

1 **Chapter 10 - Objectives, Policy and Scope of Operations**

2

3 **Mission Statement**

4 The principal mission for the California Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACC) is the
5 cost-effective and timely coordination of wildland protection agency emergency response for
6 wildland fire and all risk incidents. This is accomplished through planning, situation monitoring
7 and expediting resource usage between the Forest Service (USFS), California Department of
8 Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park
9 Service (NPS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National
10 Weather Service (NWS), Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CAL OES) and other
11 cooperating agencies.

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13 The California Interagency Mobilization Guide identifies standard procedures, which guide the
14 operations of multi-agency logistical support activity throughout the coordination system. This
15 guide is intended to facilitate interagency dispatch coordination, ensuring the timeliest and most
16 cost effective incident support services available are provided. Communication between Units,
17 GACCs, State, Regional Offices and other cooperative agencies are addressed in each section of
18 the California Interagency Mobilization Guide as they apply to that section. The California
19 Interagency Mobilization Guide is designed to accommodate amendments as needed and will be
20 retained as current material until amended. The California Interagency Mobilization Guide is
21 used to supplement the National Interagency Mobilization Guide. This guide is governed by each
22 of the signatory agency's policy and procedures. Additional information not found in this
23 reference can be obtained by contacting the GACC.

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25 The California GACCs, the Emergency Command Centers (ECC)/Dispatch Centers and their
26 respective Duty Chiefs/Officers have many responsibilities, the most important of which are
27 effective and timely communications with and service to the field. All levels of dispatching and
28 coordination involving the various agencies throughout the state must provide for continuous and
29 adequate communication. The GACCs, ECCs and Duty Chiefs/Officers must ensure that
30 responsible officials are kept current on resource availability.

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32 **Geographic Area Coordination Centers**

33 There are two GACCs within the State of California and they will follow the established
34 mobilization procedures identified in the National Interagency Mobilization Guide. The GACCs
35 act as focal points for internal and external requests not filled at the Unit level.

36 Each GACC's Federal and CAL FIRE Duty Chief, through their dispatching organization, are
37 responsible for providing coordination of all National, Regional, and Unit resources located
38 within their respective geographic area. Each Duty Chief must maintain awareness of resource
39 commitment and availability in order to enable adequate coordination between the neighboring
40 GACCs and other agencies within the state.

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42 Northern California GACC (Northern Operations – North Ops - NOPS)

43 North Ops provides coordination and dispatch services for the northern California National
44 Forests, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau
45 of Indian Affairs, CAL FIRE and Pacific Islands for the NPS.

46 CAL FIRE and FEMA assignments for Hawaii and Pacific Trust Territories.

47 North Ops is located on the Northern California Service Center compound in Redding.

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Southern California GACC (Southern Operations – South Ops - SOPS)

South Ops provides coordination and dispatch services for the southern California National Forests, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, CAL FIRE and Pacific Trust Territories.

South Ops is located at the CAL FIRE Southern Region Headquarters in Riverside.

Unit Level

Unit Duty Chiefs and Duty Officers, through their dispatchers, are responsible for the coordination and use of resources within their span of control. Procedures are established for notifying the Coordination Center when Regional or National resources are committed.

In this and the following chapters, the term "Unit" refers to Forests, CAL FIRE Units, BLM Districts, National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Monuments, and other resource providers that have their own dispatch centers.

Incident Priorities

When competition for resources occurs among the Units, the GACCs will use the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) process to establish incident priorities.

For MACS Organization Chart and MACS Process, refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 10.

Initial Attack

Initial Attack will be defined, as per the 2018-2023 California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA).

Initial Attack: A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the fire and put it out in a manner consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

Initial Attack Period: The first 24 hours, or by written local agreement.

Initial Attack Fire: Fire that is generally contained by the resources first dispatched, without a significant augmentation of reinforcements, within two hours after initial attack, and full control is expected within the first burning period.

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

Immediate Need

The intent of ordering immediate need resources is to provide the closest available resource using normal dispatching procedures to meet the incidents specific need. Immediate need requests will be filled with the closest available resources. The intent of immediate need resources is that those resources will be utilized immediately upon arrival to the incident. Immediate need requests may create a draw down staffing situation and the sending Unit may need to order and back fill replacement resources. It is essential that the receiving Unit communicate resource status to reduce un-needed resource orders for back fill purposes.

1 Drawdown for Initial Attack (IA)

2 Drawdown is established by the local Unit based on their standard operating procedures. For
3 CAL FIRE, reference CAL FIRE Handbook 8100, policy 8121. For the Federal agencies,
4 reference the Unit Fire Management Plan.

5 When available resources are drawn down to a critical level, the Unit is responsible for advising
6 their respective GACC of the situation, including any anticipated shortages and projected needs.
7 This information enables the GACCs to adjudicate allocation of available resources within
8 California, and, if feasible, to provide resources for national needs.

9
10 When availability of Unit resources within a geographic area is drawn down to critical levels, the
11 affected GACC is responsible for advising the adjacent GACC, NICC and CAL FIRE
12 Headquarters of the current situation, including anticipated shortages and projected needs. This
13 information is needed in order to ensure effective allocation of the remaining available resources.

14 Mobilization/Demobilization

15 The GACCs will coordinate the movements of resources across Unit dispatch boundaries not
16 covered by local operating plans or agency specific policy.

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19 All agencies will follow the *closest resource concept* for initial attack. Established dispatch
20 channels will be followed at all times.

21 Work/Rest Guidelines

22 Federal

23 Work/Rest Guidelines and Days Off policy are outlined in the Interagency Incident Business
24 Management Handbook, the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Interagency Standards for
25 Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, and the Incident Response Pocket Guide. All resources which
26 have been requested to extend will complete and follow the instructions on the Resource
27 Extension Request form. Refer to California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Appendix for a
28 link to this form.

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31 CAL FIRE

32 For CAL FIRE Work/Rest Guidelines, reference the CAL FIRE Handbook 7700, policy 7757.

33 Incident Operations Driving

34 For Federal agencies, reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide and the Interagency
35 Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations.

36 For CAL FIRE, reference the CAL FIRE Handbook 6400, policy 6557 and CAL FIRE
37 Handbook 7000, policy 7060.

38 Resource Mobilization

39 The Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) is the only ordering system to be used by all
40 California Units. It will be used to:

- 41 • Create new incidents
- 42 • Order and mobilize resources
- 43 • Track resources and their status

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45 Resource status shall be continually updated in ROSS.

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1 For California incident mobilization, use the Interagency Standards for the ROSS Operations
2 Guide (ISROG) located at the following website:
3 <http://www.nifc.gov/nicc/logistics/references/ISROG.pdf> and augmented by the California
4 ROSS Business Practices and Standards guide:
5 <http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/docs/caROSSbps2015.pdf>
6

7 **Notification of Commitment of Resources**

8 In addition to national mobilization guidelines, the Units will notify GACCs of resource
9 commitment. Per the California ROSS Business Practices and Standards Guide, notification to
10 the GACCs will be as follows:
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- 12 • Commitment of aircraft will be entered at the time of dispatch, so aircraft status will be
13 current.
- 14 • Commitment of crews will be entered within ten (10) minutes.
- 15 • If after thirty (30) minutes, it appears the incident will continue to impact a Unit's
16 resource base, the Unit's equipment and overhead resources will be entered into ROSS.
- 17 • Any request for resources from outside the Unit, other than IA, *must* be entered and
18 placed in ROSS immediately.
19

20 **Wildland Fire Weather Forecasts**

21 In California, the National Weather Service will produce daily fire weather forecasts (by
22 agreement) from the representative office.

23 In Hawaii, the Honolulu office of the National Weather Service will produce daily fire weather
24 forecast covered by the Fire Weather Operations Plan.
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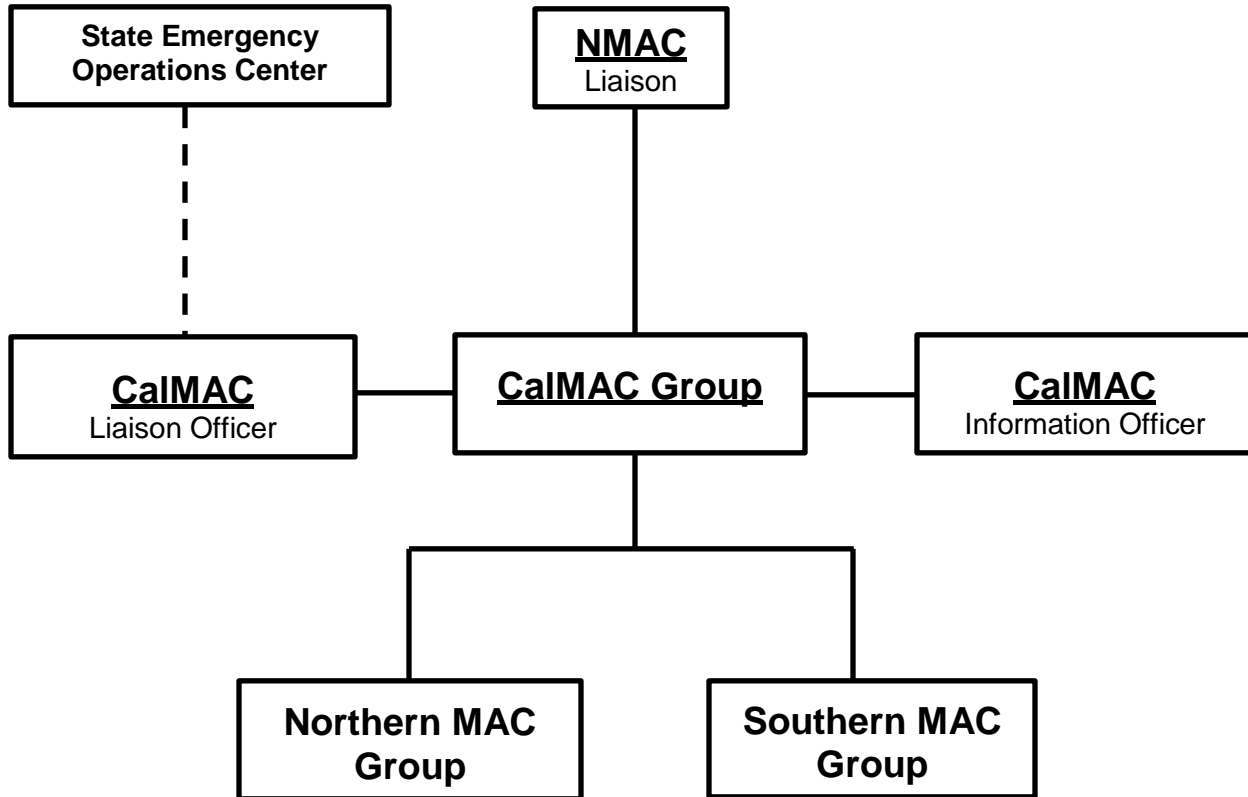
26 **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)**

27 Notify the PCT Program Manager of any activity (Fire, flood, etc.) occurring on or near the PCT.
28 Beth Boyst, Trail Program Manager, Vallejo, CA (trail-wide responsibilities)
29 Office 707-562-8881, Cell 707-334-4959, email: bboyst@fs.fed.us
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California Fire Service Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) Organizational Structure

<http://www.firescope.org/macs-docs/MACS-410-1.pdf>

The following organizational structure displays a FIRESCOPE MODE 3 and 4 or a National Preparedness Level 4 and 5 activation.



MAC Group Purpose and Function

A MAC Group typically consists of Agency Administrators or their designees who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds. Their function is to support incident management through coordinating their collective resources, sharing incident information and implementing coordinated strategic policies to prevent and/or combat growing emergency(s). In order to accomplish this objective the MAC Group must establish a common operating plan. The area represented can be a City, County/Operational Area, Region, such as one of the six CAL OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Regions or a Geographic Area, such as Northern and Southern California Geographic Areas or a Statewide MAC Group such as CalMAC.

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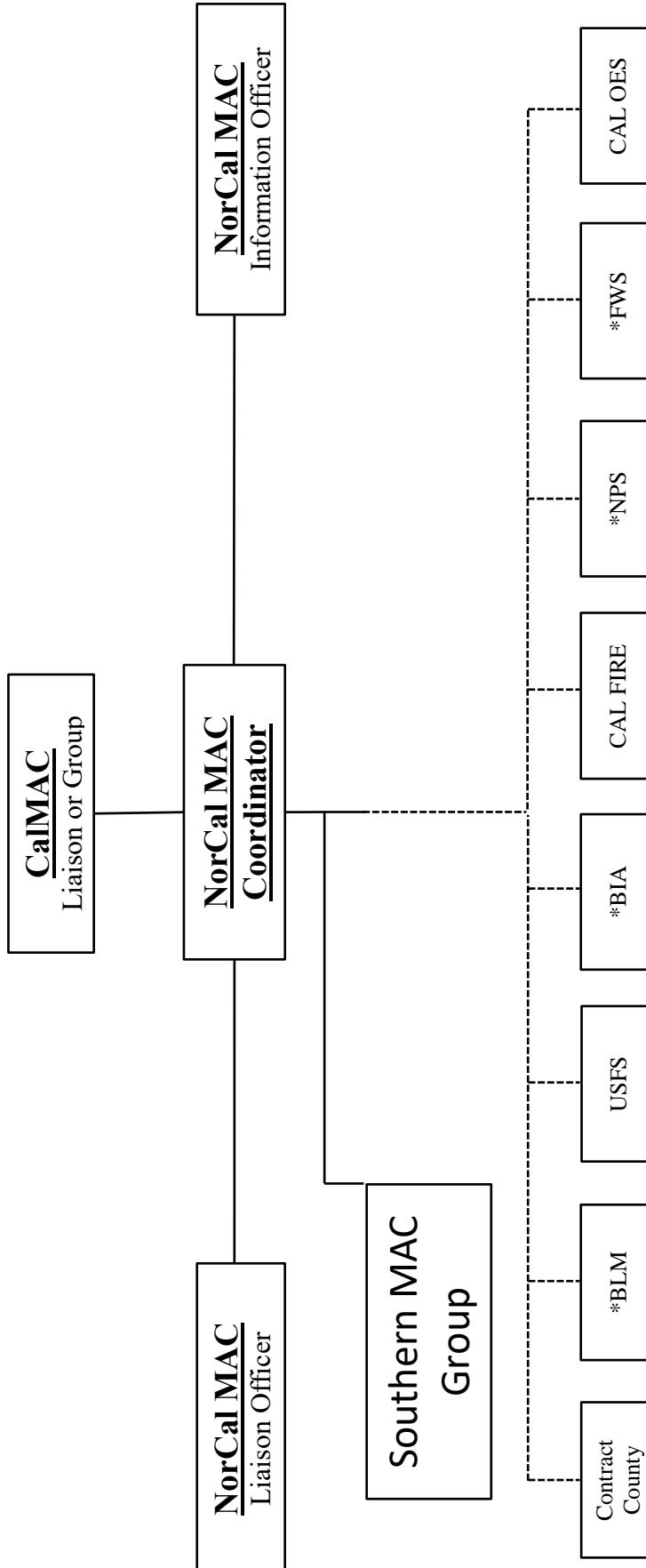
MAC Group objectives in coordinating finances, equipment, personnel and resources are:

- 1) Establish priorities for response.
- 2) Allocate critical resources based on established priorities.
- 3) Establish and/or implement communication systems integration.
- 4) Ensure Information coordination both internally and externally.
- 5) Establish intergovernmental decision coordination, develop strategies and contingency plans.

It is extremely important that MAC Group members have full authority from their respective agencies to commit resources, including equipment and personnel, and fully represent their agency or department in MAC Group decisions.

Northern MAC Group Organizational Chart

Northern MAC Group Organizational Chart



----- Dotted line denotes the agencies that could be represented during Preparedness Levels 4 and 5. This list is not all inclusive.

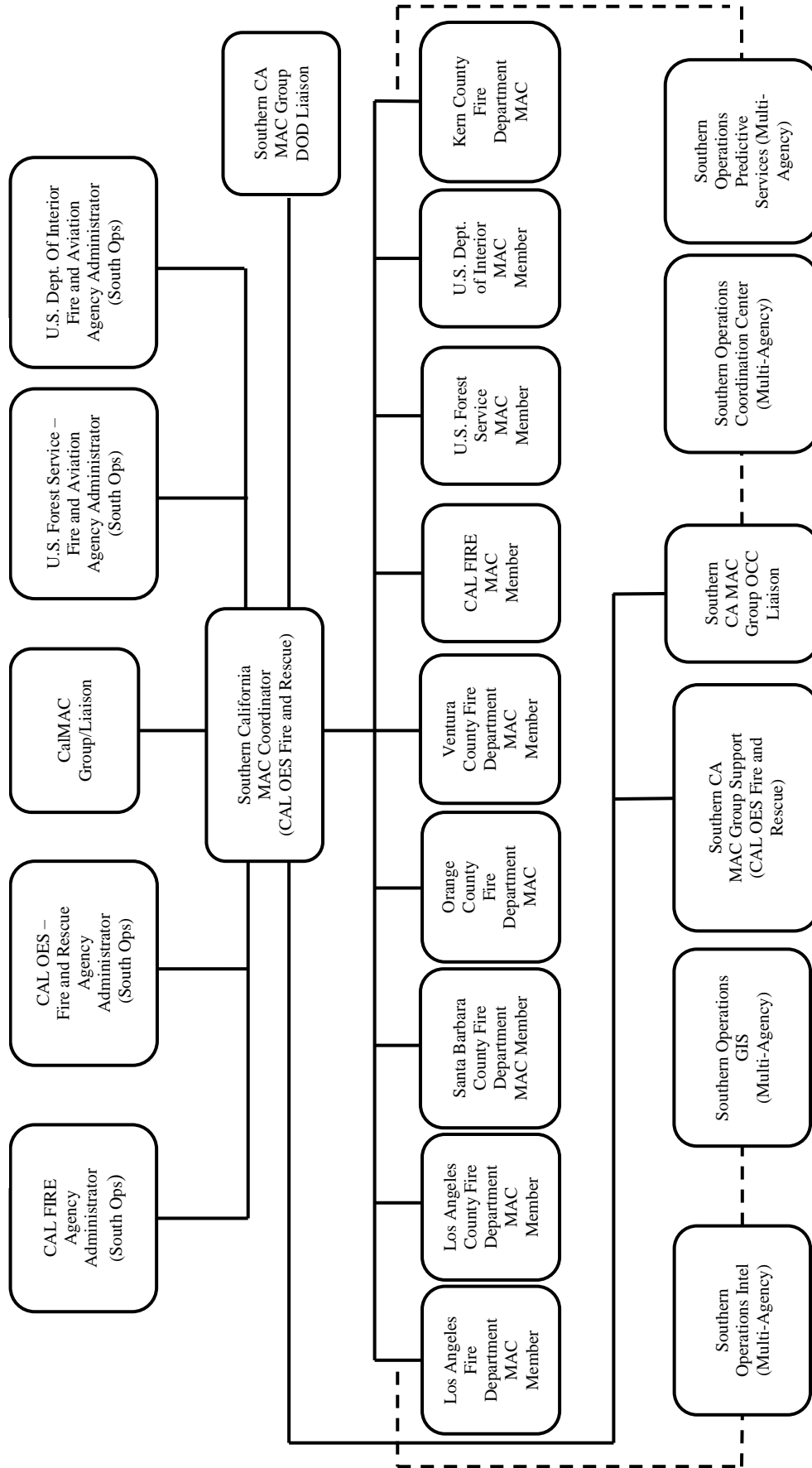
The Northern California Multi-Agency Coordination Group (NorCal MAC) acts as the geographic area authority to:

- Evaluate incident situation status reports and organizational resource status reports, as provided by the Northern California Geographic Area Units.
- Provide oversight for geographic area allocation of scarce and/or limited resources based on established priorities.
- Develop geographic area incident priorities and submit to CalMAC for evaluation and inclusion in national incident priorities.

* DOI agencies may be represented at MAC by one DOI representative.

Southern MAC Group Organizational Chart

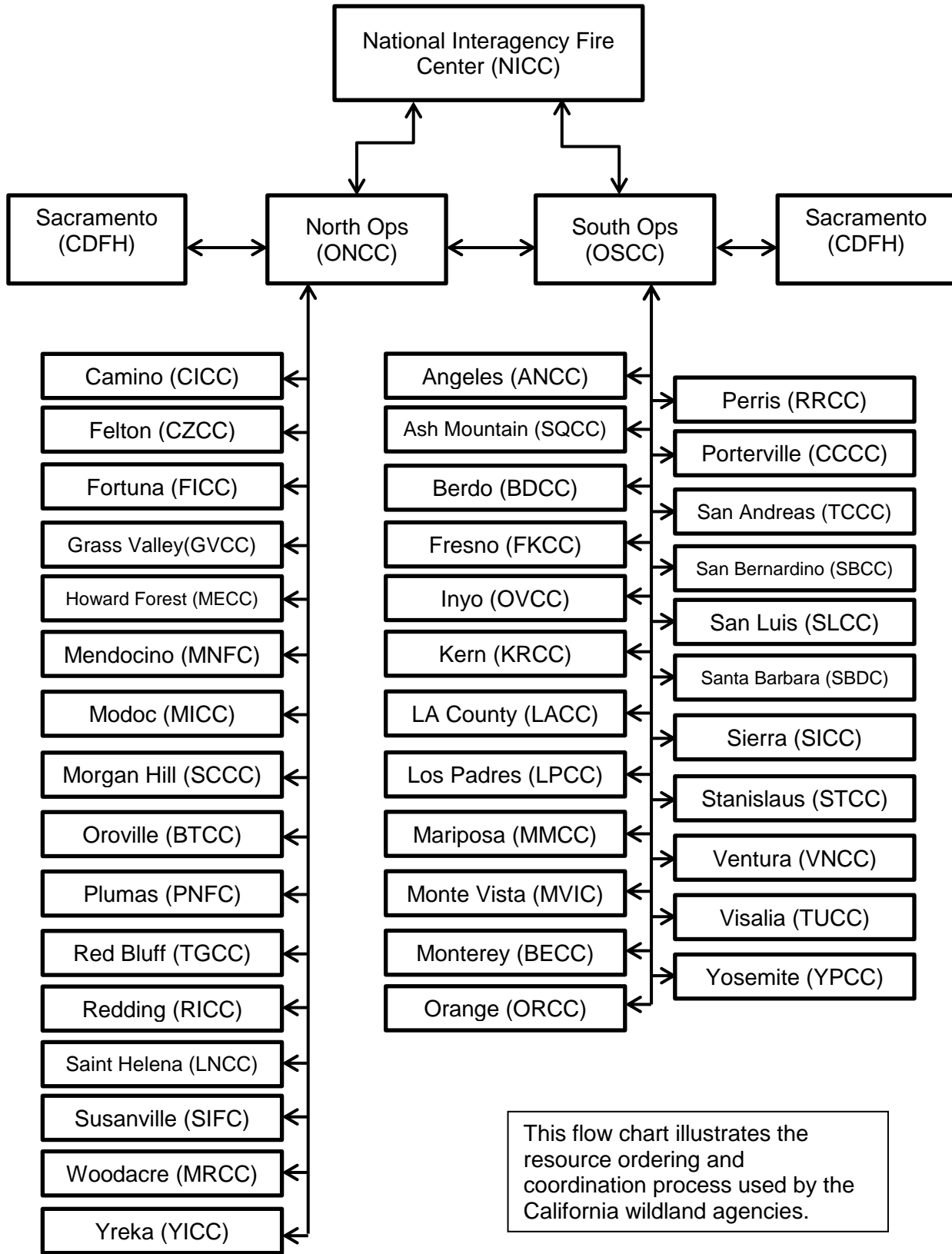
Southern MAC Group Organizational Chart



The Southern California Multi-Agency Coordination group (Southern California MAC) acts as the Geographic Area authority to:

- Evaluate incident situation status reports and organizational resource status reports, as provided by the Southern California geographic area Units.
- Provide oversight for geographic area allocation of scarce and/or limited resources based on established priorities.
- Provide written and verbal communication of MACS priority settings out to the following entities:
 - Applicable Agency Administrators
 - OCC MACS Liaison
 - FIRESCOPE Member Agencies
 - Home Agency
 - NorCal GeoMAC (if activated)
 - CalMAC (if activated) for evaluation and inclusion in national incident priorities.

Wildland Agency Geographic Coordination Flow Chart



*The Center ROSS designators are identified by the four letters in parenthesis. Center is identified by Intercom call sign, not the Radio call sign.

<i>CENTER</i>	UNITS REPRESENTED
Northern California GACC North Ops (ONCC)	*Federal (ONC) *State (CNR) FS Regional Office, CAL FIRE Northern Region, BLM California State Office, NPS Regional Office, BIA Area Office, FWS Regional Office
Camino (CICC)	*Eldorado National Forest (ENF) Tahoe Basin Management Unit (TMU) *Amador-Eldorado Unit (AEU)
Felton (CZCC)	*San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit (CZU)
Fortuna (FICC)	*Six Rivers National Forest (SRF) *Humboldt-Del Norte Unit (HUU) Redwoods National Park (RWP) Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge (HBR) Hoopa Valley Tribe (HIA)
Grass Valley (GVCC)	*Tahoe National Forest (TNF) *Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit (NEU)
Howard Forest (MECC)	*Mendocino Unit (MEU)
Mendocino (MNFC)	*Mendocino National Forest (MNF) Central Valley Refuges North (SWR) Point Reyes National Seashore (RNP) Golden Gate NRA (GNP) Round Valley Indian Reservation (RVA) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (HI-HVP)
Modoc (MICC)	*Modoc National Forest (MDF) Lower Klamath Refuge (LKR) Lava Beds National Monument (BNP)
Morgan Hill (SCCC)	*Santa Clara Unit (SCU)
Oroville (BTCC)	*Butte Unit (BTU)
Plumas (PNFC)	*Plumas National Forest (PNF)
Red Bluff (TGCC)	*Tehama-Glenn Unit (TGU)
Redding (RICC)	*Shasta-Trinity National Forest (SHF) Whiskeytown National Recreation Area (WNP) *Shasta-Trinity Unit (SHU)
Saint Helena (LNCC)	*Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit (LNU)
Susanville (SIFC)	*NorCal BLM (NOD) *Lassen National Forest (LNF) *Lassen-Modoc Unit (LMU) Lassen Volcanic National Park (LNP)
Woodacre (MRCC)	*Marin County Fire Department (MRN)
Yreka (YICC)	*Klamath National Forest (KNF) *Siskiyou Unit (SKU)

* Agency has staffing in the ECC

The center ROSS designators are identified by the four letters in parenthesis. Center is identified by intercom call sign, not the radio call sign.

State and county centers have 24 hour staffing.

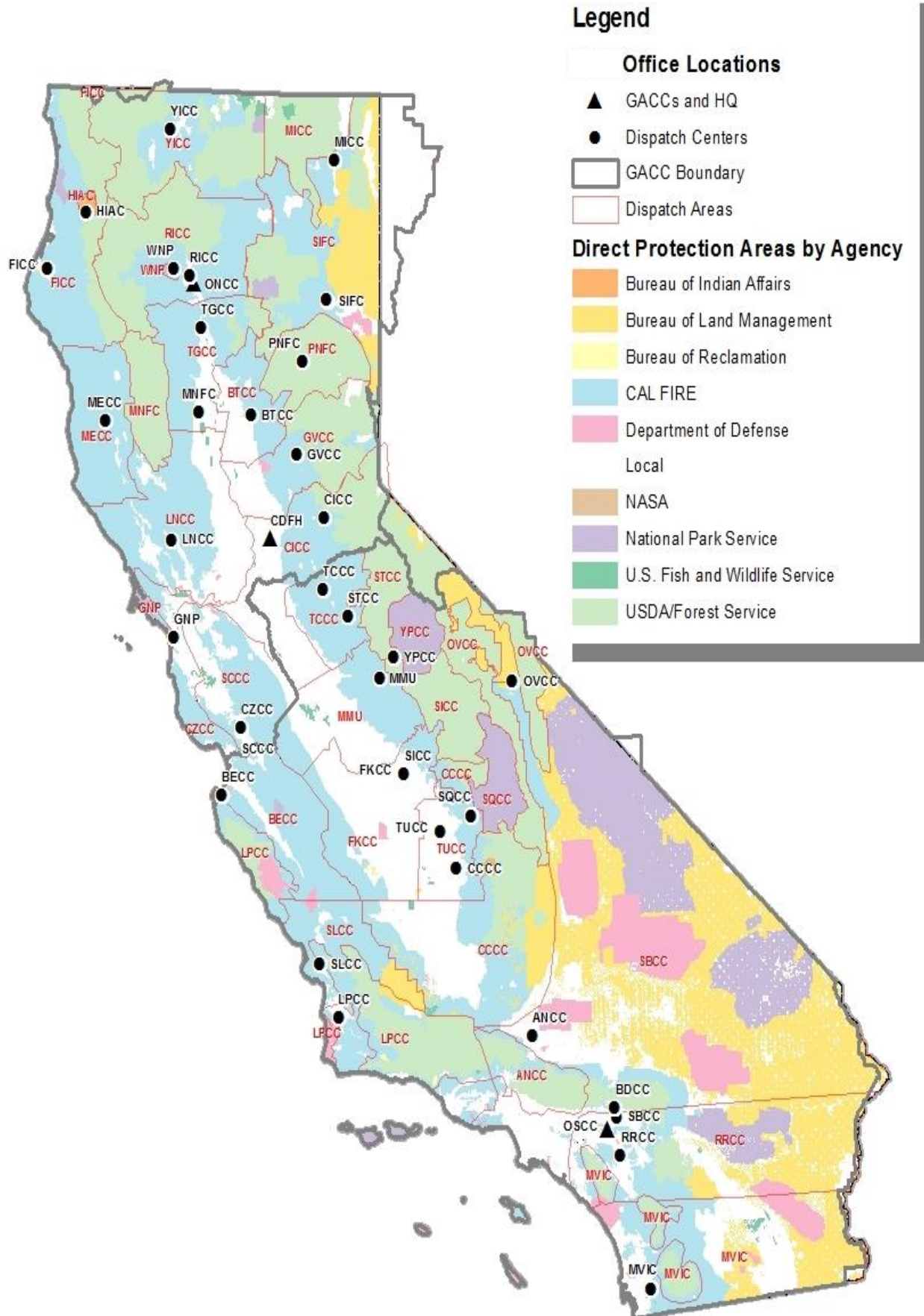
Federal centers have personnel available on call after normal business hours

CENTER	UNITS REPRESENTED
Southern California GACC South Ops (OSCC)	*Federal (OSC) *State (CSR) CAL FIRE Southern Region
Angeles (ANCC)	*Angeles National Forest (ANF) *Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMP)
Ash Mountain (SQCC)	*Sequoia-Kings National Park (KNP)
Berdo (BDCC)	*San Bernardino Unit (BDU)
Fresno (FKCC)	*Fresno-Kings Unit (FKU)
Inyo (OVCC)	*Inyo National Forest (INF) *Bishop Field Office-BLM (OVD) Devil's Postpile National Monument (DPP) Manzanar National Historic Site (MZP)
Kern (KRCC)	*Kern County Fire Department (KRN)
LA. County (LACC)	*Los Angeles County Fire Department (LAC)
Los Padres (LPCC)	*Los Padres National Forest (LPF) Channel Islands National Park (CNP)
Mariposa (MMCC)	*Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit (MMU)
Monte Vista (MVIC)	*Cleveland National Forest (CNF) *Monte Vista Unit (MVU) Southern California Refuge (TNR) Camp Pendleton Marine Base (MCP)
Monterey (BECC)	*San Benito-Monterey Unit (BEU)
Orange (ORCC)	*Orange County Fire Department (ORC)
Perris (RRCC)	*Riverside Unit (RRU)
Porterville (CCCC)	*Sequoia National Forest (SQF) *Bakersfield BLM (CND) Tule Indian Reservation (TIA) Kern National Wildlife Refuge (KRR)
San Andreas (TCCC)	*Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (TCU)
San Bernardino (SBCC)	*San Bernardino National Forest (BDF) *California Desert District (CDD) Death Valley National Park (DVP) Mojave National Preserve (MNP) Southern California Agencies (SCA) Joshua Tree National Park (JTP)
San Luis (SLCC)	*San Luis Obispo Unit (SLU)
Santa Barbara (SBDC)	*Santa Barbara County Fire (SBC)
Sierra (SICC)	*Sierra National Forest (SNF) San Luis National Wildlife Refuge (LUR)
Stanislaus (STCC)	*Stanislaus National Forest (STF)
Ventura (VNCC)	*Ventura County Fire Department (VNC)
Visalia (TUCC)	*Tulare Unit (TUU)
Yosemite (YPCC)	*Yosemite National Park (YNP)

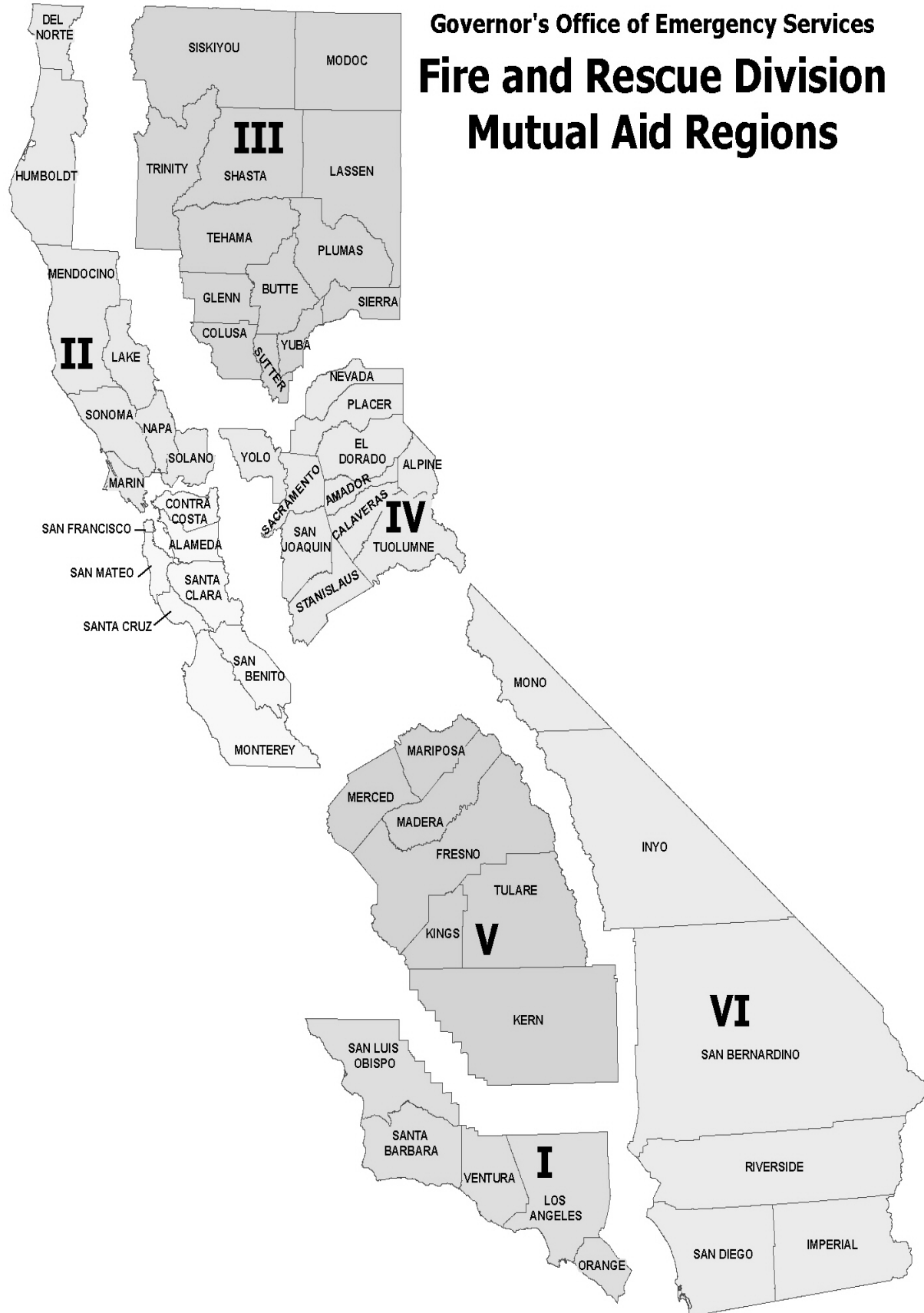
* Agency has staffing in the ECC

The center ROSS designators are identified by the four letters in parenthesis. Center is identified by intercom call sign, not the radio call sign. State, county, Angeles, San Bernardino and Monte Vista centers have 24 hour staffing. ***All other federal centers have personnel available on call after normal business hours.***

Geographic Boundry Map



CAL OES FIRE AND RESCUE REGIONAL MAP





Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division Regional Mutual Aid Coordinators



**Acting Region III Coordinator
Mike Bradley**

CAL FIRE Northern Region Operations
6105 Airport Rd, Redding, CA 96002
Admin: (530) 224-2460 Admin. Fax: (530) 224-2496
24 Hr. Dispatch: (530) 224-2434 24 Hr. Fax: (530) 224-4308

**Region IV Coordinator
Eric Walder**

South Placer Fire District
6900 Eureka Road, Granite Bay CA 95746
Admin: (916)791-8464 Admin Fax: (916)791-4350
24 Hr. Dispatch: (530) 886-5375 24 Hr. Fax (530) 886-5391

**Cal OES Fire & Rescue Division
Sacramento Headquarters**
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655
Fire & Rescue Division: (916) 845-8711
Nights & Weekends: (916) 845-8911
FAX: (916) 845-8396

State Fire and Rescue Chief

Kim Zagaris

kim.zagaris@caloes.ca.gov

FIRE OPERATIONS

Deputy Chief North – Brian Woodbeck
brian.woodbeck@caloes.ca.gov

Deputy Chief South – Art Torrez
art.torrez@caloes.ca.gov

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Deputy Chief – Scott Vail (Interim)
scott.vail@caloes.ca.gov

FLEET OPERATIONS

Deputy Chief – Steve Hart
stephen.hart@caloes.ca.gov

SPECIAL OPERATIONS/ HAZ-MAT Deputy

Chief – Larry Collins

larry.collins@caloes.ca.gov
Assistant Chief – Vacant

Assistant Chief – Joe Gear
joe.gear@caloes.ca.gov

FIRESCOPE

Deputy Chief- James Johnstone

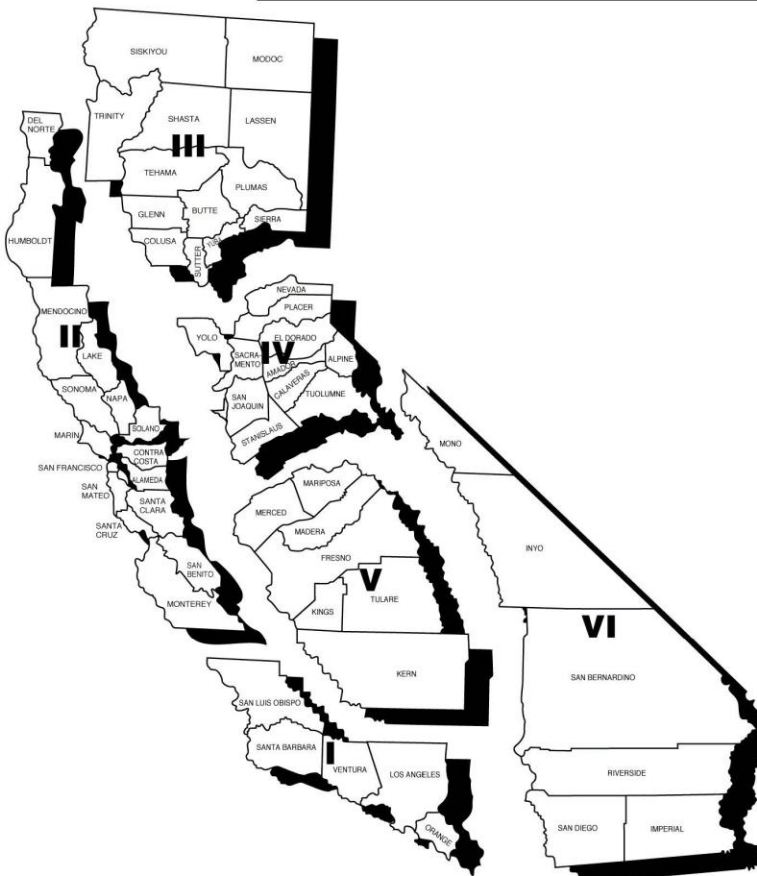
2524 Mulberry St.
Riverside, CA 92501
Office: (951) 320-6108
Fax: (951) 782-4239

Email: james.johnstone@caloes.ca.gov

Assistant Chief – Cathy Johnson

6105 Airport Road
Redding, CA 96002
Office: (530) 224-2441
Fax: (530) 226-2742
Cell: (916) 642-3825

E-mail: cathy.johnson@caloes.ca.gov



**Region II Coordinator
David Rocha**

Alameda County Fire Department
6363 Clark Avenue, Dublin CA 94568
Admin: (510) 632-3473 or (925) 833-3473 Admin Fax: (925) 875-9387
24 Hr. Dispatch (925) 245-0420 24 Hr. Fax (925) 422-5730

**Region V Coordinator
Mark A. Johnson**

Fresno County Fire Protection District
210 S Academy Avenue, Sanger, CA 93657
Admin: (559)493-4300 Fax : (559)875-8473
24 Hr. Dispatch (559) 292-5271 24 Hr. Fax (559) 292-0368

**Region I Coordinator
Daryl Osby**

Los Angeles County Fire Department
1320 N. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90063-3294
Admin: (323) 881-2401 Admin Fax: (323) 265-9948
24 Hr. Dispatch (323) 881-2455 24 Hr. Fax (323) 266-6925

**Region VI Coordinator
Thomas Porter**

CALFIRE Southern Region Operations
2524 Mulberry Street, Riverside, CA 92501
Admin: (951) 320-6200/ Admin Fax: (951) 320-6395
24 Hr. Dispatch (951) 320-6197 24 Hr. Fax (951) 782-4900

1 California Fire and Rescue Ordering Process

2 Forest agencies (Federal and CAL FIRE) in California may request assistance from Local
3 Government fire department resources (overhead, engines, water tenders) via CFAA
4 Agreement; these requests are placed in ROSS from the forest agency dispatch center to the
5 CAL OES Operational Area which is currently threatened.

6
7 Operational Area dispatch centers will fill the requests with resources form within the
8 Operational Area or once exhausted place outstanding requests to the CAL OES Regional
9 dispatch center.

10
11 CAL OES Regional dispatch centers will place outstanding requests to other Operational Areas
12 within their Region or when all Operational Areas within their Region are exhausted will place
13 requests to CAL OES Sacramento (OESH).

14
15 Resource orders will be processed based on need. An “Immediate Need” order will be
16 processed as soon as possible for incidents that meet these criteria.

17
18 Resource orders for “Planned Need” mobilization in respect to Date and Time Needed will be
19 determined and negotiated by the respective GACC and the requesting and sending unit to
20 provide for resource safety.

21
22 OESH will place outstanding requests to other CAL OES Regions in the state for processing
23 based on closest available resource.

24
25 The CAL OES Name Request Justification form is required for all local government overhead
26 name requests with the exception of IMT members. IMT members rostered in ROSS, on the
27 initial fill of the team, do not require a Name Request Justification form. Team members
28 responding after the initial team roster has been filled in ROSS require a Name Request
29 Justification form.

30 This form should be used once a resource order has been returned “Unable To Fill” at both
31 California GACC’s.

32 This form may be used for hard to obtain or specialized resources identified as Critical Needs.
33 The form can be located at [http://caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES%20-](http://caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES%20-%20Name%20Bulletin%202001.pdf)
34 [%20Name%20Bulletin%202001.pdf](http://caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES%20-%20Name%20Bulletin%202001.pdf)

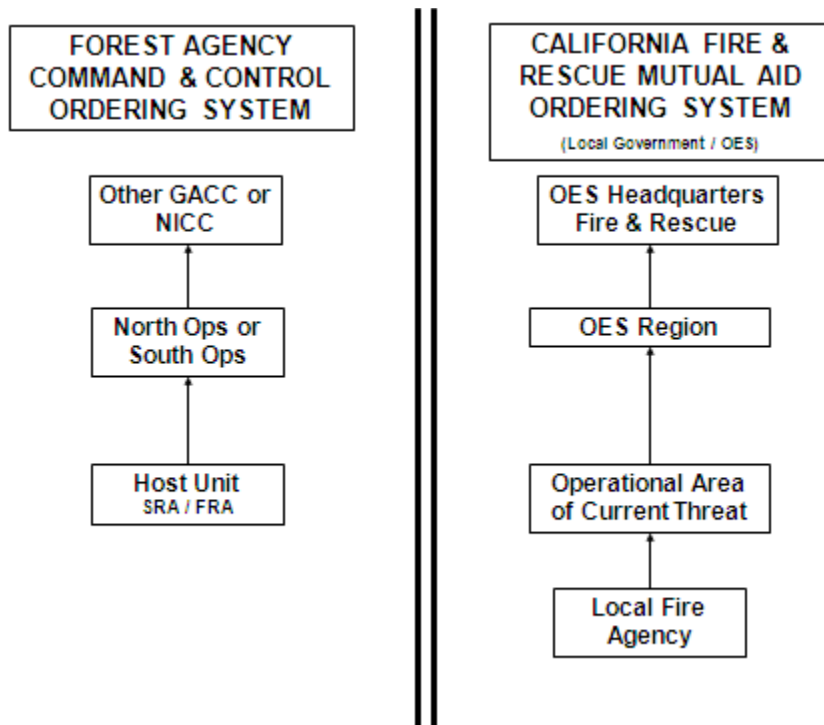
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36 Reference CAL OES Operations Bulletin 1 – Closest Resource Concept.
37 [http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES-](http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES-Operations%20Bulletin%202001.pdf)
38 [Operations%20Bulletin%202001.pdf](http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES-Operations%20Bulletin%202001.pdf)

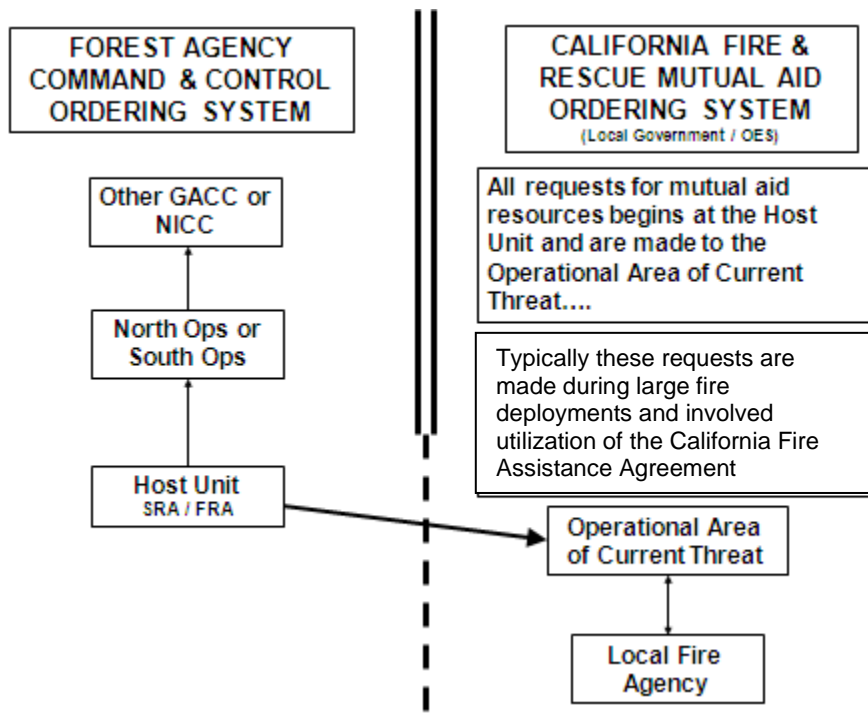
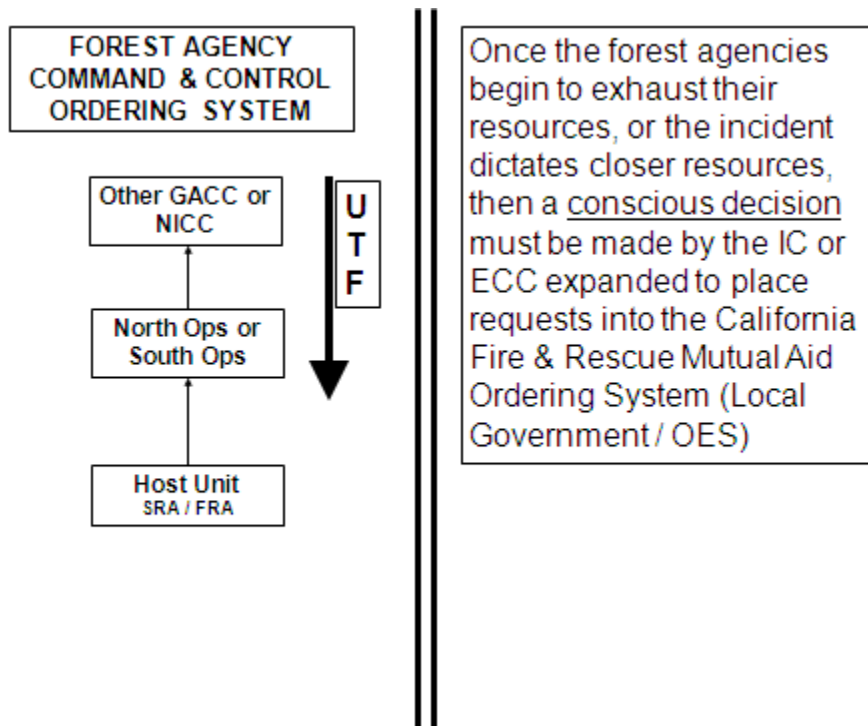
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40 Cal OES, CAL FIRE, and the Federal Fire Agencies, and local agencies release or
41 reassignment of emergency apparatus used pursuant to the California Fire Assistance
42 Agreement (CFAA) will be coordinated through the on-scene Cal OES Fire and Rescue Chief
43 Officer, the local jurisdiction agency representative, or their authorized representative or the
44 Cal OES Fire Duty Officer.

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- 1 California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System emergency apparatus and personnel requested
- 2 through the California Fire Assistance Agreement (CFAA) may not be reassigned to a different
- 3 incident in another Cal OES Operational Area, or to another incident through a different
- 4 Agreement without the responding agency’s approval. The host State of California or Federal
- 5 Fire Agency shall secure approval for such reassignment through the California Fire and
- 6 Rescue Mutual Aid System.
- 7 Resources ordered outside the CFAA (example: Master Mutual Aid), will follow the same
- 8 process.

The diagrams below illustrate the Forest Agency and California Fire and Rescue ordering process





CAL OES Region/Operational Area ROSS Responsibility

CAL OES Region/Operational Area	ROSS Responsibility
CAL OES Region 1	Los Angeles County Fire
XLA-Los Angeles County Area A	Los Angeles City Fire
XLB-Los Angeles County Area B	Los Angeles County Fire
XLC-Los Angeles County Area C	Verdugo Fire Communication Center
XLE-Los Angeles County Area E	Los Angeles County Fire
XLF-Los Angeles County Area F	Los Angeles County Fire
XLG-Los Angeles County Area G	Los Angeles County Fire
XOR-Orange County	Orange County Fire Authority
XSL-San Luis Obispo County	CAL FIRE, SLU
XSB-Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara County Fire
XVE-Ventura County	Ventura County Fire
CAL OES Region 2	Alameda County Fire
XAL-Alameda County	Alameda County Fire
XCC-Contra Costa County	Contra Costa County FPD
XDN-Del Norte County	CAL FIRE, HUU
XHU-Humboldt County	CAL FIRE, HUU
XLK-Lake County	Alameda County Fire
XMR-Marin County	Marin County Fire
XME-Mendocino County	CAL FIRE, MEU
XMY-Monterey County	CAL FIRE, BEU
XNA-Napa County	CAL FIRE, LNU
XBE-San Benito County	CAL FIRE, BEU

CAL OES Region/Operational Area	ROSS Responsibility
XSF-San Francisco County	Alameda County Fire
XSM-San Mateo County	Alameda County Fire
XSC-Santa Clara County	Santa Clara County Fire
XCZ-Santa Cruz County	CAL FIRE, CZU
XSO-Solano County	Alameda County Fire
XSN-Sonoma County	Red Com JPA
CAL OES Region 3	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XBU-Butte County	CAL FIRE, BTU
XCO-Colusa County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XGL-Glenn County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XLS-Lassen County	CAL FIRE, LMU
XMO-Modoc County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XPU-Plumas County	XPU Plumas County
XSH-Shasta County	CAL FIRE, SHU
XSI-Sierra County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XSK-Siskiyou County	CAL FIRE, SKU
XSU-Sutter County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XTE-Tehama County	CAL FIRE, TGU
XTR-Trinity County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
XYU-Yuba County	CAL FIRE, NOPS
CAL OES Region 4	CAL FIRE, NEU
XAP-Alpine County	CAL FIRE, NEU
XAM-Amador County	CAL FIRE, AEU
XCA-Calaveras County	CAL FIRE, TCU

CAL OES Region/Operational Area	ROSS Responsibility
XED-El Dorado County	CAL FIRE, AEU
XNE-Nevada County	CAL FIRE, NEU
XPL-Placer County	Placer County Sheriff
XSA-Sacramento County	Sac Regional JPA
XSJ-San Joaquin County	CAL FIRE, NEU
XST-Stanislaus County	CAL FIRE, NEU
XTB-Tahoe Basin Area	CAL FIRE, NEU
XTO-Tuolumne County	CAL FIRE, TCU
XYO-Yolo County	CAL FIRE, NEU
CAL OES Region 5	CAL FIRE, FKU
XFR-Fresno County	CAL FIRE, FKU
XKE-Kern County	Kern County Fire
XKI-Kings County	CAL FIRE, FKU
XMA-Madera County	CAL FIRE, MMU
XMP-Mariposa County	CAL FIRE, MMU
XMD-Merced County	CAL FIRE, MMU
XTU-Tulare County	Tulare County Fire
CAL OES Region 6	CAL FIRE, SOPS
XIM-Imperial County	CAL FIRE, SOPS
XIN-Inyo County	CAL FIRE, SOPS
XMN-Mono County	CAL FIRE, SOPS
XRI-Riverside County	CAL FIRE, RRU
XBO-San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County Fire
XSD- San Diego County	North County Dispatch JPA

1 Communication

2 The formal route of communications for the Unit/Forest/Local government level is through the
3 GACC Federal and CAL FIRE Duty Chief. The Duty Chiefs are responsible for briefing their
4 organizations in the procedures of incident information flow and for assuring timely exchange of
5 information with minimal disruption to the dispatch function. These guidelines are offered to
6 assist the Duty Chief in briefing their personnel. The following items give some general
7 indicators of situations that should prompt contact between agencies and with the Federal, CAL
8 FIRE Regions and Headquarter levels.

- 9
- 10 • When large incidents, incidents in a sensitive area, or multiple incidents occur.
 - 11 • When geographic area federal or state resources are becoming depleted.
 - 12 • When resources are being moved outside of their assigned GACC.
 - 13 • When an Incident Management Team is mobilized for an incident.
 - 14 • When structures or property are destroyed, or serious injuries or aircraft accidents occur.
 - 15 • Fire Directors and California Wildland Coordinating Group (CWCG) will be notified
16 when preparedness levels are adjusted due to suppression activity in their Geographical
17 Area or the adjacent Geographical Areas.

18

19 Emergency Management Assistant Compact – Resource Mobilization and Demobilization

20

21 Mobilization

22 All resource requests will be submitted using the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS).
23 Requests for all tactical aircraft will be made using the state intercom and the FC 106 Script to
24 expedite the requests.

25 Refer to California Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 50 and California Interagency
26 Mobilization Guide Appendix.

27

28 Unit Dispatch Procedures

29 California will provide all-risk dispatching services through existing dispatch centers that are
30 consistent with the needs and schedules of field going employees.

31

- 32 • Each Unit will provide for its own dispatching needs. Standardized dispatching
33 procedures will be used at each dispatching level within California.
- 34 • Dispatching procedures are developed so that each Unit will dispatch to the extent of its
35 available resources before requesting additional aid from the GACC.
- 36 • Units will pre-plan and identify all mutual aid assistance/move-up of resources between
37 adjoining Units, including those in other geographic areas/States and other agencies.
38 Resource commitments should be limited to those resources that could be expected to
39 provide effective initial attack, or fast follow-up to initial attack, within the established
40 areas for mutual assistance. It is the responsibility of the sending Unit to notify the
41 appropriate GACC whenever action is taken under one of these plans.
- 42 • Units will work directly with other dispatch centers, county and city fire departments, and
43 local and state law enforcement agencies in their Unit or GACC's area of influence. They
44 will keep the GACC advised of all mobilization/demobilization of personnel/crews and
45 aircraft received through this procedure.
- 46 • Units will handle all dispatching procedures for agency personnel during scheduled field
47 operation hours. CAL FIRE Emergency Command Centers are staffed 24 hrs.

- 1 • Federal Dispatch Centers may enter into cooperative agreements with other agencies, or
2 amend existing agreements, to provide dispatching services outside of normal field
3 operation hours.
- 4 • Each Dispatch Center will have a work schedule that allows them to meet the needs and
5 scheduled work hours/shifts of field going personnel.
- 6 • CAL FIRE Command Centers will use CAL FIRE issuance publications, in particular the
7 8100 Command and Control Handbook, as their operational guides.
- 8 • Each Federal Unit will utilize operational guides which define procedures and required
9 actions for all hazardous activities. These guides will be available in each Dispatch
10 Center and field office.
- 11 • All field going personnel will remain in radio contact with the Dispatch Center unless
12 otherwise arranged through the Center.
- 13 • Dispatch Centers are to communicate weather forecasts to all field going personnel,
14 especially firefighters according to agency direction. Dispatch Centers are to update field
15 personnel of changes in predicted weather patterns.

17 **GACC Dispatch Procedures**

18 The GACC will fill orders from the most appropriate source available. The most appropriate
19 source will be determined on the basis of urgency, resource availability, delivery time,
20 reasonable cost effectiveness, impact on other Units, and consideration of the overall fire
21 program. Within 30 minutes, the ability or inability to fill the order will be relayed to GACC by
22 the Unit attempting to fill the order. Objectives of the GACC include:

- 24 • Provide dispatch and coordination services. Dispatch personnel, equipment, aircraft, and
25 supplies between GACC's, Units, other States, or agencies. Expand the GACC
26 dispatching organization to meet current demands.
- 27 • Maintain status on amounts and location of specified overhead, crews, equipment,
28 aircraft, and supplies.
- 29 • Assist in determining GACC priorities for overhead, crews, equipment, aircraft, and
30 supplies in multiple incident situations, and fill requests accordingly.
- 31 • Inform State and Federal Duty Chief, Units, National Interagency Coordination Center
32 (NICC), and other cooperating agencies of current and critical incident situations.
- 33 • Collect and distribute information concerning the overall incident situation.
- 34 • Encourage and practice close cooperation in using shared resources with other
35 cooperating agencies, as well as private wildland fire services, including contract and
36 agreement resources.
- 37 • Anticipate requirements, evaluate requests in light of the actual and imminent incident
38 situation, and question (through proper channels) orders appearing to be out of balance
39 with requirements, needs, or policy/procedure.
- 40 • The GACCs may fill each other's requests within California prior to requesting assistance
41 from NICC.
- 42 • The GACC Duty Chiefs will work closely to support each other's existing needs.

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1 NICC Dispatch Procedures

2 NICC will follow defined national mobilization guidelines.

3

4 Mutual Aid

5 Mutual aid is utilized when an incident is likely to exceed, or has exceeded, the ability of the
6 responsible agency to control. Agencies receiving mutual aid are responsible for logistical
7 support to all mutual aid personnel and equipment.

8

9 For agreements governing mutual aid, refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide,
10 Chapter 80.

11

12 Request for Assistance

13 After local agreements and mutual aid resources have been exhausted, requests for assistance
14 should be placed directly with the appropriate GACC for state and federal resources or Fire and
15 Rescue Operational Area for CAL OES and local government resources. A file of all mutual aid
16 and other agreements will be maintained in the ECCs. These files will be available to the GACC
17 upon request.

18

19 Emergency Management Assistant Compact – Resource Mobilization and Demobilization

20 When an incident is declared an emergency or disaster by the Governor of California, this
21 authorizes funds to be expended for response and recovery, potentially activating Emergency
22 Management Assistant Compact (EMAC) ordering. Once State and Local resources are
23 depleted, California Office of Emergency Services (OES) in collaboration with partner agencies
24 will seek assistance through the EMAC process. The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services
25 EMAC Coordinator then establishes contact with EMAC Member States to source the request
26 starting with the closest states (time/distance). The requesting and assisting State Emergency
27 Management Agencies complete an EMAC Request for Assistance Form (REQ-A) for accepted
28 offers of assistance. The completed REQ-A, incident resource order requests will be created and
29 placed to Agencies participating in resource ordering system tracking resources from
30 mobilization through demobilization. If Agency resources are not in the resource order system,
31 OES will build resources within the program and fill in requests and track them through
32 demobilization.

33

34 Support to Border Fires

35 A border fire is defined as a wildfire that has crossed the boundary from one GACC into another,
36 or which is expected to cross the boundary within two burning periods. For specific operating
37 plans and agreements, refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 80.

38

39 Since both GACCs have a responsibility and authority to provide resource support to the
40 incident, they may place requests for resources directly between each other in order to support
41 the incident. The following protocols apply:

- 42 • A single ordering point will be designated to ensure proper assignment and
43 demobilization of resources. The incident will remain with the originating Unit for
44 situation reporting and prioritization.
- 45 • The dispatch organization designated as the single ordering point may place orders to
46 either GACC using established ordering channels; however only the GACC of the
47 designated single ordering point is authorized to place requests up to NICC.
- 48 • Prior to initiating border fire support operations, concurrence and agreement must occur
49 between the two GACCs and NICC. Coordinate as needed to maintain effective incident
50 and GACC support.

1 Unified Ordering Point (UOP)

2 When an incident involves more than one jurisdiction, and unified command is activated, a
3 unified ordering point (UOP) shall be established.

5 Purpose

6 To establish a single ordering point for all resources required by the incident.

8 Goal

9 The goal of the UOP is to allow the agencies involved in the incident the opportunity to fill
10 requests at the lowest level including the use of local mutual aid and assistance, to avoid
11 duplication of orders and to provide a single system for tracking resources for cost share
12 agreements.

14 Guidelines

- 15 • The unified commanders will determine which agency ECC will be identified as the
16 UOP. Notification will be made immediately by each agency involved.
- 17 • The UOP should be staffed with personnel from all agencies involved in unified
18 command. Once the UOP has been designated, it should remain at that location for the
19 duration of unified command.
- 20 • The UOP will use the Order Number that has been assigned by the agency in whose
21 Direct Protection Area (DPA) the incident started. This number should not change for
22 the duration of the incident.
- 23 • All requests from the incident will be processed through the UOP.
- 24 • The UOP will utilize local agency resources and those available through agreements with
25 local cooperators of the agency assuming financial responsibility before passing requests
26 to the next level.
- 27 • When the UOP is unable to fill a request, it will be placed to the next level ECC based on
28 the UOP host's agency dispatch channels.
- 29 • The incident will order cache items direct from the nearest national cache.
- 30 • Refer to California Mobilization Guide Chapter 40 for Hired Equipment.

32 Relocating the UOP

33 It may be necessary to relocate the UOP due to one of the following conditions:

- 34 • The incident returns to a single jurisdiction (the UOP will be terminated and the
35 responsible agency ECC will assume the role).
- 36 • Unified commanders are advised and concur that limited or unsatisfactory service will
37 result if the UOP remains at the current location.

38
39 The following guidelines are recommended:

- 40 • Determine the new location.
- 41 • All documents (or clean copies) will be moved to the new UOP location prior to
42 commencing operations.
- 43 • Allow adequate time for transition including movement of UOP personnel and
44 documents.

46 Resource Ordering

47
48 **ROSS shall be used for documenting mobilization and demobilization actions of all**
49 **resources.**

1 Reference the California ROSS Business Practices and Standards guide for procedures in
2 utilizing the program.

3
4 The Resource Order form will be used as the backup for all agencies. Refer to the California
5 Mobilization Guide, Appendix.

6
7 All resource requests will be submitted using Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS).
8 Only requests for aircraft and/or immediate need ground forces may be made using the intercom,
9 then followed as quickly as possible with the matching ROSS request. This allows immediate-
10 need resource requests to be processed in the most expedient manner. All other ordering is to be
11 accomplished utilizing ROSS and the telephone.

12 13 **Request Information**

14 Request Number:

15 Reference the California ROSS Business Practices and Standards document for detailed
16 information regarding requests. All known information, as detailed as possible, including the
17 financial code and reporting instructions, will be entered into ROSS.

18
19 Federal FireCode:

20 A FireCode will be generated for all incidents using federal resources or resources from federal
21 caches.

22
23 Issuance of a FireCode for Federal resources responding to a non-federal incident will be the
24 responsibility of the Forest agency list in ROSS Business Practices Attachment D. Issuing Fire
25 Codes for cooperators.

26 http://www.firescope.org/ross/ross_business_practice.pdf

27
28 For out of GACC requests the host GACC will create the FireCode.

29 30 **Travel Mobilization and Demobilization**

31 Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) will be used for mobilization and demobilization
32 of resources from all incidents. All times (ETA and ETD) are in local time zones.

33
34 Mobilization travel will normally be arranged by the sending Unit and demobilization travel will
35 be arranged by the incident host. In the event the incident host or sending Unit does not have the
36 ability to make necessary travel arrangements, contact the GACC for direction.

37
38 Demobilization of personnel and resources from the incident to the home Unit must follow the
39 chain of command and remain within established communication channels. Complete and
40 accurate records of personnel, transportation, and equipment are a must.

41 Commercial airline travel will be documented in ROSS using the Travel Itinerary function.

42 Any travel involving a known RON (Remain Over Night) location will also be documented in
43 ROSS using the Travel Itinerary function.

44 45 **CAL FIRE**

46 Some CAL FIRE Units have approved initial attack operating plans with jurisdictions out-of-
47 state. In those cases, dispatch resources in accordance with those plans. Whenever possible
48 have the requesting out-of-state agency make travel arrangements for CAL FIRE personnel
49 through the host agency's travel agent so the bill can be paid directly by the requesting agency.

1 For out of state travel on Federal incidents the GACC can assist with making flight and rental car
2 arrangements. Reference the CAL FIRE Handbook 8100 procedure 600.

3

4 **Cal OES**

5 **Reassignment of OES and Local Government Resources**

6 OES and Local Government resources being released from an incident fall back to the control of
7 the respective GACC. If reassignments of these resources are necessary, there must be positive
8 coordination with the OES AREP on scene of the incident or the Cal OES Duty Officer or the
9 Cal OES Duty Chief to secure express permission to reassign and OES or Local Government
10 resource to another incident. Resources cannot be reassigned without this express permission.

11

12 **Emergency Demobilization**

13 For emergency release of a resource, the Emergency Release Form will be completed by the host
14 ECC and submitted to the GACC. Refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide,
15 Appendix.

16

17 **Demobilization Planning**

18 Demobilization planning should begin with the mobilization build-up.

19 Notify the GACC prior to releasing out of Unit resources. Approval for releases will be obtained
20 from each level involved in processing the original request. This allows the agencies the
21 opportunity to reassign resources efficiently.

22

23 **Demobilization Considerations**

- 24 • Release Timing: The planning section will alert the incident host Unit with adequate lead
25 time to allow planning to be accomplished.
- 26 • Payments: Each agency will follow their incident business plan for incident payment
27 processes.
- 28 • Transportation: Costs should be considered in determining release priority. Sufficient
29 lead time is imperative in arranging for transportation to be at the departure point when
30 crews or personnel are ready to depart. Late night releases or travel are to be avoided.
31 Every effort will be made for released resources to be home or RON by 2200, local time.
- 32 • Communications: Adequate communication between key personnel (i.e. Plans Section
33 Chief, Demob Unit Leader, Logistics Chief, Ground Support Unit Leader, Finance Team,
34 Agency Representative if applicable, GACC and home Unit.) must be established and
35 maintained. It is important that the ECC receive notice of ETA of returning personnel in
36 sufficient time to arrange for their travel.

37

38 **Demobilization Plan**

39 All extended attack incidents involving out of Unit or national resources will have a
40 demobilization plan. A copy will be provided to the incident expanded dispatch and the GACC
41 in a timely manner prior to resources being released from the incident.

42

43 Each Demobilization Plan has five parts:

44

44 1. **General Information.**

45 Includes procedures to get resources from incident base to home.

46

46 2. **Responsibility.**

47 Includes specific procedures and responsibility for each function on release, schedule and
48 transportation, or other specific areas that need to be covered.

49

49 3. **Release priority.**

50 Includes procedures to coordinate and establish a release priority list.

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4. **Release procedures.**

Includes specific procedures to be followed for surplus resources.

5. **Incident Directory.**

Includes all communication methods from base to dispatch, with a list of names and phone numbers for all functions.

Contract Resources/Hired Equipment

Federal

Administratively Determined (AD)/Casual Hire refers to individual personnel hired for emergency purposes. Reference the federal Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.

Contract engines and crews are a resource of the host Unit dispatch center. The contract resources will be dispatched through the host Unit.

Regional contract resources may be utilized when agency resources are insufficient to meet present and anticipated needs according to the Unit's Specific Action Guide and/or the Geographic Area Staffing Guide.

Units will check the availability of agency resources (federal/state) within their GACC prior to using contracted resources. When mobilizing contract resources, Units will utilize agency owned resources first, followed by agency cooperators, national contract resources, regional contract resources, and then contract resources, according to agency direction. Requests for contract resources will follow normal dispatch procedures.

Contract resources ordered in strike team configuration will use agency personnel as the strike team leader.

For mobilization of national contract resources, reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 30 for crews and Chapter 40 for Equipment and Supplies.

For mobilization of Regional Forest Service contract resources, refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 30 for Crews and Chapter 40 for Equipment.

CAL FIRE

Hired equipment resources may be utilized when agency resources are insufficient to meet present and anticipated needs. The contract resources will be dispatched through the host Unit.

Specifics for hired equipment and emergency workers can be found in CAL FIRE Handbooks 3900 and 7700, section 3934 and section 7761.

Refer to California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 40 for Hired Equipment.

Preparedness Plan

Preparedness Plan For Wildland Fire Agencies Of California

The Preparedness Plan is endorsed by the California Wildland Fire Coordinating Group (CWCG) which represents the following agencies:

1
2 United States Forest Service
3 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
4 Bureau of Land Management
5 National Park Service
6 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
7 Bureau of Indian Affairs
8 Governor's Office of Emergency Services
9 CAL FIRE Contract Counties

10

11 **Purpose**

12 California will have two preparedness levels, corresponding to the North and South Geographic
13 Areas. These levels will reflect fire activity and fire weather conditions in each Geographical
14 Area and therefore may be different. California's commitment to meet National activities will
15 only extend to federal personnel and resources which are available. State, County, and Local
16 Fire Department Resources can only be made available on a case by case basis determined at the
17 time requested.

18 The purpose of the Preparedness Plan is:

- 19 • To coordinate workforce and equipment needs for wildland fire activities and prescribed
20 fire.
- 21 • To ensure that fire protection responsibilities and commitments to prescribed fire do not
22 exceed State wildland fire capabilities, and are coordinated with state and national
23 wildland fire activities.

24

25 **Monitoring**

26 MAC Area preparedness levels will be monitored and managed by the Cal Fire California
27 Northern Region (CNR) and federal agencies' Operations Northern California (ONC) in
28 Redding, hereafter referenced as North Ops, and the CAL FIRE Southern Region (CSR) and
29 federal agencies' Operations Southern California (OSC) in Riverside, hereafter referenced as
30 South Ops, for Preparedness Levels 1, 2, and 3. The determination of these levels will represent a
31 consensus of the Interagency Coordinators from the Forest Service, Department of Interior,
32 Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Fire and Rescue Branch, and California Department
33 of Forestry and Fire Protection. CWCG will be kept apprised of changes in levels. The GACC
34 will contact the Chair of CWCG to recommend moving above Preparedness Level 3. The Chair
35 of CWCG will contact the members or representatives to develop consensus on the
36 recommendation, and report the result to the GACC. CWCG does not need to convene for
37 moving from Preparedness Level 4 to Preparedness Level 3.

38

39 **Preparedness Level Activation and Deactivation**

40 Based on fire weather, fire activity, and resource commitment to wildland fires, prescribed fires,
41 and fuels projects, each GACC will start preparedness planning no later than May 1 and continue
42 to at least October 15 of every year.

43 Each agency representative will initiate the restrictions imposed by the preparedness levels upon
44 those lands within their jurisdiction. Federal agencies will impose these restrictions that are
45 required by the National Preparedness Plan as well.

46

47 Managers of prescribed fires and fuels projects using national resources (Type 1 handcrews, air
48 tankers, etc.) are to request the use of the national resources from the appropriate GACC each
49 day prior to implementation. GACC agency coordinators will also track the planned use of these

1 national resources in contingency planning to avoid simultaneous commitment of the same
2 resources to multiple fires or projects.

3

4 **Preparedness Levels**

5

6 **Preparedness Level 1**

7 Definition: Few or no class A, B, and C wildland fires. Minimal or no commitment of
8 interagency resources to suppression activities. Current and short-range predictions for low to
9 moderate fire danger. Local Units implementing prescribed fire operations with sufficient
10 contingency resources available. Agencies above drawdown levels and requests for personnel
11 and resources outside of the local area are not occurring.

12

13 Action/Responsibility:

- 14 • North and South GACC post preparedness levels out on the daily situation report for
15 agency field Units.
- 16 • North and South GACC to notify NICC of starting preparedness planning or daily
17 preparedness level.
- 18 • All prescribed fires within Geographical Areas are to be reported to the respective GACC
19 for inclusion in the morning report. Coordinators to notify Units if national/shared
20 resources are not available as contingency resources.

21

22 **Preparedness Level 2**

23 Definition: Numerous class A, B, and C wildland fires. Local commitment of interagency
24 resources for initial attack, fuels projects and wildfires managed for ecological objectives.
25 Current and short-term weather predictions for moderate fire danger. Local Units implementing
26 prescribed fire operations with sufficient contingency resources available. Agencies above
27 drawdown levels and requests for personnel and resources outside of the local area are of
28 minimal to low impact.

29

30 Action/Responsibility:

- 31 • Continue Preparedness Level 1 activities.

32

33 **Preparedness Level 3**

34 Definition: High potential for Class D and larger fires to occur, with several active Class A, B,
35 and C fires. Mobilization of agency and interagency resources within the geographic area, but
36 minimal mobilization between or outside of geographic area. Current and short-term forecasted
37 fire danger is moving from medium to high or very high. Local Units implementing prescribed
38 fire operations starting to compete for interagency contingency resources.

39

40 Agencies still above drawdown levels for suppression resources, but starting to have difficulty
41 maintaining sufficient resources to meet initial attack responsibilities, project fire support, and
42 fuel projects/prescribed fire requirements without prioritizing or using non-local support. Some
43 critical resource needs are starting to be identified.

44

45 Action/Responsibility:

- 46 • Continue previous preparedness activities.
- 47 • CWCG chair is made aware by GACC's when fire danger, fire activity, drawdown, and
48 GACC mobilization patterns likely to lead to Level 4. Chair of CWCG informs members
49 of current preparedness level in advance of moving to Preparedness Level 4.

- 1 • When a prescribed burn is scheduled or is in progress the appropriate Coordination
2 Center will be informed through agency channels of the date of ignition, acres planned to
3 be burned during the next 24 hours, and acres burned the previous day.
- 4 • Cooperating agencies can limit the use of their resources as contingency resources, or
5 make them unavailable for use on prescribed fires.
- 6 • Establish contact with appropriate geographic area military aviation assets and apprise
7 them of current preparedness level.
- 8

9 **Preparedness Level 4**

10 Definition: Continuing initial attack activity and Class D or larger fires are common in one or
11 both geographic areas. Resource ordering and mobilization of personnel is occurring between
12 GACC. The long range forecast for the next week indicates continued high fire danger. Local
13 Units may implement new fuels and prescribed fire projects, but operational and contingency
14 resources must be provided by the agency or by local arrangements.

15

16 Long range fire weather forecasts predict high to very high fire danger. Significant potential
17 exists for moving into extreme fire danger in at least one geographic area.

18

19 Personnel and resources at minimum drawdown levels, especially for initial attack. Fuels
20 projects and prescribed fires can only be implemented with agency contingency resources or
21 special arrangements within the local Units.

22

23 Mobilization and resource requests are occurring for suppression assignments within the GACC
24 and between the Northern and Southern GACC.

25

26 Action/Responsibility:

- 27 • Continue with previous preparedness activities.
- 28 • CWCG determines the need for conference calls.
- 29 • Consider activation of the California Interagency Military Helicopter Firefighting
30 Program.
- 31 • Consider activating Military Aviation Operations Coordinator to proactively work with
32 local military aviation assets.
- 33

34 **Preparedness Level 5**

35 Definition: CalMAC may be fully activated. Agencies are below drawdown levels. Class D and
36 larger fires are common in one or both geographic area. Either or both GACCs cannot fill many
37 outstanding resources requests and are sending these orders to NICC. Use of local government
38 resources is common. Reassignment of personnel and resources between incidents is common.

39

40 Current and short range weather forecasts predict very high to extreme fire danger. Long range
41 forecasts for the next week for either GACC indicate continued very high to extreme fire danger.
42 Activation of National Guard or military personnel and resources is being considered or has
43 occurred.

44

45 Requests for CAL FIRE resources are causing the agency to drop below drawdown levels. State
46 and Local government personnel are being used to fill out-of-state requests. Actual and long
47 range fire danger predictions are for very high or extreme.

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49 Personnel and resources are at or below agency minimum drawdown levels.

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Action/Responsibility:

- If CalMAC is fully activated they will determine whether to host conference calls or meet in person. Statewide priorities being set by CalMAC.
- The status of on going fuels projects or prescribed fires will be reviewed by CalMAC, as well as any proposed new fuels/wildland fire use/prescribed fire projects. Final decision to implement rests with implementing agency.
- No new prescribed fire without approval by CalMAC representative that these activities are expected to have no significant effect on suppression activities. Existing projects should consider different management strategies to make personnel available for suppression activities elsewhere. Final decision to implement these projects rests with the implementing agency.
- Individual Units will report resource status to CalMAC as specified (as needed).
- CalMAC assesses statewide/national situation for determination of the need for resources.

Guidelines for Determining Preparedness Level

The following information will be used to determine preparedness levels for the Northern Operations and Southern Operations, and/or the entire state.

- Current California and National fire situation.
- National Preparedness levels.
- Predicted fire potential.
- Firefighting resource availability.

Move up

When resource availability becomes critical and extreme incident danger is expected to continue, move up resources may become necessary (aircraft, crews, engines, etc.).

Forest Service

Resource move up must be approved prior to such action taking place. Each GACC Coordinator must assess the situation, and if such actions are determined necessary, approve expenditure of funds for move-up.

CAL FIRE

When resources are needed for move up from outside a Unit, the Unit must enter a request into ROSS and place the request to the GACC. The GACC will assess the overall situation of the Region, and shall place the requests with the appropriate Unit to fill. Reference the CAL FIRE 8100 Handbook, policy 8121.

BLM & NPS

Requests for resource move-up will be initiated by the requesting District or Park and coordinated through the DOI Coordinator. Move up requests will then be processed through normal procedures through the respective GACC.

Drawdown Levels

Drawdown definitions for engines, crews and aircraft:

- 1 **0** There is **no resource drawdown** (fully staffed with minimal commitment to initial
2 attack). Initial attack success is highly probable.
3
- 4 **1** Resource **drawdown is Moderate** (approximately two-thirds of resources available).
5 Initial attack success is likely.
6
- 7 **2** Resource **drawdown is Significant** (approximately one half of resources available).
8 Initial attack success is marginal.
9
- 10 **3** Resource **drawdown is Critical** (approximately one-third of resources available). Initial
11 attack success is questionable. There are insufficient resources to support any new large
12 fires.
13

Forest Service Minimum Drawdown Standard

14 The following matrix depicts the minimum resources necessary to ensure Forest Service GACC
15 coverage:
16

	North Ops	South Ops
17 Type 1 Crews	4	4
18 Smokejumpers Load	1	0
19 Helicopters	4	4
20 Airtankers (heavy) on order	1	1
21 Type 2 IMT's	1	1
22 Aerial supervision	1	1

DOI Agencies Drawdown Levels

23 Department of Interior Agencies will follow the identified draw down levels per the Agencies
24 Fire Management Plans.
25

CAL FIRE Drawdown Levels

26 CAL FIRE incident drawdown levels are defined in the CAL FIRE 8100 Handbook, policy 8121.
27

California Incident Priorities

28 When California is involved in multiple incidents that are drawing resources, the cooperators
29 (USFS, CAL FIRE, BLM, NPS, and other wildland agencies) will prepare a California Incident
30 Priority List.
31

32 The GACC will revise the list daily and provide it to NICC, the GACCs, involved cooperators,
33 and Units with incidents. Priorities are negotiated with involved cooperators and incorporated
34 into the Multiagency Coordinating Group (MAC) Incident Status Summary, ICS Form 209, and
35 other documents.
36

37 MACS Group Procedure Guide (MACS 410-1) can be found at this web address:
38

39 <http://www.firescope.org/macs-docs/MACS-410-1.pdf>
40
41

Incident Priority Rating Procedures

- 42
- 43 **1. Acquire Informaion** regarding incident situation and resource needs. Incident
44 priorities should be directly related to resource needs and meeting operational
45 objectives.

- 46 • Weather

- 1 • Major fires – uncontained with potential resource threat. Name, location, acreage, Type
- 2 1 or 2 Incident Management Team with Incident Commander’s name, fuel type.
- 3 Referene MACS 410-1, page 15
- 4 • Resource Status:
 - 5 ○ Airtankers, Helicopters, Air Attack (by agency, kind, type, and location)
 - 6 ○ Engines (agency and type)
- 7 • Committed by incident
- 8 • Mobilization Center reserves (if appropriate)
- 9 • Uncommitted and available by affected organizations or state mutual aide regions (major
- 10 fire jurisdictions)
 - 11 ○ Hand Crews (agency and type)
- 12 • Committed by Incident
- 13 • Mobilization Center reserves
- 14 • Uncommitted and available at home base
 - 15 ○ Dozers available (agency only)

16

17 **2. Acquire Special Information.** Anything of interest that would influence decision

18 making (i.e., “Campbell Fire is burning toward Federal DPA” or “CAL FIRE

19 Humboldt-Del Norte Unit is experiencing a series of small lightning-caused fires.)

20

21 **3. Standard Evaluation Criteria Used to Determine Incident Priorities.**

22 (Ensure all new emerging or intial attack incidents have priority over existing

23 incidents. If an item is not applicable for an incident, it carries a value of zero. Total

24 maximum is 60.)

25

26 **A. Life and Safety Threats(Public and Emergency Responders) (max total points is 15)**

27 Events which increase complexity, resulting in high potential for serious injury and/or

28 death.

29

A.1 Evacuations	Rating
In Progress	5
Precautionary	3-4
Potential (48-72 hrs.) or Completed	1-2

34

A.2 Road, Highway or Freeway Closures	
Major Highway or Freeway	4-5
State Routes or Improved Roadways	2-3
Potential for Closures 48-72 hrs.	1

39

A.3 Extreme Fire Behavior, Weather Event, Natural or Human Caused Disasters	
Occurring or Predicted/Forecasted to Continue (24 hrs.)	5
Predicted/Forecasted 24-72 hrs.	3-4
Occurring but Predicted/Forecasted to Diminish	1-2

44

45 **B. Property Threatened and/or High Damage (Next 48 hours) (max total points is 15)**

46 This category relates to potential for damage or actual impact to Communities or other

47 high value investments that contribute to dwellings, commercial workplaces and critical

48 infrastructure that supports human life, income or support to the general population.

1	Threats under this category should not be listed unless there is significant potential to	
2	impact these elements and an eminent threat is recognized within a 48-hour timeframe.	
3		
4	B.1 Structures (residential, commercial, vacation or other)	Rating
5	200+	4-5
6	25-200	3-4
7	<25	1-2
8		
9	B.2 Community Loss (within 48 hours)	
10	Potential for >75% Community Loss	5
11	Potential for 50-75% Community Loss	4
12	Potential for 25-50% Community Loss	3
13	Potential for <25% Community Loss	1-2
14		
15	B.3 Infrastructure – National, State, Local (Power Lines, Energy Corridors,	
16	Domestic Water Systems, Communications Grid, Railroads, etc.)	
17	Systems shutdown and/or damaged	5
18	Potential threat 24-48 hrs.	3-4
19	Potential threat 72+ hrs.	1-2
20		
21	C. Resource Issues and Potential for Loss	(max total points is 20)
22	Resource concerns can vary widely depending on place and type of resource considered.	
23	Each of the below items must be carefully considered in its relation to both local/regional	
24	or national significance and may have economic impact at local or regional levels.	
25	Resources that are not commercial should be considered in the Natural Resources	
26	category rather than in both Natural and Commercial Resources. Consider timeframes	
27	and proximity when rating.	
28		Rating
29	C.1 Historical and Significant Cultural Resources	1-5
30	C.2 Natural Resources (T&E Species Hab., Watershed, Forest Health, Soils, Airshed, etc.)	1-5
31	C.3 Commercial Resources (Grazing, Timber, Agricultural Crops, etc.)	1-5
32	C.4 Potential for Economic Impact (Tourism i.e. fishing, hunting; loss of jobs, etc.)	1-5
33		
34	D. Incident Complexity/Duration	(max total points is 10)
35	Multiple incidents or complex of incidents versus a single incident have a way of making	
36	prioritization setting difficult. However, it is common enough that it needs to be included	
37	in the process. Attention needs to be given to travel distances, support to incident	
38	personnel and logistical challenges not always associated with a single incident.	
39		
40	Timely containment implies that if all critical resource needs from the 209 were met, then	
41	containment objectives would be met within the specified timeframes indicated.	
42	Containment at an early date is beneficial during high activity periods and would result in	
43	earlier resource reassignment opportunities to supplement Initial Attack or to assist other	
44	incidents.	
45		
46	D.1 Complex vs. Single Incident	Rating
47	5+ incidents or >25,000 acres	4-5
48	3-4 incidents or 5-25,000 acres	2-3
49	1-2 incidents or <5,000 acres	1
50		

	D.2 Potential for Timely Containment and/or Mitigation	Rating
1		
2	<72 hrs.	5
3	3-7 days	4
4	8-14 days	3
5	15-21 days	2
6	Unknown or long term management	1

7

8 **NOTE:** Initial attack, new starts, and life threatening situations have overall priority,
9 overriding the priorities listed above.

10

11 **4. Identify Critical Resource Needs for Each Incident** (MAC Form 429 – 1st block is for
12 ICS 209 Critical needs, 2nd block is for projected needs or resource allocation.)

13

14 AF= Aircraft, Fixed-Wing (air tankers, lead planes, air attack, IR, etc.)

15 AR = Aircraft Rotor-Wing (Type 1, 2, or 3)

16 HC = Handcrews by Type

17 BD = Bulldozers

18 WE = Wildland Engines (Type)

19 SE = Structural Engines (Type)

20 OH = Overhead

21 OT = Other Resources (specify type and kind)

22

23 **5. Establish New Geographical Priorities** – Using Attached MACS Form 429

24 Found in the California Statewide Multi-Agency Coordination System Guide, pg 31.

25 [http://www.caloes.ca.gov/PlanningPreparednessSite/Documents/10%20California%20Statewide%20Multi-Agency%20Coordination%20System\(CSMACS\)%20Guide%202-13-13.pdf#search=MACS%20429](http://www.caloes.ca.gov/PlanningPreparednessSite/Documents/10%20California%20Statewide%20Multi-Agency%20Coordination%20System(CSMACS)%20Guide%202-13-13.pdf#search=MACS%20429)

26

27

28

29 **6. Decision Process:** Priorities will be set by a Consensus of MAC Group Members

30

31 **7. Notify NIFC or NMAC Group Coordinator Of Geographic Area Priorities when**
32 **CALMAC is Not Activated.** Geographic MAC Coordinator.

33

34 **Handling Hazardous Materials**

35

36 Procedures for handling hazardous materials can be found in each Unit's Plan for Handling
37 Hazardous Materials. Reference materials listed below are to assist in the appropriate handling
38 of these materials.

- 39 • Transportation of Hazardous Materials - 49 CFR, Sections 106-180
- 40 • Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook.
- 41 • Medical Waste Management Act, California Health and Safety Code Division 20,
42 Chapter 6.1.
- 43 • International Air Transportation Association (IATA) 35th Edition.
- 44 • Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

45

46 **Dozer and Helicopter Use in Wilderness and Special Areas**

47

48 **Forest Service**

49 Agency Administrators will prepare requests for use of dozers and helicopter within wilderness
50 areas. Requests will be specific in terms of work to be considered (length and width of fire line,

1 and other factors), and consequences of not using the equipment. The request will go through
2 the Agency Administrator, who will obtain permission or denial from the Regional Forester. The
3 request will be in writing, via electronic mail, or by telephone if after hours (followed up in
4 writing the next day).

5 **Department of Interior Lands**

6 BLM State Director approval is required for use of dozers on Bureau of Land Management
7 Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas (WSA). In Areas of Critical Environmental
8 Concern (ACEC) the local agency administrator can approve dozer use. On all other DOI Units
9 the approval is given by the local Unit Agency Administrator.

11 **Disaster Procedures**

13 **Federal Resource Response**

14 With a federal declaration the federal agencies will provide assistance based on the Emergency
15 Support Function (ESF) identified under the declaration (for additional information
16 <http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-intro.pdf>).

17 Without a Presidential declaration of a major disaster, the ability of the federal agencies to react
18 is lessened. Local Units must respond within their normal authorities and under local
19 agreements. Authority to take action in disasters and emergencies when there is an imminent
20 threat to life or property is the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288). Where there is no
21 agreement in effect, the Act of May 27, 1955 authorizes the Forest Service to take action for
22 incident emergencies and the BLM Manual authorizes the BLM to take action where a life threat
23 exists.

25 **CAL FIRE Resource Response**

26 CAL FIRE Units can respond to non-fire incidents based on Unit Chief discretion or may be
27 mission tasked by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Reference CAL FIRE
28 Handbook 8100, policy 8162.

30 **Accident and Incident Reporting**

32 Follow Agency Specific Policies.

34 **Critical Incident Stress Management Procedures (CISM)**

36 A Critical Incident is an incident so unusually stressful and powerful that it breaks through an
37 individual's emotional defenses to cause an immediate or delayed emotional reaction that may be
38 beyond a person's ability to cope. Examples of critical incident and when to call for support are:

- 39 • Line of Duty Death of a team or crew member.
- 41 • Suicide of a co-worker.
- 42 • Fire shelter deployment, loss of life following (or despite) unusual physical or emotional
43 effort (rescue personnel, co-workers providing assistance, etc.).
- 44 • An accident with casualties/injuries or an incident with serious potential to have caused
45 an accident.
- 46 • Incidents requiring the suppression of normal reactions.
- 47 • Events charged with profound emotion.

49 All local, state, and federal firefighting agencies endorse the use of CISM in California. The
50 agencies offer CISM services to all personnel exposed to critical incident situations on the job.

1 To this end, regardless of which Unit has management and control, CISM should be offered to
2 personnel following a critical incident situation. Critical Incident Stress Management
3 interventions are most effective when applied 24-72 hours (sometimes longer) following a
4 critical incident. It is important for personnel to operationally disengage and often reconnect with
5 family or other support before participating in CISM services.
6

7 Requests for CISM support should be made by the Agency Administrator or designee (from the
8 forest where the incident occurred) to the appropriate GACC (see specific agency for direction
9 below). A general overview of the situation is required and the GACC will work with the CISM
10 Coordinator to facilitate placing resource orders as needed via a roster in ROSS. CISM support
11 group personnel are ordered as THSP.
12

13 The following information should be provided to assist the responding CISM group:

- 14 • Description (type) of incident.
- 15 • Number of employees in need of CISM services.
- 16 • Whether any family members or children are involved. (Note: Authority to provide
17 service to FS and CAL FIRE family members is covered under the EAP -- which extends
18 services to family members for the benefit of employees and the agency.)
- 19 • Date and time of incident.
- 20 • Desired day, time, and location for support services. However the CISM Coordinator
21 will determine the most appropriate time and location based on the incident, resource
22 availability and number of personnel involved.
- 23 • Name and phone number of Unit contact.
- 24 • Name, phone number, and location on site of main contact for on site coordination, once
25 CISM specialist arrives.
26

27 **Federal Incidents**

28 The GACCs have established an Interagency Critical Incident Stress Peer Support Program with
29 the federal agencies to provide assistance to personnel who have been involved in traumatic
30 events. To order CISM Peer Support Groups contact the Duty Chief or AD through either
31 GACC at: Northern Operations 530-226-2800 Southern Operations 951-276-6725.
32

33 The CISM Coordinator will work with the Agency Administrator or designee to coordinate the
34 response. The CISM Coordinator and designated CISM group lead will coordinate with the
35 Incident Commander or team designee if there is an Incident Command team assigned.
36

37 Region 5 does not host or mobilize “CISM Teams” but provides peer support.
38

39 Critical Incident Stress Management Callout procedures provide an organized approach to the
40 management of stress responses for personnel having been exposed to a traumatic event in the
41 line of duty. The establishment of these procedures does not prevent an employee from seeking
42 individual consultation through the Employee Assistance Program.
43

44 Under no circumstances should CISM or any of its components be considered psychotherapy or
45 a substitute for psychotherapy. Peer and Group Supporters are not licensed health care
46 professionals and should not be utilized in lieu of a licensed clinician. A clinician is ordered at
47 the time of the support group being organized and has skills specific to the incident being
48 managed.
49

1 The costs for CISM services in fire operations are to be charged to the fire incident's
2 management code. Non-fire incidents should be charged to the Unit.

3 Critical Incident Stress Management interventions are most effective when applied 24-72 hours
4 (sometimes longer) following a critical incident. It is important for personnel to operationally
5 disengage and often reconnect with family or other support before participating in CISM
6 services.

7
8 **CAL FIRE Incidents**

9 CAL FIRE Units should be familiar with local procedures for CISM Team activation, reference
10 CAL FIRE Handbook 1800, Policy 1861.

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