

**MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND
STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE AGREEMENT (2023-2027)**

Between

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,**

Idaho State Office, Region 9

UEI: YWM3W5LSWY51

Agreement # ID-SO-2023-07

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,

Interior Regions, 8,9,10 and 12

UEI: ZK1LYM6WE3C4

Agreement # G8064231008

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Northwest Region

UEI: FAEQN3LV59K3

Agreement # 23P004430001

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,

Pacific Region

UEI: MYTDK1R5BBQ6

Agreement # FF01R03000-23X-L023

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Northern Region 1

Intermountain Region 4

Pacific Northwest Region 6

UEI: G2EGL5TJE6N3

Agreement # 23-FI-11015600-049

STATE OF IDAHO

Idaho Department of Lands

UEI: FM98VUXB4LM9

Agreement # IDL-CDS-2023-2027

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I. AUTHORITIES

A. Federal Authorities

Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856)
 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, (Pub. L. 93-288; 88 Stat. 143;
 Homeland Security Act of 2002 (H.R. 5005-8)
 Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5)
 Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006. (Pub. L 109-295, 120 Stat. 1355)
 National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (Pub. L. 101-630, Title III) (Interior Agencies)
 Service First, Pub. L. 113-76, 43 U.S.C. 1703) (FS, DOI)
 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (Pub. L.94 579; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.) (BLM)
 National Park Service Organic Act (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C.1) (NPS)
 National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-669, 80 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 668dd-
 668ee, as amended) (FWS)
 National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Pub. L.105-57) (FWS)
 National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600) (FS)
 US Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts

B. State Authorities

Title 38, Chapter 1, Idaho Code §§ 38-101, 38-104(1)(a) and 38-110
 Idaho Joint Powers Act, Idaho Code §§ 67-2326 through 2333

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Agreement (hereinafter called the Agreement) is to document the commitment of the Parties to this Agreement to improve efficiency by facilitating the coordination and exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services, and funds among the Parties to this Agreement in sustaining wildland fire management activities, such as prevention, preparedness, communication and education, fuels treatment and hazard mitigation, fire planning, response strategies, tactics and alternatives, suppression and post-fire rehabilitation and restoration.

In addition to improving efficiency in addressing wildland fire management activities, this Agreement facilitates improved coordination regarding other incidents. The National Response Framework (NRF) applies to all federal departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations during all-hazard events. However, this Agreement ONLY covers all-hazard events that are, or may become, declared as emergencies or major disasters that occur under the auspices of a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster under the Stafford Act, which may include wildland fire and non-wildland fire emergencies or major disasters. These events also require a coordinated response by an appropriate combination of state and tribal entities, along with the Federal Agencies.

This Agreement documents the commitment of the Parties to provide cooperation, resources, and support to the Secretary of Homeland Security and Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the implementation of the NRF, as appropriate and consistent with their own authorities and responsibilities.

III. PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT

The Parties to this Agreement are:

The State of Idaho, Idaho Department of Lands, hereinafter called “Idaho” or when referred jointly with other states in this Agreement called, States; and

The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region 1, Intermountain Region 4, and the Pacific Northwest Region 6; hereinafter called “USFS”; and

The United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interior Regions 8,9,10, and 12, hereinafter called, NPS; and

The United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Fire Management Region hereinafter called, FWS; and

The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northwest Regional Office, hereinafter called, BIA; and

The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office Region 9, hereinafter called, BLM.

The USFS, NPS, FWS, BIA, and the BLM may hereinafter be jointly called, Federal Agencies.

The Federal Agencies, States, and other entities signatory to this Agreement will hereinafter be referred to as, Parties to this Agreement.

IV. TERMINOLOGY, EXHIBITS AND SUPPLEMENTS

A. Definitions

Words and phrases used herein may have different meanings or interpretations for different readers. To establish a common understanding, some words and phrases as used herein are defined in the Glossary of Terms, attached as Exhibit A. The hierarchy of terminology will be:

- Statutory or regulatory definitions
- Policy definitions
- Definitions set forth in this Agreement, including Exhibit A hereto
- All other agency and interagency documentation

In the event of a conflict, between definitions in the same level of the hierarchy set forth above or the applicable definitions for the response type, wildland fire vs Stafford Act responses will take precedence. For wildland fire, that is the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology, found on the Toolbox tab of the NWCG webpage (<https://www.nwcg.gov> or by direct link at <https://www.nwcg.gov/about-the-nwcg-glossary-of-wildland-fire>), and Stafford Act Response terminology corresponds to the FEMA National Incident Management System (NIMS) Glossary, available at in the NIMS document (https://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/NIMS_core.pdf).

B. Incorporation of Exhibits into Agreement

The following Exhibits are hereby incorporated into this Agreement (Note: Exhibit H relates only to Stafford Act responses):

Exhibit A Glossary of Terms

Exhibit B	Principal Contacts
Exhibit C	Operating Plan Template
Exhibit D	Reimbursable Billings and Payments
Exhibit E	Cost Share Agreement Instructions
Exhibit F	Cost Share Agreement Template
Exhibit G	Supplemental Fire Department Resources Template
Exhibit H	Use and Reimbursement for Stafford Act Shared Resources
Exhibit I	Supplemental Fire Project Agreement Template
Exhibit J.	Idaho Department of Lands Community & Structure Fire Protection From Wildfires in Idaho
Exhibit K.	Selection Table for DOI/USFS/State Serious Accident Investigation Type
Exhibit L.	Special Management Considerations
Exhibit M.	BLM Specific Guidelines
Exhibit N.	Northwest Compact – Canadian Resources Orientation and Training
Exhibit O.	Operating Plan Change Request Form
Exhibit P.	Unique Unit Identifiers

Several of the referenced Exhibits are intended to be used as templates and as such completion and/or execution of those Exhibits do not require formal modification to this Agreement. Also, as necessary, the Parties may introduce new or revised Exhibits at the geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic areas as a component of the Operating Plans without necessitating a formal modification to this Agreement, so long as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Agreement.

B. Acknowledgement of Supplements to the Agreement

Supplements to this Agreement, including Operating Plans, Joint Projects and Project Plans, Supplemental Fire Project Agreements, and Cost Share Agreements will further describe working relationships, financial arrangements, and joint activities not otherwise specified under the terms of this Agreement.

C. Hierarchy and Precedence for Agreements, Exhibits, Operating Plans, etc.

Any inconsistencies in this Agreement and attachments thereto shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

1. This Agreement
2. Geographic or Statewide Operating Plan
3. Sub-geographic Operating Plan
4. Cost Share Agreements
5. Joint Projects, Project Plans, or Supplemental Fire Project Agreements

V. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

- A. Commencement/Expiration:** This Agreement shall be in effect as of the date of the last signature hereto, and shall remain in effect for five years, ending December 31, 2027.

B. Modifications: Modifications within the scope of this Agreement shall be made by mutual consent of the Parties to the Agreement, by the issuance of a written modification, signed and dated by all Parties to the Agreement, prior to any changes being performed. No Party is obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.

C. Termination: Any Party to this Agreement shall have the right to terminate its participation under this Agreement by providing one-year advance written notice to the other Parties.

D. Annual Review: If deemed necessary, prior to **March 1st**, representatives of the Parties to the Agreement will meet and review matters of mutual concern. Operating Plans, at all levels, will be reviewed annually. If necessary, Operating Plans will be revised.

E. Previous Agreements Superseded: This Agreement supersedes the following:

2016-2021 Idaho Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Protection and Stafford Act Response Agreement and associated extension modifications.

USFS #16-FI-11015600-042, BLM #ID-SO-2016-008 BIA #A18AC00020, FWS #FF01F03000-18X-L01), NPS #P16AC0166Z.

(IDL# IDL-CDS-2016-2021)

Existing supplemental fire project agreements may remain in effect to the extent that they do not conflict with the provisions of this Agreement, but only until such time that all activities and conditions covered by those agreements or plans can be incorporated into geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic area operating plans provided for under this Agreement.

VI. RECITALS

A. Lands for which the State is responsible for wildland fire protection in Idaho, and the lands for which the respective Federal Agencies are responsible, are intermingled or adjacent in some areas, and wildland fires on these intermingled or adjacent lands may present a threat to the lands of the other.

B. The Parties to this Agreement maintain fire protection and fire management organizations.

C. It is to each Parties mutual advantage to coordinate efforts for the prevention and detection of, and responses to wildfires, fuels management, suppression, non-wildland fire emergencies (as authorized), and cooperative projects for resource and protection objectives in and adjacent to their areas of responsibility, and to limit duplication and improve efficiency and effectiveness.

D. It is the intent of the Parties that State resources be available to assist in fire management activities on all federal lands, and on other lands upon the Federal Agencies are responsible to protect.

E. It is the intent of the Parties to this Agreement that federal resources be available to assist in fire management activities on all state and private lands the State is responsible to protect.

F. The USFS, BLM, BIA, NPS, and FWS have entered into a National Interagency Agreement for Wildland Fire Management to cooperate in all aspects of fire management.

G. Local fire resources are often mobilized within the State of Idaho pursuant to a separate state Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or agreement between the State and local fire departments or fire organizations, with reimbursement handled according to the terms detailed within that MOU or agreement.

H. It is expected that all federal, state, and local agencies will coordinate assistance and operations during Stafford Act responses by following the procedures and requirements established in the NRF. This Agreement documents the commitment of the Parties to provide cooperation, resources, and support to the Secretary of Homeland Security and Administrator of the FEMA in the implementation of the NRF, as appropriate and consistent with their respective authorities and responsibilities. Some state and local resources are limited by statute to wildland fire response, requiring the governor to specifically approve mobilization outside of their state for non-fire emergencies. State emergency declarations and responses for all-hazard and non-Stafford Act responses are outside the scope of this Agreement.

I. **The Responsibilities of the Parties to this Agreement shall be distinguished as follows:**

1. **Jurisdictional Agency**—Agency having land and resource management responsibility for a specific geographical or functional area as provided by federal, state, or local law. Under no circumstances may a Jurisdictional Agency abdicate legal responsibilities as provided by federal or state law.
2. **Protecting Agency**—Agency responsible for providing direct incident management within a specific geographical area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified and provided by contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or arrangement.
3. **Supporting Agency**—Agency providing suppression or other support and resource assistance to a Protecting Agency.

In consideration of the mutual commitments and conditions herein made, the Parties agree as follows:

VII. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

- A. **The Great Basin Coordinating Group and The Northern Rockies Coordinating Group (GBCG and NRCG):** These groups provide coordination and recommendations for all interagency wildland fire management activities in Idaho. Membership, procedures, and guidelines will be agreed to and documented in the GBCG and NRCG Charter (Memorandum of Understanding and/or Standard Operating Procedures).
- B. **National Incident Management System:** The Parties to this Agreement will operate under the concepts defined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In implementing these concepts, Parties to this Agreement will be expected to follow the NWCG's minimum standards set forth in the *Wildland Fire Qualifications Systems Guide, PMS-310*. NWCG recognizes the ability of cooperating agencies at the local level to jointly define and accept each other's qualifications for initial attack, extended attack, fire operations, and prescribed fire. The NWCG minimum standards are NIMS compliant. The following NIMS concepts will be followed as they are implemented: Incident Command System (ICS), qualifications system, training system, the management of publications, and participating in the review, exchange, and transfer of technology as appropriate for providing qualified resources, and for the management of incidents covered by this Agreement.
- C. **Operating Plans:** Operating Plans will be developed using the Operating Plan Outline (Exhibit C hereto), at the geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic area level, as appropriate, and will tier to this Agreement. Operating Plans may be written for more than one year, but should be reviewed annually, and will be subject to modifications, as warranted. No Operating Plan tiered to this Agreement should be written beyond the expiration date of this Agreement. The following operating plans are listed in descending order of precedence:

1. Great Basin and Northern Rockies Geographic Area Operating Plans:

Geographic Area Operating Plans will address issues affecting Geographic Area-wide cooperation. The Geographic Area Operating Plan will be approved by the signatory of state and federal GBCG & NRCG member agencies. The Great Basin and Northern Rockies Mobilization Guides will be incorporated by reference and be considered part of the Geographic Area Operating Plan.

2. Statewide Operating Plans:

Statewide Operating Plans will address issues affecting statewide cooperation. The authorized signatory state and federal members will approve the Statewide Operating Plans.

The Statewide Mobilization Guides will be identified and considered part of the Statewide Operating Plans.

3. Sub-Geographic (Local) Area Operating Plans:

Sub-geographic area operating plans will be developed that outline the details of this Agreement for sub-geographical areas. Unit Administrators will have the responsibility for developing and approving sub-geographic area operating plans. Unless superseded by the Geographic Area or Statewide Operating Plans, sub-geographic area operating plans will apply.

4. Project Plans:

Project plans are developed for specific non-suppression, fire related projects or activities. (See related clause: Joint Projects and Project Plans).

D. Interagency Dispatch Centers: The Parties to this Agreement agree to maintain, support, and participate in Interagency Dispatch Centers, as appropriate.

Staffing, funding, and level of participation will be agreed to by the affected Parties to this Agreement and documented in geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic area operating plans and/or appropriate mobilization guides.

E. Great Basin and Northern Rockies Coordination Center (GBCC and NRCC): The Parties to this Agreement recognize the Great Basin and Northern Rockies Coordination Centers for Idaho as the Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACC) for the Idaho Geographic Areas. The Parties to this Agreement will coordinate, mobilize, and demobilize emergency management resources through the GACC as appropriate. Parties to this Agreement are not precluded from independent movement of their own resources.**F. Interagency Resources:** The Parties will pursue interagency funding, staffing, and utilization of resources and facilities whenever an interagency approach is appropriate and cost effective. Shared staffing and funding will be commensurate with each Parties use of resources, will be agreed to, and documented in operating plans, and will be subject to the availability of appropriations.

To the extent practical, additional preparedness resource requests will be coordinated. The coordination process will be identified in the appropriate geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic area operating plan.

G. State-to-State Response: Should Idaho as a Party to this Agreement intend to utilize the assistance of the USFS to accept the reimbursement amounts expended for resources and services provided from another State, and have the Forest Service pay that amount to the State seeking reimbursement, that other State shall agree to meet the associated reimbursement obligations and requirements, including any reasonable administrative fees, as agreed upon by the State and the Forest Service, and detailed in Reimbursable Billings and Payments, Exhibit D.

H. Standards: The Parties to this Agreement desire to achieve common standards within the Parties' best interest, recognizing differing agency missions and mandates. Each Party recognizes that other Parties' standards are reasonable, prudent, and acceptable. This clause does not affect the Jurisdictional Agency's land management standards.

VIII. PREPAREDNESS

A. Protection Planning: Prior to **May 1** of each year, sub-geographic area Unit Administrators will determine efficiencies to be gained from reciprocal assistance and acquisition of protection services. Plans should be reviewed, and agreement reached concerning such items as placement of crews, engines, air tankers, helicopters, fixed and aerial detection, regulated use, closures, and other joint fire suppression efforts. Operating plans will document those decisions.

B. Protection Areas and Boundaries: The Parties will map or describe Protection Areas, as defined by boundaries, and they will be made a part of geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic area operating plans. Protection Areas may include lands under the jurisdiction of another agency as authorized by law.

C. Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression: One agency may provide fire protection services on lands under the jurisdiction of another, within their authority and as authorized by law. The following are different methods to provide those services:

1. Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Protection: As deemed appropriate, the Agencies may, by agreement in Operating Plans, establish reciprocal initial attack zones for lands of intermingled or adjoining protection responsibility. Within such zones, a Supporting Agency will, upon request or voluntarily, take initial attack action in support of the Protecting Agency. See Exhibit D, Mutual Aid Areas for details.

The Protecting Agency will not be required to reimburse the Supporting Agency for costs incurred following the initial dispatch of any ground resources to the fire for the duration of the mutual aid period. The length of the mutual aid period is usually 24 hours and will be documented in the Operating Plan. – N/A

2. Reimbursable (Cooperative) Fire Protection: The Protecting Agency may request suppression resources of other Agencies for its protection work. Such resources shall be paid for by the Protecting Agency. See applicable item regarding Reimbursable Billings and Payments, Exhibit D.

3. Exchange (Offset) Fire Protection: Agencies may exchange responsibility for fire protection for lands under their jurisdiction. The rate of exchange will be based upon comparable cost, acreage involved, complexity, and other factors, as appropriate, and mutually agreed to by the Agencies. Exchange zones will be documented in Operating Plans.

If an imbalance exists, the Protecting Agency with the surplus of acres will bill the Jurisdictional Agency for the difference on a per acre basis as computed under Contract or

Fee Basis Protection. Imbalance means a deviation exceeding the range of variation agreed to between the Parties.

When a Protecting Agency takes suppression action on lands it protects for the Jurisdictional Agency, and the Jurisdictional Agency is requested to assist, the Protecting Agency will reimburse the Jurisdictional Agency for their assistance. The exception is if the Parties involved are federal wildland fire agencies. The National Interagency Agreement for Wildland Fire Management between the Department of the Interior wildland fire agencies and the USDA Forest Service provides that the Parties agree not to bill each other for suppression services.

- 4. Contract (Fee Basis) Fire Protection:** For an agreed upon fee, one Agency may assume fire protection responsibilities on lands under the jurisdiction of another Agency. The terms and conditions of such arrangements must be included in Operating Plans and carried out through an appropriate procurement document.

D. Joint Projects and Project Plans: The Parties to this Agreement may jointly conduct cooperative projects, within their authority and as authorized by law, to maintain or improve their fire management services and activities. These projects may involve such activities as prescribed fire/fuels management, preparedness, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, public affairs, and other beneficial efforts in support of interagency fire management. Such projects will be documented in separate, local agreements, or other appropriate written documents, executed by the authorized signatories of the involved Parties. This may include a Supplemental Fire Project Agreement, as in Exhibit I, or another written document.

E. Fire Prevention: The Parties to this Agreement agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of fire prevention programs. Unit Administrators will ensure that fire prevention goals and activities are planned at local levels and are addressed in the appropriate operating plans. Local interagency fire management personnel should develop specific fire prevention plans. The Parties to this Agreement may pool resources and each Party pay its own costs. Unit Administrators are encouraged to participate in local fire prevention cooperatives, organizations, or groups, where applicable.

F. Public Use Restrictions: Guidelines for implementing restrictions and closures shall be established by a separate MOU or Agreement, and/or in an Operating Plan.

G. Burning Permits: Burning permit procedures, where applicable, will be included in local operating plans. If authorized by state and federal law, federal employees or their agents may be granted authority by the State to issue burn permits when it is determined to be in the state and federal agencies' mutual interest.

H. Prescribed Fire and Fuel Management: The Parties to this Agreement agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of planned ignitions, prescribed fire, and fuels management programs.

Any Party may provide assistance to another Party as requested and agreed to for the purposes of performing planned ignitions, prescribed fire, or other fuels management work. Conditions of the assistance and details related to reimbursement will be agreed to and documented through the applicable procurement process or Joint Projects and Project Plans (as referenced in Joint Projects and Project Plans, Clause VIII. D.). Any instrument processed under this clause shall be in accordance with each Party's applicable laws, regulations, and policy requirements.

- 1 **I. Smoke Management:** Within their authorities, the Parties to this Agreement agree to cooperate
2 in smoke management efforts for wildfires and prescribed fires. The need for air resource
3 advisors is increasing and additional technical expertise may be available through State air
4 quality and regulatory agencies. The State may facilitate the request and utilization of state air
5 regulatory agencies as resource advisors during any wildfire and prescribed fire incident that
6 could benefit from such additional technical expertise.
- 7 **J. Fire Prevention/Education/Mitigation:** The Parties agree to cooperate in the development and
8 implementation of fire prevention/education/mitigation programs and will collaborate on ways to
9 prevent unwanted wildfires. The programs overarching goal will be to decrease the risk of
10 wildfire impacts to the public and private land and structures especially in the WUI.
- 11 **K. Fire Restrictions:** The implementation, initiation and lifting of Fire Restrictions and/or Closures
12 will be communicated and coordinated between the Parties.

13 **IX. OPERATIONS**

- 14 **A. Closest Forces Concept:** The guiding principle for dispatch of initial attack suppression
15 resources is to use the closest available and appropriate resource regardless of which Party owns
16 or controls the resources, and regardless of which Agency has protection responsibility or
17 jurisdiction.
- 18 **B. Fire Notifications:** Each Party will promptly notify the appropriate Protecting Agency of fires
19 burning on or threatening lands for which that agency has protection responsibility. Likewise,
20 Protecting Agencies will promptly inform Jurisdictional Agencies whenever they take action on
21 fires for which the Protecting Agency is responsible. Fire reports will be sent to Jurisdictional
22 Agencies within the timeframes established in the applicable Operating Plan, Agreement or
23 Memorandum of Understanding.
- 24 **C. Boundary Line Fires:** A boundary line fire, as defined in Exhibit A, Glossary of Terms, will be
25 the initial attack responsibility of the Protecting Agencies on either side of the boundary. Neither
26 agency will assume the other agency is aware of the fire or that the other agency will take action.
27 Each agency will make every reasonable effort to communicate with the other concerning the
28 fire. When Protecting Agencies have arrived at the site of the fire, the agencies will mutually
29 agree to the designation of an Incident command organization.
- 30 When a fire burns onto both sides of a jurisdictional or protection boundary, except under the
31 conditions of reciprocal fire protection or independent action, a cost share agreement is required
32 for all actions.
- 33 **D. Independent Action:** Except as otherwise limited in geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic
34 area operating plans, nothing herein shall prohibit any Party, on its own initiative, from going
35 upon lands known to be protected by another Party to this Agreement to engage in suppression of
36 wildfires, when such fires are a threat to lands under that Party's management or protection
37 responsibility. In such instances, the Party taking action will promptly notify the Protecting
38 Agency. Such actions will be commensurate with the land management considerations of the
39 Jurisdictional Agency, and subject to the laws and regulations of the Jurisdictional Agency.

1 **E. Escaped Prescribed Fires:** Wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires that were ignited
2 by, managed at the direction of, or under the supervision of one of the Parties to this Agreement
3 shall be the responsibility of the Jurisdictional Agency. If the Parties to this Agreement jointly
4 conduct or manage a prescribed fire, the responsibility for suppression costs, should it escape,
5 shall be agreed upon and documented in the Project Plan. Unless otherwise agreed, all
6 suppression costs and associated damages are the responsibility of the Jurisdictional Agency.
7 The Parties will not hold each other responsible under this clause for escaped prescribed fires
8 originating on private land, or on state or federal lands not protected by one of the Parties to this
9 Agreement.

10 **F. Response to Wildland Fire:** All fire suppression action conducted by one Party on lands of
11 another Party shall be consistent with the Jurisdictional Agency's fire management policy,
12 preplanned objectives for the area in which the fire occurs, and the terms of this Agreement.

13 *A Special Management Considerations* section in the Operating Plan, addressing resources and
14 other management concerns, will be used by the Agencies Unit Administrators to identify areas
15 of special management consideration, and to communicate appropriate fire management actions
16 and any restrictions on firefighting tactical techniques to an Incident Commander.

17 Unless otherwise agreed, the Jurisdictional Agency will provide an Agency Representative or
18 appropriate environmental technical specialist to advise a Protecting Agency of any special
19 management considerations that may influence suppression action. The Incident Commander
20 will incorporate those special management considerations into the incident planning process,
21 subject to the delegation of authority.

22 Each Operating Plan must address how the Parties will handle cost sharing for wildland fires that
23 spread to another jurisdiction. The Parties should recognize that, as recognized in the Guidance
24 for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (2009), a wildland fire may
25 concurrently be managed for one or more objectives. Additionally, objectives can change as the
26 fire spreads across the landscape, affected by changes in environmental conditions, human
27 influence, and institutional factors. Simply stated, some portions of a wildland fire may receive a
28 protection objective while other portions are managed for multiple objectives, and those portions
29 and objectives might change at some time over the duration of the event. The intent should never
30 be to allow a wildland fire to burn onto a jurisdiction that does not want it. All Parties should be
31 involved in developing the strategy and tactics to be used in preventing the fire from crossing the
32 jurisdictional boundary, and all Parties should be involved in developing mitigations that would
33 be used if the fire crosses jurisdictional boundaries.

34 **G. Delegation of Authority:** Operating Plans will document procedures and criteria to be used by
35 Unit Administrators to specify direction, authority, and financial management guidelines to
36 Incident Commanders.

37 **H. Preservation of Evidence:** As initial action is taken on a fire; the initial attack forces will
38 preserve information and evidence pertaining to the origin and cause of the fire. Protecting and
39 Jurisdictional Agencies shall render mutual assistance in the gathering of evidence to the fullest
40 extent practicable. Affected Parties to this Agreement will meet to determine an appropriate
41 investigation process.

1 **I. Stafford Act Response:** For Stafford Act Responses, procedures and requirements established in
2 the NRF shall be utilized by Parties to this Agreement to authorize and accomplish any required
3 response or support tasks. Any Party requesting support pursuant to a Stafford Act Response
4 shall issue written instructions and funding limitations to any Party providing cooperation,
5 resources, or support. Mobilization activities will be accomplished utilizing established dispatch
6 coordination concepts pursuant to the current *National Interagency Mobilization Guide*.

7 **X. USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES**

8 **A. Appropriated Fund Limitation:** Nothing in this Agreement shall require the Parties to this
9 Agreement to obligate or expend funds, or require the United States, the State of Idaho, or the
10 other Parties to enter any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess
11 of or in advance of appropriated funds available for payment to meet the commitments of this
12 Agreement and modifications thereto, except as specifically authorized by law.

13 **B. Length of Assignments:** Consideration must be given to the health and safety of personnel when
14 assigned to fires. The Parties to this Agreement agree that Incident Commanders will release
15 suppression resources to their primary responsibilities as soon as priorities allow. Incident
16 Commanders shall adhere to work/rest policies specified within the *National Interagency*
17 *Mobilization Guide*.

18 **C. Cost Share Agreement:** Whenever multiple jurisdictions are affected due to the location of a
19 fire; it is mandatory to develop and implement a Cost Share Agreement. The Operating Plan
20 must address how the Parties to this Agreement will handle cost sharing for wildland fires that
21 spread to another jurisdiction or protection. Acceptable forms of the cost share methodology are
22 limited to those listed in #4 of Exhibit E, Cost Share Agreement Instructions. A cost share
23 agreement will be approved by the responsible Unit Administrators per agency policy.

24 A Cost Share Agreement that addresses temporary support functions or facilities may be
25 developed to document cost sharing, especially at times of high fire danger or activity.

- D. Procurement:** At the time of the incident, the affected agencies will determine the appropriate procurement procedures that will be utilized.
- E. Licensing:** Drivers and equipment operators will hold appropriate operating licenses to meet state and federal laws and employing agency regulations and policies. Employees of the Parties to this Agreement may operate each other's vehicles provided the operator is qualified by the current operating guidelines and training requirements of their own Agency. Driving and operating equipment will be for official purposes only.
- F. Text Messaging While Driving:** In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13513, Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving, any and all text messaging by federal employees is banned: a) while driving a government owned vehicle (GOV) or driving a privately owned vehicle (POV) while on official government business; or b) using any electronic equipment supplied by the government when driving any vehicle at any time. All cooperators, their employees, volunteers, or contractors are encouraged to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging when driving company owned, leased, or rented vehicles or GOVs when driving while on official government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the government.
- G. Training:** The Parties to this Agreement will cooperate to provide the training necessary to produce safe and effective fire management and aviation programs. The Parties' intent is to champion high-quality training, to minimize training costs by sharing resources, and standardize training.
- H. Communication Systems and Facilities Access:** The Parties to this Agreement may mutually agree to allow one another the use of communications systems such as radio frequencies, computer system access, data transmission lines, and communication sites when there is a mutual benefit to the Parties to this Agreement. Such arrangement shall be approved only by Agency authorized personnel and in accordance with Agency laws, regulations and policies governing security of systems and facilities.
- I. Fire Weather Systems:** The Parties to this Agreement will cooperate in the gathering, processing, and use of fire weather data, including the purchase of compatible sensing systems and the joint use of computer software. All such use shall be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, as well as, software, and other applicable licenses. The Parties will jointly evaluate and agree to any deletions or additions to the system. The common and agreed upon fire danger rating system for the Great Basin and Northern Rockies Geographic Areas is the *2016 National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS)*.
- The Parties to this Agreement agree to cooperate and coordinate the utilization of Incident Meteorologist (IMET) services to support responses to wildfires, as described within the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological and other technical services (IMET Agreement) between the National Weather Service (NWS) and the federal wildland fire agencies. The Parties shall follow the provisions described in the IMET Agreement, along with the procedures detailed within the Operating Plan for this Agreement.
- J. Aviation Operations:** The Parties to this Agreement agree to cooperate in the use of aviation resources to foster effective and efficient use of aircraft and personnel. (Refer to the Great Basin and Northern Rockies Geographic Area Operating Plans for specific direction in the use of aircraft.)
- K. Billing Procedures:** The Parties agree to follow the Reimbursable Billings and Payments

policies and procedures set forth in Exhibit D hereto.

L. Cost Recovery: Authority to recover suppression costs and damages from those responsible for causing a fire varies depending on applicable laws, contracts, agreements, and permits. As soon as possible after a fire, the Authorized Representatives of affected Parties will attempt to reach mutual agreement on the strategy that will be used to recover suppression costs and damages from the individuals and entities who are legally responsible for the fire and related costs and damages. If possible, all costs should be determined prior to the initiation of cost recovery efforts. Such strategy may alter interagency billing procedures, timing and content as otherwise provided in this Agreement. To the extent authorized by law, any Party may independently pursue civil or criminal actions against individuals and entities to recover suppression costs and damages, though adequate notice should be provided the other Parties to the Agreement. In those cases where costs have been recovered from an individual, reimbursement of initial attack, as well as suppression costs to the extent included in the recovery, will be made to the Party taking reciprocal action, as authorized by law.

M. Stafford Act Use and Reimbursement: The use and reimbursement for resources when responding under the Stafford Act shall be governed by the provisions contained in Exhibit H, Use and Reimbursement for Stafford Act Shared Resources.

XI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Personnel Policy: Each Parties employees shall be subject only to the personnel rules, laws, and regulations of their respective employing agency. Individuals who are temporarily employed by another Party to this Agreement may be subject to the temporary employer's personnel rules, laws, and regulations.

B. Supplemental Fire Department Resources: There are situations when additional support personnel are necessary for national mobilization and the need can be filled by supplemental personnel available to the fire district. When this situation arises resources will be mobilized via the process outlined in Exhibit G, Supplemental Project Agreement Template.

C. Mutual Information Sharing: Subject to applicable state and federal rules and regulations, including but not limited to the Privacy Act, the Parties may furnish to the other Parties, or otherwise make available upon request, maps, documents, GIS data, instructions, records, and reports including, but not limited to fire reports, and investigation reports as any Party deems necessary to fulfill the terms of the Agreement.

D. Freedom of Information Act and Idaho Public Records Act: The federal parties are subject to the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. 552 (FOIA). Public access to grant or agreement records must not be limited, except when such records must be kept confidential and would be exempted from disclosure pursuant to FOIA. Requests for research data are subject to 2 CFR 215.36

Public access to culturally sensitive data and information and information of Federally recognized Tribes may also be explicitly limited by P.L. 110-234, Title VIII Subtitle B §8106 (2008 Farm Bill).

Idaho is subject to the Idaho Public Records Act, Title 74, Chapter 1, Idaho Code. Pursuant to that law, all records of a public agency are presumed to be open for public inspection and copying, unless a specific exemption applies.

1 **E. Record Retention:** All records related to this Agreement should be retained by the Parties in
2 accordance with each Party's respective regulations and policies, but no less than three years
3 from the date that all Agreement projects have been completed. If any litigation, claim,
4 negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started by a Party to the
5 Agreement, that Party should provide notification to any other Party to the Agreement of the
6 need to retain records until the litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action is resolved.

7 **F. Accident Investigations:** When an accident occurs involving the equipment or personnel of a
8 Supporting Agency, the Protecting Agency shall immediately notify the jurisdictional and
9 supporting agencies. As soon as practical, the Protecting Agency shall initiate an investigation of
10 the accident. The investigation shall be conducted by a team of representatives from the affected
11 agencies, as appropriate. The Parties agree that the Protecting Agency will provide notification
12 of the accident to the National Transportation Safety Board, the Occupational Safety and Health
13 Administration and other Agencies if required by applicable law.

14 **G. Purchaser, Contractor, Operator, Permittee, Etc., Fires:** The Protecting Agency will notify
15 the Jurisdictional Agency of any fire suspected to have been caused by a purchaser, contractor,
16 operator, or permittee, etc., of the Jurisdictional Agency as soon as it becomes aware of the
17 situation. The Protecting Agency will be responsible for management of the fire under the
18 provisions of this Agreement. Parties to the Agreement will meet and confer to determine a cost
19 recovery process as outlined in Cost Recovery Clause.

20 **H. Waiver of Claims:** Parties to the Agreement shall each be responsible for their own losses
21 arising out of the performance of this Agreement, and each Party hereby waives any claim
22 against any other Party for loss or damage of its property and/or personal injury or death of its
23 employees or agents occurring as a consequence of the performance of this Agreement;
24 provided, this provision shall not relieve any Party from responsibility for claims from third
25 Parties for losses for which the Party is otherwise legally liable. This waiver does not extend to
26 ordinary expenses incurred as part of the cost of the fire (gloves, fusees, hose, etc.). This
27 provision pertains to claims between the respective state and federal agencies and does not
28 pertain to claims advanced by third Parties.

29 Claims requesting compensation for property loss or damage, personal injury, or death resulting
30 from the negligence or other wrongful acts of employees performing under this Agreement will
31 be received by the Jurisdictional Agency and forwarded to the hiring, or home agency of the
32 allegedly negligent employee for processing.

33 Employee claims for loss of or damage to personal property must be submitted to the
34 Jurisdictional Agency and then forwarded to the hiring, or home agency of the employee for
35 processing in accordance with the hiring agency's administrative procedures.

- 1 **I. Equipment, Supplies, and Cache Items:** The Parties recognize that wildland fire suppression
2 will often involve the use of equipment, supplies, and cache items. Equipment, supplies, and
3 cache items checked out (such as pumps, hoses, nozzles, etc.), or supplied by one Party and
4 received by another Party, shall become the responsibility of the receiving/supporting Party.
5 Equipment, supplies, and cache items shall be returned in the same condition as when received,
6 reasonable wear and tear excepted. Notwithstanding the general Waiver of Claims Clause,
7 Parties agree that the receiving/supporting Party shall replace or reimburse for damage in excess
8 of reasonable wear and tear, and shall replace or reimburse items lost or destroyed, except for
9 damage occurring as a result of negligence by the receiving/supporting Party. The
10 receiving/supporting Party will replace or reimburse for items lost, destroyed, or expended with
11 items of like or similar standard from the fire cache or supply unit on the incident, or via an
12 authorization for replacement using a unique request number. Insurance or other reimbursement
13 options should be pursued, if such options are available, prior to replacement or reimbursement
14 for lost, stolen, or destroyed items.
- 15 **J. Transported Equipment:** Equipment transported or operated by Supporting Agency personnel
16 in transit to or from an incident is deemed to be under the control of the Supporting Agency.
17 When arrangements are made with a transportation service provider to deliver equipment, the
18 Party making the transportation arrangements should ensure that the transportation service
19 provider will be responsible for all loss and damage to equipment or supplies consigned on the
20 bill of lading.
- 21 **K. Authorized Representatives:** By signature below, all signatories to this Agreement certify that
22 the individuals (Agency Representative, Agency Administrator, Unit Administrator) listed in this
23 document are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Agreement.
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1 Burden Statement

2 According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a
3 person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control
4 number. The valid OMB Control Number for this information collection is 0596-0242. The time
5 required to complete this information collection is estimated between 4 to 24 hours per response,
6 including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and
7 maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

1 **IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the last date written
 2 below.
 3

USDI BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Idaho State Office KAREN KELLEHER State Director	USDI BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Northwest Region BRYAN MERCIER Northwest Regional Director Contracting Officer
USDI FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Pacific Region HUGH MORRISON Regional Director Incident Business Specialist	USDI NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Interior Regions 8, 9, 10 and 12 FRANK LANDS Regional Director Contracting Officer
STATE OF IDAHO Department of Lands CRAIG FOSS State Forester	USDA FOREST SERVICE Intermountain Region MARY FARNSWORTH, Regional Forester Andrea Sepulveda, Agreements Specialist
USDA FOREST SERVICE Northern Rockies Region LEANNE MARTEN, Regional Forester Agreements Specialist	USDA FOREST SERVICE Pacific Northwest Region ELIZABETH BERGER, Regional Forester Agreements Specialist

Exhibit A. Glossary

GLOSSARY

Agencies: Governmental agencies that have direct fire management or land management responsibilities or that have programs and activities that support fire management activities.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Administrator: The official responsible for the management of a geographic unit or functional area.

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area: The lands in a described geographic area that are managed and/or protected by the Parties within this Agreement.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Boundary Line Fire: Fire occurrences on lands of intermingled and/or adjoining protection responsibilities.

Closest Forces Concept: Dispatch of the closest available initial attack suppression resources regardless of which agency owns or controls them, and regardless of which agency has protection responsibility.

Confine: Restrict the wildfire within determined boundaries, established either prior to, or during the fire. These identified boundaries will restrict the fire, with no action being taken to put the fire out.

Contain: Restrict a wildfire to a defined area, using a combination of natural and constructed barriers that will stop the spread of the fire under the prevailing and forecasted weather conditions, until out.

Control: Aggressively fight a wildfire through the skillful use of personnel, equipment, and aircraft to establish firelines around a fire to halt the spread and to extinguish all hotspots, until out.

Controlled Burn: Synonymous with **Prescribed Fire**

Cost Share Agreement: A document prepared to distribute costs on a multi-jurisdictional incident (see Exhibit F, Cost Share Agreement Template).

Direct Costs: Direct costs are those items of expense specifically identified with the delivery or completion of a project or program. Examples include, but are not limited to, personnel costs (salary and fringe benefits), equipment costs, travel, materials, supplies, and contracts.

Direct Protection Area: That area which, by law or identified or authorized pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, is provided protection by the Parties. This may include land protected under exchange or payment for protection.

Disaster: See **Major Disaster**.

Emergency: As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is, “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

Emergency Support Function (ESF): Used by the Federal Government and many State governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. ESFs align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. ESFs utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Escaped Prescribed Fire: a prescribed fire that has exceeded or is expected to exceed prescription parameters or otherwise meets the criteria for conversion to wildfire. The criteria are specified in, *Interagency Prescribed Fire – Planning and Implementation Procedures Reference Guide*.

ESF Primary Agency: A Federal Agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an Emergency Support Function of the NRF. A Federal Agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal Executive Agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.

Extended Attack: Actions taken on a wildfire that has exceeded the initial response.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Fee Basis Acquisition of Services: One agency provides fire management services on the lands under the jurisdiction of another and payment is provided for the service. For a given fee, one agency can become the Protecting Agency for the other. The fee (or cost) is the price for the work agreed to be performed on each acre of land.

Fire Management Activities and/or Services: Any or all activities that relate to managing fire or fuels on lands under the jurisdiction of any agency to this Agreement. Activities include, but are not limited to suppression, prescribed fire/fuels management, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, public affairs, post-fire rehabilitation, and restoration activities in fire management.

Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC): The physical location of an interagency, regional operation center for the effective coordination, mobilization and demobilization of emergency management resources.

Geographic Area Coordinating Group (GACG): Interagency, regional fire management bodies.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation: Any cost effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazardous Material: For the purposes of ESF #1, hazardous material is a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated (see 49 CFR 171.8). For the purposes of ESF #10 and the Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex, the term is intended to include hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined within the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan, known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP). See 40 C.F.R. Part 400 for additional information.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized, on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for managing and conducting incident operations.

Incident Management Team (IMT): The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Indirect Costs: Indirect costs are those items of expense incurred as part of general management and administrative support of an organization. These costs are not attributable to a specific project, program, or output, but are distributed among many benefiting activities. Often, they are proposed as a percentage of direct project costs and are referred to as administrative costs, overhead, or burden. Examples may include office space, computer equipment, postage, utilities, salaries for administrative activities, such as procurement, personnel, accounting, and so forth.

Initial Attack Zone: An identified area in which predetermined resources would normally be the initial resource to respond to an incident.

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having land and resource management responsibility for a specific geographical or functional area as provided by federal, state or local law.

Initial Action: The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire.

Initial Attack: The first aggressive response to a wildland fire based on values to be protected, benefits of response, and reasonable cost of response.

In-Kind Donations: Donations other than cash (usually materials or professional services) for disaster survivors.

Interagency: Coordination, collaboration, communication among cooperating agencies.

Land/Resource Management Plan (L/RMP): A document prepared with public participation and approved by an agency administrator that provides general guidance and direction for land and resource management activities for an administrative area. The L/RMP identifies the need for fire's role in a particular area and for a specific benefit. The objectives in the L/RMP provide the basis for the development of fire management objectives and the fire management program in the designated area.

Major Disaster: As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Mission Assignment: The mechanism used to support federal operations in a Stafford Act major disaster or emergency declaration. It orders immediate, short-term emergency response assistance when an applicable State or local government is overwhelmed by the event and lacks the capability to perform, or contract for, the necessary work.

Mitigation: Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, state, local, and tribal for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): The NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private-sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. NIMS works hand in hand with the NRF. NIMS

provides the template for the management of incidents, while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management.

National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF guides how the nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles, and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision makers, and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

NWCG: National Wildfire Coordinating Group; the NWCG is an interagency, intergovernmental body that establishes operational fire management standards and procedures such as qualification and certification protocols, allocation or resources protocols, equipment standards, training programs.

Offset: Exchange of fire protection services in specific locations that is anticipated to be of approximately equal value between agencies.

Operating Plan: A document reviewed annually, updated as necessary, and authorized by the appropriate officials for implementing the Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement in their respective areas of responsibilities.

Party: An entity that is signatory to this Agreement.

Planned Ignition: The intentional initiation of a wildland fire by management actions to meet specific objectives.

Preparedness: Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fuel hazards (fuels management).

Procurement Documents: Agency specific documents for acquisition of goods or services that include financial obligation.

Protecting Agency: Agency responsible for providing direct incident management within a specific geographical area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified and provided by contract, cooperative agreement, etc.

Protection: The actions taken to mitigate the adverse effects of fire on environmental, social, political, economic, and community values at risk.

Protection Area: That area for which a particular fire protection organization has the primary responsibility for attacking an uncontrolled fire and for directing the suppression actions.

Protection Boundaries: The exterior perimeter of an area within which a specified fire agency has assumed a degree of responsibility for wildland fire control. It may include land in addition to that for which the agency has jurisdiction or contractual responsibility.

Reciprocal Fire Protection: The act of helping a neighboring Protecting Agency through written agreement for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection, which includes personal services and equipment required for fire prevention, the protection of life and property from fire, and firefighting. Reciprocity is attained by agreeing among agencies regarding the kind, location and numbers of firefighting resources which will automatically be made available as part of the initial response to a wildfire, regardless of the Protecting Agency. The kind, locations, and numbers of resources which constitute reciprocity are defined in or through Sub-Geographic Operating Plans.

Reconciliation Process: The process for tracking incidents for all Parties to this Agreement for the purpose of issuing one annual billing for each paying Party.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Reimbursable Costs: All costs associated with operations and support ordered on a resource order or under a Joint Project or Project Plan by or for an incident or project within the provisions of this Agreement.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Response to Wildland Fire: The mobilization of the necessary services and responders to a fire based on ecological, social, and legal consequences, the circumstances under which a fire occurs, and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected.

Severity Funding: Suppression funds used to increase the level of pre-suppression capability and fire preparedness when predicted or actual burning conditions exceed those normally expected, due to severe weather conditions.

Stafford Act Response: The mobilization of the necessary services and resources to a request from FEMA under the provisions of the Stafford Act and based on the procedures and requirements established in the NRF.

State: Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. (As defined in section 2(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Sub-Object Class Code: Detailed codes used by the Federal Government to record its financial transactions according to the nature of services provided or received when obligations are first incurred.

Supplemental Fire Department Resources: Overhead tied to a local fire department generally by agreement who are mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside of their district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff.

Supporting Agency: An agency providing suppression or other support and resource assistance to a Protecting Agency.

Suppression: Management action to extinguish a fire or confine fire spread beginning with its discovery.

Threat: An indication of possible harm, or danger.

Tribe: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single Incident Command Post and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

1 **Unit Administrator (Line Officer):** The individual assigned administrative responsibilities for an
2 established organizational unit, such as Forest Supervisors or District Rangers for the Forest Service,
3 District Manager for the Bureau of Land Management, Area Forester, District Forester, or State Forester
4 as designated for the State Forest Service, Agency Superintendent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Park
5 Superintendent for the National Park Service, and Refuge Manager (Project Leader) for Fish and
6 Wildlife Service. May also include managers for a Tribe, state, county or local government entity.
7

8 **United States:** The term “United States”, when used in a geographic sense, means any State of the
9 United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands,
10 Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any possession of the
11 United States, and any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. (As defined in section 2(16) of
12 the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, et seq. (2002).)
13

14 **Unplanned Ignition:** The initiation of a wildland fire that was unplanned, regardless of cause.
15

16 **Wildfire:** An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped
17 wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the
18 objective is to put the fire out.
19

20 **Wildland Fire:** Any non-structure fire that occurs in vegetation or natural fuels. Wildland fire includes
21 prescribed fire and wildfire.

22 **Wildland Urban Interface (WUI):** The line, area, or zone where structures and other human
23 development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetation

1 **Exhibit B. Principal Contacts**

2 PRINCIPAL CONTACTS. The Principal Contacts for this instrument are as follows. These points of contact will
3 review this instrument at least annually.

4

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Region
Josh O'Connor
911 NE 11 th Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
Phone: 503-504-0940
Email: Josh_oconnor@fws.gov

5

National Park Service
Deputy Chief for Fuels, Fire Ecology & Planning
John Foley
Phone: 702-373-5531
Email: john_foley@nps.gov

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Fire Management Officer
Dennis Strange
1387 S. Vinnell Way
Boise, ID 83709
Phone: 208-373- 3873
Email: dstrange@blm.gov

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Darron Williams, Fire Management Officer
911 NE 11 th Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
Phone: 503-231-6759
Email: Darron.Williams@bia.gov

Idaho Department of Lands
Bureau of Fire Management
Chief
Josh Harvey
3284 W. Industrial Loop
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-666-8640
Email: JHarvey@idl.idaho.gov

6

Forest Service, Intermountain Region
Director, Fire & Aviation Management
Benjamin Newburn
324 25 th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
Phone: 801-625-5507
Email: benjamin.newburn@usda.gov

Forest Service, Northern Rockies Region
Director, Fire & Aviation Management
Craig Glazier
26 Fort Missoula
Missoula, MT
Phone: 406-329-3402
Email: craig.glazier@usda.gov

7

Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region
Director, Fire & Aviation Management
Alex Robertson
1220 SW 3 rd Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 458-292-6232
Email: alex.robertson@usda.gov

8

9

Exhibit C. Operating Plan

Idaho Statewide Operating Plan
2023-2027

Between

THE STATE OF IDAHO

Idaho Department of Lands

UEI: LNALNMHA3NZ5

Agreement # IDL-CDS-2023-2027

And the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho State Office

UEI: GD3JJJNDU3E5

Agreement # BLM-IDS0-2023-07

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Interior Regions 8,9,10, and 12

UEI: ZK1LYM6WE3C4

Agreement # G8064231008

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Northwest Region

UEI: GF45M8G4QB5

Agreement # 23P004430001

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Region

UEI: MYTDK1R5BBQ6

Agreement # FF01R03000-23X-L023

AND THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Northern Region 1, Intermountain Region 4, Pacific Northwest Region 6

UEI: G2EGL5TJE6N3

Agreement # 23-FI-11015600-049

1 **PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

2

3 **STATE OF IDAHO**

Northern Operations

Cataldo Forest Protective District
Kootenai Valley Forest Protective District
Mica Forest Protective District
Pend Oreille Forest Protective District
Priest Lake Forest Protective District
Ponderosa Forest Protective District
Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Assn.
West St. Joe Forest Protective District

Southern Operations

Clearwater Supervisory Area
Craig Mountain Forest Protective District
Eastern Idaho Supervisory Area
Maggie Creek Forest Protective District
Payette Lakes Supervisory Area
Southwest Forest Protective District
Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association

4 **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE**

Northern Region (R-1)

Bitterroot National Forest
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forest

Pacific Northwest Region (R-6)

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Intermountain Region (R-4)

Boise National Forest
Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Payette National Forest

Salmon-Challis National Forest
Sawtooth National Forest

5 **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS- NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE – PORTLAND, OR

Coeur d’Alene Agency – Coeur d’Alene Tribe
Fort Hall Agency – Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Northern Idaho Agency - Kootenai Tribe of Idaho & Nez Perce Tribe

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-IDAHO

Boise District
Coeur d’Alene District

Idaho Falls District
Twin Falls District

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE-INTERIOR REGIONS 8, 9 ,10, AND 12

City of Rocks National Reserve
Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument
Nez Perce National Historic Sites

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve
Minidoka National Historic Site

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE- PACIFIC REGION

Dworshak National Fish Hatchery
Hagerman National Fish Hatchery
Kooskia National Fish Hatchery
Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Camas Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge
Gray’s Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge
Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge
Oxford Slough Wildlife Production Area
Southeast Idaho National Wildlife Refuge Complex

This Operating Plan is hereby made and entered into by and between the Parties pursuant to the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (Agreement) signed and dated May ,2024. This Operating Plan, including any referenced attachments or Exhibits, is tiered to the Agreement. A formal modification to the Agreement is unnecessary but to the extent the terms of this Operating Plan conflict with the Agreement, the Agreement shall govern.

I. PURPOSE

This is a Statewide Operating Plan applicable to all signatory Parties within the Great Basin and Northern Rockies Geographic Areas for the State of Idaho. Its purpose is to address statewide issues affecting cooperation, interagency working relationships and protocols, financial arrangements, sharing of resources, and joint activities/projects. The Great Basin and Northern Rockies Mobilization Guides are incorporated herein by reference in this Operating Plan.

II. RECITALS

Stafford Act responses and related National Response Framework (NRF) activities will be accomplished utilizing established dispatch coordination concepts. Situation and damage assessment information will be transmitted through established fire suppression intelligence channels. Jurisdictional Agencies, as defined in the Agreement, are responsible for all planning documents, i.e., land use, resource and fire management plans and decision support documents, for a unit's wildland fire and fuels management program.

Protecting Agencies, as defined in the Agreement, implement the actions documented and directed by the appropriate planning documents and decision support documents for initial and extended attack on wildfire incidents. They provide the supervision and support including operational oversight, direction, and logistical support to Incident Management Teams IMTs.

III. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

A. Interagency Dispatch Centers:

Each dispatch center within Idaho will maintain a standard operating plan that addresses the following:

- Purpose and Overview
- Administrative Oversight/Structure
- Dispatch Organization
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Dispatch Services
- Funding

It is intended, that interagency dispatch center managers may be employed by any Participating Agencies, and as such, have the agency specific authorities from each Participating Agency, except where prohibited by law or regulation, necessary to conduct the Center's operation.

Data changes to the official map will be completed by the GIS group for approval by the G4 group on or before April 1st. Updated maps will be available to Dispatch Centers by May 1st of that same year.

Current Interagency Dispatch Centers:

Coeur d'Alene Interagency Dispatch Center (CDC) – Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center (GVC) – Grangeville, Idaho
Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center (CIC) - Salmon, Idaho
Eastern Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center (EIC) - Idaho Falls, Idaho
Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BDC) – Boise, Idaho
South Central Interagency Dispatch Center (SCC) – Shoshone, Idaho
Payette Interagency Dispatch Center (PAC) – McCall, Idaho

B. Interagency Resources:

Identify funding and staffing of joint resources and facilities commensurate with each agencies use.

C. Standards:

Reference common standards; reference direction for land management and aircraft use.

D. Supplemental Fire Department Resources: Supplemental Fire Department Resources that may be mobilized under the Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement (ICMA).

E. Local Fire Service Organizations (FSOs):

- Mobilization of FSO resources outside of the area covered by local agreements will be transacted through Idaho Department of lands (IDL).
- FSO resources will not be mobilized outside the local area if they do not have an ICMA with IDL.
- Mobilization of FSO resources will follow all processes and procedures defined in the ICMA published by IDL, which includes rates, training, and equipment standards.
-

F. State-to-State Response: Through utilization of the Northwest Compact, IDL can directly order Canadian, and other State resources, and IDL will provide training, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and equipment, (reference Appendix I). If a federal agency utilizes a specific resource, and has additional requirements, they are responsible for providing training, PPE and equipment above what IDL requires.

G. Tribal Resources:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has cooperative arrangements in place with:

- Coeur d'Alene Agency – Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- Fort Hall Agency - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
- Northern Idaho Agency - Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

H. Rangeland Fire Protection Associations:

A Rangeland Fire Protection Association (RFPA) is a nonprofit organization that has entered into a Rangeland Fire Protection Agreement with the IDL, for the detection, prevention, and suppression of range fires with the state of Idaho or any agency of the state of Idaho. An RFPA has the authority to form in Idaho through Idaho Code § 38-104B. Through the agreement with

the IDL, Idaho RFPAs are required to properly train and equip members with PPE and radio communications. They are also required to carry liability insurance. Once all terms of the agreement with the IDL have been met, the RFA is authorized to engage in suppression activities within the terms of their agreements and/or Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

In areas where RFA's and wildland fire protection agencies share common fire protection interests, the entities are encouraged to enter into local agreements or MOUs to define operational procedures and responsibilities. RFA resources cannot be mobilized outside the area covered by their local agreements.

Fire reporting and dispatch procedures are detailed in the agreements that RFAs hold with individual agencies and are specific to the signatory agencies.

I. Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM):

Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is responsible for directing the coordination of emergency and disaster operations when a disaster occurs in the State of Idaho. This is done through the implementation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP), which can be found at: <https://ioem.idaho.gov/preparedness-and-protection/plans/>

The IDEOP, Emergency Support Function #4 (ESF4) addresses firefighting in Idaho. IDL is the primary state agency responsible for ESF#4 coordination and may have personnel assigned to the Idaho Response Center (IRC) to assist local government agencies in obtaining resources.

If a local jurisdiction with structure protection responsibilities has a need for additional resources due to an incident, they work with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management's (IOEM) appropriate Area Field Officer to make the Request for Assistance. The IOEM may Mission Assign the Idaho Department of Lands, as the ID-ESF #4 Coordinator (Idaho Emergency Support Function #4 – Firefighting) to acquire the requested resources. This process is outlined in the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan [Office of Emergency Management \(idaho.gov\) Preparedness and Protection Plans](https://ioem.idaho.gov/preparedness-and-protection/plans/)

Resources acquired by the IDL through this process will be tracked and paid by IDL utilizing the processes outlined in the Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement (ICMA). In turn, IDL will submit all costs to IOEM in accordance with the mission assignments.

When requested, IDL may provide a liaison to the IOEM Area Field Officer (AFO) when a wildfire disaster occurs in their area of responsibility.

IOEM is also responsible for state government's role in the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG). When a Governor's approved state disaster declaration is in effect, the state or local government may receive financial assistance through a FMAG from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to offset the suppression costs to the applicant agencies, typically the state, local government, or tribal agencies.

All requests for FMAG assistance will be made through IOEM. The local jurisdiction makes their request through the appropriate AFO. IDL also makes their request through IOEM.

J. Idaho National Guard:

All requests for Idaho National Guard (IDNG) assistance in support of wildfire incidents shall go through IOEM. A local jurisdiction and/or IDL may be a requestor. Acquisition, procurement, and use of IDNG shall follow policies and procedures set forth in the IDEOP and the Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement for Cooperation in Wildfire Suppression between Idaho Military Division and Idaho Department of lands.

IDNG resources may be utilized when all other potential sources (i.e., owned, and contracted assets, or agreements) have been exhausted, and a Governor's approved state disaster declaration has been issued.

The IMT will be responsible for tracking IDNG resources to ensure a clean payment package. Host agencies may be requested by IOEM to assign personnel to fill the roles of Incident Business Advisor (INBA) and National Guard Liaison at the IRC. Additional liaisons may be needed at the assigned locations of IDNG resources.

If IDNG resources are deployed into Idaho from another state, a notification to the IDL State Duty Officer must also be made.

More information on the disaster declaration process and IEOP can be found on the IOEM's website. <https://ioem.idaho.gov/preparedness-and-protection/plans/>

K. Idaho Department of Corrections Resources (IDOC):

The IDL agreement with the IDOC will be the only agreement used by all Agencies to provide corrections resources for fire protection activities. In order to be reimbursed for the cost of work performed by any person serving a term of imprisonment, the State must have a written agreement with the IDOC that addresses the provision of assistance by persons serving terms of imprisonment and the cost for the assistance. For costs that are the responsibility of the Federal Agencies, the Federal Agencies shall upon receipt of the States billing, reimburse the State for the costs of assistance. Refer to Exhibit D – Reimbursable Billing and Payments Procedures.

IV. PREPAREDNESS

A. Protection Planning:

The Agencies agree that protection objectives will be based upon the individual Fire Management Plans (FMP) which will be formulated in an interagency manner whenever and wherever possible. Plans can be obtained by contacting each agency head.

B. Protection Areas and Boundaries:

1. Unprotected Lands:

Unprotected lands are lands for which there is no agreement with an established fire protection organization such as a Rural Fire Department, Fire Protective Association (FPA), Municipal Fire Department, RFP, a county, the IDL, Timber Protective Association (TPA), or Federal agency. When wildland fires occur on unprotected lands and fire threatens any agency's resource values, there is discretion to engage in fire suppression activities to protect those resource values consistent with their agency policies.

There are approximately 1.2 million acres of unprotected land across the State of Idaho. The State of Idaho has authority to protect private lands, but Idaho Code does not allow for the payment of such responding resources.

a. Suppression Activities on Unprotected Lands:

Suppression actions on unprotected lands can be very complex. These fires may have landowners taking suppression actions with no means of communication with other firefighting entities. Uncoordinated response to wildland fire has the potential to place firefighters in hazardous situations, which are inherently high-risk. Run cards may address any unprotected lands and how to best coordinate a response that mitigates any hazardous situations that may be present, define what constitutes a threat to agency lands, develop management action points, and course of action.

C. Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression:

1. Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance:

The State and Federal Parties to this agreement have identified reciprocal Mutual Aid zones within the State in which a minimum billing threshold will be utilized. Refer to Exhibit D, Reimbursable Billings and Payments for more information regarding the minimum billing threshold.

2. Reimbursable (Cooperative) Fire Protection:

Lands not designated as offset exchange or within the mutual aid zone will be considered reimbursable.

The Protection Agency may request suppression resources of other Agencies for its protection work. Such resources shall be paid for by the Protecting Agency.

IDL authorizes suppression action by the Federal wildland fire agencies on State-owned Rangelands. These fires will have an IDL Unit Identifier for assigning ownership.

If Federal resources respond to State-owned Rangeland fires, federal resources will be reimbursed 100% and the minimum billing threshold does not apply. See applicable item regarding Reimbursable Billings and Payments, Exhibit D.

3. Exchange (Offset) Fire Protection:

The Parties to this agreement have identified areas of exchange (offset) fire protection services in specific areas of Idaho. The areas designated as offset were determined based upon the following:

- More aligned with applicable core missions
- Consider the location of agency resources
- Better serve and protect the public
- Create efficiencies in the areas where small and/or scattered parcels exist
- Simplify financial processes when possible
- Flexibility to adjust decisions and phasing in changes as needed from changes in agency resources.

Maps and narratives documenting the exchange are on file at the Bureau of Land Management Idaho State Office.

When the Protecting Agency takes suppression action on lands it protects for the Jurisdictional Agency, and the jurisdictional agency is requested to assist, the Protecting Agency will reimburse the Jurisdictional Agency for their assistance. The exception is if the Parties involved are federal wildland fire agencies. The National Interagency Agreement for Wildland Fire Management between the Department of The Interior wildland fire agencies and the USDA Forest Service provides that Parties agree not to bill each other for suppression services.

Agencies protecting lands that are the jurisdiction of another will provide wildland fire suppression per the jurisdictional agencies land management policies.

4. Contract (Fee Basis) Fire Protection:

For reference, the fee-based fire protection agreements listed below, are agency-specific, not between Federal and State agencies.

<u>Protection Area</u>	<u>Protecting Agency</u>	<u>Jurisdictional Agency</u>
Kootenai Reservation	IDL	BIA/Nez Perce Tribe
Nez Perce Reservation	IDL	BIA/Kootenai Tribe
Idaho Fish & Game	IDL	State of Idaho
Idaho Parks & Recreation	IDL	State of Idaho
Misc. Parcels NPS	BLM	National Park Service
Misc. Parcels FWS	BLM	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Misc. Parcels BOR	BLM & USFS	Bureau of Reclamation

D. Joint Projects and Project Plans:

Implementation of such projects will require a separate, Supplemental Fire Project Agreement (SFPA), Exhibit I hereto or other appropriate agreement, executed by the authorized signatory for each party to the SFPA.

These projects may involve activities such as prescribed fire/fuels management, preparedness, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, public affairs, or other beneficial efforts in support of interagency fire management. Any activity will require its own SFPA.

E. Fire Prevention/Education/Mitigation:

The Participating Agencies agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of fire prevention/education/mitigation programs. Participating Agencies will collaborate on ways to prevent unwanted wildfires. This program will have an overarching goal of lessening the risk of wildfire impacts to the public and private land and structures especially in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

F. Fire Restrictions: Fire Restrictions and/or Closures will be communicated and coordinated between the Participating Agencies to include initiating, implementing, and lifting restrictions.

G. Public Use Restrictions:

Implementation of restrictions and closures shall be coordinated with all appropriate agencies.
<https://www.idahofireinfo.com/>

H. Burning Permits:

Burning permits will be issued through an on-line portal managed by the State of Idaho. Burn permits are required May 10 to October 20 per Idaho Code § 38-115.

I. Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management:

Any Party to this Agreement may provide assistance to another Party as requested and agreed to for the purposes of implementing prescribed fire activities or other fuels management work. Conditions of the assistance and details related to reimbursement will be agreed to and documented through the procurement or Joint Projects and Project Plans (as referenced in Joint Projects and Project Plans, Clause #4). Any instrument processed under this clause shall be in accordance with each Party's applicable laws, regulations, and policy requirements.

J. Smoke Management:

Ensure smoke impacts to the public and fire personnel are addressed through the IMT ordering Air Resource Advisors (ARA) on Type 1 fires and consider ordering ARAs to Type 2 fires as per the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (red book) and Public Law 116-9, the Dingell Act, 2019. ARAs are members of the Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program and are specialists in smoke management and air quality. An ARA is recommended when an incident has smoke management objectives and/or smoke is expected to impact communities or sensitive populations for an extended period. ARAs are ordered in Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC) as a Technical Specialist (THSP).

Additional information on ordering an ARA can be found in the appropriate Geographic Area Interagency Mobilization Guide.

Agencies in Montana and Idaho are members of the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group and coordinate smoke management from prescribed fire actions following specific protocols. The group's procedures are outlined in the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group Operating Guide and can be found at <https://mi.airshedgroup.org>

V. OPERATIONS

A. Fire Notifications:

A Supporting Agency will promptly notify the appropriate Protecting Agency of fires burning on or threatening lands for which that agency has protection responsibility.

Local Dispatch Operating Plans shall specify notification procedures and timelines, to include timeframes when final fire reports will be sent to Jurisdictional Agencies.

A responding resource or its dispatch center must immediately notify the Jurisdictional Agency's dispatch center when they are responding to an incident and of suppression actions taken, due to special management and financial considerations.

If a responding resource is dispatched through its respective dispatch center to an incident where jurisdiction is unclear, unknown, suspected to lay within the boundaries of another jurisdiction, or suspected to be a “boundary line fire” then every effort for immediate notification to the appropriate Interagency Dispatch Center must be made.

B. Boundary Line Fires:

Agencies are expected to review boundary areas annually with neighboring agencies to determine whether preplanned fire control lines and response strategies are still appropriate for each other’s jurisdictional interests. Plans to resolve adjacency issues will be documented in local Dispatch operating plans and on maps attached to those plans.

Every effort shall be made to notify neighboring agencies whenever a fire is threatening their jurisdiction or protection. Any, and all requests for emergency assistance and incident support on cross boundary incidents must be clear and concise and shall be processed and recorded through a single dispatching center.

Reconciliation of costs for border fires will follow the Billings and Invoices Processes as outlined in Exhibit D.

C. Independent Action on Lands Protected by Another Agency:

All fire suppression actions conducted on lands of other Agencies shall be consistent with the Jurisdictional Agency’s land management policy.

Any Participating Agency may, upon its own initiative, at the risk of their own expense, and with appropriate notification and coordination, respond to wildland fires on lands that are under the direct protection of another agency.

D. Response to Wildland Fire:

1. Special Management Considerations:

a. IDL State and Private Forested Lands. No special management considerations.

b. USFS Aerial Application Avoidance Issues:

Avoidance maps will be prepared and made available for all National Forest System lands and reviewed preseason and during any fire incident with the assigned Incident Commander (IC) or IMT.

If there is a mishap, notify the local U.S. Forest Service District so they can make the appropriate notifications.

Avoidance issues related to aerial retardant on all National Forest System lands will be monitored and any mishaps will be reported following protocols established in the “Record of Decision” issued in 2011. For detailed instructions reference <https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/fire/chemicals>

Reference Exhibit M for Standards and Guidelines for Fire Suppression in Watersheds with Sensitive Fish Species.

c. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Use of Aerial Delivered Retardant:

On lands protected by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service the use of aerial delivered retardant is approved with a determination by the IC that “life and/or property” is imminently threatened. Continued use of retardant is dependent upon the approval of the Jurisdictional Agency.

Reference individual refuge/hatchery FMPs at: <https://www.fws.gov/fire/fmp/>

d. BLM Special Management Guidelines:

Reference Exhibit N

E. Decision Process:

The Federal agencies will assume the lead for development of Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) and delegation of authority as required for fires on federally managed lands. The WFDSS is the sole documentation tool for all fires that occur on federal jurisdiction or protection. If an Incident Management Team (IMT) is ordered, the WFSA/WFDSS will be completed in conjunction with any jurisdictional agencies. All documents will be provided to IMTs once in place.

Protection	Jurisdiction	WFSA / WFDSS
State	State	WFSA
Federal	State	WFSA
State	State & Federal	WFSA & WFDSS
State	Federal	WFDSS

When wildfire is on or threatens State and Private Forestland, the Delegation of Authority shall include the following language:

“State and Private Forestland Owners pay a fire protection assessment to the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). Fire suppression operations on State and Private Forestland must include placing high value on timber resources including standing timber, as well as plantations. Expectations for firefighting on State and Private Forestland within Federal protection areas are:

- While planning and executing fire suppression actions, be mindful of the financial values associated with state and private timber.
- Minimize threats and potential impacts to state and private timber by using tactics that keep fire away from these areas.
- Minimize acres burned by using full suppression tactics and keeping the fire size as small as practical.
- Use tactics, practices, and behavior that respect the property and timber value of forestland owners.”

F. Cooperation:

All Parties to this agreement are involved in developing the strategy and tactics to be used in preventing unwanted wildland fire from crossing the jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring jurisdictions should provide prompt notification to agencies when concerns exist about fires that have the potential to impact adjacent jurisdictions.

G. Communication:

Communications occur prior to fire season in pre-season meetings and during the early stages of wildland fires.

1. Frequencies:

Pre-identified incident communication protocols will be established and followed (e.g., frequencies plans, points of contact, and interoperable radio hardware). All agencies Party to this agreement agree to share FM frequencies and Air to Air frequencies for initial attack, extended attack, and Type 3 incidents. All other incidents will utilize national radio cache frequencies. All Parties will maintain their individual agency's radio systems. Opportunities for efficiencies on radio maintenance will be coordinated on a local level.

H. Cost Efficiency:

Jurisdictions will identify conditions under which cost efficiency may dictate where suppression strategies and tactical actions are taken (i.e., it may be more cost effective to put the containment line along an open grassland than along a mid-slope in timber). Points to consider include loss and benefit to land, values at risk, resource, social and political values, and existing legal statutes.

I. Delegation of Authority (DOA):

Delegation of Authority is required for all Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 and Complex Incident Management (CIM) teams assigned.

The DOA will incorporate the decision documents and will clearly communicate the intent of the Jurisdictional Agency leader(s) and will be signed by all Protection and Jurisdictional Agencies.

For Type 3, 4, and 5 incidents, the ICs are responsible for obtaining a delegation of authority and/or expectations to manage the incident from the agency administrator. Delegations may be written or oral. Each agency will follow their own policy.

DOA for Incident Commanders and Area Commanders (ACs) will come from the Unit Administrator or authorized designee:

BIA: Agency Administrator
BLM: District Manager
BOR: Protecting Agency or Regional Director
FWS: Refuge Manager; Project Leader
IDL: Area Manager
NPS: Park Superintendent
RFPA: District Manager
USFS: Forest Supervisor

J. Preservation of Evidence:

Evidence will be preserved in accordance with applicable Agency regulations and policies.

K. Community and Structure Fire Protection from Wildfires in Idaho:

Local city or county government is responsible for emergency response, including structure protection, within their jurisdiction. This responsibility is usually found within the fire agencies' charter and is substantiated by tax dollar revenue (sales and property tax).

Local city or county governments assume the financial responsibility for emergency response activities, including structure protection, within their jurisdictions. Local city or county government will order resources deemed necessary to protect structures within their jurisdiction. Local city or county governments will not be reimbursed for performing their responsibilities within their jurisdiction.

Any time that fire activities warrant structure protection the decisions, the actions taken, and financial responsibilities must be documented on the cost share template. Links for decision documents can be found in Exhibit J.

Applies to Northern Rockies only - The Northern Rockies document titled, “Guidelines for Community and Structure Fire Protection” is valid and should be used in setting expectations for community and structure fire protection, as well as, providing leader’s intent in any Delegations of Authority. The document can be found at: <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/>

IDL may provide resources to a county (FSO, Sheriff, Commissioner, or other official) or tribal agency for structure suppression assistance when a wildland fire threatens structures. This is part of IDL’s responsibilities as the primary agency responsible for Emergency Support Function (ESF4) in the (IDEOP).

L. Movement of IDL Resources within Idaho:

Due to the State being split within two different geographic areas, for the movement of IDL resources, Idaho State agency or compact resources, FSOs and IDL exclusive use contractors, or any other resources under the control of IDL (all referred to as IDL resources) the following process will be followed:

Originating IDL Location	Destination IDL Location	GACC FROM	GACC TO
Southern Idaho	Northern Idaho	Northern Rockies CC (MT-NRC)	Great Basin CC (UT-GBC)
Northern Idaho	Southern Idaho	Great Basin CC (UT-GBC)	Northern Rockies CC (MT-NRC)

All dispatch offices must ensure that the “Special Needs” block of the resource order request clearly indicates that the needs are for IDL Resources.

VI. USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

A. Cost Share Agreement:

Whenever multiple jurisdictional agencies or protection agencies are affected due to the location of a fire the development and implementation of a written Cost Share Agreement is required using one of the approved cost share methodologies available in Exhibit E, Cost Share Agreement Instructions. A cost share agreement will be approved by the responsible Unit Administrators as defined by agency policy or their authorized representatives.

B. Training:

Training priorities and delivery will be coordinated as agreed upon by training committees from each Geographic Area Coordinating Group. These training committees will provide direction, guidance, and processes for delivery of interagency training courses throughout the State.

As the agency of jurisdiction, under the National Incident Management System Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide, PMS 310-1, the IDL will sponsor FSO personnel in wildland

training for Incident Command System (ICS) positions to assist on interagency incidents nationally.

For the purposes of this agreement, any IDL, FSO and RFPA employee/member will be treated as a Geographic Area student whether they reside in northern or southern Idaho. Nominations will be processed and prioritized according to individual Geographic Area Training Committee Operating Plans.

The IDL, Bureau of Fire Management Training and Safety Specialist will coordinate training schedules and nominations for agency, FSO, and RFPA personnel with the two Geographic Area Training Committees. IDL will participate in Priority Trainee Programs within Geographic Areas for the purposes of completing Position Task Books (PTB) within the ICS organization for interagency incidents.

Agencies hosting training will provide IDL (IDL Training and Safety Specialist and Southern Idaho Fire Program Liaison, as appropriate) copies of course completion memo documenting personnel training attendance.

C. Communication Systems:

See Dispatch Operating Plans for specific guidance.

D. Fire Weather Systems:

Listed in Dispatch Operating Plans.

E. Incident Meteorological (IMET) Services:

Follow standard dispatch procedures for requesting IMET services from the NWS and shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological and Other Technical Services (IMET Agreement) and shall not conflict with the procedures of the Mobilization Guides. Reimbursement and expenditures for IMET Services shall follow the procedures detailed within the IMET Agreement.

F. Aviation Operations:

Agencies will cooperate in the use, operations, and support of aviation resources. Operational capabilities vary by agency. Each agency will follow its established policies and procedures in the performance of their operations.

Any agency may assign and maintain operational control of their respective aircraft to an incident when the fire is deemed a threat to lands under its jurisdiction. A resulting interagency mix of aircraft in the same airspace is allowed as long as common communications, command/control, and on-scene operating procedures exist to ensure a safe and efficient aviation operation. Fire Traffic Area (FTA) procedures will be used by all aircraft. When an unsafe or inefficient aviation operation exists, agencies reserve the right to withdraw their aircraft until the issues are resolved. Investigations of aircraft accidents and incidents will comply with the standards and procedures of the procuring agency, and that of the “Operator of the Aircraft.”

1. Aviation-Related Clarifications:

The following rules of “Aviation Related Clarifications” are intended to provide clear direction to all parties to the Master Agreement:

Retardant, Foam, Gel Dispensing: No foam, retardant, gel, or other suppressant may be dispensed from non-federal aircraft on Federal lands unless it is a product specifically approved by Missoula Technical Development Center (MTDC) and listed on the Qualified

Products List (QPL).

2. Federal Aircraft:

Aircraft procured and approved by Federal firefighting agencies are authorized for use on wildland fire operations managed by Federal, State, FPAs, TPAs and local governments. Federal employees are only authorized to ride in federally carded/approved aircraft (with federally approved pilots) regardless of Jurisdictional Agency.

3. Non-Federally Approved Aircraft:

Non-federally approved aircraft will be excluded from suppression resources listed in reciprocal suppression agreements with the USDA/USDI agencies. Non-federally approved aircraft shall not be used where the USDA/USDI is the Protecting Agency. Any agreement stating otherwise shall be rescinded. Additionally, aircraft will not be dispatched to incidents known to be on USDA/USDI land other than as an independent action.

Under the closest forces concept, non-federally approved aircraft may be dispatched to fires of unknown jurisdiction. When a non-federally approved aircraft dispatched to such a fire determines that the fire is on USDA/USDI protection and does not threaten other non-federally protected lands, the pilot or manager will immediately provide the coordinates and a fire report to the dispatch center so that appropriate USDA/USDI aviation assets may be dispatched. The non-federally approved aircraft will then leave the scene. Non-federally approved aircraft are not authorized to conduct initial attack on USDA/USDI lands unless there is an immediate threat to non-federally protected lands. Non-federally approved aircraft (manned or unmanned) shall not be under the operational control of USDA/USDI.

4. Approved Cooperator Aircraft:

Aircraft procured/owned by the cooperating agencies (State and local) may be utilized on federally managed fires only when Federal “cooperator aircraft letters of approval” are in place for the aircraft and pilots being used. The letter is the instrument that authorizes payment by the Federal Government. Refer to Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (red book) Chapter 16, Aviation Operations and Resources/Cooperator Aircraft. <https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/RedBookAll.pdf>, CFR: United States Code 49 §40125 (a)(1) <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title49/pdf/USCODE-2011-title49-subtitleVII-partA-subpartI-chap401-sec40125.pdf>

5. Non-Federally Approved Cooperator Aircraft:

Cooperator Aircraft that have not been approved by USDA Forest Service/Department of the Interior letter may be utilized on federal lands when and where the Cooperator is the protecting agency in a reciprocal or offset agreement or when Cooperator lands are threatened, and the State maintains operational control of aircraft.

6. Federal Lands under State Protection:

State, Fire Protection Associations (FPA’s), TPA and local governments may use non-federally approved aircraft on Federal lands only when and where the State, FPA, TPA or local agency has formal protection responsibility on those lands and when the State, FPA, TPA or local agency maintains operational control of those aircraft.

7. Federal Airtanker Base:

Non-federally approved aircraft and retardant loading at Federal airtanker bases are authorized when operational control is maintained by the State, FPA or local agency.

8. Federal Personnel:

Federal employees may be assigned to fires when non-federally approved aircraft are under the operational control of State, FPA, TPA or local agencies. No Federal employee may be assigned with contracting/procurement responsibility related to non-federally approved aircraft. No Federal employee may be assigned to a position that exercises operational control of a non-federally approved aircraft, unless working as an agent of the State or FPA under a binding Delegation of Authority. No Federal employee may ride on non-federally approved aircraft.

9. Federal Aerial Supervision:

Federal personnel may provide aerial supervision (tactical control), including “lead profiles,” to non-federally approved aircraft under existing standard procedures and agreements, only when operational control is maintained by the State, FPA, TPA or local agency.

10. Federal Firefighters on State Fires:

State aircraft shall remain under State “operational control.” Those personnel working on the fire and providing “tactical” direction of these aircraft are working as an agent of the State, FPA, TPA or local government and therefore are not in “operational control” as determined by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in their accident investigations. This means that Federal employees, working on a State, FPA, TPA or locally managed fire in such positions as IC, Operations Section Chief, Aerial Supervisor, etc., may exercise “tactical” control over an aviation resource. However, “operational” control remains with the agency managing the fire. Therefore, it is permissible for Federal employees to work with non-federally approved aircraft while under the operational control of a State, FPA, TPA or local government.

In an emergency, where human life on Federal lands under Federal protection is immediately threatened by wildland fire in the current burning period, a local Federal line officer may, with State concurrence, take operational control over State contracted aircraft, if sufficient Federal aircraft are not available to protect the public.

The local Federal line officer must notify their Fire Director/State Fire Management Officer or Fire Director Designee/State Fire Management Officer Designee. Any such use will be documented by the approving Federal line officer, and the documentation will be forwarded to the agency national aviation headquarters within two weeks. For billing purposes, the Region and State Office will reconcile imminent threat dates and flights.

The authorization for Federal agencies to use unapproved aircraft when there is an imminent threat to human life is consistent with and based upon the language found in the following laws and clarifying documents which define public vs. civil aircraft operations:

Independent Safety Board Act Amendments, Public Law 103-411, signed Oct. 25, 1994. 49 U.S.C. 40102 (a)(37)

FAA Advisory Circular AC 00-1.1b, Public Aircraft Operations, Feb. 12, 2014, Appendix 1 defines “public aircraft.” Reference:

https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/AC_00-1.1B.pdf.

IDL aircraft under exclusive use contract agreements are a statewide resource and are available to the signatories of this agreement within the State of Idaho for the use of suppression activities, through standard dispatch ordering processes. These aircraft are not authorized for non-suppression activities unless a Supplemental Fire Project Agreement exists. Refer to Exhibit I.

It is expected that all protocols in The IDL and U.S.F.S Regions 1 and 4, Interagency Operations Guide for Single Engine Air Tankers and Amphibious Water Scoopers will be followed.

11. Aircraft Billing:

Aircraft use will be billed to the reimbursing agency following the billing procedures found in Exhibit D of this document.

G. Unmanned Aircraft Systems, UAS Operations:

All wildland fire UAS operations, including pilots and aircraft, must follow all aircraft direction listed in above sections, be approved by the jurisdictional agency and “NWCG Standards for Fire Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operations,” PMS 515.

VII. BILLING PROCEDURES

(Refer to Exhibit D. of the Master Coop Agreement-Reimbursable Billings and Payments)

A. Suppression Billing:

1. Billing Information, Provide:

- Agency name and billing address
- Financial Contact (name, phone, email)
- Agency Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)
- Billing timeframes – Provide contact information for written request for extensions beyond timeframes established in Exhibit D, Reimbursable Billings and Payments.
- Indirect Cost Rates, if applicable; the indirect cost assessment is waived for all suppression billings.

B. Fee Based Services:

Billings will be in accordance with separate written agreement or contract(s).

Agencies may provide fire protection services on lands under the jurisdiction of another agency. Agency costs will be computed by adding together (1) a five-year average suppression cost considering the most recent seven full fiscal years but eliminating the highest cost year and the lowest cost year, and (2) a five-year average preparedness cost considering the most recent seven full fiscal years but eliminating the highest cost year and the lowest cost year.

For example, 2023 costs would include (1) the average suppression cost of years 2016-2022, minus the highest and lowest, plus (2) the average preparedness cost for the years 2016-2022,

minus the highest and lowest. State and Regional business leads are the points of contact for developing the cost per acre rate. The following are fee basis protection areas:

C. Non-Suppression Billings:

As described in this Operating Plan, the Parties may jointly conduct cooperative projects and/or share resources to carry out non-suppression activities in support of interagency fire management. These joint projects or activities may involve sharing of costs and/or a transfer of funds between the Parties involved, at which time a separate, local agreement, procurement, or other appropriate written document will be required. Billing will be defined under the terms of that document.

D. Stafford Act Billings:

- Refer to Exhibit H of the Master Cooperative Agreement – Use of and Reimbursement for Shared Resources in Stafford Act Response Actions.
- Billing timeframes – Contact information and process required for extensions beyond timeframes established in Exhibit H are included in Exhibit D Reimbursable Billing and Payments.

VIII. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Principal Contacts:

Refer to Exhibit B of Master Coop Agreement – Principal Contacts.

B. Personnel Policy:

Supplemental Fire Department Resources are mobilized through the Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement (ICMA).

C. Modification:

Modifications within the scope of this Operating Plan shall be made by mutual consent of the Parties, through the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all Parties prior to any changes being performed. Any Party shall have the right to terminate their participation under this Operating Plan by providing one year advance written notice to the other Parties.

D. Annual Review:

This Operating Plan is reviewed annually by February 1st and revised, as needed. For proposed changes reference Exhibit O for “Idaho Master Agreement Operating Plan Change Form”.

The Fire Directors are the decision authority for how the Master Agreement is implemented through Exhibit C. Operating Plan, as proposed via the Master Agreement Operating Plan Change Form.

E. Duration of Operating Plan:

This Operating Plan is executed as of the date of last signature and remains in effect through December 31, 2027, unless modified or superseded.

If the current Master Coop Agreement is superseded by a new Agreement, this Operating Plan may remain in effect to the extent that it does not conflict with provisions of the new Agreement, but only until such time that all activities and conditions can be incorporated into a new Operating Plan.

F. Previous Instruments Superseded:

BLM-ID-SO-2016-008, 16-FI-11015600-42, IDL-CDS-2016-20-2021.

G. Authorized Representatives:

By signature below, all signatories to this Operating Plan certify that the individuals listed in this document are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Operating Plan.

X. REVIEW AND SIGNATURES

The Geographic Area Operating Plan will be approved by the signatory state and federal agency member agencies.

The Statewide Operating Plans will be approved by the signatory state and federal agency members. This is the Fire Management Director level for the agency.

Unit Administrators will have the responsibility for developing and approving sub-geographic area operating plans.

Each signatory agency may have policies/procedures for entering into agreements (including this Operating Plan) that require additional review by attorneys, agreement specialists, or contracting officers.

DENNIS STRANGE, State Fire Management Officer
USDI, Bureau of Land Management,
Idaho State Office

PAUL RYAN, Regional Fire Management Officer
USDI, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Northwest Region

FRANK LANDS, Regional Director
USDI, National Park Service,
Interior Regions 8,9,10,12

JOSH O'CONNOR, Regional Fire Management Coordinator
USDI, Fish & Wildlife Service,
Pacific Region

CRAIG GLAZIER, Director, Fire & Aviation Management
USDA Forest Service, Northern Rockies Region

BENJAMIN NEWBURN, Director, Fire & Aviation Management
USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region

ALEX ROBERTSON, Director, Fire & Aviation Management
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region

JOSHUA HARVEY, Fire Management Chief
Idaho Department of Lands

Exhibit D. Reimbursable Billings and Payments

Reimbursable Billings and Payments

I. Suppression Billings:

The Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will not bill each other for suppression costs. However, pre-suppression costs, fair sharing for interagency dispatch centers costs, prevention costs, and other fire management costs will be billed in accordance with intra-agency agreements (IAA) L16PG000129.

Parties to this Agreement may opt to use a “Reconciliation Process” for tracking incident costs for all Parties to this Agreement for the purpose of issuing one annual billing to the paying Party. If the Reconciliation Process is not utilized, parties to the Agreement shall utilize the applicable Incident by Incident process.

A. Reconciliation Process: state and federal agencies agree to consolidate billing and minimum balances. N/A

B. Incident by Incident Process

1. Mutual Aid Areas:

- a. **Minimum Billing Threshold** is \$15,000 per incident, identified by the mutual aid response zones, except for those lands identified as offset exchange.

The minimum threshold does not apply to costs incurred by cooperating fire departments hired under the Idaho Cooperative Management Agreement (ICMA).

The process for Single Protection Responsibility is as follows:

- i. The total cost of the aircraft apparatus is billable as reimbursable assistance.
- ii. When Supporting Agency expenditures (excluding aircraft apparatus) exceed the minimum billing threshold, the Supporting Agency will bill the protecting agency for their total incident costs.
- iii. If the Supporting Agency expenditures (excluding aircraft apparatus) don't exceed the minimum billing threshold, no reimbursement will be requested, and the costs will be absorbed by each Supporting Agency.

The process for Multiple Protection Responsibility (Cost Share Agreement) is as follows:

- i. Total expenditures by incident including aircraft apparatus will be used to negotiate and reconcile the cost share agreement.
- ii. The minimum billing threshold does not apply in a cost share agreement.

2. Reimbursable Areas:

If the Federal agencies respond to incidents on lands designated as Reimbursable and State-owned Rangelands, the Federal agencies will be reimbursed 100% of actual suppression costs by IDL. The minimum billing threshold does not apply to the reimbursable rangeland fires.

State and Federal Protection Agencies will enter into a cost share agreement when more than one jurisdictional responsibility for fire protection is affected by the placement of the fire.

3. Offset Exchange Areas:

- a. All suppression costs on offset exchange lands will be the fiscal responsibility of the Protecting Agency.
- b. Suppression support requested by the Protecting Agency and provided by the Jurisdictional Agency on these lands is reimbursable for their assistance to the Jurisdictional Agency.
- c. The minimum billing threshold will not be applied.

4. Cost Share Reconciliation Process:

Cost share agreements are not subject to the \$15,000 minimum billing threshold, as described above. Cost share agreement reconciliations shall encompass all Federal and State expenditures for an incident. All parties must be signatory to the Idaho Statewide Master Agreement.

Parties agree to meet annually by March 1st to review all cost share agreements.

- IDL will create and maintain a Microsoft TEAMS channel for the current calendar year that will house all documentation associated with that year's cost shares.
- IDL will create a master cost share spreadsheet that will list all the cost shares for the year and will include individual agency costs associated with each incident, along with any pertinent information regarding the status of the cost share.
- IDL will create individual incident folders.
- A copy of each signed cost share agreement will be uploaded into the appropriate folder.
- IDL will create a cost share reconciliation worksheet for each incident and upload into the appropriate folder.
- All agencies must upload their incident draft fire cost summaries into the corresponding incident folder. This allows all agencies to determine whether expenditures are outstanding in order to move forward with reconciliation and approval of the cost share.
- Once all draft summaries are received IDL will initiate the annual meeting where the expenditures and cost share percentages will be reviewed in each Cost Share Reconciliation Worksheet by all agencies. Once reviewed and approved, the document will be available for signatures to each agency before a final bill of collection/invoice is sent.
- Agencies will have 30-days to review and sign the Cost Share Reconciliation Worksheet and route to the next agency.

5. Federal Billings by Incident:

When the fire is within IDL protection (legal authority), Federal agencies with supporting costs will bill IDL for reimbursable costs as appropriate.

IDL will create and maintain a Fire Billing channel within Microsoft TEAMS, for the current calendar year, which will house all documentation associated with that year's incidents.

IDL will create a master spreadsheet that will list all of the incidents for that calendar year, which will include individual agency costs associated with each incident, along with any pertinent information regarding the status of the incident.

IDL will create individual incident folders in which Federal Agencies will upload their draft fire cost summaries into the corresponding incident folder.

IDL will review and approve draft summaries, once approved, and signed by IDL, the signed draft will be emailed to the appropriate Federal agency requesting a final bill of collection.

Once the final bill of collection has been created the billing agency shall email the final bill to firebillings@idl.idaho.gov, for payment processing by IDL.

6. State Billings by Incident:

When the fire is within the State, and IDL is the Supporting Agency, IDL will bill the Protecting Agency for reimbursable costs as appropriate.

Whenever the IDL responds to a Federal Agency fire outside of Idaho, the IDL will bill all applicable costs to the Federal Agency in Idaho. The corresponding Federal agency in Idaho will be the paying agency for these fires for the other states.

Invoices payable to the State will be prepared by IDL. These invoices will be uploaded into the IDL TEAMS billing channel under the appropriate year and folder corresponding to the Federal agency receiving the bills.

Each Federal agency will review the invoices. If no issues exist, agencies will prepare for payment through established agency policies.

7. Meeting and Billing Time Frames:

Agencies will submit invoices within 180 days of the demobilization of the incident. Extensions beyond 180 days for invoice submittal must be presented in writing to the reimbursing agency. It should be noted that some categories of expenses may often require subsequent billings outside of the 180-day period, such as: outstanding cost shares, claims, aircraft expenses, and fire cache costs.

Operating plans will include contact information for written requests for extensions. Absent a written extension of time granted by the reimbursing agency, the final itemized bill should be submitted to the reimbursing agency within 180 days of the demobilization of the incident. After a final billing has been sent, and if additional costs are identified, a supplemental billing may be issued if agreeable to applicable Parties.

Each Party to this Agreement will strive to provide appropriate Parties of an estimate of the amount of reimbursable bills they expect to submit within 90 calendar days in each reimbursable action.

March 1 - Parties will meet annually and resolve any outstanding invoices, reconcile cost share agreements, and provide cost estimates to appropriate agencies.

If possible, no later than March 1st of the next year - Draft expense summaries/invoices will be uploaded by Federal Agencies into the IDL TEAMS billing channel. The general spreadsheets will also be updated with costs.

If possible, no later than June 1 of the next year – Final IDL invoice will be uploaded into the IDL TEAMS billing channel. IDL will send a notification email when these invoices are ready for review.

8. Severity:

Costs incurred on severity assignments within the state of Idaho will be billed individually to the Jurisdictional Agency.

9. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT):

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective January 2, 1999, US Treasury Regulation, Money, and Finance at 31 CFR 208.3 requires that federal payments are to be made by EFT unless waived in accordance with specific circumstances set forth in 31 CFR 208.4

In order to receive EFT payments, the payment recipient shall register in System for Award Management (SAM) and are required to validate their information in SAM once per year. The payment recipient is also required to have a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number. Refer to <https://www.sam.gov/SAM/pages/public/samStatusTracker.jsf>

10. Billing Content:

The following items will be included as a minimum for each bill, noting that a resource order is not always required or available in order for a bill to be valid. Provide as a minimum on each invoice/bill:

- Agency name, address, phone number, and agency financial contact
- Invoice or bill number
- Agreement number
- Incident name and number
- Dates of the incident covered by the billing
- Location and Jurisdictional Unit(s)
- Appropriate fire code or charge code
- Summary cost data for the amount being billed
- Financial Contact (name, phone, e-mail)
- Agency UEI
- Signature and title of agency official

Summary data may include but is not limited to, a list of personnel, travel, and equipment expenses, and a listing by vendor name and amount spent for supplies and services procured. Generally, cost source documents will not be required unless summary cost data is disputed, there is a Fire Management Assistance Grant, or unless specific agency regulations require cost source documents.

At times, supplemental information, summary data or additional billing documentation may be requested and provided if agreed upon by the Parties. The process for requesting supporting documentation will be made to the agency Incident Business and Invoicing Contacts. Refer to Incident Business and Invoicing Contacts at the end of this exhibit.

11. Payment Due:

Whenever this Agreement provides for billing, the agency receiving the bill has an obligation to pay. Once bills are received by the reimbursing agency, payment will be made in accordance with agency policies.

12. Services Received and Certification of Billing:

Reimbursing agencies must provide written notice of incorrect invoices to billing agencies within the timeframes specified in the annual operating plan.

13. Financial Dispute Resolution:

If a conflict arises between the agency's payment processes, the terms of the billing document, or the costs associated with the billing document, the Parties should attempt to resolve the differences. If the differences cannot be resolved after consultation between the Parties, the Parties follow their dispute resolution processes.

14. Review Procedures:

The Parties agree to jointly conduct a review; sampling transactions of the incidents managed under this Agreement. Findings that are inconsistent with the normal or accepted way of doing business will be reconciled on a case-by-case basis. Any decision to further examine records will be considered on a case-by-case basis and appropriate follow up action agreed upon by all agencies involved.

II. Payment for Protection Services (use if appropriate) N/A

Geographic, Statewide or Sub-Geographic (local) operating plans and procurement documents or agreement will establish billing procedures for Fee Basis Protection Services.

III. Non-Suppression Billings

All non-suppression costs shall be billed and paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Supplemental Project Agreement, separate agreement, procurement, or other appropriate written document, executed by the authorized signatories of the involved Parties within their legal authorities.

IV. Accounting Records N/A

Cooperators must maintain records incident by incident which adequately identify the source and use of funds. These records must contain information pertaining to expense related to each incident, unobligated balances, liabilities outlays or expenditures, and income. Such documents must be made available to the State and Federal Agencies upon request.

V. Internal Control N/A

Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all federal funds, real and personal property, and other assets. Cooperators must keep effective internal controls to

ensure that all federal funds received are separately and properly allocated to each incident and used solely for authorized purposes.

VI. Reimbursable Costs

Documented costs incurred as the result of an incident are reimbursable. All costs must be reasonable, allowable, and allocable. Costs must be consistently treated as either direct costs or indirect costs. Consistent treatment of costs is a basic cost accounting principle and is specifically required to assure that the same types of costs are not charged as both direct costs and indirect costs.

The Federal wildland fire agencies may bill IDL for actual suppression costs when fires start on or burn through State Rangelands. These costs are 100% reimbursable.

State and Federal protection agencies will enter into a cost share agreement when more than one jurisdictional responsibility for fire protection is affected by the placement of the fire.

The minimum billing threshold process does not apply to the reimbursable rangeland fires.

A. Offset Exchange:

When the Protecting Agency takes suppression action on lands it protects for the Jurisdictional Agency, and the Jurisdictional Agency is requested to assist, the Protecting Agency will reimburse the Jurisdictional Agency for its assistance.

All suppression costs on offset lands will be the fiscal responsibility of the Protecting Agency. Suppression support requested by the protection agency and provided by the Jurisdictional Agency on these lands is reimbursable.

B. Direct Costs:

Direct costs are those items of expense specifically identified with the delivery or completion of a project or program. General examples include, but are not limited to, personnel costs (salary and fringe benefits), equipment costs, travel, materials, supplies, and contracts.

For the purposes of this Agreement, direct costs may or may not be applicable per the minimum billing threshold, refer to item 2a. in this exhibit and are not limited to the following:

- Actual costs directly incurred for “move-up and cover” or” backfill resources. **N/A**
- Agency costs of individuals assigned to the incident or project for salary, benefits, and overtime including premium pay if and when it is earned according to the policies, laws, and rules governing the employees of the Supporting Agency.
- Agency costs for transportation including, but not limited to, airline fees, vehicle rental fees, fuel and oil, and agency established mileage fees.
- Agency costs for per diem and lodging of resources assigned to the incident when such services are not supplied by the incident.
- Additional support dispatching, warehousing or transportation services supporting a resource order or project.
- Operating expenses for equipment assigned to the incident, such as fuel, oil, and equipment repairs.
- Cost of reasonable and prudent supplies expended in support of the incident or project.

- Usage cost of equipment in support of the incident or project, contract equipment costs and operating costs for agency equipment.
- Aircraft, airport fees, retardant costs, and retardant and other fire chemical costs.
- Agency-owned equipment lost, or damaged, by the Supporting Agency when accompanied by the appropriate agency source documentation to include insurance deductible paid.
- Charges from the state for state-controlled resources such as inmate crews, Idaho National Guard (IDNG) resources and county and local resources.
- Agency-owned equipment and supplies lost, damaged, or expended by the Supporting Agency.
- Suppression Repair actions taken to repair damages to resources, lands, and facilities resulting from wildfire suppression actions.
<https://www.nifc.gov/sites/default/files/redbook-files/RedBookAll.pdf>
- Cost or replacement of reasonable and prudent supplies expended in support of the incident. What is reasonable and prudent is determined by the protecting and/or Jurisdictional Agency or the fire team within the limits of their delegated authority or identified in the current NWCG Standards for Interagency Incident Business Management (SIIBM).

C. Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are those items of expense incurred as part of general management and administrative support of an organization. These costs are not attributable to a specific project, program, or output, but are distributed among many benefiting activities. Often, they are proposed as a percentage of direct project costs and are referred to as administrative costs, overhead, or burden. Examples may include office space, computer equipment, postage, utilities, salaries for administrative activities such as procurement, personnel, accounting, and so forth.

Indirect Cost Rate: Rates may vary for each Agency.

When indirect cost rates are applied to federal reimbursements, the Parties agree to the following:

1. If the payment recipient has never received or does not currently have a negotiated indirect cost rate, they are eligible for a de minimis indirect cost rate up to 10% of Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC). MTDC is defined as all salaries and wages, fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and contracts up to the first \$25,000 of each contract.
2. For rates greater than 10%, the payment recipient shall provide either an applicable negotiated indirect cost rate agreement (NICRA) from a cognizant Federal Agency, or an indirect cost rate summary in a format that clearly defines the indirect cost rate and MTDC.
3. The payment recipient must maintain adequate documentation to support the methodology and computation of the indirect cost rate. Documentation must be made available to the Federal Agency upon request.
4. Failure to provide adequate documentation supporting the indirect cost rate could result in disallowed costs and repayment to the Federal Agency.

VII. Source Documentation

Accounting records for each incident must be supported by source documentation such as cancelled checks, paid bills, time and attendance records, contract, or sub-award documents, etc. Such documents must be made available to the Federal Agency upon request.

INCIDENT BUSINESS AND INVOICING CONTACTS

Bureau of Land Management <i>Idaho State Office</i> Attn: Billie Hopkins 1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 Phone: 208-373-3852 Fax: 208-373-3850 Email: brhopkins@blm.gov	Bureau of Indian Affairs <i>Northwest Region</i> Attn: Regina Hoffmann 911 NE 11th Ave Portland, OR 97232 Phone: 503-231-6800 Fax: 503-231-6774 Email: Regina.Hoffmann@bia.gov
Idaho Department of Lands <i>Bureau of Fire Management</i> Attn: Amber Honsaker 3284 W. Industrial Loop Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815-6021 Phone: 208-666-8644 Fax: 208-769-1524 Email: ahonsaker@idl.idaho.gov	National Park Service Interior Regions 8, 9, 10 and 12 <i>Incident Business Mgmt. Specialist</i> Attn: Robert Rivelles Phone: 707-498-1761 Email: robert_rivelles@nps.gov
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <i>Pacific Region</i> Attn: Veronika Klukas 911 NE 11 th Ave Portland, OR 97232 Phone: 503 807-8418 Email: veronika_klukas@fws.gov	
USDA Forest Service <i>Intermountain Region 4</i> Attn: Fauzia Massey 324 25 th Street Ogden, UT 84401 Phone: 801-625-5269 Cell: 406-690-4541 Email: fauzia.massey@usda.gov	USDA Forest Service <i>Northern Rockies Region 4</i> <i>North Zone, ID & WY) Contact: Dione Perkins</i> 324 25 th Street Ogden, UT 84401 Phone: 208-296-07274 Cell: 208-451-4207 Email: dione.perkins@usda.gov
USDA Forest Service <i>Northern Rockies Region 1</i> <i>Regional Contact: Melissa Swain</i> 26 Fort Missoula Rd Missoula, MT 59804 Phone: 541-786-1275 Fax: 406-329-3132 Email: melissa.swain@usda.gov	USDA Forest Service <i>Northern Rockies Region 1</i> <i>IPF & NCF Contact: Chuck Tapia</i> 3232 West Nursery Road Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814 Phone: 208-765-7356 Cell: 208-451-4207 Email: charles.r.tapia@usda.gov
	USDA Forest Service <i>Northern Rockies Region 1</i> <i>IPF & NCF Contact: Cary Mitzkus</i> 1008 Hwy. 64 Kamiah, ID 83536 Phone: 208-702-3211 Cell: Email: cary.mitzkus@usda.gov

Exhibit E. Cost Share Agreement Instructions

Each of the numbered instructions below corresponds to form items that require further explanation. Supplemental cost share agreements will be numbered consecutively following the original (#1) for each fire. Supplements may be added at any time. Where insufficient room is available for necessary information, additional sheets or addendums may be added. Small revisions to this Agreement may be completed on a single page, describing the change to the original agreement, and obtaining new signatures from those involved.

A Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement exists between all major wildland fire protection agencies in the Northern Rockies Geographic Area. This Agreement authorizes general mutual aid, including reciprocal and cooperative fire protection services elaborated upon in geographic, statewide, or sub-geographic area operating plans. Other cooperative agreements exist between fire management agencies that authorize fire management services between agencies at the sub-geographic level. The objective of the Cost Share Agreement is to establish and document the cost sharing and basic organizational structure in response to specific fires.

Cost Share Agreements will be negotiated between agencies involved in specific on-the-ground fire suppression activities. These agreements are mandatory when more than one jurisdictional responsibility for fire protection is affected by the location of the fire. The Cost Share Agreement will not affix liability for fire cost payment by either Agency based upon responsibility for the fire origin.

Per the National Memorandum of Understanding for Wildland Fire Management among the Department of The Interior and the Department of Agriculture Agencies, Part VI. CONDITIONS FOR BILLING AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES, Item B 1. Subject to Paragraph A, billing procedures for wildland fire management activities are as follows:

1. Emergency Wildfire Suppression and Emergency Stabilization – Agencies shall not bill for services rendered to the signatory agencies of this Agreement, except by mutual agreement when an agency has exhausted all other provisions and resources for internally funding suppression activities, AND Part XI. OPERATIONS, Item F. Response to Wildland Fire, “The Incident Commander will incorporate those special management considerations into the incident planning process subject to the Delegation of Authority, AND EXHIBIT C. OPERATING PLAN, Part V. Operations, Item E. Decision Process, “Incident Management and Response, Wildfire Risk and Complexity Assessment, (WFDSS)”. It is hereby determined that Cost Share Agreements between only Federal Agencies will be deferred to the afore cited processes for documentation of fire suppression activities.

When fires cross boundaries of Federal and State protection, a Cost Share Agreement will be completed. The designated representatives of each Agency with protection responsibility are responsible for completing and signing the Cost Share Agreement.

1. List the fire name agreed upon by Parties involved.
2. Give the origin or best estimate of origin location by legal description.
3. Estimate the size at the time of the Supplemental Agreement.
4. List the Parties involved in fire suppression operations and respective agency fire numbers.
5. List the date and time that the Agreement is in effect. That time could be prior to or following the time that negotiations are made for the Agreement.
6. Check the appropriate command structure for the fire.

DEFINITIONS:

UNIFIED COMMAND – A method for all Agencies with jurisdictional responsibility to contribute to determining the overall objectives for the incident; interagency ICS team structure.

SINGLE COMMAND STRUCTURE – One Agency manages the incident with liaison and concurrence of objectives from other involved Agencies.

List the appropriate personnel filling ICS positions on the fire.

1. List any special conditions or resource objectives, e.g., dozer restrictions, mechanized restrictions, bald eagle nest, high value plantation. Operational responsibility for the fire will be defined in this section (if appropriate). Respond to this item only if Agency forces have specific segments of the fire. This information will not determine cost responsibility, unless specified in Item 11. Examples are: Divisions A and B; all structure protection areas; specific campground.
2. List the Agency having legal responsibility for structure protection, and any pertinent control information or contacts.
3. List operation conditions or directions pertaining specifically to air operations, base camp and food service, and fire investigation. Costs pertaining to these decisions shall be documented in Item #10.
4. Fire suppression costs shall be determined from the information supplied in this item. There are several ways to determine the best cost share mix. A, B, and C are typically used on smaller, less complex incidents on lands with similar values and uses; D and E on larger, more complex incidents, such as those with both WUI and wildlands:

Each Agency pays for its own resources – fire suppression efforts are primarily on jurisdictional responsibility lands.

- A. Each Agency pays for its own resources – services rendered approximate the percentage of jurisdictional responsibility, but not necessarily performed on those lands.
- B. Cost share by percentage of ownership or Agency jurisdictional responsibility.
- C. Cost is apportioned by geographic division or by percent of effort. Examples of geographic divisions are: Divisions A and B (using a map as an attachment); privately owned property with structures; or specific locations such as campgrounds.
- D. Reconciliation of daily costs (for larger, multi-day incidents). This method relies upon daily agreed to costs, using Incident Action Plans or other means to determine multi-Agency contributions. Reimbursements must be followed up by a final bill.
- E. You Order, You Pay. Under YOYP, each agency is fiscally responsible for the resources they order.

The following are not reimbursable:

- Responsibility for tort claims or compensation for injury costs.
- Non-suppression rehabilitation costs are the responsibility of the Jurisdictional Agency.
- Non-expendable property purchases will be the responsibility of the Agency making the purchase.

- Support costs (i.e., office dispatchers, warehouse workers, etc.), unless they are charging to an emergency code assigned to the incident.

The cost centers that should be considered in this Agreement:

- Fireline Resources: Dozers, engines, fallers, transports, water tenders, hand crews, line overhead
- Fire Camp Operations and Support: Overhead, buses, camp crews, communications, food, refrigerator units, showers, toilets, water trucks, cache supplies, rescue/med, camp facility.
- Air Support: Helicopters, (with support) air tankers.
- Cost apportionment by period (i.e., state mobilization or conflagration, Fire Management Assistance Grant declaration, additional jurisdictional involvement).

5. List any specific conditions relative to this Agreement, such as: dispatch procedures, one Agency representing another, notifications, incident information, coordinated intelligence, etc.
6. Signatures of authorized personnel. List any attachments to the Agreement. Give the date of the last revision or former Supplemental Agreement for the same fire.

Exhibit F. Cost Share Agreement Template

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide for a coordinated cooperative fire suppression operation on this fire and to describe the cost divisions. This Agreement is a supplement to the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement executed between the Agencies listed, on (date).

1. Fire Name: _____ Origin Date: _____ Time: _____

2. Origin: Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

3. Estimated Size _____ Acres at the time of this Agreement _____

4. Agency _____ Fire # _____ Accounting Code _____

Agency _____ Fire # _____ Accounting Code _____

Agency _____ Fire # _____ Accounting Code _____

Agency _____ Fire # _____ Accounting Code _____

5. This Agreement becomes effective on: _____ at _____ and remains in effect until amended or terminated.

6. Overall direction of this incident will be by (___) Unified Command, or by (___) Single Command structure. Identify below personnel filling the following positions:

Position	Name(s)	Agency
Incident Commander	_____	_____
Agency Administrator Representative	_____	_____
Liaison	_____	_____
Finance	_____	_____
Operations	_____	_____

7. Suppression action will be subject to the following special conditions and land management considerations:

8. Geographic responsibility (if appropriate) by Agency is defined as follows:

Agency _____ Geographic Responsibility _____

Agency _____ Geographic Responsibility _____

Agency _____ Geographic Responsibility _____

Agency _____ Geographic Responsibility _____

9. The Agency responsible for structural protection will be _____

10. Special operational conditions agreed to (include as appropriate air operations, base camp, food service, fire investigation, security, etc.) List cost share information in Item #11:

11. Fire Suppression COSTS will be divided between Agencies as described:

[illegible]

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12. Other conditions relative to this Agreement (notifications, incident information, etc.):

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13

13.

Agency

Agency

Agency

Agency

Signature

Signature

Signature

Signature

Title/Date

Title/Date

Title/Date

Title/Date

10

11

12

13

List of Attachments (if any)

Exhibit G. Supplemental Fire Department Resources Template

These provisions apply only to Supplemental Fire Department Resources, and not to regular fire department personnel. Supplemental Fire Department Resources are defined as overhead tied to a local fire department generally by agreement who are mobilized primarily for response to incidents/wildland fires outside of the district or mutual aid zone. They are not a permanent part of the local fire organization and are not required to attend scheduled training, meetings, etc. of the department staff.

When mobilizing Supplemental Fire Department Resources outside of the fire district or mutual aid zone the following will apply.

Mobilization

Mobilization will follow established ordering procedures as identified in the National, Geographic, and Local Mobilization Guides. Resources will be mobilized from the Host Dispatch Zone in which the department is located. Personnel will be provided a copy of the resource order request after confirmation of availability and prior to departure from their home jurisdiction. Resource orders shall clearly indicate incident assignment, incident location, expected incident arrival time, and any additional special needs or equipment authorizations, e.g., cell phones, laptops, rental vehicles, etc.

Reimbursable Costs

Reimbursable costs for personnel include compensation rates for hours worked, benefits, transportation, and per diem. It is the intent of this provision that the Supplemental Fire Department Resource be paid a regular compensation rate for all hours worked plus an overtime compensation rate for actual overtime hours worked, including travel. Reimbursable costs shall not include portal to portal pay or the portion of benefits personally paid by the employee. Travel and per diem reimbursements will be based on the Federal Travel Regulations.

Any costs for backfill personnel are not reimbursable for personnel hired as Supplemental Fire Department Resources.

An indirect cost allowance up to ten percent of the direct salary and wage cost of providing the service (excluding overtime, shift premiums, and fringe benefits) is allowed.

Personnel

All personnel will possess an active Incident Qualification System (IQS) or equivalent incident qualification documentation commensurate with all applicable NWCG 310-1 standards for training and qualifications. Personnel will be qualified for their assigned positions. XXFD is responsible for annually certifying and maintaining the qualifications of their Supplemental Fire Department Resources. XXFD will bear the cost of training for their Supplemental Fire Department Resources.

Any personnel to be mobilized under this Exhibit will be listed in the Operating Plan by name, position(s), and identified as SR. While on assignment, these individuals are XXFD employees and the XXFD will be reimbursed for their actual costs.

Rate Determination

The basis for the computation of base hourly rate is the classification level of the position filled according to the attached matrix. Base hourly rate shall be no more than step 5 of the appropriate GS wage adjusted for locality pay at the location of the fire district. These rates can be found on the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) website <https://www.opm.gov>, Salaries and Wages. Personnel are hired at the rate of the position being filled, not their highest qualification.

The hourly compensation rates identified in the Operating Plan are computed as follows:

1) Regular Compensation Rate: The rates listed include base hourly rate determined above plus employee benefits. Employee benefits include those costs actually incurred by the XXFD for the employment of these individuals, such as employer liability, workers compensation, employer share of social security, etc.

2) Overtime Compensation Rate: Overtime compensation rates are paid based on a 7-day work week beginning on day one of mobilization. Compensation rates are paid at time and a half of the base hourly rate for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day for the first 5 days and full time and one half for all hours worked during the remainder of the work week. Compensation includes travel time.

3) Hazard Pay Rate – Hazard pay differential may be paid to those employees performing work that meets the definition of hazardous duty as defined in the SIIBM. Compensation rates are paid at 25 percent of the base rate when performing duties that meet the definition of hazardous duties. All hazard pay differential is based on a 24-hour day from 0001-2400 and shall be paid for all hours in pay status during the calendar day in which the hazardous duty is performed.

Days off at Incident

Days off at the incident will be paid for 8 hours. Work/rest guidelines will be followed, and mandatory days off will follow current guidelines (SIIBM) Once travel to the home unit commences, days off will not be paid.

Transportation and Per Diem

Per Diem reimbursements will be based on the Federal Travel Regulations. The payment rate for POVs and rental vehicles used to support Supplemental Fire Department Resources shall be at the current Federal Travel Regulation rate.

Signature and Date

(Agency Administrator)

(Federal Agency)

Signature and Date

(Fire Chief)

(Local Fire Protection District or Appropriate Official at State Level)

OPM GENERAL SCHEDULE	AREA COMMAND	COMMAND	OPERATIONS	AIR OPS	PLANS	LOGISTICS	FINANCE	SUPPORT
GS-2						RADO		
GS-3			FFT2	ABRO	DPRO	SECG		EDRC
GS-4			FALA	HECM		EQPI		
			FFT1					
GS-5		ICT5	ENOP		SCKN	BCMG	CLMS	
						EQPM	EQTR	
						INCM	INJR	
						ORDM	PTRC	
						RCDM		
						SECM		
GS-6		ICT4	CRWB	AOBS	DOCL	COMT		EDSD
			DOZB	DECK	FOBS			
			ENGB	HELB	TNSP			
OPM GENERAL SCHEDULE	AREA COMMAND	COMMAND	OPERATIONS	AIR OPS	PLANS	LOGISTICS	FINANCE	SUPPORT
GS-6 (continued)			FALB	RAMP				
			FELB					
			STAM					
			TRPB					
			WHSP					
GS-7		IOF3		HELM	GISS	EMTB		

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				SEMG		EMTI		
GS-8		SOF3	DOZ1	ATBM	DMOB	COML	COMP	EDSP
			TFLD	HEB2	HRSP	FACL	COST	IADP
			STCR		RESL	FDUL	TIME	
			STDZ		SITL	GSUL		
			STEN			MEDL		
			STLM			SPUL		
			STPL			CTSP		
GS-9			FALC	HLCO			PROC	
				HEB1				
OPM GENERAL SCHEDULE	AREA COMMAND	COMMAND	OPERATIONS	AIR OPS	PLANS	LOGISTICS	FINANCE	SUPPORT
GS-9				SECO				
GS-10		ICT3	DIVS	ASGS	FBAN	EMTP		CORD
			STPS	ATGS	LTAN			INTL
								PETM
GS-11		ICT2	OPBD	AOBD	PSC2	LSC2	FSC2	ARCH
		THSP – Deputy ICT2	OSC2			SVBD		IBA2
		PIO2				SUBD		MCCO
		LOFR						PETL
		SOF2						
GS-12	ACAC	PIO1	OSC1		PSC1	LSC1	FSC1	IBA1
	ACPC	SOF1						
	ACLC							

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GS-13	ACDR	ICT1						
		THSP – Deputy ICT1						

1

Exhibit H. Use and Reimbursement for Stafford Act Shared Resources

1. Stafford Act Declarations: Transfers performed for this Agreement are under the Disaster Relief Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5147. This Agreement is automatically incorporated by reference into any Resource Order that is issued under it, constituting a binding obligation. The billings, inclusive of copies of this Agreement, the Mission Assignment and subsequent Resource Order(s), and expenditure documentation, will define the specific services, supplied goods and costs (by sub-object class code) for each order, and subsequent obligation and payment.

Reimbursement payments for Stafford Act Response activities will be accomplished by submission of billings to the ESF primary agency (i.e., the agency which issued the Mission Assignment or sub-tasking). The ESF primary agency will review, approve the documentation, and return to the sub-tasked agency with referencing documentation to process the billing. Each sub-tasked agency is responsible for submitting its own billing documentation to the ESF primary agency for reimbursement.

2. Federal Reimbursable Assistance: Federal Reimbursable Assistance resources must be requested by the ESF primary agency or supplied through established dispatch systems and must be recorded by the Mission Assignment and subsequent Resource Order process. Resources not documented in this manner are not reimbursable. Funds to cover eligible expenses will be provided through and limited by the amount of reimbursement approved and provided from FEMA. Expenditures eligible for reimbursement for Federal Agencies in accordance with 44 CFR 206, subpart A, section 206.8 paragraph c include:

- A. Overtime, travel and per diem of permanent Federal Agency personnel.
- B. Wages, travel and per diem of temporary Federal Agency personnel assigned solely to performance of services directed by the (FEMA) Associate Administrator or the (FEMA) Regional Administrator in the emergency or major disaster.
- C. Cost of work, services, and materials procured under contract for the purposes of providing assistance directed by the (FEMA) Associate Administrator or the Regional Administrator.
- D. Cost of materials, equipment, and supplies (including transportation, repair and maintenance) from regular stocks used in providing directed assistance.
- E. All costs incurred which are paid from trust, revolving, or other funds and whose reimbursement is required by law.
- F. Other costs submitted by an agency with written justification or otherwise agreed to in writing by the (FEMA) Associate Administrator or the (FEMA) Regional Administrator and the agency.

3. State/Tribe Reimbursement Process: State/Tribe Reimbursement refers to those resources that are to be reimbursed by the ESF primary agency. State/Tribe Reimbursement resources must be requested by the ESF primary agency or supplied through established dispatch systems and must be recorded by the Mission Assignment and subsequent Resource Order process. Resources not documented in this manner are not reimbursable. Funds to cover eligible expenses will be provided through and limited by reimbursement from FEMA. Expenditures eligible for reimbursement include:

- A. Wages, overtime, travel and per diem of State personnel.
- B. Wages, travel and per diem of temporary State personnel assigned solely to performance of services directed by the (FEMA) Associate Administrator or the (FEMA) Regional Administrator in the major disaster.

- C. Cost of work, services, and materials procured under contract for the purposes of providing assistance directed by the (FEMA) Associate Administrator or the Regional Administrator.
- D. Cost of materials, equipment, and supplies (including transportation, repair and maintenance) from regular stocks used in providing directed assistance.
- E. All costs incurred which are paid from trust, revolving, or other funds and whose reimbursement is required by law.
- F. Other costs submitted by an agency with written justification or otherwise agreed to in writing by the (FEMA) Associate Administrator or the (FEMA) Regional Administrator and the agency.

Note: In order to meet FEMA's policies regarding mission assignments and timely billing, all State and local resources dispatched to a FEMA incident under a valid cooperative/interagency agreement with a state, local agency or a tribe must submit invoices for reimbursement to the appropriate Federal Agency no later than 90 days after demobilization of the incident. Any invoices not submitted within this timeframe are subject to non-payment. Extensions beyond 90 days for invoice submittal must be presented in writing to the reimbursing agency. Operating Plans will include contact information for written requests for extensions. Absent a written extension of time granted by the reimbursing agency, the final itemized bill must be submitted to the reimbursing agency within 90 days of the demobilization of the incident.

4. Duration of Assignments: Consideration must be given to the health and safety of personnel when assigned to incidents. Parties agree that Incident Commanders will release resources to their primary responsibilities as soon as priorities allow. Incident Commanders shall also adhere to rest and rotation policies of respective responding agencies. Mobilization activities shall be accomplished utilizing established dispatch coordination concepts per the current National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

5. Procurement: The State of Idaho derives its procurement authority from its inherent powers and its own laws and is therefore not subject to federal procurement laws. Whenever the State/Tribe is responsible for the management of an incident (including an incident within the Direct Protection Area of a Federal Agency), the State of Idaho will comply with State/Tribe laws and regulations covering procurement. Procurement costs by one Party in support of another that are reasonable and prudent may be charged back to the Protecting Agency. All property procured under a Mission Assignment becomes the property of FEMA.

6. Loaned Equipment: Equipment loaned by one Party to another shall become the responsibility of the borrower and shall be returned in the same condition as when received, reasonable wear and tear excepted. The borrower will repair or reimburse for damages in excess of normal wear and tear and will replace or reimburse items lost or destroyed.

7. Billing Procedures

A. Incident Billings:

When the State of Idaho is the Supporting Agency operating under a Mission Assignment or sub-tasking from the ESF Primary Agency and the incident is within the State of Idaho/Tribe will bill the ESF Primary Agency. When the State of Idaho/Tribe is the Supporting Agency and the incident is outside the State/Tribe jurisdiction, the State/Tribe will bill the ESF Primary Agency.

- B. Agencies will share their respective individual incident Resource Order numbers for cross referencing purposes, if requested.

- 1 C. Billing Estimates/Timeframes: On incidents where costs are incurred pursuant to Operating
2 Plans, the billing Party shall submit a bill or estimate for reimbursement as soon as possible,
3 but not later than 90 days after the incident is controlled.
- 4 D. Extensions beyond 90 days for invoice submittal must be presented in writing to the
5 reimbursing agency.
- 6 E. Operating Plans will include contact information for written requests for extensions. Absent a
7 written extension of time granted by the reimbursing agency, the final itemized bill must be
8 submitted to the reimbursing agency within 90 days of the Stafford Act Response.
9 For obligation purposes, the Federal Agencies will submit unpaid obligational figures to the
10 State by March 1 each year. The State will submit unpaid obligational figures to the
11 appropriate Federal Agency by September 1 for the previous federal fiscal year. All
12 obligations will be submitted by incident name, date, Mission Assignment number (MA), and
13 federal job code.
- 14 F. Billing Content: Bills will be identified by incident name, date, MA, location, jurisdictional
15 unit, and supported by documentation to include but not limited to: separate invoice by MA;
16 list of personnel expenses including base, overtime, and travel; and supplies/services
17 procured by vendor name and dollar amount. Billings for State/Tribe incident assistance may
18 include administrative overhead, not to exceed the applicable State/Tribe indirect cost rate.

19 ***Billing Addresses: Refer to Billing Contacts in Exhibit D**

- 20 **8. Payment Due Dates:** All bills will have a payment due date 60 days after the date of issuance. If
21 payment cannot be made before the 60 days expire, then a 30-day extension, with oral or written
22 justification, may be requested.
- 23 **9. Disputed Billings:** Written notice that a bill is contested will be mailed to the billing agency within
24 60 days of issuance of the final bill and will fully explain the area of dispute. Contested items will be
25 resolved not later than 60 days following receipt of written notice. The uncontested portion of the
26 bill will be paid, and a new bill will be issued for the contested amount.
- 27 **10. Payments:** Payments will refer to the bill number and incident name and will be sent to the
28 appropriate billing address.
29
30

Exhibit I. Supplemental Fire Project Agreement Template

Cooperator Project Agreement No. (b)

Federal Agency Project Agreement No. (a)

SUPPLEMENTAL FIRE PROJECT AGREEMENT**Between**

(c)

And

(d)

This Supplemental Fire Project Agreement (Agreement) is hereby made and entered into by and between (e) , hereinafter referred to as “the Cooperator,” and (f) , hereinafter referred to as the Federal Agency under the Reciprocal Fire Protection Act of May 27, 1955, (69 Stat. 66; 42 U.S.C. 1856a) and under the provisions of the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement No. (g) , executed between the Parties.

Project Title: (h)

I. BACKGROUND

As referenced above, the Parties (directly or through their respective agencies) entered into a Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (Master Agreement). The Master Agreement allows for the Parties to cooperatively conduct projects or share resources for fire protection and prevention, which includes such activities as prescribed fire/fuels management, preparedness, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, public affairs, and other beneficial efforts in support of interagency fire management.

II. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Agreement is to document the Parties’ contributions and cooperation regarding (i) . This project is further described in the hereby incorporated Financial and Project Plan, attached as Exhibit (j) .

III. THE COOPERATOR SHALL:

- A. Perform in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and with the Financial and Project Plan, Exhibit (j) .
- B. Bill the Federal Agency for actual costs incurred, not to exceed (k)\$, as agreed to in the attached Financial Plan.
- C. Upon presentation of a Bill for Collection, reimburse the Federal Agency for actual costs incurred, not to exceed (l)\$, as agreed to in the attached Financial Plan.

IV. THE FEDERAL AGENCY SHALL:

- A. Perform in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and with the attached Financial and Project Plan, Exhibit (j) .

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- B. **PAYMENT/REIMBURSEMENT.** The Federal Agency shall reimburse the Cooperator for the Federal Agency's share of actual expenses incurred, not to exceed (k)\$, as shown in the attached Financial Plan. The Federal Agency shall make payment upon receipt of the Cooperator's (m) invoice. Each invoice from the Cooperator must display the total project costs for the billing period.

Each invoice must include, at a minimum:

1. Cooperator's name, address, and telephone number
2. Federal Agency project Agreement number
3. Invoice date
4. Performance dates of the work completed (start and end)
5. Total invoice amount for the billing period

The invoice must be forwarded to: (n)

Send a copy to: (o)

- C. **REIMBURSABLE BILLING.** The Federal Agency shall bill the Cooperator (m) for funds sufficient to cover the costs for the specific payment period, not to exceed (l)\$ as shown in the attached Financial Plan. All reimbursement billings must be completed within the same fiscal year as Federal Agency expenditures. Overhead is assessed at the rate of (p) percent. Billings must be sent to: (q)

The Federal Agency is required to issue bills for expenditures incurred under reimbursable agreements at the end of or prior to the end of each federal fiscal year. Therefore, an out-of-cycle bill may be received by the Cooperator.

If payment is not received to the satisfaction of the Federal Agency by the date specified on the bill, the Federal Agency shall exercise its rights regarding the collection of debts owed to the United States.

- D. (r) **SPECIAL BILLING REQUIREMENTS – FINANCIAL DOCUMENTATION.** Reimbursable billings shall be issued at the prescribed frequency based on expenditures recorded in the U.S. Forest Service accounting system for work performed. Bills for Collection reflect an aggregate amount for the billing period. U.S. Forest Service Transaction Register listing itemized expenses will be provided upon request at the end of a project or annually for long-term agreements. Provision of the Transaction Register or other supporting documentation accompanying individual bills will be limited to agreements over \$2,500, and only when cooperator requirements are clearly defined within this clause. The special billing requirements are: (s)

- E. (t) **SPECIAL BILLING REQUIREMENTS – PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION.** The U.S. Forest Service Program Manager shall provide the Cooperator with a written report that meets the Cooperator's specific documentation requirements.

V. IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

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- A. (u)PRINCIPAL CONTACTS. Individuals listed below are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Agreement.

(v)Principal Cooperator Contacts:

Cooperator Program Contact	Cooperator Administrative Contact
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
City, State, Zip:	City, State, Zip:
Telephone:	Telephone:
FAX:	FAX:
Email:	Email:

(w)Principal Federal Agency Contacts:

Federal Agency Program Manager Contact	Federal Agency Administrative Contact
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
City, State, Zip:	City, State, Zip:
Telephone:	Telephone:
FAX:	FAX:
Email:	Email:

- B. LIABILITY. As set forth under the provisions of the Master Agreement.
- C. (x)Mutually agree to the Burn Plan as incorporated in this Agreement, and to any agreed upon revision thereof. If the revision to the Burn Plan does not materially affect the purpose and/or terms of the Agreement, but rather only revises the implementation of the project, then a modification to this Agreement is not necessary. The most recent revision of the Burn Plan will automatically be incorporated into this Agreement and a copy will be provided to the Principal Contacts listed above.
- D. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Agreement and the Master Agreement, the Master Agreement shall take precedence.
- E. (y) PURCHASE OF ASSETS. Any assets (such as equipment, property, or improvements) purchased by the Federal Agency with the Cooperator's contributions shall become the property of the Federal Agency, unless otherwise documented via separate authority and instrument.
- F. (z)PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS. Improvements placed on federal land at the direction, or with the approval of, the Federal Agency becomes property of the United States. These improvements are subject to the same regulations and administration of the Federal Agency as would other agency improvements. No part of this Agreement entitles the Cooperator to any interest in the improvements, other than the right to use them under applicable Federal Agency

Regulations.

- G. PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. This Agreement in no way restricts the Parties from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.
- H. ENDORSEMENT. Either Party's contributions made under this Agreement do not by direct reference or implication convey endorsement of each other's products or activities.
- I. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. In the event of any issue of controversy under this Agreement, the Parties may pursue Alternate Dispute Resolution procedures to voluntarily resolve those issues. These procedures may include, but are not limited to, conciliation, facilitation, mediation, and fact finding.
- J. MODIFICATION. Modifications within the scope of this Agreement must be made by mutual consent of the Parties, by the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all properly authorized, signatory officials, prior to any changes being performed. Requests for modification should be made, in writing, at least (aa) days prior to implementation of the requested change. Neither Party is obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.
- K. TERMINATION. Either Party, in writing, may terminate this Agreement in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration. Neither Party shall incur any new obligations for the terminated portion of this Agreement after the effective date and shall cancel as many obligations as possible. Full credit shall be allowed for each Party's expenses and all non-cancelable obligations properly incurred up to the effective date of termination.
- L. COMMENCEMENT/EXPIRATION DATE. This Agreement is executed as of the date of last signature and is effective through (bb) at which time it will expire unless extended. If the referenced Master Agreement is superseded by a new Master Agreement, this project agreement may remain in effect to the extent that it does not conflict with the provisions of the new Master Agreement, but only until such time that the project can be completed or modified to be incorporated within the terms of the new Master Agreement.

M. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES. By signature below, the Parties certify that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of each Party are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Agreement.

(cc)

(dd) , (ee)

Date

(ff)

(gg)

(hh) , (ii)

Date

(jj)

(kk)The authority and format of this Agreement have been reviewed and approved for signature.

(ll)

(mm)

Date

U.S. Forest Service Grants & Agreements
Specialist

INSTRUCTIONS for Supplemental Project Agreement

All provisions in this instrument are mandatory, unless otherwise excepted. This project agreement may only be used between a Federal Agency and a cooperating state, local, tribal gov't (or subdivision thereof) under a Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement.

(Master Agreement)= Referring to approved (2007 or newer) national agreement template used by/between federal wildland fire agencies and State/Tribal gov't.

(a) Federal Agency Project Agreement No. For example, Forest Service uses the following format: FY-FP-11RRUUS-XXX.

(b) Cooperator Project Agreement No. Insert Cooperator project agreement number, if applicable.

(c) Insert name of Cooperator (state, local, tribal, or subdivision thereof).

(d) Insert name of Federal Agency, including applicable Region, Office, or Unit.

(e) Insert Cooperator name as cited above.

(f) Insert Federal Agency name as cited above.

(g) Insert corresponding Federal Agency Agreement # as identified on the Master Coop Agreement.

(h) Insert project title.

(i) Enter brief project description.

(j) Insert alpha or numeric reference to the Exhibit added that provides a Financial and Project Plan. Note: The Project Plan may include tasks/projects defined in the Operating Plan (as referenced in the Background section), or it may be a Burn Plan, if applicable.

(k) Insert amount. If the Federal Agency is not obligating funds for reimbursement to the Cooperator, then delete this provision.

(l) Insert amount. If the Federal Agency is not collecting funds from the Cooperator, then delete this provision.

(m) Select and insert the appropriate billing cycle: monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual. Note: quarterly dates (December 31, March 31, June 30, and September 30), semi-annually (March 31, and September 30) or annually (September 30 or earlier).

(n) Insert Federal Agency name as cited above and billing address. (For Forest Service, use Albuquerque Service Center, Payments – Grants & Agreements, 101B Sun Ave NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109, FAX: 877-687-4894)

(o) Insert other contact name and address, if applicable, otherwise delete.

(p) Insert the Federal Agency burden/overhead rate. Enter 'shall not be assessed' if burden is not applicable.

(q) Enter Cooperator's name, name of point of contact, and mailing address to which billing documents should be sent.

(r) If the Federal Agency is not the Forest Service or if the Forest Service is not collecting funds, delete this provision.

Optional, if the Cooperator requires financial documentation with each bill. This provision alerts ASC-RACA that the Forest Service shall provide transaction registers with any billing to the Cooperator under this Agreement.

Also, Choose one of the following: with each bill, upon project completion, or annually

(s) Insert special billing requirements here, such as whether the billing requirements are either with each bill, upon project completion, or annually.

(t) If the Federal Agency is not the Forest Service or if the Forest Service is not collecting funds, delete this provision.

Optional provision if the Cooperator requires an accomplishment or program report with each BFC. This provision alerts ASC-RACA that the Forest Service must coordinate BFCs with the PM for submission to the Cooperator.

(u) May be changed to accommodate additional contacts.

(v) Insert ALL of the requested information below. If information is unavailable, then make a good-faith effort to obtain.

(w) Insert ALL of the requested information below. If information is unavailable, then make a good-faith effort to obtain.

(x) If a Burn Plan is not attached, remove this provision.

(y) If the Federal Agency is not collecting funds from Cooperator, delete this provision.

(z) Mandatory provision IF property improvements result from a project on federal lands.

Do not use this provision if improvements are owned by the Cooperator and covered under another instrument such as a Special Use Permit or license.

(aa) Insert a notification period that is no less than 30 days.

(bb) Insert the expiration date not greater than the expiration date of the Master Agreement.

(cc) Insert date of signature.

(dd) Insert name of signatory official for Cooperator.

(ee) Insert Cooperator signatory official's positional title.

(ff) Insert Cooperator's organizational name.

(gg) Insert date of signature.

(hh) Insert name of Federal Agency Signatory Official.

(ii) Insert Federal Agency signatory official's positional title.

(jj) Insert Federal Agency Region, Office, or Unit.

(kk) If the Federal Agency is not the Forest Service, this signature block may be deleted.

(ll) Insert date of signature.

(mm) Insert G&A Specialist's name.

Exhibit J. Idaho Department of Lands Community and Structure Fire Protection from Wildfires in Idaho

The question of who is responsible for protecting structures from wildfires in Idaho is asked multiple times every fire season.

<https://www.idl.idaho.gov/wpcontent/uploads/sites/2/2020/06/structure-fire-suppression-protection.pdf> Great Basin will follow the direction in the Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation (Red Book) and Northern Rockies will use a document created by the Coordinating Group which describes the shared responsibilities of homeowners, local fire departments and the wildland fire agencies, when wildfires threaten homes and communities.

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/nrcg/index/Structure-Protection-Guidelines.pdf>

This document will provide additional clarification to the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) employees and agencies that provide protection for IDL regarding the expectations for the wildfire agency and for the local fire department.

The direction provided is based on the fact that IDL is the state agency charged with protecting forest lands in Idaho, and that local fire departments are primarily formed to provide structural suppression to the citizens within their fire district boundary. IDL is trained and equipped to provide wildland fire suppression but not structural suppression. Local fire departments are trained and equipped to provide structural suppression but typically do not have the training or equipment to suppress wildland fires, especially those that escape initial attack.

IDL expects its firefighters and fire managers to use standard wildfire tactics to protect a structure or community from the threat of an advancing wildfire. This would include the use of natural barriers, constructed fire lines, wet lines or retardant lines. When safe to do so, fire lines should be reinforced by the wildland agency. This can be done by ground resources through the use of black lining, hose lays or by aerial delivery of water or fire suppressants. IDL will bear the cost of these tactics on IDL Protection.

Local fire departments are expected to provide direct suppression of fires in or on structures and the protection of communities by the extinguishment of spot fires on or around the structure and can take internal suppression actions, if necessary, to prevent the loss of a structure. The suppression of fire on or within a structure is their principal responsibility and the local fire department should bear the cost of these tactics. Local fire departments may acquire additional resources to assist with this responsibility either through mutual aid or a disaster declaration assistance.

Some local fire departments may have the resources, training and experience to assist IDL with the wildland tactics being used to protect structures from the advancing wildfire, however it should not be expected. Only when the local fire department clearly communicates to IDL that they have excess resources that are properly trained in wildland tactics and that their primary mission will not be compromised should their assistance be accepted.

The use of tactics such as gelling, wrapping and extensive fuels modifications around structures are not standard wildfire tactics and should not be used by the IDL. The IDL should encourage homeowners and communities to modify fuels before fire threatens them. If the local fire department determines these tactics are part of their effort to protect the structures, then they will be responsible for these tactics and the cost associated with them.

Exhibit K. Selection Table For DOI/USFS/State Serious Accident Investigation Type

This table outlines the types of investigation that will be used for serious accidents (fire and non-fire) involving the DOI and the USFS and the State of Idaho. In order to meet the original intent of the 1995 Interagency MOU, when either the DOI Serious Accident Investigation (SAI) or the USFS Coordinated Response Protocol/Facilitated Learning Analysis (CRP/FLA) are used, the other agency will provide a representative to the SAI or CRP team.

Each incident/accident is unique, and all partners recognize a need to work together and recognize one another's protocols and preferences. When possible, first consideration will be given to the agency affiliation of the victim(s), with second consideration to the agency with jurisdiction for the fire and third consideration to the agency with operational control.

Agency Affiliation of Victim(s)	Agency with Operational Control	Agency Jurisdiction	Investigation Type Team Lead Deputy or Representative
DOI	DOI	DOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI DOI Team Lead USFS Interagency Rep
USFS	USFS	USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFS CRP • USFS Team Lead • DOI Interagency Rep
DOI	USFS	USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI • DOI Team Lead • USFS Deputy
DOI	DOI	USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI DOI Team Lead • USFS Interagency Rep
USFS	DOI	DOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFS CRP + DOI MER** • USFS Team Lead • DOI Deputy
USFS	USFS	DOI*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFS CRP • USFS Team Lead • DOI Interagency Rep
Both DOI and USFS	DOI or USFS	DOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI • DOI Team Lead • USFS Deputy
Both DOI and USFS	DOI or USFS	USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USFS CRP + DOI MER** • USFS Team Lead • DOI Deputy
DOI or USFS	State	State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI or USFS CRP based on agency of victim. • DOI lead if SAI, USFS lead if CRP. • Non-fed agency rep

State	DOI or USFS	DOI or USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI or USFS CRP based on agency jurisdiction. • DOI lead if SAI, USFS lead if CRP. • Non-fed agency rep
State	State	DOI or USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI or USFS CRP based on agency jurisdiction (see note 1) • DOI lead for SAI, or USFS lead for CRP • Non-fed agency rep or Deputy
DOI or USFS	DOI or USFS	State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI or USFS CRP based on agency of victim. • DOI or USFS lead from same agency of victim. • Non-fed agency rep and DOI or USFS Rep from different agency than lead.
State	State	State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State FLA protocols
DOI or USFS	State	DOI or USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOI SAI or USFS CRP based on agency of victim. • DOI or USFS lead from same agency of victim. • State agency rep and DOI or USFS Rep from different agency than lead.
Contractor	State, DOI or USFS	State, DOI or USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agency which administers the contract's process or negotiated with jurisdictional agency • Lead assigned from victim's contracting agency or jurisdictional agency • Rep from agency with operational control where different

*This will require DOI approval to go outside of Departmental Manual 485 with no DOI SAI response on DOI jurisdiction lands.

**DOI MER will require an expanded investigation team to ensure SAI-MER components are captured and completed.

Definitions:

Agency Jurisdiction – land ownership.

Management Evaluation Report (MER) -- The internal report from the DOI SAI process that identifies causes, recommendation, and other SAI Team conclusions and observations and from which a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) is developed.

Operational Control – the lead agency that has on-site operational supervision and control.

Serious Accident -- An unplanned event or series of events that result in death, injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property that result in:

- One or more fatalities;
- Three or more personnel who are inpatient hospitalized;
- Property or equipment damage of \$250,000 or more (for DOI only); and/or
- Consequences that the Designated Agency Safety and Health Official (DASHO) judges to warrant as a Serious Accident Investigation.

Note 1: Idaho Department of Lands has an agency specific FLA. Other local entities may have their own processes that will require coordination to interface/integrate with respective State, DOI or USFS delegating officials.

Note 2: If necessary and appropriate, joint Accident Review Boards (ARB) may be convened to review and approve accident reports.

Note 3: Any situation that may occur that is not covered in the selection table above will be resolved jointly by the State, the DOI bureau DASHO and the USFS DASHO prior to issuance of a Delegation of Authority letter to a review team.

Note 4: in the case of a fatality of a contract employee, the agency that holds the contract must be notified. If the jurisdictional agency is the Forest Service, an FLA team may be delegated at the Regional Forester level rather than a national CRP

Exhibit L. Special Management Considerations

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION IN WATERSHEDS WITH SENSITIVE FISH SPECIES

These standards and guidelines are meant to reduce the impacts of fire suppression on Chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, cutthroat trout, redband trout and water quality. They should be considered when fighting fire in any drainage but are especially important in areas where sensitive fish species are known to occur. Fire dispatch offices should have maps that display the distribution of sensitive fish species.

Every effort should be made to minimize stream course disturbance, sedimentation, riparian disturbance and actions that could result in increased water temperatures. Consider these potential adverse fire suppression effects, and the potential adverse effects of wildfire damage, during initial fire size-up, initial suppression response, and in the development of a WFDSS/WFSA.

Concern and Corresponding Standards and Guidelines

1. Fireline
 - A. Size and location consistent with Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST).
 - B. Rehabilitate all mechanized line (e.g., seed, drain, obliterate, etc.).
 - C. Construct erosion control structures as hand line is built.
 - D. Avoid using a stream bottom as an improved or constructed control point. If possible, maintain a vegetated buffer between stream channels and fireline. If needed, consult with a resource advisor to minimize impacts.
 - E. In burnout operations, minimize fire intensity near streams.
 - F. Run perpendicular to, not parallel with stream courses.
2. Introduction of Toxics *****Notify Dispatcher in the event of any significant spill*****
 - A. Retardant, foams, gels and surfactants (include direction in the event of a mishap) – notification to regulatory agencies.
 1. Avoid application near live streams or lakes (300 feet, reference INFISH/PACFISH). Applications in waterways require notification to local resource managers and USFS Missoula-Wildland Fire Chemical Systems (WFCS): <http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/fire/wfcs/report.htm>.
<https://www.fws.gov/pacific/refuges/>
 2. Do not pump directly or dip helicopter buckets from streams if chemical products are to be injected into the system. If chemicals are utilized pump from a fold-a-tank located at least 300 feet from water.
 3. Avoid back flushing pumps and charged hose into live streams and lakes.
 4. Use the guidelines for aerial delivery of retardant or foam near waterways
 - B. Fuel Spills

1. Keep fuel at least 300 feet from stream, lakes and riparian areas.
2. Avoid locating helibases or helicopter refueling operations within 300 feet of waterways.
3. Provide for spill prevention and containment measures for extended operations.
4. Agencies are responsible for travel restriction (fuel trucks) maps and informing incident management of restrictions.

3. Camp Location

- A. Avoid mapped areas that show sensitive fish species distribution and use only those areas approved by a Resource Advisor.
- B. No camp locations within one mile of active spawning areas where sensitive fish are present.

4. Water Intake Direct Effects

- A. Water sources should be located and designed to minimize direct impacts on sensitive fish species and, if possible, to avoid spawning areas and juvenile rearing waters.
- B. Screen fish from intake, with maximum screen opening size of 3/32".
- C. Helicopter bucket dipping from streams in or adjacent to spawning concentrations should be avoided.
- D. Helicopter bucket dipping should be done only after injection systems have been removed, disconnected or rinsed clean.
- E. Awareness of aquatic invasive species is essential. Helicopter buckets and fixed tanks need to be cleaned before departing an incident or utilizing different drainage systems. For additional information follow the links below:

http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r4/landmanagement/resourcemanagement/?cid=fsbdev3_016101.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/invasive-species>

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/invasives/>

http://agri.idaho.gov/Categories/PlantsInsects/Images/Invasive_Species/Invasive_Species_Rules.pdf

5. Lack of Awareness

- A. Participation or consultation with a fisheries biologist is considered essential in the development of a WFDSS in areas where sensitive fish species may be present.
- B. Provide complete briefing and maps to overhead teams and crews involved in areas where sensitive fish species are known to exist.
- C. A biologist/resource advisor should be readily available to the incident commander (IC) and participate in developing shift plans to assess the potential effects of planned actions.

After the fire is declared out, a biologist should review suppression and rehab actions to assess whether or not tactics and mitigation measures identified in the WFDSS were appropriate and successfully implemented.

Exhibit M.BLM Specific Guidelines

DESIGNATED WILDERNESS GUIDELINES

Until an official wilderness management plan is completed for the designated wilderness areas in Owyhee County, the management of fire will follow the BLM Wilderness Handbook H-8560-1 policy. The handbook states:

The objectives of fire management in wilderness are to: (a) permit lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness and (b) reduce, to an acceptable level the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escaping from wilderness. Fire ignited by lightning will be permitted to burn or will be suppressed as prescribed in an approved plan. Prescribed fires ignited by man may be permitted to reduce unnatural buildup of fuels only, if necessary, to meet objectives (a) and (b) above. Although additional benefits may result from human-ignited prescribed fire, vegetative manipulation will not be used to justify such fires.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA) GUIDELINES

Since interim wilderness management plans have not been completed on all WSA's, area-specific fire suppression objectives have not been prepared for those areas. However, interim Bureau wilderness management policies apply to these areas and constrain fire suppression activities. Policy for fire management in WSA's states that fire suppression actions will continue in WSA's, but caution should be used to avoid impairing wilderness values. In planning firebreaks, the use of natural firebreaks and roads is recommended. Essentially, the most effective methods of suppression which are least damaging to wilderness values will be used. For those WSA's that do have interim plans completed, the specific fire suppression objectives and guidelines will be documented in the local annual operating plans.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Until an official wild and scenic river management plan is completed for the designated wild and scenic rivers in Owyhee County, the management of fire will follow the BLM Wild and Scenic River Manual 8351. The manual states:

Management and suppression of fires within a designated WSR area shall be carried out in a manner compatible with contiguous Federal lands. On wildfires, suppression methods shall be used that minimize long-term impacts on the river and river area. Pre-suppression and prevention activities shall be conducted in a manner which reflects management objectives for the specific river segment. Prescribed fire may be used to maintain or restore ecological condition or meet objectives of the river management plan.

RECREATION SITES AND DEVELOPMENTS

There are numerous recreation sites and facilities on public lands. To protect the significant capital investments used to develop these sites, fire suppression is a very high priority and the highest budget level for suppressing these fires should be employed. The objective is to take immediate suppression action on all fires threatening these sites, achieving containment with initial attack forces. Fire size should be limited to less than five acres and sustaining no loss on construction facilities. No dozer use will be allowed in any established campgrounds or recreation sites.

HIDEAWAY ISLANDS RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Hideaway Islands are designated as a research natural area. The designated area consists of two un-surveyed islands located in the Kootenai River. The islands are not likely to have wildfire occurrence, although there have been incidents of fire recorded.

The natural area management plan prescribes that any fire will be suppressed to protect a unique plant community. Therefore, ground disturbance from heavy equipment will not be authorized.

MACFARLANE’S FOUR O’CLOCK HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

MacFarlane’s Four O’clock, a federally listed endangered plant, occurs on Bureau lands at two locations on the Coeur d’Alene District, (Cottonwood Field Office) in the lower Salmon River Canyon. Management objectives prescribe that these areas be protected at the highest priority. Therefore, all fires threatening these areas will be immediately contained and suppressed at the smallest size possible. Also, fire suppression methods that result in the least amount of ground disturbance will be favored.

SLICKSPOT PEPPERGRASS MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

Slickspot Peppergrass, a federally listed endangered plant, occurs on Bureau lands at the two locations in the Boise District (Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Bruneau, Four Rivers Field Offices) and Twin Falls District (Jarbidge Field Office). This plant occurs on playa or natric sites (salt). Management objectives prescribe that these areas be protected at the highest priority. Therefore, all fires threatening these areas will be immediately contained and suppressed at the smallest size possible. Also, fire suppression methods that result in the least amount of ground disturbance should be considered before other methods.

PACKARD’S MILKVETCH MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

Packard’s Milkvetch, a candidate for federally listed endangered plants, occurs on Bureau lands at one location in the Boise District (Four Rivers Field Office) on clay soils. Management objectives prescribe that these areas be protected at the highest priority. Therefore, all fires threatening these areas will be immediately contained and suppressed at the smallest size possible. Also, fire suppression methods that result in the least amount of ground disturbance should be considered before other methods.

WILDLIFE CONSTRAINTS

In areas within the Payette, Weiser, and Snake River corridors, no dozer use will be allowed without approval of the Resource Advisor because of extremely important wildlife values. Also, in areas where shrub populations exist, there will be no large burnouts or backfires before consulting with a resource advisor.

Idaho BLM has mapped preliminary priority habitat areas for Sage-Grouse conservation, based on population, habitat and related data, per WO IM 2010-043. Fire managers and resource advisors will be able to use these maps as a tool in helping to determine appropriate fire management activities.

Sage-Grouse Conservation - Best Practices for Fire Management

1. Develop state-specific sage-grouse toolboxes containing maps, a list of resource advisors, contact information, local guidance, and other relevant information.
2. Provide localized maps to dispatch offices and extended attack incident commanders for use in prioritizing wildfire suppression resources and designing suppression tactics.
3. Assign a sage-grouse resource advisor to all extended attack fires in or near key sage-grouse habitat areas. Prior to the fire season, provide training to sage-grouse resource advisors on wildfire suppression organization, objectives, tactics, and procedures to develop a cadre of qualified individuals.
4. On critical fire weather days, pre-position additional fire suppression resources to optimize a quick and efficient response in sage-grouse habitat areas.
5. During periods of multiple fires, ensure line officers are involved in setting priorities.
6. To the extent possible, locate wildfire suppression facilities (i.e., base camps, spike camps, drop points, staging areas, and helibases) in areas where physical disturbance to sage-grouse habitat can be minimized. These include disturbed areas, grasslands, near roads/trails or in other areas where there is existing disturbance or minimal sagebrush cover.
7. Power-wash all firefighting vehicles, to the extent possible, including engines, water tenders, personnel vehicles, and ATVs prior to deploying in or near sage-grouse habitat areas to minimize noxious weed spread.
8. Minimize unnecessary cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations in sage-grouse habitat.
9. Minimize burnout operations in key sage-grouse habitat areas by constructing direct fireline whenever safe and practical to do so.
10. Utilize retardant and mechanized equipment to minimize burned acreage during initial attack.
11. As safety allows, conduct mop-up where the black adjoins unburned islands, dog legs, or other habitat features to minimize sagebrush loss.

Fuels Management and Rehab Projects shall be coordinated with the local unit and will follow WO-IM - 2011-138, WO-IM-2010-195, and WO-2012-043. For copies contact the local BLM unit.

Exhibit N. Northwest Compact – Canadian Resources Orientation and Training

When Idaho Department of Lands orders resources utilizing the Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement, also known as the Northwest Compact, the ordering agency agrees to accept the sending agency's standards for training, fitness, personal protective equipment and workers compensation. If the resource must meet additional safety equipment/supplies standards than the sending agency standards, it is the responsibility of the ordering agency to supply the required equipment, supplies, and associated training.

When appropriate, the sending agency or the ordering agency may provide and/or request liaison. The costs of the agency representative will be reimbursed by the ordering agency.

Canadian resources are mobilized to Coeur d'Alene where they receive supplies and equipment, and are provided an in-brief, orientation and training. This includes:

Issuance of New Generation Fire Shelters, radios, hand tools, pocket cards, sleeping bags, cellular telephone, packs, saws, unit conversion table, telephone and office contact information, maps, and other miscellaneous information.

They receive orientation and training in Resource Diversity, Fire Terminology and Techniques, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), Ten Standard Fire Orders, Eighteen Watch Out Situations, Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, Safety Zones (LCES) and Lookouts, Anchor, Communications, Escape Routes, Safety Zones (LACES), Fuels, Weather, Topography, New Generation Fire Shelter, Fire Shelter practice, state and federal agency protection and jurisdiction, diversity of resources, Fire Terms, Fire Behavior, Incident Command System (ICS), Firefighter Terminology, hand tools, special hazards, Spotting Zone, historical data related to Fire Fatalities in the United States, animals, Fire Behavior, fire weather forecast, spot weather forecast, trends Energy Release Component, IDL channel plan, Personal Protective Equipment clothing, dispatch procedures, and Geographic Area Coordination.

When aviation resources are ordered, in addition to the, they receive training and orientation in flight following, Air Guard, Air Attack, Communication Procedures specific to aviation resources, and are issued an Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (IHOG).

Any deployment of resources outside of the ordering agency's jurisdiction shall be agreed upon by the sending and receiving agencies.

Northwest Compact Resources are demobilized through IDL in Coeur d'Alene to ensure a debriefing and evaluations are complete.

Exhibit O. Idaho Master Agreement Change Form

Note: Amendments to the Master Agreement should be proposed with regional (federal) or bureau (state) level concurrence from the agency(ies) proposing the change. Changes can also be proposed from interagency group's subject matter experts (Incident Business, Dispatchers, etc.).

Submit this Change Form to the Directors of the agencies party to this agreement no later than November 1st. Approved proposals will be implemented no later than February 1st in order to facilitate final distribution before fire season.

All fields must be completed.

Proposing Unit

What is the proposing unit or group (i.e., Business Group, Field Office, Dispatch Zone)?

Proposal Point of Contact

What is the name, agency, email address, and phone number of the proposal's point of contact?

Name	Agency	Email	Phone
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Description of Proposed Change

Identify the Section or Exhibit affected by the proposed change.

Note: if the change is to the [Idaho Cooperative Fire Protection Map](#), you must have concurrence from your agency's Director; provide geographic description and attach a PDF map for proposed changes to boundaries or methodologies.

These fields are completed by representatives of the Directors of the agencies that are parties to the agreement

Proposal Approved by Directors? Yes ☐ No ☐

Decision Rationale:

If the proposal is approved by the Directors, this change form will be signed by the Idaho State Fire Director and a federal-level Director representing all federal directors of agencies party to the agreement. Once signed, the Master Agreement will be updated. If the change necessitates formal modification, Northern Region Coop Fire AD will initiate that process.

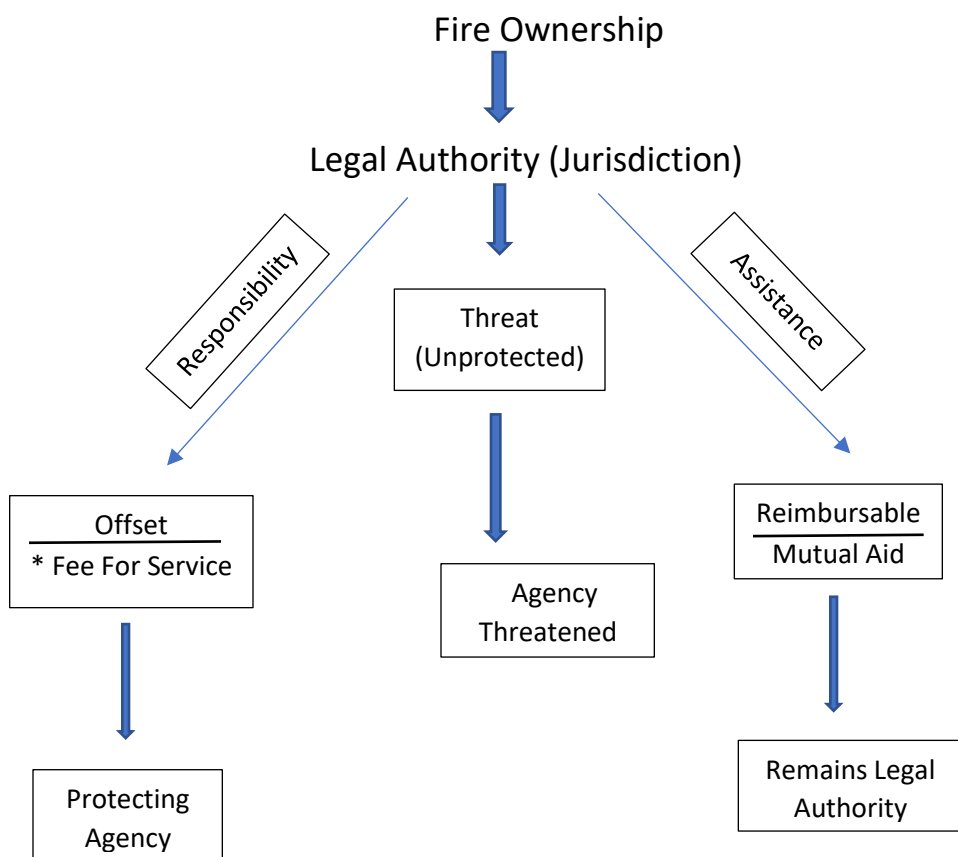
State Fire Director

Federal-Level Director

Exhibit P. Unique Incident Identifiers

Unique Incident Identifiers

Code incidents by the legal authority given to the agency unless protection responsibility was reassigned through a formal agreement.



*Agency-specific agreements that provide protection of another agency's legal authority through a fee for service agreement are outside this master agreement.

Cooperative Fire Management Agreements with local fire service organizations do not tier from this master agreement. These agreements are exempt from the business rules described there-in. These agreements are managed at the local level.