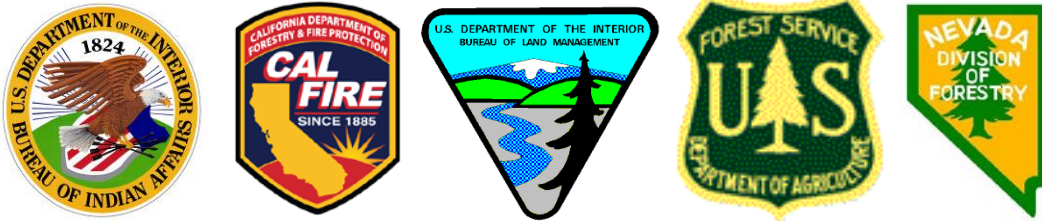


**CALIFORNIA MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE
AGREEMENT**

EXHIBIT B

**California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
Sub Geographic Annual Operating Plan**



R5 FS Agreement No. 13-F1 110502012-148

CAL FIRE Agreement No. 7CA02025

CA BLM Agreement No. L13AC00004

BIA Agreement No. A13AC00001

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I IDENTIFICATION

This operating plan is between the following agencies:

A. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

- Eldorado National Forest, 100 Forni Street, Placerville, CA 95667 (530) 642-5100
- Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 1200 Franklin Way, Sparks, NV 89431 (775) 355-5301
 - Carson Ranger District, 1536 South Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 882-2766
 - Bridgeport Ranger District, HC 62, Box 1000, Bridgeport, CA 93517 (760) 932-7070
- Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, 35 College Drive, So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 543-2600
- Tahoe National Forest, 631 Coyote Street, Nevada City, CA 95959 (530) 265-4531

B. State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

- Amador-El Dorado Unit, 2840 Mt. Danaher Road, Camino, CA 95709, (530) 644-2345
- Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit, 13760 Lincoln Way, Auburn, CA 95603, (530) 889-0111

C. Nevada Division of Forestry

- Western Region, 2478 Fairview Dr. Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-2500

D. Bureau of Land Management

- Carson City District, 5665 Morgan Mill Road, Carson City, Nv. 89701, (775) 885-6103
- Central California District, 2800 Cottage Way, Rm W-1623 Sacramento, Ca. 95825, (916) 978-4626

II AUTHORITY

This Operating Plan is required by the California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA) - herein after called the Agreement between the California State and Federal Agencies, dated January 2013. This plan shall be attached to and become part of the Agreement upon signature of all the parties, and shall be reviewed annually not later than May 15 of each year.

The Authority for the Nevada Division of Forestry is provided under the “Supplemental Interstate Compact for Emergency Mutual Assistance” between the States of California and Nevada, and the “COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION AGREEMENT” between the Federal Agencies and the Nevada Division of Forestry.

III PURPOSE

This Operating Plan provides the officers and employees of the agencies guidelines and information necessary to properly execute the terms of the Agreement.

IV DELINEATION AND DESCRIPTION OF FIRE PROTECTION ELEMENTS

A. Protection Units:

The Direct Protection Areas (DPA) of the following protection units are covered by this plan:

1. Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District (CCD)
2. BLM Carson City District handles suppression for BIA Western Nevada Agency
3. Bureau of Land Management, Central California District (CND)
4. Amador El Dorado Unit (CAL FIRE) AEU
5. Nevada Yuba Placer Unit (CAL FIRE) NEU
6. Nevada Division of Forestry, Western Region (NDF)
7. Eldorado National Forest (ENF)
8. Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTF), Carson and Bridgeport Ranger Districts
9. Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (TMU)
10. Tahoe National Forest (TNF)

B. Direct Protection Area Boundaries:

Agencies to this agreement have agreed to exchange wildfire protection responsibility for lands under their jurisdiction. DPA boundaries will be established through mutual consent.

Boundaries will be delineated on a GIS layer. Link to the DPA maps:

<http://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/cwcg/gis/maps/index.html>

DPA boundaries will be reevaluated during preparation of each AOP and field review. When the need to change the DPA boundary is identified, the affected local units will recommend such change for review and approval by the Agency Administrators. Protection boundaries are approved by CWCG, and identified on official maps and kept on file in each unit's office. Refer to CFMA page 10.

Under this agreement, CAL FIRE ground resources may respond initial attack into the State of Nevada up to the Highway 395 corridor. Ground resources requested beyond the identified initial attack area should be placed through the respective GACC.

C. Reciprocal Fire Protection (Mutual Aid) and Closest Forces Concept:

Protection units shall coordinate their initial attack response by utilizing the "closest forces" to each planned response area, agreeing to which resources will be automatically dispatched, and entering that planned response into their individual dispatch data bases. Engines, water tenders and overhead will be Mutual Aid for up to 24 hours from the time of initial dispatch. All other ordered resources will be Assistance by Hire. It is understood that there may be times when the

cooperators are committed in emergency operations and unable to provide mutual aid. In this case, other cooperators may be contacted to assist.

1. Mutual Aid

Each agency has pre-planned initial attack areas. Initial attack engines and overhead are listed by order of arrival regardless of agency (closest resource concept.) The protecting agency shall always dispatch a qualified Incident Commander and/or a Chief Officer.

The first arriving Company or Chief Officer will establish command. By virtue of this Operating Plan, the first arriving Chief Officer is given delegation of authority to command the fire even though it may not be on the DPA of that Company or Chief Officer's agency. This delegation of authority is for initial attack only. Once the fire has gone beyond initial attack, or if it is obvious that it will, then the protecting agency assumes command or unified command is established depending on the circumstances.

D. Move-Up and Cover:

If agreed to by the supporting agency unit, fire engines may be used for move-up and cover assignments on a Mutual Aid basis for up to 24 hours. Otherwise, move-up and cover assignments will be on assistance by hire basis. Move-up and cover resources may be ordered directly between adjacent interagency protection units. The protecting agency should provide vehicle fuel, minor maintenance, and lodging at no cost to the supporting agency.

E. Special Management Considerations:

Special Management Areas where restrictions on normal suppression methods apply include such areas as Federal Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Designated Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species, sensitive cultural sites, botanical areas and areas with naturally occurring asbestos. In most of these areas, the use of dozers for fireline construction is the most impacting action and should be avoided, except in situations where life and property are directly threatened. The use of dozers in Wilderness and/or Wilderness Study Areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers require authorization from the authorized Federal Agency Administrator.

The jurisdictional agency will provide an Agency Representative and/or a Resource Advisor from the jurisdictional agency to advise the protecting agency regarding specific modified suppression necessary in these areas. Specific objectives for protection of sensitive resources will be included in Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) analyses and the Incident Commander will incorporate special management considerations into the incident planning process.

The jurisdictional agency will provide necessary instructions for suppression and other wildland fire management actions in a supplement to this operating plan. Access to the supplement and more detailed maps of Special Management Areas will be provided by those jurisdictional agencies to all command centers and to appropriate local suppression units as necessary.

The jurisdictional agency will provide necessary instructions for fire management actions in a supplement to this operating plan for the following areas as applicable:

1. Wilderness Areas
2. Wild and Scenic Rivers
3. Research Natural Areas
4. Cultural and Archeological Sites
5. Roadless Areas
6. Communities/Structures
7. Threatened and Endangered Species
8. State Parks with SRA located within Federal DPA
9. CA Forestry Association MOU
10. Other areas identified in land management planning documents or otherwise requiring special procedures.

F. Non-Wildland Fire Emergencies:

CAL FIRE resources may be dispatched to any all hazard incident including structure and vehicle fires, medical aids, rescues, hazardous materials, or other emergency incidents.

NDF and Federal resources may be requested to respond to non-wildland fire emergencies, but will only provide assistance commensurate with the policies and training of the responding personnel and equipment.

G. Wildfire Suppression Activity Damage Repair:

Repair of suppression activity damage (e.g., spreading of dozer berms, installation of water bars, minor road repairs, etc.) will normally be done by the agency with direct protection responsibility for the fire as an integral part of overhaul/mop-up. Protecting and jurisdictional agencies may develop written suppression repair plans. Suppression repair work should occur with oversight from Resource Advisors and Suppression Repair Specialists.

Specialized equipment may be needed to complete necessary erosion control work, especially in highly erodible soils. Protecting agency will order proper equipment needed to repair damage such as excavators or masticators. In extraordinary circumstances, such as excessively wide dozer lines, excessive slopes, or significant damage in highly sensitive areas, additional efforts may be needed, e.g. providing adequate ground cover (pulling brush back over lines or spreading rice straw). Any rehabilitation beyond this level is the responsibility of the landowner.

Repair of suppression activity damage on private land may or may not be immediately repaired based on the protecting or jurisdictional agency's policies or guidelines.

H. Suppression Policy:

For all fires on SRA lands within Federal Direct Protection Areas and on federal lands in State Direct Protection Areas, the basic initial attack objective will be to control the fire. If the objectives are determined by the State (for SRA) or by a Federal Agency (for federal lands) to be

different than the objective for the surrounding area, the area shall be considered a Special Management Area (See **Section IV, E.**, Special Management Consideration, above).

Since a wildland fire could be the result of an escape from a prescribed fire being conducted by one of the parties to this Operating Plan within the Direct Protection Area of another party, suppression policy will be determined in advance. A contingency plan outlining suppression objectives will be jointly developed between the agency conducting the prescribed fire and the protecting agency as an integral part of the prescribed fire burn plan.

V FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

A. Resources:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection:

Amador-El Dorado Unit

- a) 14 Type III Engines (3-0)
- b) 2 Type II Dozers (Operator only)
- c) 9 Type I Fire Crews (Fire Captain + 15)
- d) 1 Air Tanker Base-McClellan (MATB)
- e) 1 Mobile Communications Center (MCC) COM 27
- f) 1 Mobile Kitchen Unit (MKU) MKU 27
- g) 1 Food Dispensing Unit (FDU) FDU 27

Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit

- a) 21 Type III Engines (3-0)
- b) 1 Air Attack Base (joint with USFS)
- c) 1 Air Tactical Platform (AA230)
- d) 2 Type III Air Tankers (T88 T89)
- e) 3 Type II Dozers (Operator only)
- f) 5 Type I Fire Crews (Fire Captain + 15)

USFS Forest Service:

Tahoe National Forest

- a) 11 Type III Engines (5-0)
- b) 1 Air Attack Base (joint with CAL FIRE)
- c) 1 Air Tactical Platform (AA17)
- d) 2 Water Tenders (Operator + 1)
- e) 3 Type I IHC Crews (20 person)
- f) 1 Type II Helicopter with Helitack Crew (C514)
- g) 1 Type I Restricted Helicopter (202WM), Truckee

Eldorado National Forest

- a) 10 Type III Engines (5-0)
- b) 1 Type I IHC Crew
- c) 2 Tactical Water Tenders (Operator + 1)
- d) 3 Handcrews (10 person)
- e) 1 Type II Dozer (Operator + Swamper)
- f) 1 Type II Helicopter with Helitack Crew (C516)
- g) 1 Type I Restricted Helicopter (Big Hill)

Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Carson Ranger District

- a) 6 Type IV Engines (5-0)
- b) 4 Type VII Engines (Patrol w/Operator)
- c) 1 Type I IHC (Black Mountain)
- d) 1 Type I Restricted Helicopter

Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Bridgeport Ranger District

- a) 1 Type IV Engine (5-0)
- b) 2 Type VI Engines (5-0)
- c) 2 Type VII Engines (Patrol w/Operator)
- d) 1 Type III Helicopter

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

- a) 4 Type III Engines (5-0)
- b) 1 Water Tender (Operator + 1) available, unstaffed
- c) 1 Type I IHC Hand Crew
- d) 2 Type II OC Hand Crews as available

Bureau of Land Management:

Carson City District BLM

- a) 8 Type III Engines (5-0)
- b) 2 Type VI Engines (3-0)
- c) 1 Type I IHC
- d) 1 IA Squad handcrew (5 person)
- e) 1 AD Type II CWN Crew
- f) 1 AD CWN Camp Crew
- g) 1 Air Attack Platform w/ATGS (3ME) (Stead)
- h) 1 Federal Air Base (Stead)

Central California District BLM

- a) 1 Type II Crew
- b) 1 Type III Engine
- c) 1 Type VII Prevention

Nevada Division of Forestry, Western Region:

- a) 2 Type III Engines (4-0)
- b) 1 Type VI Engine (2-0)
- c) 1 Type II Dozer
- d) 1 Type II Tactical Water Tender (Operator & 1)
- e) 5 Type II Fire Crews
- f) 2 Type II Helicopters with Helitack Crews
- g) 2 Type I Helicopters (Seasonally On Call-National Guard)
- h) 1 Mobile Kitchen Unit (MKU)

B. Location:

See attached facilities maps in the appendices.

C. Anticipated Activation Period:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection:

- 1. Amador-El Dorado Unit
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – November 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period June 15 - October 15
- 2. Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – November 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period June 15 - October 15

USDA Forest Service:

- 3. Eldorado National Forest
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – October 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period May 15 – September 30
- 4. Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – October 15
- 5. Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – November 1
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period July 1 - September 30
- 6. Tahoe National Forest
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – October 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period July 1 – October 15

Nevada Division of Forestry

- 7. Western Region

- a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – October 15

Department of Interior

8. BLM Carson City District
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – October 15
9. Central California District
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – October 15

D. Staffing Levels:

See **Section V A., - Resources**. All resources meet minimum NWCG standards.

E. Organization:

Below are the brief organizational changes from the previous year, whether temporary or not.

1. Amador El Dorado Unit (AEU) – no changes
2. Nevada Yuba Placer Unit (NEU) - no changes
3. Tahoe National Forest – no changes
4. Eldorado National Forest – no changes
5. Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Carson Ranger District – 1 Battalion Chief in North Zone and 1 Battalion Chief in South Zone- Dividing line is Washoe Valley
6. Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Bridgeport Ranger District – no changes
7. Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit – no changes
8. Carson City District BLM – Reorganization from 3 to 2 zones (North and South). Each zone will have 2 Battalion Chiefs assigned. The dividing line between zones will be Interstate 80 and Highway 50 east of Fernly.
9. Central California District BLM – no changes
10. Nevada Division of Forestry, Western Region – no changes

F. Cooperation:

The Agencies signatory to this Annual Operating Plan 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, pre-suppression, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, investigation, community wildfire protection plans, public affairs, and other beneficial efforts. Each project's documentation will include the objectives, role/authority of each agency, and each agency's share of costs.

VI QUALIFICATIONS/MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

As per the NWCG memorandum Qualification Standards During Initial Action, March 22, 2004, the PMS 310-1 Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide, and CAL FIRE Handbook Section 4039, Position Qualification Standards:

- A. The 310-1 qualification/certification standards are mandatory only for national mobilization of wildland fire fighting resources.
- B. During initial action, all agencies (federal, state, local and tribal) accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is clearly established, then the standards of the agency with jurisdiction prevail.

VII MAPS

The latest Federal Agency map indicating land ownership will be used to display the information required in this Operating Plan. Maps will be kept on file in the headquarters office of each protection unit, with copies forwarded to the Region Command Center/Zone dispatch office. The following items shall be shown on each map according to the attached standard legend:

- A. Protection Boundary (DPA) – Utilizing most current CAD ownership and DPA maps
- B. Protection Unit Facilities
- C. Administrative Boundaries
- D. Special Management Areas with approved suppression plans

VIII OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. Notification and Reports:

Federal Agencies will notify CAL FIRE of any fire on SRA within Federal DPA. CAL FIRE will notify Federal Agencies of any fire on federal land within the State DPA. Notification will be made as soon as possible. Due to the interagency nature of command centers, notification is usually verbal.

It will be the responsibility of the notified agency to dispatch an agency representative to the incident if deemed appropriate. The agency representative shall be considered mutual aid until it is mutually determined that the position is required by the protecting and jurisdictional agencies and is placed on a resource order and changed to assistance by hire.

The Agency with DPA will be responsible for completing the fire report and will share the fire report with the agency that has jurisdiction for the land.

B. Mutual Dispatch Area Revisions or Establishment of IA Dispatch Needs:

The preplanned initial attack responses will be reviewed annually prior to fire season and revised as necessary to assure immediate coordinated response of the closest available resources for initial attack. Dispatch levels will be determined using the most recently calculated level of the protecting agency

Initial attack dispatch levels for fires burning within the boundary area will be based on the Burning Index or Energy Release Component of the predominate vegetation within that response area. ECCs will exchange the following information daily:

1. Staffing
2. Dispatch Levels
3. Staffing and Draw Down Levels
4. Planned Control Burns
5. Other significant events that will affect the ability to respond.

After hours on Federal DPA within the State of California, CAL FIRE will dispatch 1 Chief Officer and 1 Engine as a minimum with notification to the federal agency's ECC Duty Officer. Any additional orders placed by the IA IC will be filled and relayed to the Federal agency's ECC Duty Officer.

C. Joint Response Coordination:

In joint response or boundary fire situations, these guidelines should be followed to coordinate initial attack response:

1. The unit receiving the first report of the incident will immediately notify the other agency, giving:
 - a) Response area designator
 - b) Descriptive location
 - c) Legal location, or latitude and longitude
 - d) Aircraft radio frequency and contact
 - e) Ground radio frequency and contact
 - f) Responding resources
2. Each agency will dispatch its closest available resources according to the preplanned response criteria. Dispatchers of cooperating protection units should keep each other advised of the status of initial attack resources.
3. Any additional information obtained about the fire will be immediately shared with the other agency.
4. Once the location is determined, the protecting agency dispatcher will coordinate with the Incident Commander (IC) for the resource needs. The resources from the other agency may be utilized and placed on the protecting agency's order. All subsequent ordering shall be done against the Order Number of the agency in whose Direct Protection Area the fire originated.

D. Unified Command and Boundary Fires:

The first arriving officer of either agency is responsible for immediately determining the exact location and jurisdiction of the incident. Once the location is determined and it is safe to do so, the protecting agency will take over coordination. The coordinating agency may use or return the incoming resources of the other agencies. The following guidelines apply to initial attack, extended attack, or major fire situations:

1. Unified Command: A Unified Command organization may be implemented on boundary fires. While in unified command, the Agency Administrators and/or Incident Commanders of the involved agencies shall mutually agree upon fire objectives, strategies, commitment of agency resources, priorities, and establishment of a Unified Ordering Point.
 - a) When any agency operating on a Unified Command incident decides to change command and/or staff personnel, it will inform and coordinate this action with all other participants.
 - b) If it is determined that the fire is confined to the DPA of the State or the Federal Agencies, the protecting agency will designate an Incident Commander. If necessary, the protecting agency may request the supporting agency to assume command of the fire.
2. Interstate 80 Boundary Fires: See Appendix 7
3. Incident Information: Incident information requests are to be referred to the protecting agency for single agency responsibility incidents. For joint responsibility incidents, appropriate unit line officers will jointly determine the need and procedures for operation of joint incident information centers. The participating agencies will reach agreement on origin and cause before release of fire cause information, or initiation of civil or criminal actions.

E. Assistance By Hire and Resource Order Process Beyond IA:

All requests for fire suppression resources must be clear and precise (i.e. state the numbers and types of resources needed, the nature of the assignment, and the urgency of need), and processed and recorded through appropriate channels.

F. Aircraft Use:

Use of aircraft will comply with the Interagency Aircraft Utilization Guidelines, Exhibit G of the CFMA.

G. Handcrews and Dozers:

CAL FIRE and Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) policies require the following for use of CAL FIRE crews in Nevada or NDF crews in California:

1. As wildfire life and property threats dictate, and under the closest available resource concept, Initial Attack crew resources may be required for responses over state lines. In those cases, the following Initial Attack response guidelines shall apply:

- a) The Initial Attack area shall be limited to within 2 hours of the crew's assigned camp and not to exceed 25 miles into the neighboring state.
 - b) Crews may be assigned as either single resources or in strike team/task force configuration.
2. Crews will respond consistent with policy and protocol for Unit incidents within their home state, with the following exceptions:
 - a) California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) staff at the assigned camp shall be notified as part of the initial dispatch of the occurrence and location of the out of state incident. CDCR shall respond to the incident at staffing levels not to exceed those required in CAL FIRE Issuance Policy 6564.1. NDOC shall respond to the incident at staffing levels not to exceed those required in the NDF Operational Guidelines.
 3. As emergency conditions abate, out of state crews shall be a high priority for release and return to their home state.

H. Agency Representatives:

It is mutually agreed that any agency providing resources may, at its own discretion, request an agency representative who will then be ordered and paid for by the protecting agency. Any support staff required by an agency representative will be mutually agreed to and ordered by the protecting agency, or will be considered a voluntary contribution.

An agency with jurisdictional interest, but not providing resources may, at its discretion, send an agency representative who will be considered a voluntary contribution.

I. Interagency Sharing of Communications Systems and Frequencies:

Cooperative Radio Frequency Plan specifying the radio frequencies available for shared use and any appropriate guidelines or restrictions for such use are attached in the appendices. Each responsible dispatch office shall retain control of, police the use of, and allocate frequency use as identified in the Radio Call Plan per Appendix 4

In mutual aid situations, a common designated radio frequency identified in the AOP should be used for incident communications per Appendix 4. All incident resources should utilize and monitor this frequency for incident information, tactical use, and changes in weather conditions or other emergency situations.

J. Move-up and Cover Stations:

1. A Cover Crew Guide should be available at each station and contain enough information to allow an outside resource to effectively operate in that facility.
2. There may be times when cooperators are involved in emergency operations and unable to provide mutual aid. In this case, other cooperators may be contacted for assistance.

K. Shared Equipment Facilities and Services:

Authorization and conditions for the use of shared equipment, facilities, or services will be jointly developed according to the provisions of the CFMA.

L. Wildland Fire Decision Support System:

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) entry may be required whenever a fire is on or threatening federal lands.

M. Post-Incident Action Analysis:

Refer to CFMA Section 65.

Upon the request of an Agency Administrator, a post-incident action analysis (critique) may be initiated for any fire escaping initial attack to obtain information that may enhance the administration of the Agreement or this Operating Plan. Any such critique should involve members of the incident command and general staffs, and officers from each involved protection unit. The appropriate next higher level office of each agency may also be invited to participate in or facilitate the critique.

A number of post incident activities may need to be done upon control of a fire. Included are:

1. Close-Out Review and Transition, Post-Incident Analysis (PIAs), After Action Report (AAR), Audit Review, Management Review, Major Injury or Serious Accident Review/ Investigation.
2. Most of these are agency specific activities and will depend on the size, type of incident and what happened
3. If there is transition back to the Unit/Forest from an incident command team, each agency will make the proper notifications of the transition and close-out review.
4. Usually incidents will not require a formal post-incident analysis. Initial attack and extended attack fires and similar non-fire emergencies can be handled with an informal meeting of the principal players from each agency prior to leaving the scene.
5. For those fires and other emergency incidents requiring a formal post incident analysis the post-incident analysis will follow the format of the agency having the jurisdictional responsibility (DPA). The line officer or agency administrator from each agency will be invited to send a representative to attend the post incident analysis. Other participants should include the ECC Chiefs from each of the agencies, the Agency Representatives and the Command and General Staff.
6. Line Officers of all jurisdictional agencies should be notified of any audit reviews or management reviews even if they are agency specific.
7. Post incident analysis should be completed before the Command and General Staff depart from the incident. The completed document of findings will be made available to both agencies for review and rebuttal. Both the draft copy and the final reviewed copy of the analysis will be made part of the final document package for the incident.

IX FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

A. General Cooperative Activities:

All protection units will, to the extent possible, provide fire prevention programs, inspections, and enforcement as necessary to adequately address the fire problem in their Direct Protection Areas. In addition, units are encouraged to undertake joint prevention activities in areas of

mutual interest whenever practical. Exhibit I of the 2013 CFMA Agreement, covers enforcement of fire laws, determination of cause and preservation of evidence, burning and campfire issuance, restrictions and closures, and fire safe planning.

B. Information and Education:

1. Fire Danger Operations: The protection units will advise each other of increased fire danger and will coordinate activities, including patrols, as necessary to avoid any duplication of effort or public confusion.
2. Joint Press Releases: Protection units should develop joint press releases on cooperative fire protection issues to ensure that the interests of all affected agencies are adequately addressed.
3. Smokey Bear Program: Protection units should cooperate in the coordinated delivery of Smokey Bear program in direct protection areas as well as areas close to the boundaries.
4. Local Educational Program: The use of interagency teams to conduct local educational programs is encouraged to facilitate improved public knowledge of the mission and responsibilities of all the cooperating agencies especially in direct protection areas.
5. Fire Prevention Signs: Coordination and placement of fire prevention signs should be used in order to prevent duplication of effort or sending of mixed messages. This is especially important for fire danger rating signs.
6. Burn and/or Fuels Project Notification and Coordination: The agency with the jurisdiction will notify the agency with the DPA prior to project development.

C. Engineering:

1. Railroads and Utilities: Where railroad or utility lines cross the protection boundary, the adjacent protection units should coordinate their inspections and contacts with the companies to achieve consistency in application of laws and regulations whenever possible.
2. Fire Prevention Inspections: Reference (CFMA Exhibit I)

D. Enforcement:

1. Project Burning, Burning under Inter-Agency Burn Permits (LE-5), Residential Burn Permits (LE-62A) and Campfire Permits (LE-63):
 - a) Only Federal personnel will issue permits, when required, for project burning (other burning) on federal lands. Where federal lands are located within a State Direct Protection Area, the appropriate State Unit will be consulted before issuance, and the provisions shall require:
 - i) That no burning be allowed during any time period when State burning permits in the same area have been suspended.
 - ii) That the State will be notified prior to the start of any burning operation.
 - b) Authorized Federal personnel will issue permits for burning on SRA lands within federal Direct Protection Areas only for Campfires (LE-63), Residential Debris Burning (LE-62A) and other burning permitted under the scope of the California Inter-Agency Burn Permit (LE-5). Whenever agricultural burning is the selected type of burning under a LE-5 burn permit, food production will be used as its justification for issuance by a federal agent.

Authorized Federal personnel may also issue permits for burning on SRA lands within state Direct Protection Areas for Campfires (LE-63) and Residential Debris Burning (LE-62A).

All other forms of wildland permit burning done in federal direct protection areas as provided by California Public Resources Code Section 4491 shall be issued by a delegated State employee and in conjunction with the appropriate federal agency. Such permits may include prescribed burning as a means of converting brush lands into forage lands, which has as its objective prevention of high intensity wildland fires, watershed management, range improvement, vegetation management, forest improvement or wildlife habitat improvement, which is declared to be a public purpose. The responsible State protection unit shall notify the appropriate federal protection unit whenever a Timber Harvest Plan is being implemented in federal direct protection areas.

For the purpose of this Cooperative Agreement the CAL FIRE Unit Chief authorizes federal personnel (e.g. Chief Officers, Module Leaders, Fire Prevention Personnel, etc.) to issue Campfire Permits (LE-63) and Residential Burn Permits (LE-62A) in state Direct Protection Areas.

- c) State personnel may issue permits for Campfires (LE-63) and Residential Debris Burning (LE-62A) on federal lands for which they have Direct Protection Authority. State personnel may issue permits for other federal lands only with permission of the appropriate federal line officer. No burning will be allowed during any time period when burning on federal lands has been suspended.
 - d) Federal and State officers issuing permits should solicit the cooperative participation of a representative of the other agency whenever appropriate.
 - e) The Nevada Yuba Placer Unit (CAL FIRE) NEU and the Tahoe National Forest (TNF) mutually agree to issue permits on behalf of each other's respective Unit/Forest.
 - f) The suspension of burning permits on SRA lands is governed by state law and will be coordinated with adjacent protection units by the CAL FIRE Unit Chief. Federal protection units desiring burning permit suspensions for SRA lands within their direct protection area shall route their requests to the CAL FIRE Unit Chief.
2. Restrictions and Closures: When any unit plans, activates, or deactivates any suspension, closure, or restriction, the adjacent protection unit(s) will be consulted and a copy of the notice immediately provided. Federal restrictions and closures will not affect SRA lands within federal direct protection areas.
 3. Fire Origin and Cause Determinations: As initial action is taken on a fire, the protecting agency is responsible to protect and preserve the origin and cause area of the fire. Authorized Federal agency personnel will conduct an origin and cause determination of any

wildfire originating in federal DPA. State agency personnel will conduct an origin and cause determination of any wildfire originating in state DPA. Agency personnel (administrators) may decide that a joint investigation under Unified Command is appropriate based on the circumstances surrounding the incident. After consulting with each other, authorized Agency Administrators will determine whether the agency with original jurisdiction needs to assume the full responsibility for the overall investigation.

Each agency will notify the other immediately upon discovery of any suspected arson fires occurring on lands under the jurisdiction of the other agency.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

E. Periodic Reviews:

Each Unit will make available to the State at least one day during the fire season for an on-the-ground inspection of the federal operations under this Operating Plan. Each CAL FIRE Unit will make available to the Federal Agencies at least one day during the fire season for an on-the-ground inspection of state operations under this plan.

F. Updating of Plan:

All units will meet at least annually to review the entire Operating Plan and update it as necessary. The final plan will be posted to the CAL FIRE 8500 Handbook Exhibits section by May 15 annually.

G. Public Information:

All units will attempt to provide only current, accurate information on their own activities to the public or media, to refer inquiries to the appropriate agency, or to develop a joint response when the topic relates to cooperative efforts under this Operating Plan.

H. Budget Changes:

If during the effective period of this Operating Plan any protection unit receives a budget change (increase or decrease) that could significantly modify the provisions of this plan, a revision to the plan will be jointly negotiated.

I. Changes During the Year:

Any long term change in the fire protection organizations which will directly affect the protection level of lands assigned to the direct protection of another unit under this Operating Plan must be agreed to in advance by the affected agencies. Discussions of potential changes should be initiated at the protection unit level and then referred to the next higher organizational level for approval or resolution.

J. Agency Reviews and Investigations:

Each agency shall work within their agency specific guidelines for review and investigations. See **Section VIII. M.**

K. Information Exchange:

In order to encourage the resolution of issues associated with the Agreement or this Operating Plan at the lowest possible organizational level, the local State Unit office will be designated as the primary contact for the Federal entities. Under this Sub Geographic AOP we will establish a conference call between all agencies.

L. Interagency Training:

Interagency training activities can be mutually beneficial and units are encouraged to:

1. Participate in shared local level training at each other's facilities on an ongoing basis.
2. Allocate available slots in appropriate formalized training sessions for personnel of the other agencies.
3. Utilize instructors from the other agencies when they are available.

X COOPERATING AGENCY CONTACT LISTINGS:

USDI Bureau of Land Management

Carson City District

Shane McDonald (775) 885-6103 office (775) 309-7448 cell

spmcdonald@blm.gov

5665 Morgan Mill Road

Carson City, NV 89701

Central California District

Jerry Martinez (916)941-3108 office (916) 212-3108 cell

gmmartin@blm.gov

5152 Hillside Circle

El Dorado Hills CA 95762

USDA Forest Service

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Kit Bailey (530) 543-2631 office (530) 307-1307 cell

kbailey@fs.fed.us

35College Drive

South Lake Tahoe CA 96150

Tahoe National Forest

Shelly Allen (530) 478-6280 office (530) 440-8129 cell

rlpearce@fs.fed.us

631 Coyote Street

Nevada City, CA 95959

Eldorado National Forest
Jay Kurth (530) 622-5061 office (530) 503-5284 cell
jkurth01@fs.fed.us
100 Forni Rd
Placerville, CA 95667

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
Russell Bird (775) 355-5315 (775) 240-9005 cell
russellbird@fs.fed.us
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, NV 89431

Nevada Division of Forestry
Western Region
Mike Friend (775) 849-2500 ext. 222 office (775) 315-5821 cell
mfriender@forestry.nv.gov
885 East Lake Blvd
Carson City NV 89704

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Western Nevada Agency
Shane McDonald (775) 885-6103 office (775) 309-7448 cell
spmcdonald@blm.gov
5665 Morgan Mill Road
Carson City, NV 89701

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Amador - El Dorado Unit (AEU)
Michael L. Kaslin (530) 644-2345 office (530) 708-2700 cell
mike.kaslin@fire.ca.gov
2840 Mt. Danaher Road
Camino, CA 95709

Nevada - Yuba - Placer Unit (NEU)
George Morris III (530) 889-0111 office (530) 277-2300 cell
george.morrisIII@fire.ca.gov
13760 Lincoln Way
Auburn, CA 95603

AGENCY SIGNATURE PAGES

AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR DESIGNEE SIGNATURES

This 2014 Operating Plan has been approved by the following agency administrators and authorized to be attached to the California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA).

Tom Quinn, Forest Supervisor
Tahoe National Forest

Date

George Morris III, Unit Chief
CAL FIRE, Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit

Date

Jeff Marsolais, Forest Supervisor
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Date

 *6/26/2015*

Laurence Crabtree, Forest Supervisor
Eldorado National Forest

Date

Michael L. Kaslin, Unit Chief
CAL FIRE, Amador-El Dorado Unit

Date

William Dunkleberger, Forest Supervisor
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Date

Bob Roper, State Forester, Fire Warden
Nevada Division of Forestry

Date

Ralph Thomas, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Carson City District Office

Date

Este Stifel, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Central California District

Date

Julia B. Lang
Bureau of Land Management
Procurement Analyst, California State Office

Date

Robert Eben, Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Western Nevada Agency

Date

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan



APPENDIX 1: MOVE UP AND COVER FACILITIES

Emergency Command Centers

Grass Valley Interagency ECC
13120 Loma Rica Drive
Grass Valley, CA 95945
Phone (530) 477-0641(CAL FIRE)
Fax (530) 477-5203 (CAL FIRE/USFS)
Phone (530) 477-7237 (USFS)

Camino Interagency ECC
2840 Mt. Danaher Road
Camino, CA 95709
Phone (530) 647-5223(CALFIRE)
Fax (530) 647-5283 (CAL FIRE)
Phone (530)-642-5170 (USFS)
Fax (530) 647-5279 (USFS)

Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch Center
2311 Firebrand Circle, Minden, NV 89423
Phone (775) 883-5995 Fax (775) 782-1441

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit

Martis Valley Station 50
10277 Truckee Tahoe Rd
Truckee, CA 96161
(530) 582-9471

Dobbins Station 60
9946 Marysville Road
Dobbins, CA 95935
(530) 692-1616

Alta Station 33
33333 Alta Forestry Road
PO Box 702
Alta, CA 95701
(530) 389-2234

Nevada City Station 20
10242 Ridge Road
Nevada City, CA 95959
(530) 265-4589

Columbia Hill Station 42
29076 Tyler Foote Road
Nevada City, CA 95959
(530) 265-2894

Foresthill Station 11
25150 Foresthill Road
Foresthill, CA 95631
(530) 367-3111

Loma Rica Station 61
1485 Loma Rica Rd.
Marysville, CA 95901
Phone (530) 743-4477

Auburn Station 10
13760 Lincoln Way
Auburn, CA 95603
(530) 889-0111

Smartville Station 40
8839 Hwy. 20
Smartville, CA 95977
(530) 639-2332

Higgins Corner Station 21
10106 Combie Road
Auburn, CA 95602
(530) 268-0844 or 269-2488

Appendix 1 Move Up & Cover Facilities

Colfax Station 30
24020 Fowler Road
Colfax, CA 95713
(530) 346-6776

North Tahoe Station 55
240 Carnelian Bay Ave.
Carnelian Bay, CA 96140
(530) 546-4126

Amador-El Dorado Unit

Camino Station 20
2840 Mt. Danaher Rd.
Camino, CA. 95709
530 647-5227

El Dorado Station 43
5660 Mother Lode Dr.
Placerville, CA. 95667
530-622-3858

Garden Valley Station 50
15061 Marshall Rd.
Garden Valley, CA. 95633
530 333-4551

Pilot Hill Station 70
4731 Pedro Hill Rd.
Pilot Hill, CA. 95664
530-885-5812

Dew Drop Station 10
29300 Dew Drop Bypass
Pioneer, CA 95666
209 295-7735

Pine Grove Station 80
19597 Highway 88
Pine Grove, CA. 95665
209-296-4435

Sutter Hill Station 60
11600 Highway 49
Sutter Creek, CA. 95685
209 267-5215

River Pines Station 30
15035 Mt. Aukum Rd. (E-16)
River Pines, CA. 95675
209-245-6412

South Lake Tahoe Station 5
1009 Boulder Mountain Ct.
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 96150
530 577-5749

McClellan Tanker Base
5500 Price Avenue
McClellan, CA 95652
Long 38.67 / Lat 121.39

United States Forest Service

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Meyers Fire Station
2215 Keetak
Meyers, CA
(530) 543-2883, fax 573-0612
(Hwy 89 at South end of Meyers)

Spooner Fire Station
2367 Hwy 50
(775) 749-5291
(State Route 28 and US Hwy 50)

Meeks Bay Fire Station
7907 Hwy 89
Meeks Bay, CA.
(530) 525-7715

Meyers Work Center
3030 Hwy 50
Meyers, CA.
(530) 543-2851

LTBMU Supervisors Office
35 College Drive
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 96130
(530) 543-2600

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Carson Ranger Station
1536 South Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775)882-2766

Woodland Station
100 Woodland Ave
Verdi, NV 89523
(775)787-3224

HTF Supervisors Office
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, NV 89431
(775)355-5324

Topaz Station
117039 Hwy 395
Topaz, CA 96133
(530)495-2447

Jacks Valley Station
3450 Jacks Valley Rd.
Carson City, NV. 89701
(775) 267-7785

Markleeville Guard Station
55Turtle Rock Road
Markleeville, CA 96120
(530)694-2142

Bridgeport Ranger Station
HC62 Hwy 395
Bridgeport, CA 93517
(760)932-7070

Tahoe National Forest

Big Bend
PO Box 830
Soda Springs, CA 95728-0830
(530) 426-3609

Camptonville
1012 Pike City Road
Camptonville, CA 95922
(530) 288-3454

Foresthill
22830 Foresthill Road
Foresthill, CA 95631
(530) 367-2224

White Cloud
26533 State Highway 20
Nevada City, CA 95959
(530) 265-4371

Sierraville
PO Box 95
Sierraville, CA 96126
(530) 994-3401

Lewis Mill
PO Box 95
Sierraville, CA. 95959
(530) 994-3401

Appendix 1 Move Up & Cover Facilities

Hobart
Hwy 89 (6 mile North of Truckee)
(530) 587-3244

Downieville
10 Smokey Way
Downieville, CA 95936
(530) 289-3408

Stampede
County Air Park
Below Dam, Stampede Reservoir
(530) 587-8917

Loma Rica Work Center
13120 Loma Rica Drive
Grass Valley, Ca 95945
(530) 477-7237

Eldorado National Forest

Supervisors Office
100 Forni Rd.
Placerville, CA. 95667
(530) 622-5061

Dew Drop Station
29300 Dew Drop Cutoff
Amador Pines, CA 95601
(209) 295-1289

Georgetown Station
7600 Wentworth Springs Rd.
Georgetown, CA 95634
(530) 333-5500

Pacific Station
7887 Hwy 50
Pollock Pines, CA 95726
(530) 647-5400

Big Hill Helibase
12N04Y Road
Pollock Pines, CA 95726
(530) 644-8554

Kyburz Station
13275 Hwy. 50
Kyburz, CA 95720
(530) 393-0344

Lumberyard Station
90002 Hwy. 88
Hams Station, CA 95666
(209) 295-4252

Quintette Station
10561 Sand Mountain Blvd.
Georgetown, CA 95634
(530) 333-2538

Crystal Station
12N04Y Road
Pollock Pines, CA 95726
(530) 293-3449

Grizzly Flats Station
4400 String Canyon Rd.
Grizzly Flats, CA 95636
(530) 622-1600

Sierra Springs Station
5602 Sly Park Rd
Pollock Pines, CA 95726
(530) 644-6689

Sly Park Hotshot Base
5619 Sly Park Rd
Pollock Pines, CA 95726, (530) 644-3588

Bureau of Land Management

Carson City District

Doyle Station
434-685 Doyle Loop Rd
Doyle, CA 96709
(530) 827-2220

Carson Station
5665 Morgan Mill Rd
Carson City, NV 89701
(775)885-6000

Stead Station
4895 Texas Ave
Reno, NV 89506
(775)972-4128

Fish Springs Station
2249 Fish Springs Rd
Gardnerville, NV 89410
(775)782-4054

Palomino Valley Station
5605 Grass Valley Rd
Reno, NV 89510
(775)475-2614

Fernley Station
195 East Main Street
Fernley, NV. 89408

Cencal District

Mother Lode Field Office
5152 Hillsdale Circle
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 941-3108

Topaz Station
117039 Hwy 395
Topaz, CA 96133
(530) 495-2447

(24 HR Porterville Dispatch; 559-781-5780)

Nevada Division of Forestry

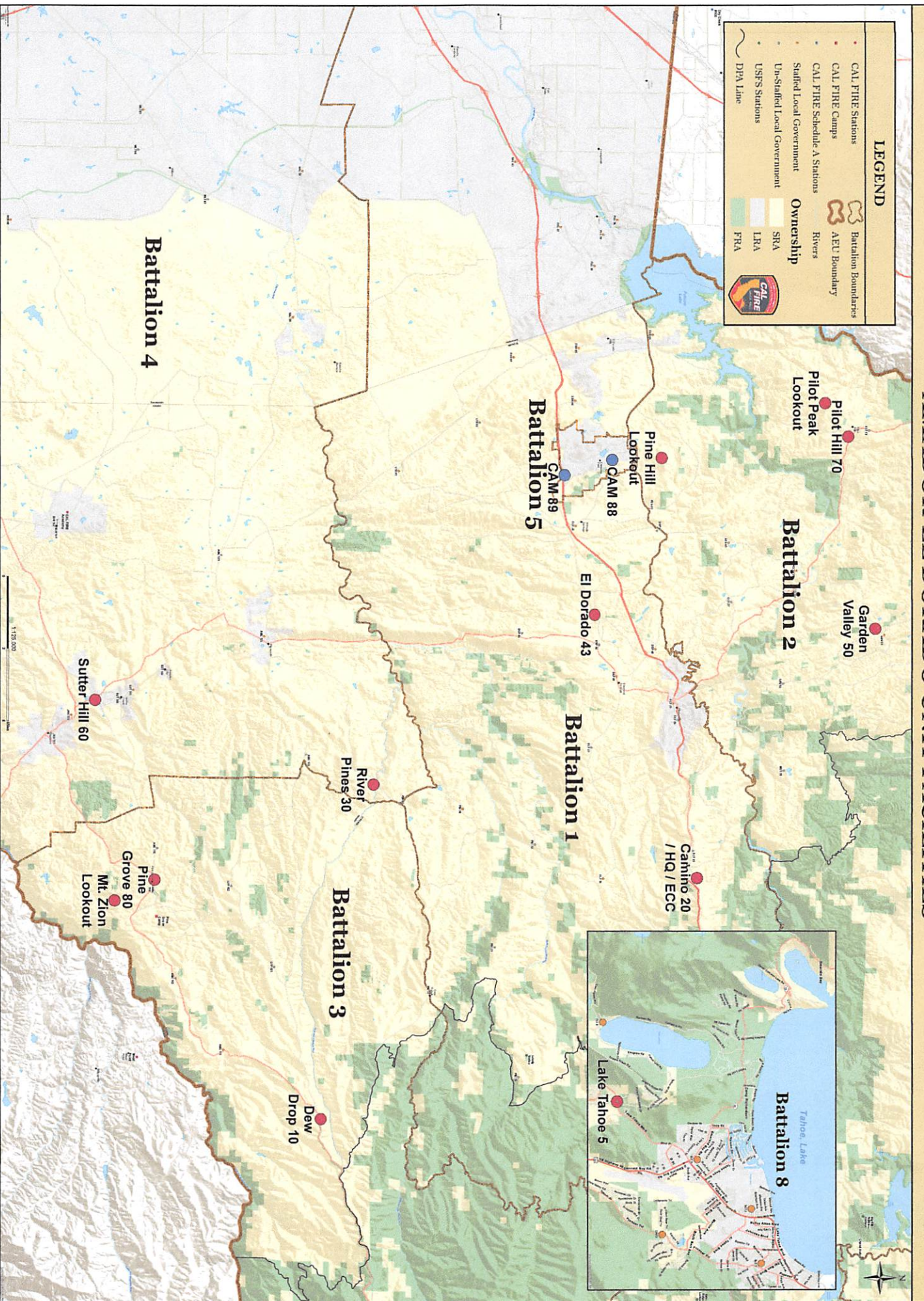
Station 5120 – Washoe Valley
885 Eastlake Blvd.
Washoe Valley, NV. 89704
(775) 849-2500

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan

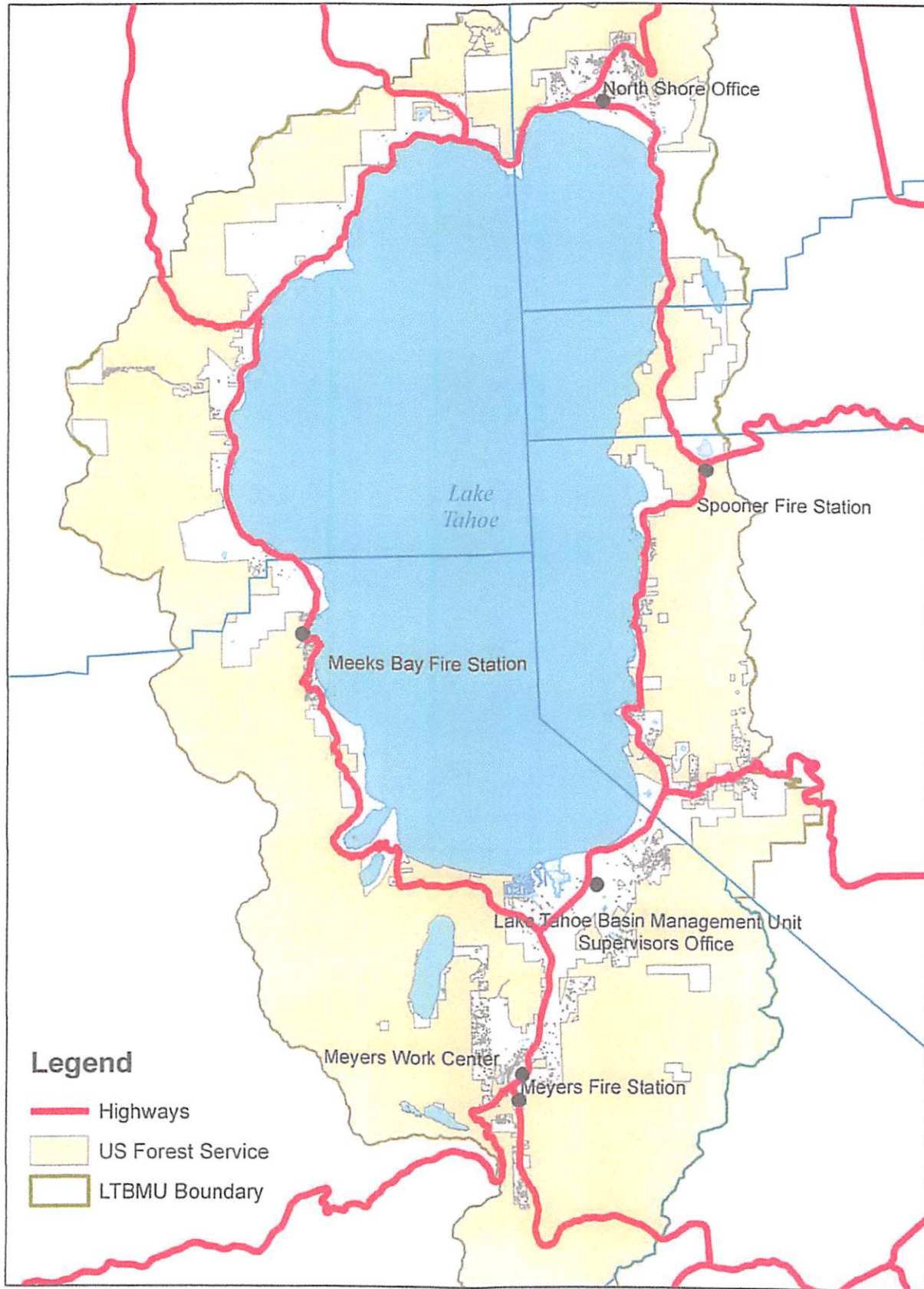


APPENDIX 2: AGENCY FACILITY MAPS

AMADOR-EL DORADO UNIT FACILITIES



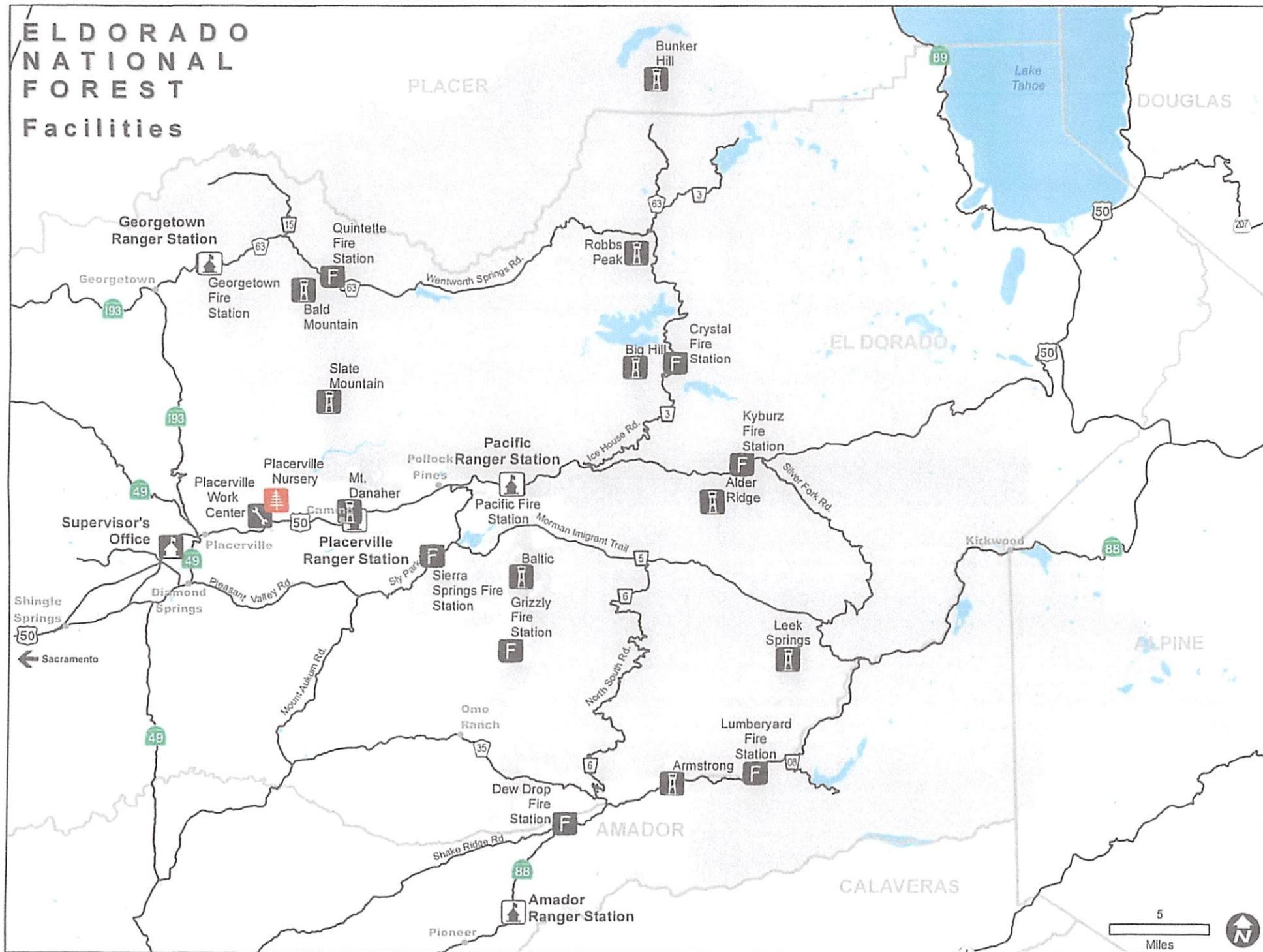
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Facilities



0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Miles

John Washington
Forest Fuels Officer
US Forest Service
05/20/2014

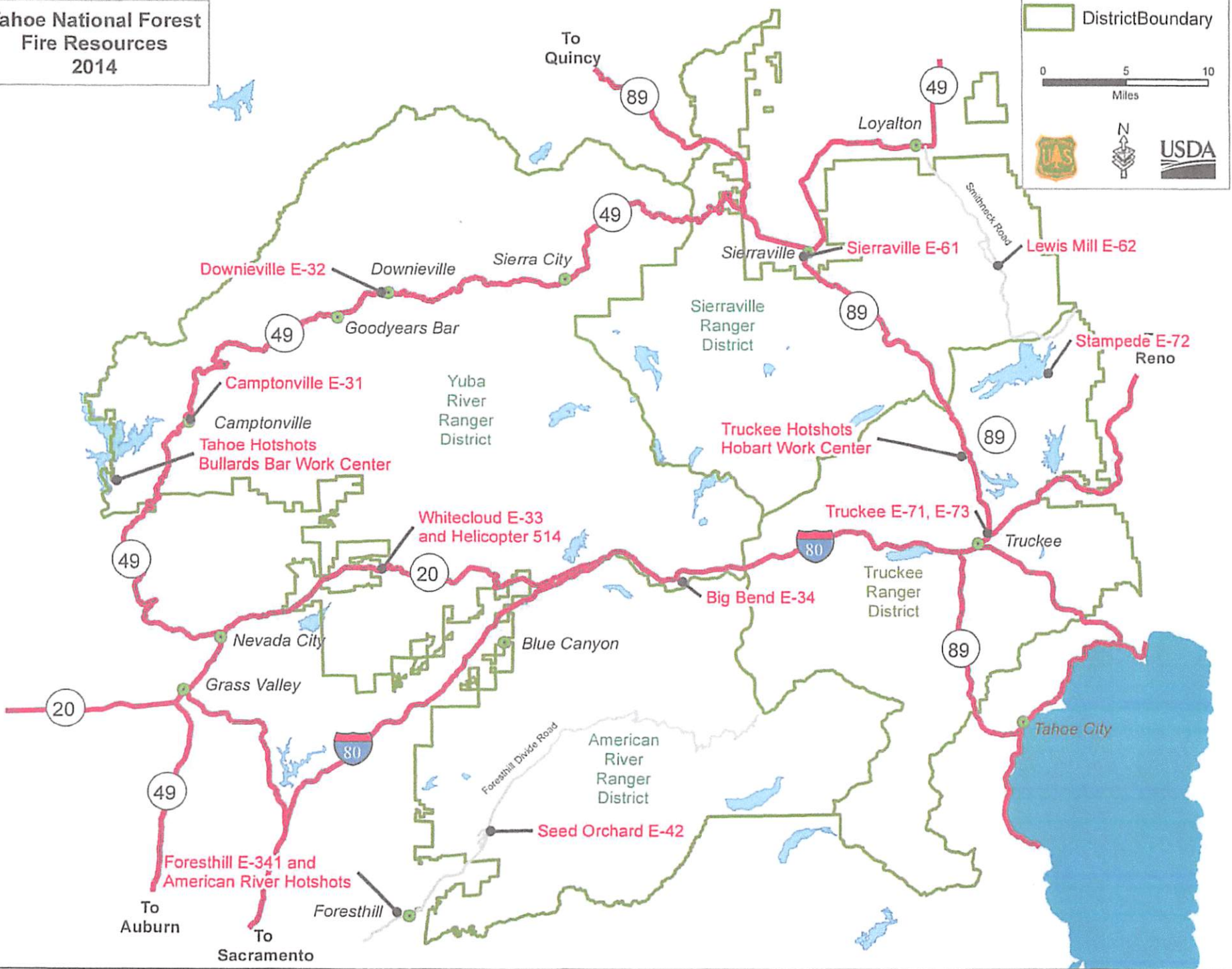



ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST Facilities



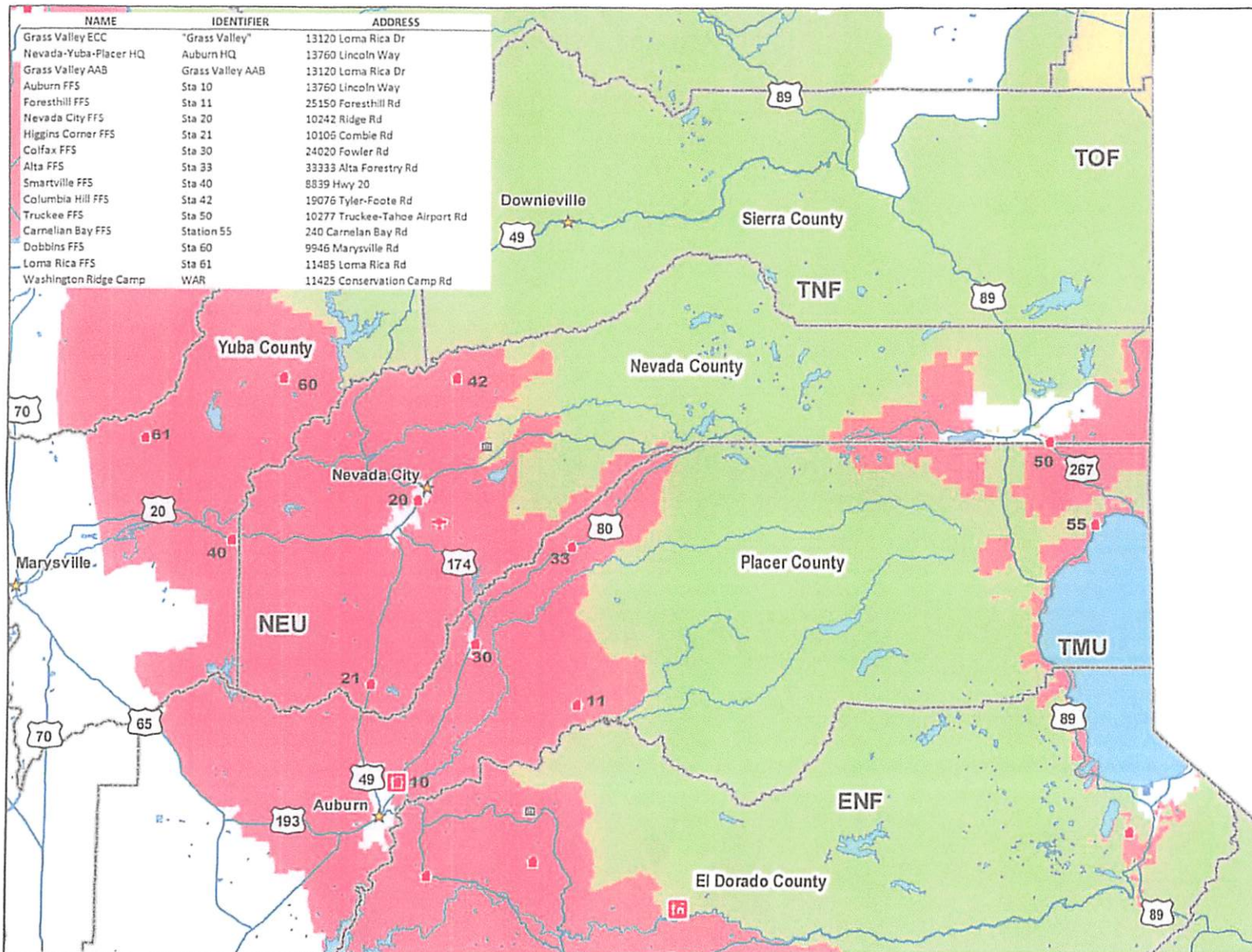
Tahoe National Forest
Fire Resources
2014

District Boundary

0 5 10
Miles



Nevada Yuba Placer Unit Facilities



Legend

Cal Fire Facilities

- AAB
- CC
- ECC
- FFS
- UH
- County Seat
- Cal Fire Units
- County Boundaries

DPA

- BLM
- CDF
- USFS

Railroads
Lakes
Rivers
Highways

Pro - Fire Planning and
Vegetation Management
Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit

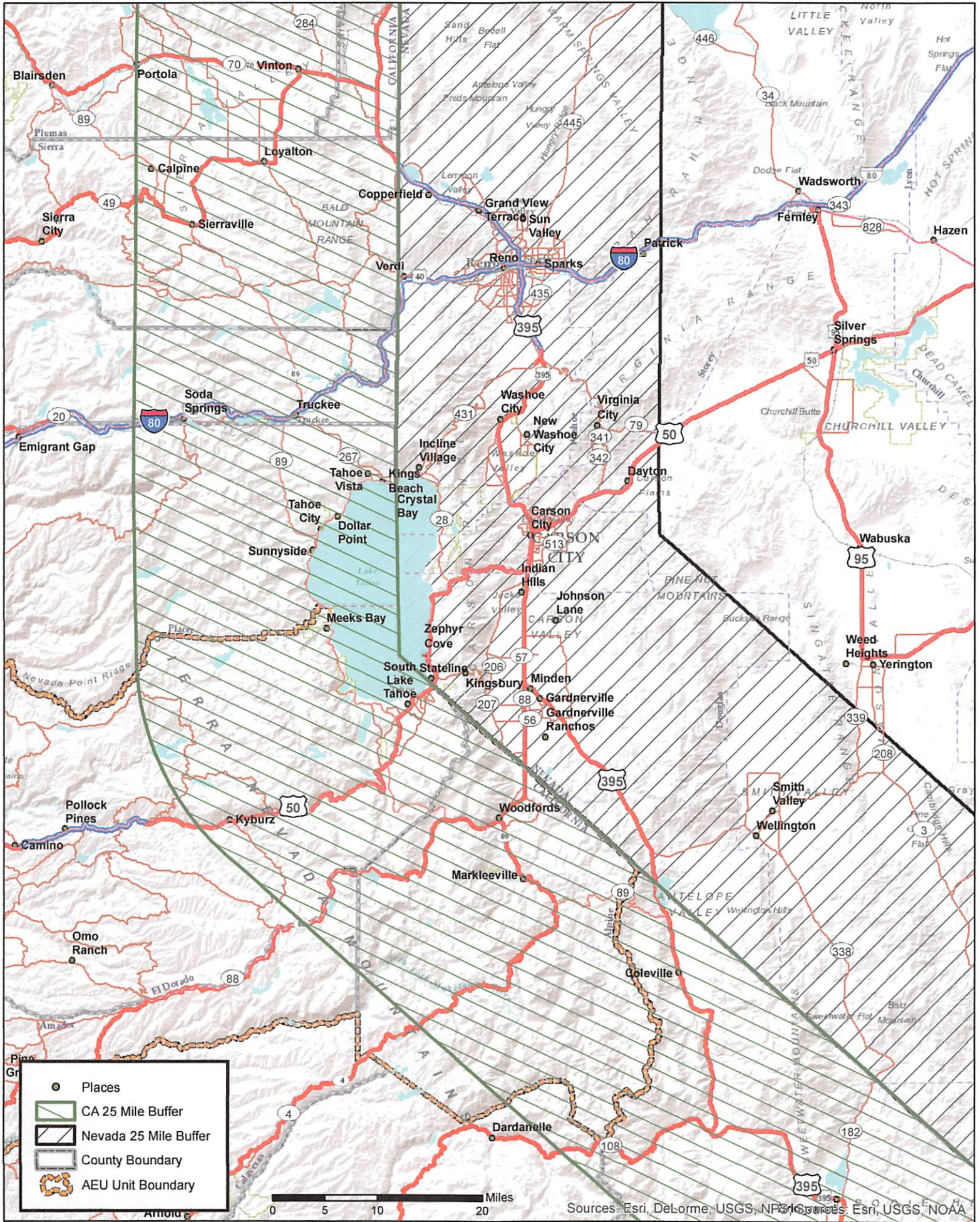
0 12.5 25 50 100 Miles



Pro Fire May 20, 2014



California ~ Nevada 25 Mile Buffer

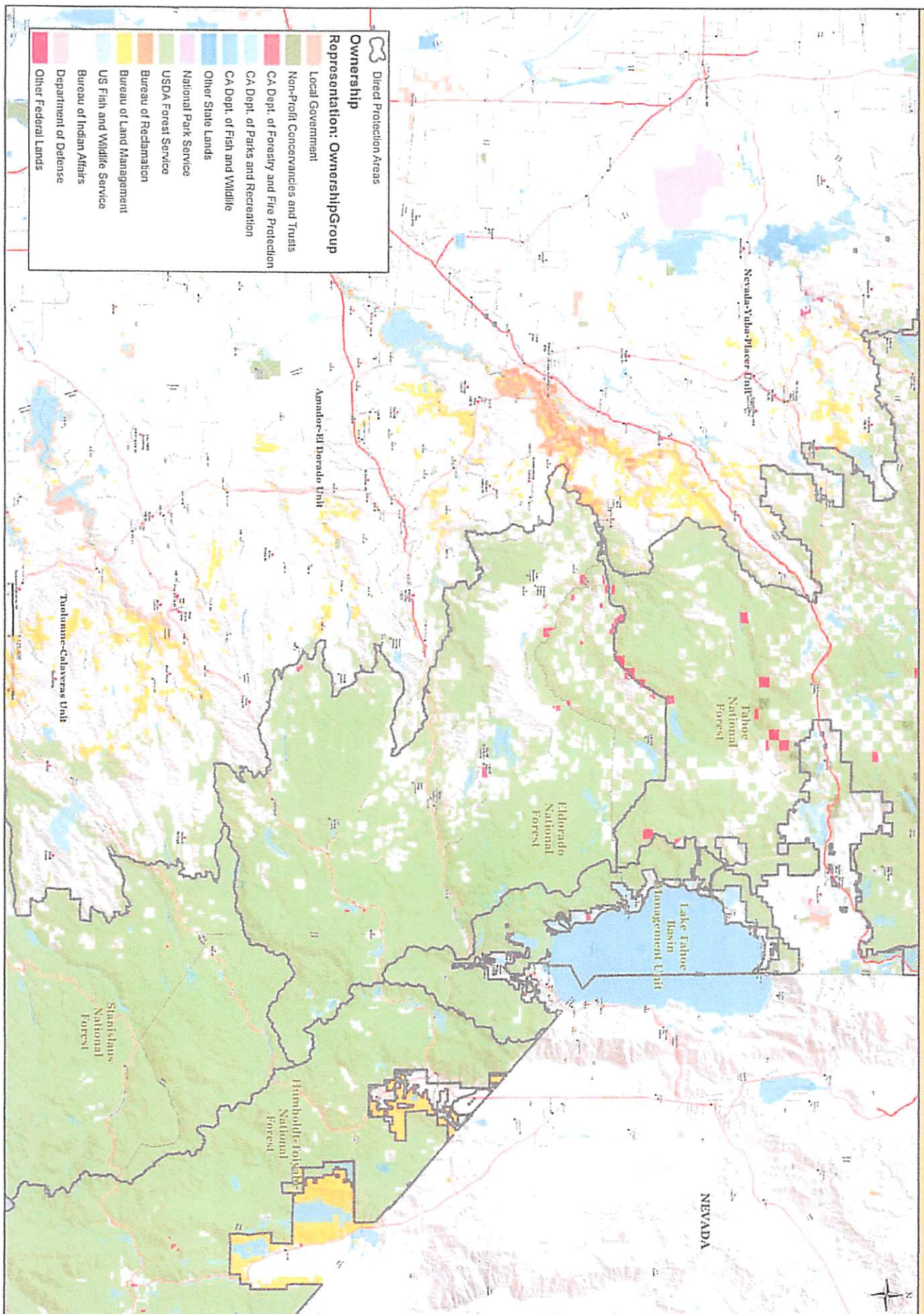


California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan



APPENDIX 3: SUB GEO AOP AREA MAP

SUB-GEOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS AREA



California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan



APPENDIX 4:

AEU / ENF / TMU RADIO CALL PLAN

Camino Interagency Command Center Radio Operating Plan 2015



Proudly Serving the Agencies of Amador and El Dorado Counties.

AEU / ENF / TMU

EL DORADO COUNTY

CAMERON PARK F.D.
DIAMOND SPRINGS F.P.D
EL DORADO COUNTY F.P.D
EL DORADO COUNTY JPA
EL DORADO HILLS F.D.
GARDEN VALLEY F.P.D.
GEORGETOWN F.P.D.
MOSQUITO F.P.D
PIONEER F.P.D
RESCUE F.P.D

AMADOR COUNTY

AMADOR F.P.D
IONE F.D.
JACKSON CITY F.D..
JACKSON VALLEY F.P.D.
LOCKWOOD F.P.D
MULE CREEK F.D.
SUTTER CREEK F.D.

Camino Interagency Command Center

Camino Interagency Command Center
Radio Operating Plan 2015
1 of 18

Radio Operating Plan

Scope

The Radio Operating Plan shall be utilized by CAL FIRE and all of the Federal and Local Government Agencies dispatched or responding to an incident under the jurisdiction of the Camino Interagency Command Center (CICC) in Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. All cooperators utilizing frequencies described in this document or attachments shall utilize this plan while operating as part of the CICC radio system.

Purpose

The Radio Operating Plan was developed to comply with FIRESCOPE as well as provide common procedures and understanding of the communication system utilized by the CICC.

Procedure

Dispatch Frequency

This frequency will be used primarily as a method of dispatching resources to new emergencies and system wide radio announcements. Resources not assigned to an incident shall monitor the dispatch frequency.

The closest resources available will be dispatched to all incidents in conformance with a standard response plan. Resources in the vicinity of an incident shall proceed in the direction of the dispatched incident. **If they are not dispatched, they will advise the Command Center of their location and availability on the appropriate command frequency after the check back.** The Command Center will advise whether or not the resources are to continue to the dispatched incident.

The following are the dispatch frequencies utilized by the CICC.

- AEU Local Net – CAL FIRE – Amador \ El Dorado Unit
- ENF Forest Net – USFS – El Dorado National Forest
- TMU Forest Net – USFS – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Primary Use

1. Command Center dispatching of new incidents
2. Lookout Smoke Reports
3. System Status Management assignments (Move-up\Cover)
4. System wide radio announcements

Secondary Use

Secondary use of the dispatch frequency includes notification of agency Duty Chief/Battalion Chief coverage but shall not interfere with emergency operations.

Command Frequencies

Resources assigned by the Command Center to an incident and not at scene or staged shall monitor the assigned command frequency. The Incident Commander shall monitor the assigned command frequency at all times. The command frequency will be assigned by the Command Center considering the geographical location of the incident.

Command frequencies will be utilized for the following:

- Facilities and/or field resources reporting new emergency incidents (See Radio Traffic Communication Priorities and Radio Traffic Terminology)
- Communication while responding to emergency incidents
- Resource status changes

New Incidents are to be reported by radio on the geographical assigned command frequency by a facility or field resource for the initial report of an emergency incident to the Command Center.

The following are the geographical command frequencies utilized by the CICC:

- El Dorado County – El Dorado Command
- Amador County – Amador Command
- El Dorado National Forest – ENF Forest Net
- Tahoe Management Unit – TMU Basin Net

Example:

- **Engine 123: “Camino, Engine 123, El Dorado Command Tone 5, New Incident, Motor Vehicle Accident”**
- **Camino: “Engine 123, Camino”**
- **Engine 123: “Camino, Engine 123, Motor Vehicle Accident, East Bound Hwy 50, just east of El Dorado Road”.**

Secondary Use

Secondary use of the command frequency includes essential routine or administrative traffic and shall not interfere with emergency communications.

Tactical Frequencies

Tactical Frequencies – Incident Assigned

These identified frequencies are assigned by the Command Center and are utilized as the primary method of operational communications while assigned to an emergency incident. Tactical frequencies are used for at-scene communications between the incident commander and all of the resources assigned to the incident. Resources assigned to the incident or staging shall monitor the assigned tactical frequency. Incident commanders and all assigned resources shall monitor the incident tactical frequency at all times. All tactical frequencies utilized by the emergency incident will be assigned by the Command Center (See Attachment A).

Exception

Resources assigned by the Command Center to staging for the purposes of scene security shall remain on the assigned command frequency until the scene is secured and they are cleared to enter.

Tactical Frequencies - Non Emergency Use

These identified tactical frequencies are authorized by the Command Center to be used at any time for communications between resources during training, work projects, etc. **These identified tactical frequencies can be utilized without requesting authorization by the Command Center.** If radio frequency interference occurs during non-emergency use then the Command Center can direct those affected resources to an additional tactical frequency if requested. The identified tactical frequencies for non-emergency use are only authorized for radio communications in Amador and El Dorado Counties (See Attachment A).

Inter-Operability Tactical Frequency

This frequency is assigned for use on incidents involving outside agencies such as; State Parks, Law Enforcement, EBMUD etc.

Radio Traffic Communication Priorities

Radio traffic communications shall be prioritized in the following order:

1. Imminent life threat emergency or life safety hazard to emergency incident personnel
2. Imminent life threat emergency or life safety hazard to the public
3. First report of a new incident
4. Dispatch of a new incident
5. On-going incident communications
6. Routine traffic

Radio Traffic Terminology

The following terminologies are utilized for prioritizing radio communications:

Emergency Traffic

“Emergency Traffic” is declared to announce an imminent or immediate life threatening situation to incident emergency personnel.

Mayday

“Mayday” will be the radio terminology used as a personal declaration of an imminent or immediate life-threatening situation by an individual or aircraft. This declaration will be used as a general broadcast on a radio frequency for the emergency request of immediate personal assistance.

Emergency Traffic Only

After the terminology of “Emergency Traffic” is transmitted by any resource, the Command Center shall declare “Emergency Traffic Only” on the affected frequencies. All unrelated radio traffic will cease until the frequency is cleared for routine traffic.

New Incident

“New Incident” is the radio terminology to be used by any facility or resource for the purpose of the initial report of any new incident by radio to the Command Center on the appropriate Command Frequency.

Incident Traffic Only

“Incident Traffic Only” is the radio terminology used by the Command Center to clear routine radio traffic due to heavy usage. All routine radio traffic is restricted until the frequency is cleared by the Command Center.

Routine Traffic

“Routine Traffic” is general radio usage not related to a new or ongoing incident. This radio traffic includes, but is not limited to:

- Administrative traffic
- Resource status (availability, in service, out of service)
- Delayed responses (out of service, training)
- Incident logistical needs
- Direct (car-to-car) traffic
- Requests for Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA)

No other radio traffic terminology is approved (i.e. priority traffic, urgent traffic etc.).

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) shall be assigned to the incident in the following priority order:

1. ECC Duty Officer – The ECC Duty Officer shall be the IC until the arrival of the first qualified officer, personnel, and/or resource.
2. Air Attack Officer - The air attack officer may be designated as IC by the Command Center until another qualified officer, personnel, and/or resource arrives at scene.
3. Ground Attack Officer/Resource - The first qualified officer / resource or chief officer who arrives at the scene will normally be transitioned into the IC position from either the Command Center Officer or the air attack officer assigned to the incident.

4. **Authority Having Jurisdiction** - The first qualified resource or Chief Officer from the authority having jurisdiction may assume the IC of an incident as incident needs dictate.

Upon arrival and assignment of the first IC, the **Command Center will announce the assigned IC, tactical frequency and current time** to all the resources assigned and responding to that incident. If the Incident Commander's responsibilities are transferred during an incident, the Command Center will announce the update by radio preceded by a two-alert tone to all resources assigned to the incident. A ranking officer arriving at scene (after assessing the necessity) has the authority to state "no change in command" or "assuming command." The Incident Commander is responsible for all resources assigned at scene.

Status Change

The Command Center shall be advised of all resource status changes on the appropriate command frequency. This may include a change in status by the Incident Commander when assigned to an incident or a change in the location of a resource. Location shall be given as an address or street and cross street. **A unit being available in district is not an acceptable status.**

Move-up/Cover

The Command Center will be responsible for maintaining System Status Management (SSM) compliance for all resource types. The Command Center will immediately consider SSM compliance at the conclusion of each dispatch and thereafter as additional resources are committed and/or released. The Command Center will consider the length and probability of commitment in addition to the location and estimated time of arrival (ETA) of cover resources when assigning coverage.

SSM assignments will be made on the dispatch frequency. Cover assignments shall be made utilizing the individual tone of the resource to be moved on the dispatch frequency. The Command Center shall announce to stations and personnel to cover the appropriate stations if necessary. Resources assigned to a SSM post will acknowledge their move-up/cover and location upon arrival on the command frequency. Resources will continue to monitor the dispatch frequency for new assignments/emergencies.

Example

Dispatch Frequency

- **Camino: “Engine 123, Cover Station 122, Station 122 & 123
Personnel: Staff Your Stations.**

Command Frequency

- **Engine 123: “Camino, Engine 123 enroute Station 122”.**

Command Frequency

- **Station 122: “Camino, Engine 122 Staffed With Two”.**

Personnel covering a station shall advise the Command Center on the appropriate command frequency of the status change of the resource staffed. Personnel down staffing equipment may be asked to maintain staffing if SSM will be adversely impacted.

Units Staffed as a Result of a Call Back

Resources shall indicate their staffing level and geographic location upon staffing. Resources shall acknowledge the directive (respond or cover assignment) given by the Command Center.

Pre-Alert

All incidents dispatched by the Camino Interagency Command Center will be pre-alerted on the appropriate dispatch frequency. The pre-alert will include additional simul-selected dispatch frequencies based on the incident location and the interagency resources needed as per the response plan.

Example:

Camino: Camino: 25 – Medical – 123 Main

Radio silence shall be maintained on the dispatch frequency between the pre-alert and the tones of an incident.

Dispatch

The closest resources available will be dispatched to all incidents in conformance with a standard response plan based on the current resource status.

Example:

Camino: E25 M25 Medical 1234 Main St. Cross of A St.

Tones

The Command Center will tone individual resources and radio silence shall be maintained between the tones and the dispatch of an incident.

Resource Check Back

Resources dispatched to an incident shall acknowledge their response to the incident when requested by the Command Center on the appropriate command frequency during the incident resource check back. Resources that respond to the incident that were not dispatched shall advise the Command Center of their location after the resource check back for the dispatched incident. All resources that are dispatched and responding to an incident shall monitor the command frequency while responding.

Exceptions to the above resource check back are as follows:

- Resources arriving at the incident scene prior to resource check back
- A brief report on conditions by the first arriving resource.

Life/Safety Alert

Life safety alert will be three alert tones interposed by three higher frequency alert tones. This special three alert tone configuration will be used exclusively during a life/safety announcement such as "wires down." **All resources shall acknowledge receiving the life/safety announcement by acknowledging the hazard during resource check back.**

Command

All Communications from the incidents will be from the assigned IC to the Command Center on all initial attack incidents. Extended attack incidents may have other communication frequencies established and an incident specific command frequency if needed will always be requested by the IC and/or Command Center (i.e. CMD I, CMD II).

Resource / Station Identifier

Resources shall use their **FULL** resource identifier for all radio traffic.

Stations shall be addressed utilizing their numerical Identifier only.

Example:

- Camino Engine 25 in quarters Station 25
- Camino Engine 2751 in quarters Station 43
- Camino Division 7703 in quarters Station 25

Resource Staging

Resources arriving at staging shall advise the Command Center on the assigned command frequency. Resources assigned to staging for the purposes of scene security on violent crime scene incidents shall remain on the command frequency so as to facilitate future communications with the Command Center. Resources staged for all other incidents shall switch to the tactical frequency assigned for incident communications.

Resource at Scene

Resources arriving **At Scene** shall advise the Command Center on the command frequency prior to switching to the assigned incident tactical frequency. ***It is not necessary for resources to advise the Command Center that they are switching to the assigned tactical channel upon arrival at scene.***

Air Ambulance Operations

When call taker information or initial report of conditions warrants, an air ambulance will be dispatched. The Command Center will usually dispatch the air ambulance to the incident scene. If responding units determine there is a more appropriate helispot they will advise the Command Center on the

command frequency and the incoming air ambulance will be advised. A helispot manager will be assigned by responding fire personnel. The helispot manager will switch to Cal-Cord for all traffic with the incoming air ambulance. If Cal-Cord is not available, any high band tactical frequency may be used. The Command Center is to be advised when the air ambulance has landed, lifted off, and flight destination provided (even if it is to return to base).

Initial Report on Conditions

When the first resource arrives at scene it is their responsibility to give an initial report of conditions and identify the frequency and tone they are utilizing using the following guidelines:

Structure fire

Confirm location, product of combustion (example: fire, light / heavy smoke, nothing showing), location of fire within structure, type of structure (single story, two story office building, etc.), and initial action.

Vegetation fire

Confirm location, size of fire in acres, type of fuel, topography, rate of spread, and initial action.

Hazardous materials:

Confirm location, type of carrier transporting hazardous material if appropriate, whether incident is moving or static (spill confined or moving, cloud moving and its direction), if fire is involved, determine the materials involved (identify name, state [liquid, solid, gas], containers, quantity, ascertain the correct DOT numbers), and initial action.

Medical aid:

Commitment / availability of the assigned medic unit ASAP for an El Dorado County JPA Medic Unit.

Traffic collision:

Location, number of vehicles involved, roadway blockage, injuries, additional needs, commitment time of units, commitment of medic unit.

Disaster:

Confirm location and extent, confirm incident type, establish with the Command Center the correct disaster operating plan.

Can Handle with Units “At Scene”/ Call Cancelled

When the Command Center is notified of “*can handle with units at scene*” or when a call is cancelled, the Command Center will announce the “*can handle with units at scene*” or “*call cancelled*” on the command frequency initiated by a two-alert tone.

Medic Unit Committed

Incident Commanders shall notify the Command Center on the command frequency as soon as possible when an El Dorado County JPA Medic Unit is committed to transport as well as the JPA’s Medic Unit’s destination.

Resources Available at Scene / Released from Incident

Incident Commanders shall release resources on the appropriate tactical channel, the resources will notify the Command Center on the command frequency as soon as they are practical when units are available at scene. Resources available at scene shall monitor the dispatch frequency. Available resources may be redirected to new incident or a move-up/cover assignment on the dispatch frequency.

Operational Summary

Resources not assigned to incidents will scan the dispatch frequency, as priority, and the appropriate command frequency. This will facilitate a method of contacting other resources on command while minimizing the impact on the dispatch frequency.

Contacting the Command Center

When contacting the Command Center by radio; verbalize your **FULL** resource identifier, frequency, and tone at the beginning of your transmission. All radio transmissions to the ECC will start with Camino.

Attachment A

The following are frequency allocations in El Dorado or Amador Counties (within the scope of this Radio Operating Plan).

DISPATCH FREQUENCIES	XAM	XED
CAL FIRE - AEU LOCAL	151.190 RX / 159.2250 TX	
ENF - FOREST NET	171.5250 RX / 169.9500 TX	
TMU - TAHOE BASIN	172.3750 RX / 164.9625 TX	
COMMAND FREQUENCIES	XAM	XED
CAL FIRE - COMMAND	153.9350 RX / 158.8800 TX	155.9025 RX / 159.2775 TX
CDF COMMAND 1	151.3550 RX / 159.3000 TX	
CDF COMMAND 2	151.2650 RX / 159.3300 TX	
ENF - FOREST NET	171.5250 RX / 169.9500 TX	
TMU - TAHOE BASIN	172.3750 RX / 164.9625 TX	
TACTICAL FREQUENCIES	XAM	XED
INCIDENT ASSIGNED	CDF TAC 2 - 151.1600	CDF TAC 9 - 151.3850
	CDF TAC 8 - 151.3700	CDF TAC 8 - 151.3700
	CDF TAC 9 - 151.3850	CDF TAC 2 - 151.1600
	VFIRE 22 - 154.2650	VFIRE 25 - 154.2875
	VFIRE 23 - 154.2950	VFIRE 26 - 154.3025
	VFIRE 26 - 154.3025	VFIRE 23 - 154.2950
	VFIRE 25 - 154.2875	VFIRE 22 - 154.2650
ASSIGNED SECONDARY INTEROPERABILITY	VFIRE 24 - 154.2725	
	VFIRE 21 - 154.2800	
CALCORD	156.0750	
NON-INCIDENT (Training)	XAM TAC - 154.2500	XED TAC EAST - 154.4300 XED TAC WEST - 154.9950
CDF AIR TO GROUND	A/G 3 - 159.3675	
USFS TACTICAL FREQUENCIES	RANGER DISTRICT	FREQUENCY
ENF	Georgetown	R5 TAC 4 - 168.5500
	Pacific	NIFC TAC 2 - 168.2000
	Placerville	R5 TAC 5 - 167.1125
	Amador	R6 TAC 6 - 168.6625
TMU	South Shore El Dorado	VFIRE 22 - 154.2650 T6
	North Shore Placer	VFIRE 23 - 154.2950 T6
	East Shore State of Nev.	VFIRE 26 - 154.3025 T6
CALCORD	156.0750 T6	
USFS AIR TO GROUND	A/G 14 - 167.5000	A/G 59 - 169.1125

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Incidents within the scope of this document and outside of El Dorado or Amador Counties shall have the command channel assigned and announced at the time of dispatch.

Attachment B

CAMINO ECC FREQUENCY REPEATER LOCATIONS

Tone Locations - AEU Local Net

151.1900 RX / 159.2250 TX Note: PL Protection 146.2

- Tone 1 – Danaher – Mt Danaher Rd. - Camino
- Tone 2 – Zion – Mt Zion Lookout Rd. - Pine Grove
- Tone 3 – Hotchkiss – Hotchkiss Hill Rd. - Georgetown
- Tone 4 – Union – Sly Park & Park Creek Rd. - Pollock Pines
- Tone 5 – Pilot Peak – Lookout Rd. - Pilot Hill / Cool
- Tone 6 – Ben Bolt – Latrobe Road - Latrobe / South El Dorado Hills.
- Tone 7 – Sac Hill – Sacramento St. – Placerville
- Tone 8 – Lone – Hwy 104 – Lone
- Tone 1145 – El Dorado Hills – Western El Dorado County
- Tone 16 – South Lake Tahoe

El Dorado Command

155.9025 Rx / 159.2775 TX Note: PL Protection 186.2

- Tone 1 – Alder Ridge
- Tone 2 – ~~TBD~~Leek Springs
- Tone 3 – Bald Mountain
- Tone 4 – Big Hill
- Tone 5 – Pilot Peak
- Tone 9 – Hotchkiss– Hotchkiss Hill Rd. - Georgetown
- Tone 10 – Sac Hill – Sacramento St. - Placerville
- Tone 11 – Union – Sly Park & Park Creek Rd. - Pollock Pines
- Tone 12 – Pine Hill – Cameron Park / Rescue
- Tone 13 – Ben Bolt – Latrobe / South El Dorado Hills
- Tone 14 – Willows School – Somerset / Grizzly Flat
- Tone 15 – Log Town

Amador Command

153.9350 Rx / 158.8800 Tx Note: PL Protection 123.0

- Tone 2 – Zion – Pine Grove
- Tone 4 – Pardee - Jackson Valley

ENF Command - Forest Net

171.5250 Rx / 169.9500 Tx

- Tone 1 – Alder Ridge
- Tone 2 – Leek Springs Hill
- Tone 3 – Bald Mountain
- Tone 4 – Big Hill
- Tone 5 – Pine Hill
- Tone 6 – Echo Summit
- Tone 7 - Mount Reba
- Tone 8 – Bunker Hill
- Tone 9 – Hawkins Peak
- Tone 10 – Walker Ridge
- Tone 11 – Sourdough Hill

TMU-Tahoe Basin

172.3750 Rx / 164.9625 Tx

- Tone 1 – Snow Valley
- Tone 2 – East Peak
- Tone 3 – Scout Peak

TMU- Basin Admin

171.5750 Rx / 165.4125 Tx

- Tone 2 – East Peak

South Lake Tahoe City Dispatch

153.9500 Rx / 154.4450 Tx

- Tone 9 – Angora Peak

Lake Valley Net

Echo - Tone 9 – 154.3400 Rx / 153.8900 Tx
 Angora -Tone 9 – Angora Peak – 155.3625 Rx / 159.0825 Tx

Continuous Tone Control Selection System (CTCSS)

CTCSS encoding provides continuous sub-audible tone to access mobile relays (repeaters) and provide access to receive tone-protected radios.

Tone 1	110.9	Tone 9.....	100.0
Tone 2	123.0	Tone 10.....	107.2
Tone 3	131.8	Tone 11.....	114.8
Tone 4	136.5	Tone 12.....	127.3
Tone 5	146.2	Tone 13.....	141.3
Tone 6	156.7	Tone 14.....	151.4
Tone 7	167.9	Tone 15.....	162.2
Tone 8	103.5	Tone 16.....	192.8

Attachment C
Clear Text

The following are commonly used clear text terminology and phrases used by AEU.

Affirmative	Dispatch Frequency	Person Down
Air Ambulance	Disregard last message	Possible Suicide
All Clear	Emergency Traffic	Reduce the Assignment
At Scene	Emergency Traffic Only	Repeat
Automatic Aid	En Route	Report on Conditions
Available	Extrication	Return to _____
Available at Scene	Fire Contained	Respond or Responding
Available in Quarters	Fire Out on Arrival	Respond PD/Respond SO
Available in Residence	Fire Reported Out	Resume Normal Traffic
Available in Response Area	Fire Controlled	Routine Traffic
Burning Operations	Helispot Manager	Stand-by
Call _____ by Phone	In Service	Stop Transmitting
Can Handle	In Quarters	Structure Fire
Cancel	Loud and Clear	Tactical Frequency
Check for Extension	Medic	Uncovered
Command Frequency	Mutual Aid	Unreadable
Copy	Negative	Upgrade the Assignment
Coroner Case (1144)	No Sign of Extension	Vegetation Fire
Delayed Response	Out of Service	Weather
		What is your location?

Approved Abbreviations for "Clear Text"

ALOC	Altered Level of Consciousness
DPA	Direct Protection Area
HBD	Has Been Drinking
ETOH	Ethanol Alcohol (Intoxicated)
FRA	Federal Responsibility Area
LRA	Local Response Area
MCI	Multi-Casualty Incident
MTZ	Mutual Threat Zone
PD	Police Department
SO	Sheriff's Office
SRA	State Response Area
TC	Traffic Collision
UTL	Unable to Locate
1144	Confirmed Coroner's Case

The following are commonly used radio identifiers of Fire resources or overhead used in the Incident Command System (ICS), which is adopted statewide:

Air Attack	Division	Logistics	Strike Team
Air Ambulance	Dozer	Medic	Supply
Air Unit	Dozer Tender	Operations	Tanker
Ambulance	Engines	Patrol	Task Force
Battalion	Group	Plans	Training
Branch	Finance	Prevention	Transport
Chief	Hazmat	Recon	Truck
Copter	Helitack	Repair	Utility
Crew	Helitender	Rescue	Water Tender
Decon	IC	Safety	
Dispatch	Lead Plane	Staging	

The following is the phonetic alphabet adopted for Fire Service use:

A-Alpha	G-Golf	M-Mike	S-Sierra	Y-Yankee
B-Bravo	H-Hotel	N-November	T-Tango	Z-Zulu
C-Charlie	I-India	O-Oscar	U-Uniform	
D-Delta	J-Juliet	P-Papa	V-Victor	
E-Echo	K-Kilo	Q-Quebec	W-Whiskey	
F-Foxtrot	L-Lima	R-Romeo	X-X-Ray	

Attachment D
SRA Incidents South Lake Tahoe

Incidents within the State Responsibility Area of the South Lake Tahoe area will utilize the Command Frequency assigned by the CICC. All resources responding to an SRA incident shall utilize this frequency and the CICC assigned Tactical Frequency unless an additional frequency is assigned by the CICC. The CICC will be the single ordering point for all needs associated with the SRA incident.

Refer to Attachment A

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan



APPENDIX 5: NEU / TNF RADIO CALL PLAN

Grass Valley Interagency Command Center
Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit
Tahoe National Forest
Radio Operating Plan

Scope

This plan shall be utilized by all Federal, State, and Local Government Fire Agencies (dispatched by GVCC) in Nevada, Yuba, Placer, and Sierra Counties. All cooperators utilizing frequencies described in this document or attachments shall utilize this plan while operating as part of the Grass Valley Emergency Command Center (GVCC).

DISPATCH NETS	FREQUENCIES	AVAILABLE TONES
CAL FIRE - NEU WEST	151.3250 RX / 159.3600 TX	1-6, 10, 11
CAL FIRE - NEU EAST	154.1300 RX / 159.4950 TX	1, 7-9, 11-13
TNF - FOREST NET	168.7750 RX / 170.5750 TX	1-10
COMMAND NETS	FREQUENCIES	AVAILABLE TONES
CDF COMMAND 1	151.3550 RX / 159.3000 TX	1-3 (Limited), 11, 13
CDF COMMAND 2	151.2650 RX / 159.3300 TX	5, 9, 10
CDF COMMAND 7	151.4600 RX / 159.3900 TX	8, 15, 16
TNF - FIRE NET	168.1750 RX / 170.6000 TX	1-10
CAL FIRE (NEU) TACTICAL NETS	FREQUENCIES	AVAILABLE TONES
WESTERN NEVADA COUNTY PRIMARY	CDF TAC 9 - 151.3850	N/A
YUBA COUNTY PRIMARY	CDF TAC 2 - 151.1600	N/A
WESTERN PLACER COUNTY PRIMARY	CDF TAC 5 - 151.2500	N/A
EASTSIDE PRIMARY	VFIRE 23 - 154.2950	N/A
ASSIGNED SECONDARY	VFIRE 22 - 154.2650	N/A
CALCORD	156.0750	N/A
CDF AIR TO GROUND (Until Jun 1, 2015)	CDF A/G - 151.2200	N/A
CDF AIR TO GROUND (After Jun 1, 2015)	CDF A/G 3 - 159.3675	N/A
AIR GUARD	168.6250	N/A
USFS (TNF) TACTICALS	FREQUENCIES	AVAILABLE TONES
TNF PRIMARY TAC	NIFC TAC 2 - 168.2000	N/A
TNF SECONDARY TAC	R5 T4 - 166.5500	N/A
TNF SECONDARY TAC	R5 T5 - 167.1125	N/A
TNF SECONDARY TAC	R5 T6 - 168.2375	N/A
R5 PROJECT NET	168.6625	N/A
TNF AIR TO GROUND PRIMARY	AG-14 - 167.5000	N/A
TNF AIR TO GROUND SECONDARY	AG-59 - 169.1125	N/A
AIR GUARD	168.6250	N/A
NATIONAL FLIGHT FOLLOWING	168.5500	N/A

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan



APPENDIX 6:

SIERRA FRONT RADIO CALL PLAN

**FREQUENCY GUIDE
HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE N.F.
CARSON / BRIDGEPORT R.D.**

- PEAVINE**
RENO / STEAD
DOG VALLEY / LONG VALLEY
TRUCKEE CANYON
- SLIDE**
SOUTH RENO
WASHOE VALLEY
- RAWE**
CARSON CITY
CARSON VALLEY
- HAWKINS**
MARKLEEVILLE
WOODFORDS
PICKETTS JCT.
- LEVIATHAN**
MONITOR PASS
CARSON ICEBERG WILDERNESS
BACK COUNTRY S. OF
MARKLEEVILLE
- LOBDELL**
TOPAZ
NORTHERN SWEETWATER
- MEAN**
WALKER
LITTLE ANTELOPE VALLEY
SONORA PASS
- MASONIC**
BRIDGEPORT
TWIN LAKES
NORTH SIDE CONWAY SUMMIT
- COREY**
EASTSIDE SWEETWATER
SUMMIT
SOUTH OF HAWTHORN



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<u>REPEATER</u>	<u>TONE</u>	<u>TX</u>	<u>RX</u>
PEAVINE	2 (123.0)	170.475	169.875
SLIDE	1 (110.9)	170.475	169.875
RAWE	4 (136.5)	170.475	169.875
HAWKINS	3 (131.8)	170.475	169.875
LEVIATHAN	8 (103.5)	171.425	169.975
LOBDELL	5 (146.2)	170.475	169.875
MEAN	6 (156.7)	170.475	169.875
MASONIC	2 (123.0)	170.475	169.875
COREY	7 (167.9)	170.475	169.875

FREQUENCY GUIDE

NEVADA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

WESTERN REGION

MC CLELLAN

CARSON CITY /
CENTRAL
SOUTH RENO /
GALENA

PEAVINE

RENO / NORTH
VALLEY
VERDI / TRUCKEE
CANYON
HIGHLANDS

SNOW VALLEY

LAKE TAHOE / WEST
SHORE
CARSON CITY (ALT)

PINENUT

SIX MILE / DAYTON
YERINGTON

EAGLE

HIGHLANDS / I-80
EAST
FALLON /
WADSWORTH



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REPEATER	ZONE	TX	RX
MC CLELLAN	110.9	156.0750	158.8950
PEAVINE	123.0	156.0750	158.8950
SNOW VALLEY	131.8	156.0750	158.8950
PINENUT	136.5	156.0750	158.8950
EAGLE	146.2	156.0750	158.8950

FREQUENCY GUIDE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CARSON CITY DISTRICT

- MC CLELLAN**
RENO / CARSON CITY
MINDEN / MARKLEEVILLE
NORTH VALLEYS
- FAIRVIEW**
EAST OF FALLON
- CORY**
HAWTHORN
SOUTH OF FALLON
- FORT SAGE**
DOYLE
NORTH VALLEYS
PYRAMID LAKE
- VIRGINIA PEAK**
PALAMINO
VALLEY
PYRAMID LAKE
NORTH VALLEYS



REPEATER	TX	TONE	RX	TONE
BLM LOCAL	169.9875	110.9	169.9875	146.2
MC CLELLAN	162.2375	186.2	169.9875	146.2
FAIRVIEW	162.2375	114.8	169.9875	146.2
CORY	162.2375	151.4	169.9875	146.2
FORT SAGE	162.2375	173.8	169.9875	146.2
VIRGINIA PEAK	162.2375	203.5	169.9875	146.2

SFIDC Tactical and Aviation Frequencies

TACTICAL Frequencies	TX	RX
CCD Scene of Action	171.675	171.675
CCD SOA Repeater	168.225	171.675
NIFC TAC 2	168.200	168.200
NDF Red Net 1	159.3450	159.3450
VFIRE 21	154.2800	154.2800
VFIRE 22	154.2650	154.2650
VFIRE 23	154.2950	154.2950
VFIRE 24	154.2725	154.2725
VFIRE 25	154.2875	154.2875
AVIATION Frequencies	TX	RX
National Flight Follow (Tone 110.9)	168.650	168.650
Local Flight Following (Tone 114.8)	168.425	168.425
Air Guard (TX Tone 110.9)	168.625	168.625
Primary Air to Air (R4)	120.975	120.975
Secondary Air to Air (R4)	132.125	132.125
Primary Air to Ground (A/G 51)	168.3125	168.3125
Secondary Air to Ground (A/G 8)	166.8750	166.8750
R5 Primary Air to Ground (I-80) (A/G 14)	167.5000	167.5000
R5 Secondary Air to Ground (I-80) (A/G 59)	169.1125	169.1125
ATB Ramp	123.975	123.975

**California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan**



APPENDIX 7:

**BLM CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
FREQUENCY GUIDE**

**CENCAL BLM
2014 BLM RADIO FREQUENCY LIST AND REPEATER TONES**

TX	RX	NAME	CONTROL*	CONTACT*	AREA
165.4500	169.7250	Admin RPT	CND	CND	Bakersfield FO Tone 4 Park Ridge Tone 5 Breckenridge Tone 8 Caliente Mountain Hollister FO Tone 1 Fremont Peak Tone 2 San Benito Mt Tone 6 Wildcat Ridge Tone 8 Mt. Toro
169.7250	169.7250	Admin Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bakersfield FO Tone 1 Porterville Base Hollister FO Tone 8 Mt Toro Base
163.0250	169.7750	Fire RPT	CND	CND	Bakersfield FO Tone 2 Bear Peak Tone 3 Oak Flat Tone 5 Breckenridge Tone 6 Piute Peak Tone 8 Caliente Mountain
169.7750	169.7750	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bakersfield FO Tone 1 Breckenridge Base
164.6750	172.5875	Fire RPT	CND	CND	Motherlode FO Tone 1 Bullion Mtn. Tone 3 Fowler Peak Tone 5 Lover's Leap Tone 8 Oregon Peak Tone 9 Pine Hill
172.5875	172.5875	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Motherlode FO Tone 5 Oso Mountain Base
163.1250	169.7125	Fire RPT	CND	CND	Bishop FO Tone 10 Sweetwater Tone 4 Potato Pk Tone 8 Silver Pk Tone 5 Cerro Gordo
169.7125	169.7125	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bishop FO Tone 1 Silver Pk
166.3750	172.6125	Fire RPT	CND	CND	Utah FO Tone 7 Toth Rd Tone 2 Pratt Mtn Tone 5 Cahito Pk Tone 1 Cow Mtn Tone 6 Walker Ridge Tone 8 Berryessa Pk
172.6125	172.6125	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Utah FO Tone 8 Cahito Pk
168.3000	168.3000	Tactics	CND	CND	Statewide SOA
167.5000	167.5000	CA2 A/G 14	CND	CND	IA Susanville to Stockton Air/Ground

169.1125	169.1125	CA2 A/G 59	CND	CND	IA Susanville to Stockton Atr/Ground
167.4750	167.4750	CA3 A/G 41	CND	CND	IA Stockton to Bakersfield Atr/Ground
168.6375	168.6375	CA3 A/G 24	CND	CND	IA Stockton to Bakersfield Atr/Ground
168.4875	168.4875	CA4 A/G 53	CND	CND	IA Bakersfield to Mexico Atr/Ground
169.1125	169.1125	CA4 A/G 59	CND	CND	IA Bakersfield to Mexico Atr/Ground
168.9625 167.7000	168.9625 167.7000	IA Tac 45 PRI IA Tac 43 Sec	SQF SQF	SQF SQF	Sequoia NF Atr/Atr
168.3125 169.1750	168.3125 169.7150	IA Tac 54 PRI IA Tac 47 Sec	LPF LPF	LPF LPF	Los Padres NF Atr/Atr
169.1250 168.8375	169.1250 168.8375	IA Tac 46 PRI IA Tac 44 Sec	INF INF	INF INF	Inyo NF Atr/Atr
162.7500 165.2250	162.7500 165.2250	IA Tac 30 PRI IA Tac 41 Sec	ENF ENF	ENF ENF	El Dorado NF Atr/Atr
164.9375 167.7000	164.9375 167.7000	IA Tac 37 PRI IA Tac 43 Sec	TNF TNF	TNF TNF	Tahoe NF Atr/Atr
168.8375 167.7000	168.8375 167.7000	IA Tac 44 PRI IA Tac 43 Sec	TMU TMU	TMU TMU	Lake Tahoe Basin NF Atr/Atr
163.6875 167.3000	163.6875 167.3000	IA Tac 32 PRI IA Tac 53 Sec	SNF SNF	SNF SNF	Sierra NF Atr/Atr
164.7875 169.1250	164.7875 169.1250	IA Tac 35 PRI IA Tac 46 Sec	MNF MNF	MNF MNF	Mendocino NF Atr/Atr
170.5250 167.7000	170.5250 167.7000	IA Tac 48 PRI IA Tac 43 Sec	STF STF	STF STF	Stanislaus NF Atr/Atr

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement Sub Geographic Area Annual Operating Plan



APPENDIX 8: INTERSTATE 80 BOUNDARIES GUIDELINES

I-80 CORRIDOR RESPONSE PLAN

The Interstate 80 Corridor is defined as.

Approximately 1 mile on either side of the Interstate 80 center divide, with the Western boundary being the bridge over the Truckee River on Interstate 80 (Bridge #17-58L), approximately where Prosser Creek enters the Truckee River, and the Eastern boundary being the Gold Ranch over-pass in Verdi, Nevada.

- In general, the GVECC will manage vegetation fires **west** of the Farad interchange and the Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch (Minden) will manage vegetation fires **east** of the Farad interchange.
- When both ECC's are dispatching resources to a vegetation fire in the I-80 Corridor and a fire is confirmed, a single point ordering ECC will be agreed upon and established by the Incident Commander(s) and, as necessary, both ECC's as soon as possible.
- Single point ordering will be the rule, not the exception on I-80 Corridor vegetation fire incidents.
- Responding units - from any agency – will use the frequencies by the appropriate ECC. If an incident moves from one jurisdiction to another, it is preferred that the initially assigned radio frequencies and ordering point remains the same until such time as agreed upon by the Incident Commanders, appropriate agencies and ECC's.
- The first Chief Officer on scene, regardless of from which agency {Federal, State or Local Government) will assume incident command. An officer transition will take place between any incoming and outgoing Incident Commanders. This change should be announced over the radio to both the responsible ECC and to the resources at the incident.
- If Unified Command is established and there is a threat to structures the agency with the jurisdiction for the threatened structures should be included in the Unified Command.
- Frequency Management
 - Each ECC will dispatch ground resources utilizing their respective agency's frequencies.
 - Air – Ground frequency will be determined by agency dispatching Air Attack
 - Air – Air frequency will be determined between the two ECC's

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APPENDIX 9:

**LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT
SANITIZATION GUIDELINES**

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Aquatic Invasive Species Sanitization Plan Resource Guidelines for Suppression Operations on the LTBMU

Watershed/Aquatics:

Watershed and aquatic resources: Streams, lakes, fens, meadows, springs and associated soils.

Species of Concern:

Lahontan cutthroat trout (ESA listed as threatened)
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (ESA candidate)

Potential Effects from Suppression:

Sedimentation, water contamination, physical habitat alteration or mortality/local extirpation of individuals and/or populations

Application of Retardant, Foams and Gels:

Avoid aerial application of retardant or foam within 300 feet of waterways (any body of water including lakes, rivers, streams and ponds whether or not they contain aquatic life).

Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) - If application of retardant or foam occurs within 300 feet of occupied LCT habitat;

- a) Determine whether there has been adverse effects to LCT
- b) If there are adverse effects to LCT LTBMU will conduct emergency consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service per 50 CFR 402.05.

Avoid ground-based application of foam and gels within 300 feet of waterways. Do not pump from stream, spring or lake sources if chemical products are to be injected into the system. If chemicals are used pump from a fold-a-tank located at least 300 feet from waterways.

Water Drafting

- 1) Have all ground based suction hoses equipped with screens that are 1 and 1/2 inches in size for smaller portable pumps and 1/2 inch in diameter for larger suction devices (i.e. fire engines).
- 2) When applying water during mop up avoid using excessive hydraulic pressure that would result in soil boring or damage to riparian shrubs.

Aerial and ground based drafting/dipping:

Helicopter, water tender, engine conveyance systems and portable pumps (slings, buckets, suction hoses, holding tanks) should be decontaminated BEFORE and AFTER responding to an incident on the LTBMU. Disinfect equipment (both external and internal components that come in direct contact with water) by applying either a rinse of 5% solution of *Quat 128®* or *Sparquat 256®* (6.4 oz. per gallon) or high pressure water applied at 140°F or hotter. Do not dump treated water into any stream or lake, or on areas where it can migrate into any water body.

- If aerial drafting/dipping out of Lake Tahoe only withdraw water 1000 feet away from the shoreline/shore zone.
- If aerial drafting/dipping out of Emerald Bay only withdraw water 500 feet away from the shoreline.
- Helicopters should ONLY draft/dip out of 1 site once committed to a specific water body UNLESS conveyance systems are decontaminated before withdrawing water from an alternate site.
- Where possible, when performing ground based drafting from natural water sources avoid modifying streams/springs in order to create slack water (depth) and instead utilize natural pool features.
- Where possible, avoid water drafting from LCT and SNYLF occupied habitat.

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APPENDIX 10:

2015 Command and Control Procedures

INTRODUCTION:

This document incorporates three Command Centers: Camino, Grass Valley and Minden. These ECCs share dispatch jurisdiction within their individual boundaries. While local, state and federal incidents may involve responses from multiple ECCs, only the primary ECC will have the command and control of the incident. To streamline the dispatching process in the quickest and most efficient way possible, the following procedures have been established and will be used between the ECC's and the Field.

RECEIPT OF EMERGENCY:

Upon the receipt of an emergency, if necessary, the call will be routed to the appropriate ECC with minimal delay.

INCIDENT NUMBERS:

Incident numbers will be based upon the initial incident location and will remain until the conclusion of the incident.

RESOURCE RESPONSE:

If resources are requested to respond to an incident they will be dispatched by their primary ECC, switch to the assigned command frequency, advise of their response, and remain on that frequency for the duration of the incident.

FREQUENCIES:

See the Radio Call Plan Appendix for each Agency.

CHANGE IN PRIMARY FREQUENCIES:

Based on the confirmed location an incident may change jurisdiction after the initial dispatch. Based on incident complexity, the primary ECC may chose a more appropriate command frequency. The decision, date and time of change will be agreed upon by the IC and all involved ECCs.

However, assigned tactical frequencies (Ground and Air) will remain the same until the next operational period.