignment or have an order for a reassignment. It is our intent to not "hold" resources at ICP, but to receive enough notice from the incident so as to provide ample opportunities for reassignments.

### NWCG Minimum Standards for Medical Units

The Interim NWCG *Minimum Standards for Medical Units* is designed to be utilized as a baseline or minimum expectations for EMS personnel and services associated with Federal wildland fire incidents. The document can be found here:

**http://www.nwcg.gov/branches/pre/rmc/iems/policy-guides.html**

## SOUTHWEST PREDICTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM

Interagency Fire Weather Meteorologists at SWCC combine forecast information from the National Weather Service (NWS) and other sources into area-wide weather summaries and briefings. These meteorologists also work in conjunction with Fuels Specialists and our Intelligence Section to produce integrated fire weather/fire potential assessments covering 7 -day, monthly and seasonal outlooks for the entire Southwest. The Intelligence Section of the Predictive Services Unit collects, analyzes, and disseminates specific situation, resource, and fire danger information. In addition, they maintain accurate current and historical data for all agencies, oversee FAMWEB and FTP.NIFC.GOV applications, and manage the SWCC website. All products and services of the Predictive Services Unit are available on-line at the SWCC web site at http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/

**Predictive Services Mission Statement:**

"To provide weather, fuels and intelligence products that support the decision-making process of local, state, geographic area and national organizations whose job it is to efficiently allocate resources to existing and anticipated suppression, fire use and prescribed fire operations."

Any questions concerning SWCC Predictive Services, contact Chuck Maxwell, Program Manager, phone: 505-842-3419, Email: cmaxwell@fs.fed.us.

**2012 SWCC Predictive Services**

Chuck Maxwell (meteorologist) Group Leader, (505) 842-3419

Rich Naden (meteorologist) RAWS Coordinator, (505) 842-3415

Jay Ellington Intelligence Operations Coordinator, (505) 842-3874



Questions regarding species should be directed to Bobbi Barrera at (505) 842-3191 or blbarrerra@fs.fed.us . Questions regarding geospatial services should be directed to Candace Bogart at (505)842-3858 or cbogart@fs.fed.us. Questions regarding fire retardant operations should be directed to Kris Damsgaard at (505)842-3359 or kdamsgaard@fs.fed.us. Also, if any of your fire suppression activities result in adverse effects to threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat whether covered by the National Fire Retardant BO or not, begin the emergency consultation process with your local FWS office.

*/s/ Kimberly Hickman (for)*

CORBIN L. NEWMAN, JR.

Regional Forester

Enclosure

The new revised maps are located at: http://cdb.fs.usda.gov/content/dav/fs/NFS/Collaboration/FireRetardantEIS/2010%20EIS%20Project%20Record/EIS_Avoidance_Maps/R3/R3_Revised_No_Ephemeral_Intermittent

In addition to the revised water avoidance polygons, the maps contain the species avoidance areas as they were analyzed in the NEPA and ESA documents. Please review the maps to determine whether federally-listed species are still adequately protected from retardant drops based on the changes to the water avoidance area changes. This primarily applies to aquatic, semi-aquatic, or riparian species that may occur within the areas removed. Only additional areas should be added to protect sites occupied by T&E or sensitive species that were either missed during the initial mapping process, or those sites that had avoidance areas removed due to the dry washes, arroyos and other areas eliminated from the maps. If there are species polygons or areas that need to be added, make the changes to the GIS feature class located at the Enterprise Data Warehouse called S USA.Aerialfireretardantavoidance. Information regarding the revisions to the avoidance areas will be provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) by Regional Office staff for concurrence. The information will be reviewed by the FWS to determine if the effects determinations remain the same under the Biological Opinion issued in December 2011. Once a concurrence letter is received from the FWS, it will be transmitted to the forests.

Current shape files of the modified water and current species avoidance areas will be submitted by RO staff to the dispatch offices and downloaded into the WildCad system so that aircraft dispatchers can provide direction on avoidance areas during initial attack to local line officers, incident commanders, and incoming aviation resources. Modified species avoidance shape files for your respective units should be finalized and submitted to your local dispatch office before March 30, 2012.

Additional information and guidance regarding the ROD and the ESA Biological Opinion can be found in the enclosure *Implementation Guidance for Aerial Application of Fire Retardants on National Forest System Lands*. In addition, the WO will be providing guidance for making changes or updates to maps annually. This guidance will be released sometime in April 2012. Each forest will be responsible for making any changes to maps annually if necessary and providing updated shapefiles and finished maps to the dispatch offices in coordination and consultation (if necessary) with your local FWS Ecological Services Offices.





## PREDICTIVE SERVICES PRODUCTS:

**GACC 7-Day Significant Fire Potential:** The 7-Day Significant Fire Potential product contains projected fire weather, fuel dryness, fire danger, fire potential, and resource status information. Posted daily, by 1000 MDT, to the GACC website during significant wildland fire potential and/or fire activity.

**Monthly and Seasonal Fire Potential Outlooks:** These are longer-term predictions of fire business potential, used for strategic planning, and seasonal budgeting.

**Besides providing these products,** SWCC meteorologists provide daily briefings to the Southwest Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MAC), the Southwest Center Managers and others upon request. We also try to routinely monitor all sources of fire weather and resource information to ensure consistency, quality and applicability. Requests for specific, operationally-oriented weather information, such as Spot Weather Forecasts are referred to the local NWS office.

## INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS PRODUCTS:

The Intelligence Operations Section produces a number of products ranging from the SWCC Morning Intelligence Briefing to Area-wide ERC Charts. The two products which will affect all incoming IMT's will be the Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) and FTP.NIFC.GOV.

**Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)** The Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) is an operational document used on significant natural events, such as wildland fire, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and others. It is one of many documents used to determine GACC and national incident priorities, especially in Preparedness Levels 3, 4, and 5.

**The Program**: To initiate, update, or finalize an ICS-

209, the user must go to the "Fire and Aviation Management (FAMWEB)" Web site at http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/. Access to the program requires a FAMWEB User ID. To obtain a FAMWEB User ID, follow the directions found on page 20-60 of the SWA Mobilization Guide. Once your IMT is assigned to an incident requiring completion of an ICS-209, contact the SWCC Intelligence Operations Section to associate your FAMWEB ID to the 209 Program.

**REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR INCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIES:**

**FULL SUPPRESSION**

**A.** An ICS-209 shall be initiated for **ALL** wildland fires deemed Full Suppression that burn through 100 or more acres, where timber and slash is the primary fuel type (Fuel Models 8-13), or 300 or more acres, where grass or brush is the primary fuel type (Fuel Models 1-7), or whenever a Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team is assigned. **For a flowchart of "When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209," see Appendix 15.**

B. Once an ICS-209 has been initiated under this strategy, an ICS-209 will be **submitted daily no later than 2100 (local time)** until the incident has been declared contained, unless smoke intensity is considered moderate or above, which will require continued ICS-209 updates of the incident until intensity is low. For significant re-ignitions after containment, updates are required daily until the incident is declared controlled.



**File Code:** 5700/2670 **Date:** Ma

**Route To:** (2670), (5700)

**Subject:** Retardant Avoidance Area Maps

**To:** Forest Supervisors

**REPLY DUE MARCH 30, 2012**

In July 2010 the United States District Court for the District of Montana, ruled the Forest Service's 2007 Environmental Assessment (EA) for the aerial application of fire retardant violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and that the agency's Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) violated the ESA. The Court ordered the Forest Service to fully comply with NEPA and to reconsult with USFWS and NOAA Fisheries to comply with the ESA. The Court ordered the Forest Service to issue a new decision no later than December 31, 2011. To comply with the Court's order, the Forest Service completed a programmatic EIS, in compliance with NEPA, and formally consulted with USFWS and NOAA Fisheries, in compliance with ESA. The Record of Decision (ROD) establishes agency direction for the continued use of fire retardant applied from aircraft.

The ROD requires the Forest Service to map terrestrial and aquatic avoidance areas and update the maps each year for certain federally listed threatened, endangered, and Forest Service-sensitive species as needed, so that fire retardant will not be aerially applied to those areas. GSTC prepared a national set of 7 ½ minute quadrangle maps that illustrate both the aquatic avoidance areas and buffered areas along waterways.

It was determined by multi-disciplinary personnel in the Regional Office, that the maps developed by GSTC using a hybrid of the National Hydrography Dataset and FS Topo, may be unduly restrictive for the Forests in the Southwestern Region because areas were identified as containing water when they are actually dry areas. It seemed impractical to effectively utilize fire retardant while attempting to comply with superfluous avoidance areas. Therefore, those maps have been modified to eliminate dry washes, arroyos, and other areas (intermittent and ephemeral channels) that do not contain water during the fire season. .

## Oil Field Safety and SOPS

There are many hazards associated with working and fighting wildland fires in the oil and gas fields.
Hazards include:
Hydrogen Sulfide gas ($H_2S$)
above ground flow and gas lines
oil field truck traffic
tank batteries (oil storage tanks)
heavy equipment
hazardous materials
As part of your in-briefing you will be required to participate in a $H_2S$ presentation. Detailed engines will be assigned a gas monitor that can be used in areas of suspected $H_2S$.
Standard protocols when responding to wildland fires in the oil and gas fields:

1. Never use active or abandoned well sites as staging areas.
2. Request a resource advisor through Dispatch.
3. In the event you respond without local I.A. resources, be very thorough in sizing up the fire prior to engaging. In the event a resource advisor is not on scene take advantage of the oilfield workers' knowledge who will likely be in the area.
4. Use common sense—If you don't like what you see, don't engage.
5. There are many roads within the oil fields that the fire can be contained on. Use appropriate suppression tactics to minimize firefighter exposure.
6. Do not pick up the plastic flow lines as they can appear to be cool but may burn you seriously if melted (may not appear to be melted).
7. Stay upwind of any burning materials such as waste oil, tank batteries, equipment, etc.
8. Note the location of wind socks on structures—may be an indicator of $H_2S$.





C. If a wildland fire meets the submission requirements above, but is contained within one operational period, a "Final" ICS-209 can be submitted in lieu of an "Initial and Final" 209.

D. If a Type 1 or 2 IMT is assigned and remains assigned past the containment date, an ICS-209 will continue to be submitted until the IMT transfers command.

E. There may be times at the direction of the SWCC or Southwest MAC Group to submit two ICS-209s each day due to significant changes occurring at the incident or within the geographic area.

**F.** Smoke production data must be entered in the text portion of Block 31 each time a 209 is submitted for incidents in Arizona (see "page 20-65, SWA Mobilization Guide). There is no smoke production data requirement for incidents in New Mexico or West Texas.

**MONITOR, CONFINE, POINT OR ZONE PROTECTION, OR A STRATEGY OTHER THAN FULL SUPPRESSION**

A. An ICS-209 shall be initiated for **ALL** wildland fires deemed Monitor, Confine, Point or Zone Protection, OR, has a strategy other than Full Suppression, where the fire will remain active beyond 72-hours since the initial report of the incident.

**B.** Under any of these strategies, once an ICS-209 has been initiated, follow-up ICS-209's will be submitted each Thursday **no later than 2100 (local time)** until the incident has been declared out. Additional updates are required should any significant change events occur or are anticipated, such as: (1) an unexpected increase in acreage or activi-

An incident managed under multiple strategies with a Type 1 or 2 IMT assigned will submit an ICS-209 daily until containment is achieved, or the IMT is released. An incident managed under multiple strategies with a commitment of national resources (i.e. T1 crews, air tankers, T1 helicopters, etc) beyond the 72-hour window will submit an ICS-209 daily until the resources have been released, at which time the incident can be finalized or updated on Thursdays.

C. A complex of fires managed under multiple strategies should submit an ICS-209 report daily until containment is achieved for all fires with the complex. Once the complex is dissolved, ICS-209 report for individual fires should be submitted based on the above criteria.

D. For incidents with resource benefit as an incident objective, insert in block 42 "_____ % of this incident is being managed for resource benefit."

E. Smoke production data must be entered in the text portion of block 31 each time a 209 is submitted for incidents in Arizona (see "SWCG MEMORANDUM ON PAGE 16). There is no smoke production data requirement for incidents in New Mexico or West Texas.

**NON-WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENTS**

A. An ICS-209 is required daily for ALL non-wildland fire incidents such as floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, etc., where significant national fire resources and/or a Type 1 or Type 2 IMT are assigned.





**RESOURCES & REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:**

Six Minutes for Safety Web Site: http://www.nifc.gov/sixminutes/dsp_sixminutes.php
This is an interagency safety web site that, on a daily basis, addresses the high risk situations that historically get our people in trouble, lessons include:

- Firefighter information on H2S

Information on responding to wildfires in O & G Fields

Upper Colorado Interagency Fire Management Unit Standards Operating Procedures:
http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2drc/Handbook_Oil_&_Gas_Well.pdf

BLM 43 CFR 3160, Onshore Oil and Gas Operations; Order #6 H2S Operations:
http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/wy/minerals/og/ogdocs.Par.0578.File.dat/onshoreorder6.pdf

Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations, The "Red Book": http://www.nifc.gov/policies/red_book.htm

**PREPARED BY:** John A. Glenn, Chief, Wildland Fire Operations **DATE:** 2/27/08

## Oil and Gas Safety

**TOPIC:** Potential employee hazards associated with the growing Oil and Gas (O&G) Wildland Fire Industrial Interface

**PURPOSE OF BRIEFING DOCUMENT:** Outline roles, responsibilities, and training resources

**BACKGROUND:** O & G development throughout the West presents potential hazards associated with wildland fire management operations. Potential hazards may include:

- Increased traffic associated with energy operations
- Open pits, tanks, small buildings
- Pipelines, including plastic surface lines
- Flammable venting associated oil and gas facilities
- Hydrogen Sulfide gas (H2S)

Tank batteries (oil storage tanks)

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITES:** Like the increasing Wildland Urban Interface, O&G development has expanded to locations where it had not existed in the past It is the responsibility of District, Field, Area, and Fire Managers in oil and gas industrial interface areas to develop operating procedures and provide training for all applicable wildland fire personnel. As part of a standard briefing package, incoming agency and non-agency wildland fire personnel from outside the area must receive O & G hazard information and operating procedures. (Citation: 2008 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations "The Red Book" Chapter 1, page 3, and Chapter 2, Management Performance Requirements)





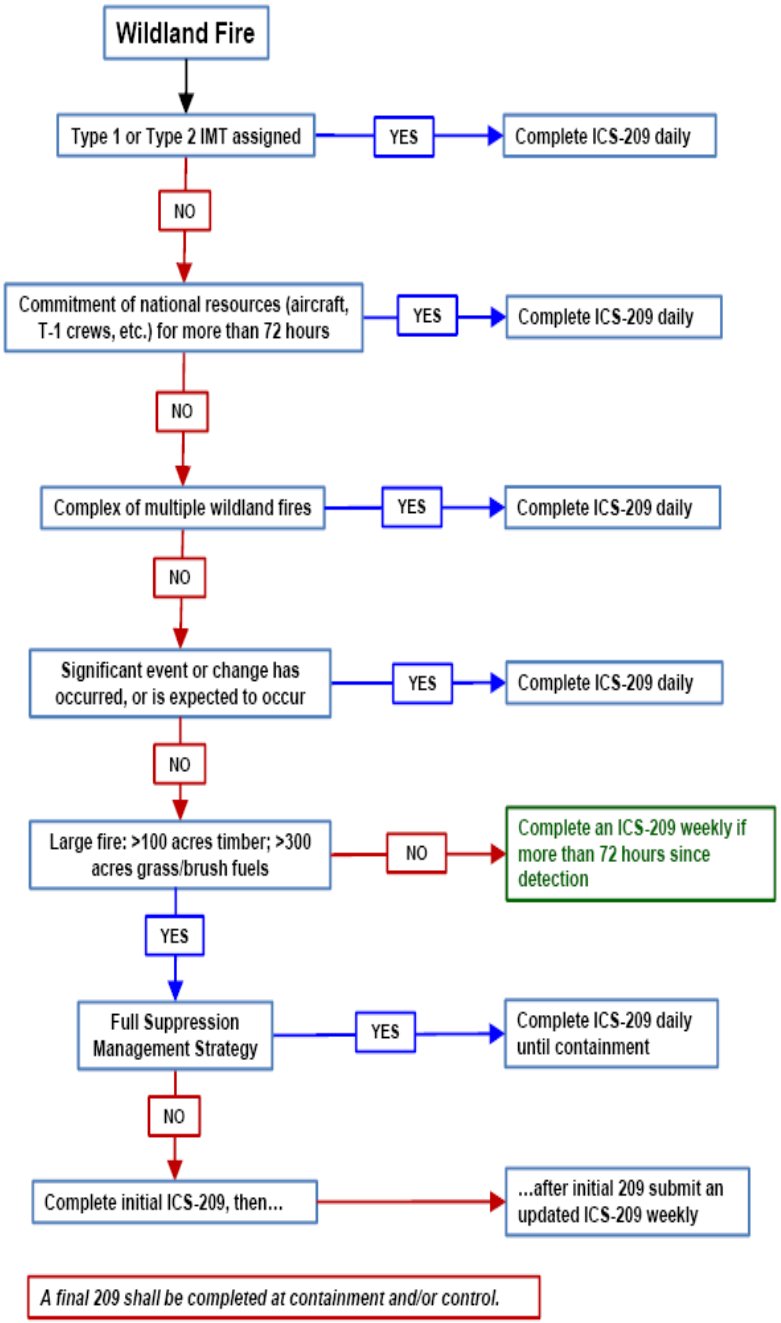
**ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INFORMATION:**

A. A "**Final**" ICS-209 must be submitted for all fires initiated in the 209 Program by the responsible unit or dispatch center, no matter the strategy.

B. The ICS-209 form is available in MS Word (.doc) format for download. The downloadable form can be found via the opening page of the 209 Program.

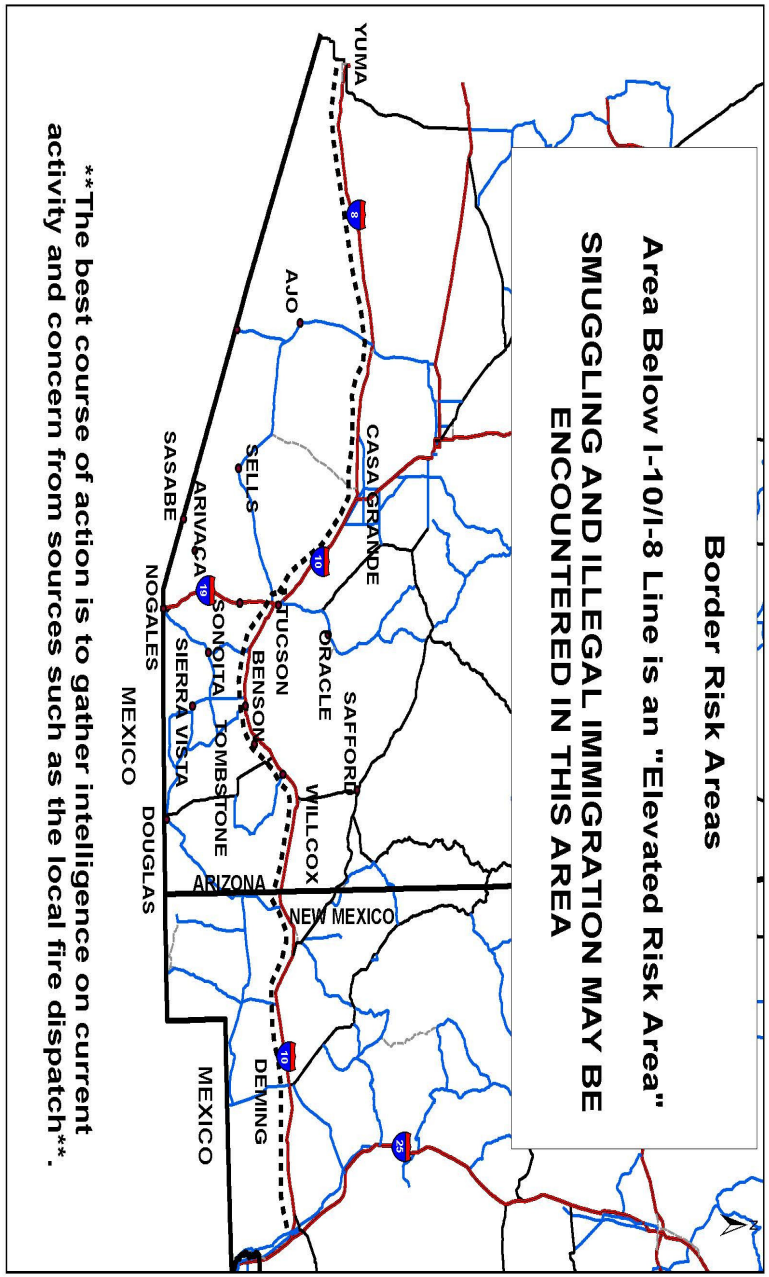
C. If you have questions related to the FAMWEB – 209 Program, it is suggested that you refer to the ICS-209 User's Manual. The manual can be downloaded via the FAMWEB Website at http://fam.nwcg.gov/fam-web/. Should you have additional questions, contact the SWCC Intelligence Operations Section.

## When to Report Wildland Fire Incidents with an ICS-209






2012 Southwest Area Incident Management Team Briefing Handbook



# International Border Watchouts!

1. Expect high speed driving and law enforcement pursuits
2. Expect drivers to be distracted
3. All aircraft operations have increased collision risk
4. Radio frequency interference from Mexico likely
5. Radio/cell phone dead spots increase employee risks
6. Cell phone connections to Mexico likely
7. Language barriers increase risk
8. Threats to employees are present 24/7/365
9. You are not clearly identified as an agency employee
10. Every visitor contact has potential risk
11. Higher occurrence of unexpected visitor encounters
12. Traditional responses may not be appropriate, check your guy
13. Responding to situations inconsistent with assigned authority and training
14. Night operations require special considerations
15. Unattended vehicles will be damaged or stolen
16. Illegal uses in remote areas likely
17. Heightened risk of biological contamination
18. Always know your location and be able to describe it.
19. Let others know your expected route and destination (check-in/check-out)





## SW-Smoke Management Reporting on ICS-209

**Date: April 26, 2010**
**From: Chair, Southwest Coordinating Group**
**Topic/Issue: SW-Smoke Management Reporting on ICS-209**

The requirements for Smoke Management Reporting are different for the regulatory authorities in the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The first part of this memo describes the reporting requirements for Arizona and the second part describes the requirements for New Mexico.

Reporting requirements for Arizona

For all wildfire incidents within the state of Arizona that meet ICS-209 submission requirements, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality requires the reporting of vegetation fuels information. This allows the State to track smoke emissions in accordance with state and federal laws. In an effort to keep units from completing additional forms, the SWCG is requiring the following fuel consumption information be inserted into Block 31 of each ICS -209 form submitted for fires in Arizona. The information must include:

**A breakdown of the fire by fuel model, Fire Behavior Fuel Models 1-13. The total fuel load in tons per acre for each fuel model. You can approximate the ton per acre based on the Fire Behavior Fuel Model Table (i.e. FM-1 = .74, FM-5 = 1.0) which can be found on the Southwest Coordination Center's website:** SWA Smoke Management Reporting, **where one can also find the "Supplement to ICS-209, Smoke Management Reporting" document.** *(Reference: Hal E Anderson's General Technical Report INT-122, "Aids to Determining Fuel Models For Estimating Fire Behavior", April 1982.)*

**The intensity at which the fire is burning in each fuel model (low=direct attack by firefighters with hand tools, flame lengths no higher than 4 ft., moderate=use of equipment to construct fire line, flame lengths 4-8ft., high= spotting, crowning, major runs, flame lengths over 8ft.)**

This information is required for all fires that meet the minimum requirement for submission of the ICS-209, regardless of the type of management response. Refer to the 2009, SWA *Mob* Guide,

Section 25. 1.2. E., 209 Program Specifics, #11. Units submitting ICS -209 lacking this information will be asked by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to resubmit the ICS-209 form with completed fuels information.

Reporting requirements for New Mexico

Starting in 2010, New Mexico will no longer require the supplemental vegetation fuels reporting in Block 31 of the ICS-209. However the New Mexico Smoke Management Program (20.2.65 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) –Smoke Management) must be strictly adhered to on all lands in New Mexico EXCEPT for Bernalillo County and Tribal Lands, which fall outside of the Environment Department's jurisdiction.

**All unplanned wildfire events over 10 acres that are managed in any part for applicable resource benefit objectives** and that are not managed fully (100 percent) for suppression shall be registered with the New Mexico Air Quality Bureau as Wildland Fire Use under SMPII Forests Registration. All applicable requirements as stated in the regulation, shall apply to such fires. This includes **daily notification to the NM Air Quality Bureau by 10:00 a.m. of the status of the burn**. This can be accomplished in one of four ways:

1. One may use the SMPII notification form
2. One may submit a Wildland Fire Use Notification Form, which is available on the NM Air Quality Bureau Smoke Management website under Smoke Management Program LinksàForms & InstructionsàSMPII Forms & Instructions
3. Federal Land Managers may use Form ICS 209
   (NOTE: A Unit that plans to use Form ICS-209 for reporting these fires to the NM AQB must understand that an ICS-209 will require daily submission from the start date through the date the fire is declared OUT. This is different from the Federal WF Interim Reporting Requirements for 2010, which states initial reporting after 72 hours and updated submissions each subsequent Thursday.)
4. One may call, e-mail or fax the Smoke Management Desk directly.

Note: Whichever particular notification method one selects, that method must be used for the fire's duration until the fire is de-



No. IA 2011-02 May 27, 2011 Page 2 of 2

**References:**

2011 National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 40 Cooperation, Amendment to the Wildfire Protection Agreement Between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America and the Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries of the United Mexican States for the Common Border, page 55 – 65.

2011 Southwest Area Mobilization Guide, Chapter 40 Cooperation, International Agreement with Mexico, page 40-1

2011 Emergency Mutual Assistance Operating Plan Between Southeast Arizona Zone, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Interior, and Mexican National Forest Commission (CONAFOR)

*/s/ Keith C. Raley*
Keith C. Raley
Chief, Aviation Safety and Program Evaluation

*/s/ Ron Hanks*
Ron Hanks
Chief, Aviation Safety Management Systems

# Interagency Aviation Information Bulletin

No. IA 2011-02 | May 27, 2011 | Page 1 of 2

**Subject:** Aviation Operations Within Mutual Aid Zone USA/Mexico

**Area of Concern:** Air Operations along the USA/Mexico Border

**Distribution:** Aviation Operations

**Discussion:** Agreements between the Department of Interior and Department of Agriculture of the United States of America and the United Mexican States (CONAFOR) establish guidance and protocols for aerial firefighting operations along the border. These agreements enable firefighting resources of one country to cross the United States-Mexico border to suppress wildfire.

**The firefighting response area is termed the "zone of mutual assistance" and is measured from the border up to 10 miles (16 KM) inside of each country.**

**Any aircraft planning to enter Mexico's airspace must satisfy various requirements established within the agreement by the appropriate Interagency Dispatch Center. Aircraft are NOT permitted to enter Mexico's airspace without the permission from the Dispatch Center and concurrence of aerial supervision.**

**Considerations for the use of aircraft are:**

- Permission must be received from CONAFOR prior to airspace entry.
- Suppression aircraft may include restricted category aircraft.
- Airtankers will operate under the supervision of a qualified Leadplane/Aerial Supervision Module and/or Air Tactical Group Supervisor. This is not considered an initial attack activity.
- All aircraft operations will be conducted under appropriate Forest Service, DOI Aviation Management Directorate (AMD), or agency contract regulations.
- Airtankers identified by U.S. Forest Service Fire and Aviation and approved by CONAFOR will be allowed to support fires within the Zone of Mutual Assistance. This includes all the airtankers identified in the Schedule of Items.
- All U.S. contract or agency aircraft will operate from facilities within the United States. Landings outside the United States (with the exception of emergencies and logistical operations involving U.S. Sending Agency personnel) ***are not authorized*** within the Zone of Mutual Assistance.
- All aircraft will follow normal U.S. Customs re-entry procedures. The Pilot in Command is responsible for ensuring these requirements are met.
- Aircraft investigation procedures will be coordinated with the appropriate Mexican agencies involved at the time of the incident/accident.





clared out. For wildfires exceeding 100 acres that are **managed fully under suppression**, a final Fire Activity Tracking form is required as detailed in 20.2.65.105 NMAC.

The smoke management regulation, guidance document, and all forms are on the NM Air Quality Bureau's website: http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/aqb/SMP/smp_index.html

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

***/S/* Donald Griego, Chair, Southwest Coordinating Group**

---

As a courtesy to the Air Quality and Smoke Management Specialists in Arizona and New Mexico, and to facilitate effective communications between an incident and the people who are interacting with state Environment Departments about potential smoke impacts, it is requested that all Type 1 and Type 2 Teams, when on an incident in either state, contact the respective representative listed below. Initiating communication will be helpful when dealing with regulatory requirements, public health and safety & health in fire camps, as the situation dictates.

**Arizona**: Ronald Sherron, Interagency Smoke Coordinator, 602.771.2277, 602.332.1099 cell, Sherron.ronald@azdeq.gov

**New Mexico**: Claudia Standish, BLM, Smoke Management Desk Coordinator NM Environment Depart., AQB, 505.476.4330, 505-660-6594 cell, cstandis@blm.gov or nmenv.smoke@state.nm.us

Josh Hall, U.S. Forest Service Air & Water Quality Specialist, Liaison to New Mexico Environment Depart., 505.438.5319, 505.476.4331, 505.697.1465, jdhall@fs.fed.us

Information that may be requested from a Team may include:

1. Request for a technical contact on IMT (an FBAN, a Long Range Analyst or WFDDS personnel, IMET, and possibly PIO); 2. Projected growth (next 24-48 hrs.); 3. Fuels; 4. Plume Dynamics (how high is it?); 5. Planned activities (Large Burnouts?); 6. Smoke observations; 7. Public concerns

Support from air quality/smoke management specialists may be available in the following capacity:

1. Discussion about potential air quality monitoring needs (based on current and expected smoke impacts) for the public and in fire camp(s); 2. Public notification; 3. Networks; 4. Consistent Messages, 5. Possible participation in smoke management conference calls, as needed;

6. Assessment of any team needs for smoke/air expertise-either in a technical capacity or in support of public communications about smoke/air issues @ public meetings or fire team briefings; for assistance with smoke/air language for news release or education/information outreach products that could be used for distribution to the general public; 7. Links to state level Environment Departments, Health Departments and other contacts, if needed

Please note: It is requested that Type 1 and 2 incidents contact the aforementioned people, depending on the state that the fire is in. It may be the case that Type 3 Teams may need this level of support from air/smoke management and should feel free to initiate contact with the respective air and smoke contacts on an 'as needed' basis. Not all wildfires will require the same level of interaction. However, by being proactive, we can only improve our ability to be engaged about smoke & air issues with the public and our respective regulatory environment departments. The intent is to promote consistent and accurate messaging to protect public and firefighter health. Help us to maintain the strong relationships we have built between the land management agencies and the state offices regarding smoke and public health issues.

(Above information provided by Claudia Standish, NM Smoke Management Desk Coordinator.)

## NATIONAL FTP.NIFC.GOV SITE

FTP.NIFC.GOV has been established as the official site for interagency wildland fire incident data and documents. This single site provides a "One Stop Shopping" location for incident personnel to download data when it is available and to upload incident relevant data (such as remotely sensed images and incident GIS data), as well as share incident information with interagency Websites such as ACTIVEFIRES (www.activefires.net) and GEOMAC (www.geomac.gov). The site is hosted at the USDA National Information and Technology Center (NITC) in Kansas City, Missouri.



# SOUTHWEST GEOGRAPHIC AREA

## Safety Alert

**(Continued)**

These are potential situations firefighters could encounter:

1. Illegal immigrant and smugglers warming fires have started wildland fires.
2. Illegal activity along the border has involved "copy cat vehicles" painted to look like agency vehicles.
3. Radios and phones don't work in many locations on the border.
4. Awareness that when using cell phones to communicate, you may experience interference from Mexico.
5. Conflicts in air space with helicopters assigned to the fire and helicopters used for law enforcement.
6. Undocumented aliens are hiding or camping within or adjacent to the incident operations.
6. Potential health risks associated with large amounts of trash or caches of drugs burning.
7. Arson fires being started to divert attention from illegal activities happening nearby.
8. Clusters of illegal immigrant vehicles.
9. Packs and equipment being stolen.
10. Potential lack of law enforcement or medical support on the Mexico side of the border.

**Border Safety Information:**

The US Forest Service and other agencies have developed protocols and training materials to help increase the safety awareness for firefighters working along the border. Links to additional information are on the SWCC website with this Safety Alert under Safety Management. http://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/management_admin/safety/us_mexico_border/us_mexico_border.htm

- ***Border Fire Initial Attack Protocol***, and ***International Border Watchouts*** pocket card, Coronado National Forest.
- ***Borderland Safegaurds,*** pamphlet AZ BLM.
- MTDC study; Personal Safety Of Federal Land-Management Field Employees Working Along The Mexican Border. Contact Lisa Outka-Perkins at MTDC: Phone: 406–329–3849, Fax: 406–329–3719, E-mail: loutka-perkins@fs.fed.us
- MTDC Safety Training DVD; *Personal Safety in Remote Work Locations*. Segment 1, ***Working on the Border,*** emphasizes awareness, segment 2, ***Managing Unexpected Encounters on the Border.*** Contact Lisa Outka-Perkins at MTDC: Phone: 406–329–3849, Fax: 406–329–3719, E-mail: loutka-perkins@fs.fed.us
- FWS Buenos Aires RX Information in Spanish

# SOUTHWEST GEOGRAPHIC AREA

## Safety Alert

5/05/2011

**Subject:** US- Mexico Border Fire Operations Safety

**Area of Concern:** Firefighter and Public Safety

**Distribution:** SW Geographic Area

**The US-Mexico Border has become increasingly dangerous:**
Health and safety concerns of employees and the public in areas adjacent to the US- Mexico border stem from two types of illegal activities on or near the border between Brownsville, TX, and San Diego, CA: drug smuggling and illegal immigration. Each of these illegal activities poses specific safety and health threat to personnel working on or near the border. The border violence has escalated to the highest levels over the last year.

**Drug Smuggling:**
Drug smuggling includes a variety of activities related to the transport and distribution of drugs, across the Mexican border into the United States. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency has deemed this area a high-intensity drug trafficking area (HIDTA). Drug smugglers are moving large quantities of drugs across Federal lands and they also are using recreation sites to stage the distribution of drugs to other parts of the United States. Drug smugglers are always considered potentially violent because they don't want to be caught or lose their load of drugs.

**Illegal Immigration:**
Activities associated with illegal immigration fall into two categories: the operations of those trafficking in illegal immigrants, or "coyotes," and the activities of the illegal immigrants themselves as they are being transported, or are transporting themselves, across the Mexican border into the United States. Most illegal immigrants simply want to be left alone in their quest to come to the United States, the coyotes who assist in the trafficking of illegal immigrants are a different story. Coyotes tend to blend into the group of illegal immigrants to avoid detection. These coyotes are engaged in illegal activities, could be armed, and don't want to be caught. An encounter with these individuals poses a threat to personal safety.

Even though there have been no reported cases of physical harm to a field employees, there have been cases of serious injury to law enforcement officers.

**Problems Fighting Wildland Fires**
All personnel responding to fires along the US- Mexico border need to be aware of issues related to illegal activities on or near the border and have a understanding of the unique problems they will face while fighting fire near the border. It is imperative that agency offices along the border provide IMT's and incoming resources a very through briefing on the unique border safety issues.

There is a real possibility firefighters will encounter illegal immigrants or drug smugglers. When firefighters encounter immigrants or smugglers, the firefighters may be distracted, losing the situational awareness they need to keep themselves and their crews safe. It is important that IMT's responding to the border region set up coordinated efforts with local law enforcement in anticipation of illegal activities.

For those firefighters or individuals that may be involved in fire suppression on the Mexico side of the border, there are additional safety concerns that need to be considered. Be aware that while in Mexico, you may not have support from law enforcement and/or medical support should an emergency occur. In this event, it is crucial that sufficient efforts are in place to mitigate these circumstances, should they occur. Also ensure that all employees are advised adequately of the risks before being place in these situations.





A. Information posted to the site can be public or private (password protected). Information that is non-sensitive or unclassified may be posted to the public folders. Information that is sensitive or classified must be posted to the protected folder. Each Geographic Coordination Center has a protected folder established. All incident action plans (IAPs), licensed software, and/or copyrighted material must be uploaded to this folder.

B. **Access to the Southwest portion of the FTP.NIFC.GOV** can be found via the SWCC web site, "Intelligence Operations" page. Click on link "Southwest Incident Specific & GACC Support Folders."

C. To obtain the User ID and Password for the folders, contact the SWCC Intelligence Operations Section at 505.842.3427.

## INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT) MOBILIZATION

When a Type 1 or 2 IMT is committed to an incident within the Southwest Area, the following items need to be FAX'd or emailed to SWCC as soon as feasibly available:

1. Delegation of Authority to Incident Commander
2. Incident Objective Sheet from the IAP
3. Phone numbers established for the team and ICP
4. Map to Incident Command Post (ICP)
5. Map of initial perimeter and subsequent updates
6. List of phone numbers for expanded dispatch
7. Wildland Fire Decision Support (WFDSS) documents and any subsequent updates

## Type 2 Crew Ordering/Usage

**Southwest Firefighter (SWFF)** — Administering guidelines for Southwest Fire Fighter (SWFF) crews are found in the SWFF Crew Management Guidelines. The **"SWFF Crew Management Guidelines"** charge home/sponsoring units with the administration and identification of a list of equipment required for all Type 2/SWFF and Camp Crew members when they are dispatched to an incident. The host agency is responsible for outfitting the crews including tools. These crews are not self-sufficient and require logistical support when mobilizing out of the GACC.

While a number of SWFF crews are available, a specific number of crews are designated from each SWFF organization for dispatch to incidents outside of the Southwest Area. This number of crews listed for each unit should not be exceeded until all organizations have reached their assigned maximum level or have stated they cannot reach that level and all available interagency regular and hotshot crews have been committed.

**Arizona State Department of Corrections (DOC) and New Mexico Inmate Work Crews (IWC)** — Administering guidelines for DOC crews are found in the Arizona and New Mexico State Forestry Department of Correction Crew Management Guidelines. Contact State Forestry for a copy.

DOC Type 2 crews are available throughout the states of Arizona and New Mexico. All requests for Arizona DOC crews must go through the Arizona Interagency Dispatch Center. Requests for the New Mexico Inmate Worker Crew (IWC) will be placed with the Albuquerque Interagency Dispatch Center.





DOC crews cannot be dispatched outside of their home state. These crews come fully equipped with transportation and tools. All crews are certified up to NWCG standards and are accompanied by a Corrections Crew Boss. These crews do not participate in the crew dispatch rotation. The crews abide by the length of assignment and work/rest guideline.

**Camp Crews** — Camp crews will be dispatched with a standard configuration of 1 crew supervisor and 9 crew members, unless a different configuration is ordered by the incident. Any deviation from the standard will be identified in the special needs block on the request. A moderate fitness level rating is the minimum for each person on the crew. Reference SWFF Guidelines.