

Chapter 50 - Aircraft

The paramount consideration for aircraft use in California is to conduct all operations safely and reduce risk exposure.

In order to maximize IA effectiveness,, the GACCs will retain operational control of all tactical aircraft.

Aircraft Administration

Bureau of Land Management

The California State Aviation Manager (SAM) is located at the California State office. The State Aviation Manager provides guidance to two Unit Aviation Managers(UAM) located in Moreno Valley and Susanville. These UAMs coordinate the daily fire, law enforcement and administrative aviation use in their geographical areas. All requests for incident support and administrative flights will be made through the Interagency Communication Centers identified in those geographic areas. Geographic area

communication centers are as follows.

Northern California District (NOD) - Susanville Interagency Fire Center (SIFC)

Owens Valley District (OVD) - Owens Valley Interagency Communication Center (OVICC)

Central California District (CND) - Central California Interagency Communications Center

(CCCC) California Desert District (CDD) - Federal Interagency Communications Center (SBCC)

Requests for administrative flights for the California State Office are requested and processed through the SAM in coordination with Northern California Geographic Area Coordination Center.

CAL FIRE

CAL FIRE Aviation is integrated within two organizational classifications: Aviation Management Unit (AMU) and Tactical Air Operations (TAO) are both under the direction of Fire Protection. Program responsibilities overlap in many areas; the following only serve to identify accountability:

AMU:

Aviation Policy and Procedure

Maintenance of both fixed and rotor wing aircraft

Aviation Life Support Equipment (ALSE)

Aviation Safety

Management of aviation contract personnel

Maintenance staff

Fixed wing pilots

Management of Call When Needed (CWN) and any Exclusive Use (EU) contracts

TAO:

Command and Control

Fire chemicals

Base operations and standardization

Aviation Training and Standards of CAL FIRE personnel

Military Program Coordination

1 California National Guard
2 Operational technical assistance
3

4 **Forest Service**

5 The Regional Aviation Group (RAG) is divided into operational areas to better serve the Units in the
6 region. All Units should direct requests for technical assistance to the office designated to serve them.
7 There will be personnel at each location to assist the Units in all aspects of aviation. All requests for
8 incident support and administrative flights will be made through the appropriate GACC.
9 NOPS will be the dispatch point for the McClellan Office and Redding Aviation Units. SOPS will be
10 the dispatch point for the Lancaster Aviation Unit. Aviation Units needing assistance should make
11 requests to the dispatch office that serves them.
12

13 Designated Operational Areas and Units served are:

14 Lancaster Aviation Unit - ANF, BDF, CNF, INF, LPF, SQF, SNF, STF and OSC

15 Redding Aviation Unit - ENF, KNF, LNF, MDF, MNF, PNF, TMU, TNF, SHF, SRF and ONC
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17

18 It will be the responsibility of the Aviation Units to furnish the appropriate GACC a duty schedule
19 during the fire season for all pilots, inspectors and aircraft status.
20

21 Fire and Aviation Safety Teams (FAST) assist agency administrators during periods of high fire activity
22 by assessing policy, rules, regulations, and management oversight relating to operational issues. For
23 more information reference the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 20.
24

25 Aviation Safety Assistance Teams (ASAT) enhance safe, efficient, and effective aviation operations.
26 An ASAT provides assistance to Unit and Aviation Managers, flight crews, and Incident Management
27 Teams for increasing, ongoing, or declining incident aviation activity. For more information reference
28 the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 20.
29

30 **National Park Service**

31 The National Park Service Aviation program is managed at the Park level by the Fire
32 Management Officer or Park Aviation Officer. In California there are two National Park Service
33 Helicopters, one Type 2 Standard in Yosemite National Park and a Type 3 Standard in Sequoia and
34 Kings Canyon National Park. The primary mission for these helicopters are wildland fire response and
35 all hazard missions including short haul emergency extraction on a case by case basis. All requests
36 should be routed through unit dispatch centers. Assignment length can be negotiated with the Park Fire
37 Management Officer or Park Aviation Officer.
38

39 **Federal Cooperator Aircraft Use**

40 Cooperator aircraft to the Forest Service and Office of Aviation Services (OAS) (state contracted, state
41 owned, state managed National Guard aircraft, county, city, or other) may be used on federal fires under
42 the following conditions:

- 43 • The pilot and aircraft have been approved in writing for the mission, by the Forest Service
44 Regional Aviation Officer (RAO) or the DOI Western OAS office.
- 45 • There exists a written MOU (Memorandum of Understanding), interagency agreements or other
46 document that authorizes their use and payment for this use.
47
48

- 1 • The cooperator aircraft will be operated within any limits on its use established in the
- 2 written approval.
- 3 • The cooperator aircraft will be used only in situations where federal aircraft are not
- 4 available.
- 5 • The cooperator aircraft will be released when federal aircraft become available.

6 The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) is Forest Service-owned property that is on loan to
7 State Foresters for the purpose of wildland and rural firefighting

8 Reference: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/fepp>

9
10 CAL FIRE tactical aircraft are FEPP.

11
12 In the initial attack period, aircraft will be filled using the “closest resource concept”. In the extended
13 attack period, using cooperator-owned aircraft prior to exhausting contracted resources must involve a
14 “significant and imminent threat to life or property”. When using a cooperator aircraft, an Incident
15 Aircraft Certification form will be completed by the host Unit. This form will be validated by the
16 Federal Aircraft Coordinator at the GACC who will ensure the sending Unit, the receiving unit and
17 GACC have a completed copy. For a sample of the Incident Aircraft Certification form, refer to the
18 link found in the California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Appendix.

19 Aircraft Ordering Procedures

20 Initial Attack Ordering

21 The GACC will be notified of movement of all initial attack aircraft.

22
23 To expedite the closest available aircraft to initial attack fires, the Units will announce on the intercom when
24 there is a status change of their Aircraft:

- 25 • Brought on early in the morning or down staffed for the evening
- 26 • Out of service mechanical and back in service
- 27 • Visibility conditions (smoke, fog, etc.)
- 28 • On a delay for any reason with expected time of delay

29
30 This procedure will increase the efficiency of the GACC to facilitate requests for aircraft especially during
31 lightning events and periods of increased initial attack activity.

32
33 “Closest resource concept” will be followed by all agencies for IA and is defined as: Regardless of the controlling
34 agency, the agency resource that has the shortest distance to reach a predetermined incident location first will be
35 dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are
36 available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency’s incident first. When an aircraft
37 is on base and in the IA Zone of Influence, Units will order directly from the administering base, via the intercom
38 for initial attack. Requests for the aircraft when the closest base is vacant will be ordered via intercom through
39 the GACC.

40
41 The GACC will fill orders from the most appropriate source available. The most appropriate source will
42 be determined on the basis of urgency, resource availability, delivery time, reasonable cost
43 effectiveness, impact on other units, and consideration of the overall fire program

44 The following information is required:

45 The GACCs are responsible for the strategic movement of aircraft throughout the state, as needs dictate.
46 The CA Interagency Aircraft Dispatch script (FC-106) will be used by all Units ordering aviation
47 resources. Refer to California Interagency Mobilization Guide Appendix.

- 1 • Incident Name
- 2 • Order number
- 3 • Location: Descriptive location; section, township, and range: latitude/longitude When giving
- 4 latitude and longitude use the format of degrees, decimal minutes (DD mm.mm)
- 5 • IP (Initial Point): When applicable, include name, latitude/longitude and altitude.
- 6 • Air Tactics/Air to Air FM, repeater tone if applicable
- 7 • Victor/Air to Air AM
- 8 • Air to Ground FM, repeater tone if applicable
- 9 • Ground Tactics/FM
- 10 • Command Frequency/FM, repeater tone
- 11 • Request number
- 12 • Other Aircraft
- 13 • Hazards

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15
16 Unless specified by Unit standard response plan, initial attack aircraft orders in the
17 current ordering system of record should be ordered as:

- 18 Fixed Wing, Air Tactical
- 19 Fixed Wing, Leadplane
- 20 Fixed Wing, Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)
- 21 Airtanker, Any Type
- 22 Helicopter, Type 1 or 2 Standard (with crew)
- 23 Helicopter, Type 1 limited (no crew)
- 24 Aircraft Groups: Load, Smokejumper, Initial Attack

25 Aircraft call signs and ETA's will be relayed at the time of departure from the base.

26
27 Very Large Airtankers (VLATs) may be used on CAL FIRE incidents to augment Type 1, 2 and Type 3
28 Multi-engine Airtankers and not as a replacement.

30 **Additional Aircraft Requests**

31 Once the Aircraft identified by the initial response plan have been committed, all additional requests will
32 be placed with the GACC by ICS standard types. Additional aircraft ordered may not be the closest
33 based on GACC operational needs.

34
35 All requests for agency initial attack and immediate need extended attack aircraft will be ordered through
36 the GACC via the Intercom. The FC-106 script will be used to ensure all required information is
37 conveyed in a standard format. A new FC-106 will be generated daily for each fire that goes into
38 extended attack when one of the following criteria are met:

- 39 • Fixed-Wing aircraft assigned
- 40 • There is a change in frequencies
- 41 • There is a new request for aircraft

42 A new FC-106 is not required when there are no fixed wing assigned and there are no other changes to
43 the incident

44
45 For ICS typings, refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 50,
46 “Airtankers” and “Helicopters” sections.

Single Engine Airtankers (SEATs) may be used under the following conditions:

- 1 • Used as initial attack airtanker as long as it is the closest resource and the pilot is IA qualified.
- 2 • If pilot is not IA rated aerial supervision must be present.
- 3 • Used with other airtankers only if a Lead Plane, Air Attack or ASM is present.
- 4 • If the request is filled with a DOI On-Call SEAT, SEMG or ATBM must be identified with
- 5 contact information and documented in the Special Needs of the resource order block before
- 6 NICC assigns a SEAT.
- 7
- 8 • On CAL FIRE incidents, may only be used to augment Type 1, 2 and Type 3 Multiengine
- 9 Airtankers and not as a replacement.
- 10
- 11

12 **Airtanker Dispatch Rotation**

13 When more airtankers are available at the base than originally requested or allotted for the
14 incident, the Host Unit or air attack base can request rotational use of all available airtankers.
15 The air attack base or unit will initiate the request for rotation and route it through the ECC and GACC
16 for consideration.

17 At no time will additional rotation airtankers exceed the number of airtankers originally allotted to be
18 flying on the incident.

19
20 Each airtanker assigned to the incident will be issued its own “A” request number.

21
22 For airtanker rotation, reference the Interagency Airtanker Base Operations Guide (NFES 2271).
23 <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pms508.pdf>

26 **Aircraft Diverts**

28 **Diverts**

29 This divert policy applies to all incidents regardless of size.

30
31 All agencies should utilize the closest available airtanker on a new incident.

34 **No Divert**

35 When the IC recognizes critical fire advances and has urgent need for continued air support for the
36 direct and immediate threat to life of a firefighter or a civilian by the approaching fire front, the IC shall
37 immediately contact their dispatch and request a “no divert” for a specified number of aircraft. The
38 dispatch center will immediately relay the request to the appropriate GACC via intercom. It is necessary
39 for the dispatch center to include in the transmission, the life threat and the specific number of tankers
40 included in the no divert.

41 Example: “On the Salt Fire, requesting a “no divert” for two airtankers due to immediate life threat on
42 firefighter and civilians.”

43 The GACC may not grant a no divert for the number of tankers requested based on the operational
44 needs of the region/state.

45 A life threat is not a justification for a blanket “no divert” for all aircraft on an incident. Incident
46 personnel should assess the threat and request “no divert” for the number of aircraft necessary to assure
safe egress from threat.

1 **The “no divert” status will be reevaluated every 30 minutes for its appropriate use by the**
2 **dispatch’s direct contact with the IC or Air Attack. When the critical phase has passed, the IC**
3 **shall immediately advise the dispatch center and cancel the “no divert”. The dispatch center will**
4 **then contact the appropriate GACC over the intercom with the cancel.**
5

6 **Airspace Coordination**

8 **Fire Traffic Area (FTA)**

9 FTA is the initial attack airspace structure over a wildland fire.

10 For examples of FTA refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide Appendix for a link to this
11 information.
12

13 **Temporary Flight Restrictions, FAR 91.137 (TFR)**

14 Temporary airspace restrictions will be established when incident related Aviation activities present
15 potential conflict with other Aviation activities. The FAA requires that latitude/longitude
16 information for TFRs (Temporary Flight Restrictions) must be provided in degrees, minutes, and
17 seconds, including reference to north latitude and west longitude. If seconds’ information is not
18 available, add two (2) zeros to the description. Do not use spaces, commas, or other symbols in the
19 description. Example: ddmmssN/dddmmssW or 450700N/1175005W.
20

21 When requesting a polygon TFR the corner points should be listed in a clockwise sequence starting with
22 the Northwest point, around the requested TFR to avoid “bow tie” depictions.
23

24 Units are responsible for initiating and cancelling all TFR requests with a phone call and completion of
25 the Interagency Request for Temporary Flight Restrictions form (FAR part 91.137), to the appropriate
26 GACC, as well as processing requests in the current ordering system of record. This form is located at:
27 https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/logistics/aviation/docs/2016_TFR.pdf and the link to this form may also be
28 found in the California Interagency Mobilization Guide Appendix. All TFR violations must be reported
29 immediately to the GACC.
30

31 GACCs are responsible for coordinating the issuance and cancellation of all TFR requests with the
32 FAA. During high incident activity an Airspace Coordinator may be requested. The GACC will
33 contact the Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) and military facility if applicable.
34

35 Media aircraft, medical aircraft and law enforcement aircraft are allowed in the TFR as long as they
36 contact the air attack on the posted Air to Air frequency to request permission prior to entering the area
37 and at what altitude.
38

39 **Airspace Conflicts**

41 **Consult the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination at: <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520>**

42 Consult the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination at:

43 The Aircraft Conflict Initial Report can be accessed at <https://www.nwcg.gov/tags/iasc>

44 Aviation personnel have a responsibility to identify and notify the Domestic Event Network (DEN) and
45 report conflicts and incidents through the Interagency SAFECOM (Safety Communication) System to assist
46 in the resolution of airspace conflicts. Notification to the DEN should be timely and by phone at:

47 504-422-4423 /4424/ 4425/. When a conflict or incident occurs, it may indicate a significant aviation safety
48 hazard. Conflicts may include Near Mid Air Collisions (NMAC), TFR intrusions, and FTA communication
non-compliance. Further guidance is available in the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination.

Military Training Routes (MTR) and Special Use Airspace (SUA)

Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace present conflicts with incident related aviation activities and will be identified by local Units. One source for this information is AP1B, Flight Information Publication, "Military Training Routes." Each ECC should download a current edition of the AP-1B. Special Use Airspace may be found on Sectional Aeronautical Charts. Critical airspace information pertinent to flight should be organized for easy and rapid utilization; i.e., displayed on dispatching hazard map. Special Use Airspace (SUA) includes Low Altitude Tactical Navigation Areas (LATN), Military Operations Areas (MOA), Restricted Areas (RA), Prohibited Areas (PA), Alert Areas (AA), Warning Areas (WA) and Controlled Firing Areas (CFA). Units may obtain operational agreements with the military units having control over any Special Use Airspace in their area and keep the military advised of all activities (fire and non-fire) that may be occurring inside these areas. Units will follow up with notification to the GACC.

For deconfliction of Special Use Airspace, refer to the Documentation of Contacts Requesting Deconfliction of Airspace by the Military, the link to this form is found in the California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Appendix.

Incident Related

When air activities of an unplanned nature (i.e., fire or flood) occur that may conflict with an MTR or an SUA the GACC Aviation Coordinator will contact the responsible military originating or scheduling facility to notify them of the situation and gather information on whether the routes are active. Provide the following information:

1. MTR number and points along the route where incident is located.
2. Whether route needs to be closed or altitude adjusted so route can remain operational and safe.
3. Hours the restriction/change is to be in effect.
4. Temporary airspace restriction, TFR (91.137) is filed with the FAA. If a TFR has not been requested through the FAA, the request to the military is considered a voluntary cessation of activity(s); it is between the agency and the military. Any conflicts arising will need to be coordinated directly with the military as no FAA air space restriction has been violated. All conflicts should be reported on SAFECOM Report (or OAS-34), to the Regional/State Aviation Safety Officer.

Intercom Traffic Related to Military Deconfliction

If a MTR or SUA is present, the GACC or the local ECC may announce “Aircraft Hazard MTR” and/or “Aircraft Hazard (Insert Name) MOA.” This identifies an MTR or SUA in the area of the incident. The status “unconfirmed” or “hot/active” will be announced after deconfliction with the scheduling facility by the GACC.

ECCs and/or tanker bases will notify responding aircraft of status provided by GACC. “Hot/Active” indicates that verbal confirmation has occurred with the scheduling facility and there is current or planned activity in that area. “Unconfirmed” indicates there was an attempt to contact the scheduling facility and it was unsuccessful.

Non-Incident Related

When a Unit schedules an air activity project that may conflict with a MTR, the GACCs Aircraft Coordinator will assist with the operating procedures and ensure that the use of the MTR is coordinated with the responsible military facility. The project needs must be made known to the GACCs Aircraft Coordinator at least two days prior to starting the project to allow time to coordinate with the military, so they may adjust their schedules if needed.

Temporary Airport Control Tower Operations

Requesting FAA Air Traffic Control Support - When aviation operations in support of an incident become too complex or unsafe at uncontrolled airports or helibases, the FAA may be requested to provide air traffic control support.

GACCs within the FAA’s Western Service Area (AK, AZ, CA, CO HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY) may request FAA Air Traffic Control support through the Western Service Area Agreement or through a contract vendor. A lead time of 24 hours is desirable when ordering. If the FAA cannot supply radios, the incident COML will order radios as a Supply request through established ordering channels

Requesting Units are required to provide full support and subsistence for FAA assigned personnel, as needed, per FAA Agreement.

- Ground/takeoff control problems.
- Approach control/landing problems.
- Where it is needed.
- Approximate duration of use.
- Contact person’s name and phone number that will provide support and subsistence for FAA personnel.

Requesting Unit must complete and submit Temporary Airport Control Tower Form to the

GACC: http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/aviation/docs/temp_tower.doc

If a VIPR Vendor is not available the GACC will contact the FAA for a Temporary Tower Request.

The GACC will contact the FAA’s WSA Regional Operations Center (ROC) at 206-231-2420 and ask to speak to a duty officer regarding a Temporary Tower order. The ROC will connect the GACC with the appropriate FAA Duty officer. The ROC is the primary point of contact for the FAA for this request. The Temporary Tower Request Form along with the aircraft resource order will be forwarded to the FAA at the time of the request. In addition, there is a helpful checklist in Chapter 11 of the Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide that aids in the ordering and set up process of a temporary tower.

Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Service-Temporary Tower

For more information on airspace coordination refer to the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination. <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520>

Air Communication

National Air Guard - 168.6250 MHz (Tx 110.9 Rx 110.9) - A National Interagency Air Guard frequency for government aircraft will be used for emergency aviation communications. Continuous monitoring of this frequency in narrowband mode is mandatory by Federal agency dispatch centers. Restricted to the following use:

1 Requesting Unit must complete and submit Temporary Airport Control Tower Form to the
2 GACC: http://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/aviation/docs/temp_tower.doc

3 If a VIPR Vendor is not available the GACC will contact the FAA for a Temporary Tower Request.
4

5 The GACC will contact the FAA's WSA Regional Operations Center (ROC) at 206-231-2420 and ask
6 to speak to a duty officer regarding a Temporary Tower order. The ROC will connect the GACC with
7 the appropriate FAA Duty officer. The ROC is the primary point of contact for the FAA for this request.
8 The Temporary Tower Request Form along with the aircraft resource order will be forwarded to the
9 FAA at the time of the request. In addition, there is a helpful checklist in Chapter 11 of the Interagency
10 Airspace Coordination Guide that aids in the ordering and set up process of a temporary tower.
11

12 Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Service-Temporary Tower

13 For more information on airspace coordination refer to the NWCG Standards for Airspace Coordination.
14 <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/520>
15

16 **Air Communication**

17
18 National Air Guard - 168.6250 MHz (Tx 110.9 Rx 110.9) - A National Interagency Air Guard
19 frequency for government aircraft will be used for emergency aviation communications. Continuous
20 monitoring of this frequency in narrowband mode is mandatory by Federal agency dispatch centers.

21 Restricted to the following use:

- 22 " Air-to-air emergency contact and coordination.
- 23 " Ground-to-air emergency contact.
- 24 " Air Guard Channel is not available for tactical frequency or use.
25

26 National Flight Following - 168.6500 MHz (Tx 110.9 Rx 110.9) is used to monitor interagency and contract
27 aircraft. This frequency is used for flight following of official aircraft and is not intended to be used for tactical
28 communications or incident operations. All Federal dispatch centers will monitor the National Flight
29 Following frequency at all time.

30 Restricted to the following use:

- 31 " Flight following, the dispatching of local aircraft, and/or redirection of aircraft
- 32 " Air to Ground and Ground to Air administrative travel, **not** tactical communications
- 33 " **Not** authorized for ground to ground traffic
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1 **Pre-Assigned Aviation Frequencies**

2 In order for aircraft communications to be manageable and functional, air frequencies are preassigned
3 on a temporary basis to expedite initial attack but will remain under the control of the GACC. Once
4 aviation resources have launched to an initial attack incident the aviation frequencies will not be
5 changed due to a change in jurisdiction or transfer of the ordering point, until the end of the operations
6 shift. An air frequency may be changed if there is a safety issue with the frequency.

7

8 Occasionally the preassigned frequencies will have to be withdrawn from a Unit to serve multiple
9 incidents on another Unit. In that event, alternative frequencies will be provided by the GACC.

10 A complete listing of pre-assigned frequencies can be obtained by contacting the Federal Aviation
11 Coordinator at the GACC.

12 **Requesting Additional Aircraft Frequencies**

13

14 Initial Attack

15 When the aircraft communications load on an on-going incident is too congested to be handled by
16 existing incident and air operations networks, temporary frequencies can be obtained. The IC should
17 request additional frequencies.

18

19 Extended Attack

20 Extended Attack operations will be required to order new aviation frequencies allowing IA frequencies
21 to be released.

22

23 The Unit will request the following frequencies from the GACC: Air to Air FM (Air Tactics), Air to Air
24 AM (Victor) and Air to Ground (FM).

25

26 The GACC will be notified of all frequency releases.

27

28 **Aircraft Flight Plan**

29

30 For the link to the Aircraft Flight Request form (FS 9400-1a), refer to the California Interagency
31 Mobilization Guide Appendix.

32

33 Federal

34 Reference Chapter 50 of the National Interagency Mobilization Guide or the Agency Aviation
35 Management Plan.

36

37 In addition to FAA flight plans, which are required for all IFR flights, all agency contracted aircraft will
38 file an agency flight plan with the originating unit ECC for all missions, with the exception of initial
39 attack responses.

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41 CAL FIRE

42 Only administrative flights require a flight plan.

43 Reference CAL FIRE Handbook 8300, policy 8362.2.1

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Aircraft Flight Following

These procedures for flight following apply to all aircraft which move across Unit or Geographical boundaries. Flight following is the primary responsibility of the unit scheduling the flight (sending unit) and will remain so until transferred through a positive, documented handoff. If the flight will cross “traditional dispatch boundaries,” the originating dispatch office must coordinate with the affected units and establish if the aircraft will be flight followed for the duration of the flight from the originating office or handed off when borders are crossed. Either option is acceptable but must be communicated and understood between dispatch offices and pilot/flight managers. (from Nat’l Mob Guide) The method to be used will be determined between the pilot and the dispatch office prior to departure. Receiving and intermediate units will only get involved in tracking the aircraft when requested by the sending unit or when the aircraft is overdue.

Once an aircraft has become airborne the flight manager/pilot will contact the ECC and relay the following information, this information will also be relayed when the aircraft is handed off to another unit for flight following responsibility

- “ Aircraft tail number/Call sign
- “ Number of souls on board
- “ Amount of fuel on board (hours/mins)
- “ Estimated flight time to destination and/or first fuel stop.
- “ Aircraft will advise on method of flight following (AFF is the preferred method).

Types of Approved Flight Following Methods

National Flight Following – Federal. Can be used for flight following of official aircraft and for aircraft dispatching and divert.

Automated Flight Following (AFF). AFF displays real time information regarding an aircraft’s location, speed, heading, altitude, and flight history.

- Federal: For more information on this see the National Interagency Mobilization Guide, Chapter 50. CAL FIRE: Reference the CAL FIRE Handbook 8150-4. Web link for AFF: <https://www.aff.gov/>

Radio check-in/check-out. Flight following requires verbal communication via radio every 15 minutes. The ECCs will log the aircraft call sign, latitude, longitude and heading.

Flight Following Responsibilities

Sending Unit

- “ Ensure that the flight crews are properly briefed on flight following procedures, responsibilities, and frequency. Flight follow the aircraft to its final destination. Advise the pilot of any exceptions to routine flight following procedures. Obtain ATD (Actual Time of Departure) from initial departure airport from pilot/vendor or chief-of-party.
- “ Communicate to local GACC through established ordering channels all aircraft flight plans which cross Unit or GACC Boundaries. All ECC’s will advise the GACC of all aircraft movement. The originating dispatch will ensure that their telephone number appears on the flight plan.

- 1 • Notify GACC of any delays/advances of a flight plan exceeding 30 minutes.
2 • Initiate appropriate procedures for overdue/missing aircraft. Utilize agency Aircraft
3 Search/Rescue Guides as appropriate and notify GACC of overdue aircraft. CAL FIRE reference
4 the CAL FIRE Handbook 8100, procedure 8150-3 for aircraft accident/incident procedures and
5 procedure 8150-4 Flight Following.
6

7 Pilot

- 8 • Receive briefing of flight following procedures from sending ECC.
9 • File an FAA flight plan.
10 • Obtain and carry the sending ECC, GACC's and NICC's 24 hour telephone numbers. Contact
11 sending ECC at time of initial departure and provide ATD.
12 • Contact sending ECC while enroute as directed.
13 • Call originating/receiving ECC upon arrival at destination.

14 Receiving Unit

- 15 • Notify the sending unit of any aircraft which has not arrived within 30 minutes of ETA.
16 • If problems are encountered contacting the sending unit, contact the GACC for assistance.
17

18 Sending GACC

- 19 • Forward flight plan information to the receiving GACC
20 • If flight crosses GACC boundaries outside of California, forward to NICC.
21 • Notify receiving GACC and NICC of any delays/advances of flight plan exceeding 30 minutes.
22 • Immediate notification to NICC when a Federal aircraft on GACC to GACC flight is overdue/
23 missing.
24 • Immediate notification to CAL FIRE Region Duty Officer when a CAL FIRE aircraft is
25 overdue/missing.
26 • Immediate notification to Forest Service Regional Aviation Safety Officer or respective DOI
27 Aviation Managers when a Federal aircraft is overdue/missing.
28 • Coordinate with units/GACCs/NICC in searches for overdue/missing aircraft.
29

30 Receiving GACC

- 31 • Relay flight plans to all units affected by the flight plan through established dispatch channels.
32 • Notify intermediate or receiving units of any delays/advances of flight plan exceeding 30
33 minutes.
34 • Coordinate with intermediate or receiving units in searches for overdue/missing aircraft.
35

36 NICC

- 37 • Monitor federal flight plans for additional utilization.
38 • Coordinate with sending and receiving GACCs in searches for overdue/missing aircraft.
39

40 **Aircraft Release**

41
42 All aircraft users should anticipate that tactical aircraft could be reassigned to new incidents at any time,
43 especially upon the completion of the current assignment.
44

45 At no time will supervisory aircraft or the ECC release positive control of any tactical aircraft until
46 approved by the GACC. Flight following will be performed on all released tactical aircraft.
47

1 Units may release charter and CWN aircraft to the vendor without flight following, providing there are
2 no federal passengers or cargo on board and will make notification to the GACC.

3
4 All airtankers will be released daily and reordered for next day's shift by 1900 hours by the unit ECC,
5 under a new request number. If aircraft is needed for the next day place request to the GACC prior to
6 1900 hrs the day before.

7 All federal aerial supervision aircraft may remain on their original request number (A#) until released
8 from the incident, diverted to another incident, or going on days off.

9 On State incidents, all (state and federal) aerial supervision aircraft will be released at the end of each
10 day. They need to be reordered for next day's shift by 1900 hours, under a new request number.

11 12 **Notification for Aircraft Accident or Incident With Serious Potential**

13
14 Upon notification of an aircraft accident or incident with serious potential the following notifications will
15 be made:

16 17 Federal

18 *Unit* - Immediately notify their Aviation Officer or UAM, Unit Duty Chief, Agency Administrator, and
19 GACC Federal Aircraft Coordinator.

20
21 *Federal Aircraft Coordinator* – Notify the GACC Duty Officer, the Regional Aviation Safety Officer, the
22 Regional Aviation Officer and NICC Coordinator-On-Duty (COD).

23 24 State

25 *Unit* - Notify through the Unit Duty Officer chain-of-command, the Unit Duty Chief

26
27 *Unit Duty Chief* - Notify through the Duty Chief chain-of-command, the Regional OCC Duty Chief,
28 Sacramento Fire Protection Duty Chief and Tactical Air Operations Duty Officer.

29
30 *Unit Duty Officer* - Notify the Aviation Safety Officer via the Aviation Management Unit (AMU).
31 Reference the CAL FIRE Handbook 8100, procedure 8150-1 and 8150-2.

32 33 **Air Tactical Supervision**

34
35 Refer to the “Aerial Supervision Aircraft” chart at the end of this chapter for a listing of identifiers,
36 locations, pilots and qualifications.

37
38 Aviation operations on an incident are often conducted under extremely adverse flight conditions such as
39 congested airspace, reduced visibility, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain, all of which
40 add to the complexity of aircraft operations over an incident. For Fire Traffic Area over an incident,
41 refer to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide Appendix for a link to this information.

42 43 Air Tactical Supervision Over an Incident.

44 Individual situations with their inherent complexities dictate the level of supervision required to safely
45 and effectively conduct an aerial suppression operation. This section identifies levels of Air Tactical
46 Supervision required over an incident and summarizes the intent of USFS, DOI and CAL FIRE manual
47 directives. Reference the Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide.

1 Aerial Supervision Requirements

2

3 Aerial supervision requirements are defined by the Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide per the chart
4 below. The following terms are used in the chart.

5 Required: Aerial supervisory resource(s) that shall be over the incident when air tactical operations are
6 being conducted.

7 Ordered: Aerial supervisory resources shall be ordered by the appropriate controlling entity. (Air
8 tactical operations may be continued while the aerial supervision resource is enroute to the incident or is
9 on order. Operations can be continued if the resource is not available.)

10 Over: The air tactical resource is flying above or is in a holding pattern adjacent to the incident.

11 Assigned To: Tactical resource allocated to an incident. The resource may be flying to and from, or on
12 hold at a ground site.

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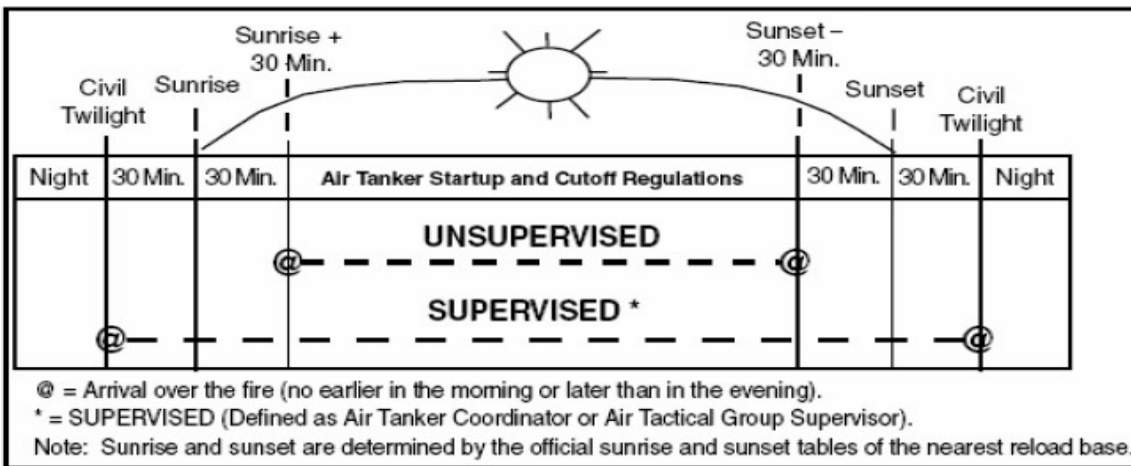
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Incident Aerial Supervision Requirements		
<p>When aerial supervision resources are co-located with retardant aircraft, they should be launched together on the initial order to maximize safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of incident operations. Incidents with 3 or more aircraft over/assigned to them should have aerial supervision over/assigned the incident. Federal policy dictates additional requirements as listed below.</p>		
Situation	Lead/ATCO/ASM	ATGS
Airtanker not IA rated.	Required	
MAFFS	MAFFS Endorsed Lead/ASM	
VLAT	VLAT Endorsed Lead/ASM	
When requested by airtanker, ATGS, Lead, ATCO, or ASM	Required	Required
Foreign Government airtankers.	Required if no ATGS	Required if no Lead/ATCO/ASM
Multi-engine airtanker: Retardant drops conducted between 30 minutes prior to, and 30 minutes after sunrise, or 30 minutes prior to sunset to 30 minutes after sunset.	Required if no ATGS	Required if no Lead/ATCO/ASM
Single engine airtanker (SEAT): SEATs are required to be “on the ground” by ½ hour after sunset.	See level 2 SEAT requirements	See level 2 SEAT requirements
Level 2 SEAT requirements: Level 2 rated SEAT operating over an incident with more than one other tactical aircraft on scene.	Required if no ATGS	Required if no Lead/ATCO/ASM
Retardant drops in congested/urban interface areas.	Order	May use if no Lead/ATCO/ASM
Periods of marginal weather, poor visibility or turbulence.	Order	Order



* The chart above does not apply to Night Aviation Operations. Airtanker dispatch, use the official sunrise, start-up, cutoff, and sunset times of the Airtanker Base nearest the fire.

1 Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)

2 The ASM is a fixed wing platform that utilizes 2 crewmembers to perform the functions of traditional air
3 attack and when necessary, performs low-level operations including Lead profiles. The ASM requires
4 both crewmembers to be trained as a team, utilizing Crew Resource Management (CRM) skills and
5 techniques to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness. Module operations require a fluid relationship
6 between crewmembers that incorporates task sharing and coordination. The ASM provides aerial
7 supervision in support of incident objectives.

8
9 An ASM is formed by pairing an ASM qualified Lead Pilot and an ASM qualified ATGS. An ASM
10 can perform Lead Plane duties and Air Attack duties at the same time.

11
12 National designators will be used to identify the operating agency and crewmembers. For Forest Service
13 ASM units, the Lead Plane call sign will be used and “Bravo” will replace “Lead”. For example: Bravo
14 5-2. For CAL FIRE ASM units, call sign “Charlie” will be used. BLM ASM’s have national call signs
15 assigned. See page 94 for identifiers based on pilots under Lead Plane title.

16
17 All dispatching of Lead Planes/ASMs will be done by the GACCs. Normal ordering procedures will be
18 followed.

19
20 The GACC Federal Aircraft Coordinators will coordinate with the Aviation Group for the availability and
21 assignments for all Federal Lead/ASM planes assigned to California. Refer to end of this chapter for
22 complete listing of pilots, locations, qualification, and identifiers.

23
24 GACCs will be responsible for the Aircraft Flight Schedules, form 9400-1a, when needed for the aircraft.

25
26 CAL FIRE may, upon request, provide up to three (3) qualified Lead plane/Aerial Supervision modules.
27 Minimum status includes MAFFS and VLAT lead qualifications.

28

29

30 Airtankers

31

1 **Airtanker Standard ICS Types**

2

3 Current Ordering System Catalog Item	4 Capacity (Minimum)	5 ICS Type
6 VLAT	5000+ gallons	1
7 1	3,000 to 4,999 gallons	1
8 2	1,800 to 2,999 gallons	2
9 3	800 to 1,799 gallons	3
10 4	up to 799 gallons	4

11

12 **Very Large Airtanker (VLAT)**

13 VLATs can only be reloaded at specific bases. They are identified in the “Airtanker Bases” chart at the end of this chapter.

14

15 DC-10/B-747:

16 These aircraft can be used on all lands in California and if available, may require up to 24 hours for activation. These aircraft are best utilized on rapidly emerging fires which are, or will be moving into the extended attack phase. Consider using the DC-10 (12,000 gallons) or B-747 (20,000 gallons) if you are anticipating continuous use of multiple Type 1 and Type 2 Airtankers.

19

20 Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, VLAT

21

22 **Type 1 Airtanker**

23

24 Lockheed L-188 Electra/C-130/BAE-146/RJ-85 and MD-87:

25 They can each carry a minimum of 3,000 gallons. The Electra is not approved for use within federal jurisdiction, unless it is a situation that requires immediate action to prevent the loss of life and property and has been authorized by the local Federal Line Officer or Regional Aviation Officer. This approval will be on a case by case basis. Any qualified Federal or State Lead Plane can lead the Electra.

29

30 Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, Type 1

31

32 **Type 2 Airtanker** Lockheed P-3 Orion:

33 These aircraft can carry a minimum of 1,800 gallons.

34

35 The Lockheed P-3 Orion is not approved for use within federal jurisdiction, unless it is a situation that requires immediate action to prevent the loss of life and property and has been authorized by the local Federal Line Officer or Regional Aviation Officer. This approval will be on a case by case basis. Any qualified Federal or State Lead Plane can lead the Lockheed P-3 Orion

39

40 Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, Type 2

41

42 **Type 3 Airtanker**

43 S2 Tracker/S2 Turbine Tracker/CL-215 and CL-415:

44 These aircraft can carry a minimum of 800 gallons.

45

46 Ordered in the current ordering system as: Airtanker, Type 3 (Multi-Engine)

47

48

Scoopers

The CL-215 and 415 are approved water scooping aircraft in California. The CL-215 carries 1,400 gallons maximum and the CL-415 carries 1,600 gallons maximum.

Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, Type 3 (Multi-Engine)
Special Needs: Scooper

Air Tractor AT-802 F:

Single engine airtanker capable of carrying 800 gallons.

Ordered in current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, Type 3 (Single Engine)

Type 4 Airtanker

Air Tractor AT-802 and AT-602/Turbine Thrush/Turbine Dromader/Piston Dromader:

These aircraft can carry a maximum of 799 gallons.

Ordered in current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, Type 4 (Single Engine)

Federal Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS)

MAFFS are military transport aircraft reconfigured to deliver retardant. They are activated to augment and enhance contract and agency airtanker capabilities. The Air Force requests a 24 hour lead time, however, in some cases they can mobilize quicker. Requests will be placed through normal dispatch channels in the current ordering system of record.

MAFFS can only be reloaded at specific bases. They are identified in the “Airtanker Bases” chart at the end of this chapter.

CAL FIRE requests for MAFFS activation follow CAL FIRE Handbook 8100 procedure 8151-6.

Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Airtanker, Type 1.

Smokejumper Aircraft

California Smokejumpers and aircraft are national resources, administered and managed by the GACCs. Priorities for their use are established nationally.

Region 5 maintains two smokejumper (para-cargo) fixed wing aircraft during the active fire season that are based at Redding. They are identified as “Jump 5-1” and “Jump 5-2”.

NOPS will determine the number of aircraft and Smokejumpers available for a given day.

Once on the ground, the smokejumper incident commander/crew leader will contact the ordering Unit or local incident commander and provide a situation report. Smokejumpers arrive at an incident with tools and supplies for 3 days of fire suppression activity. The smokejumper incident commander will contact the ordering Unit and arrange for incident demobilization.

Responsibility for arranging transportation of smokejumpers back to their base lies with the ordering Unit. If problems arise, contact the GACC for assistance.

Satellite Bases

When smokejumpers are being deployed to SOPS, satellite bases may be activated. When a Unit in SOPS places the initial request for jumpers, the request will be placed to NOPS to fill; the SOPS Federal Aircraft Coordinator will then canvas other potential users to determine if there is a need to activate a satellite base. When a SOPS satellite base is activated, a smokejumper liaison will be assigned by the NOPS smokejumper base. Potential SOPS satellite bases include,

1 but are not limited to: Fresno, Porterville, San Bernardino, Bishop and Santa Maria. Potential NOPS
2 satellite bases include, but are not limited to: South Lake Tahoe, Grass Valley, Chester, Siskiyou,
3 and Rohnerville.

4 When there is an activation of a satellite base in SOPS jurisdictional area, the operational control of
5 the satellite base will remain under SOPS. The smokejumper plane and the smokejumpers
6 themselves will be hosted by SOPS and be requested on OSC preparedness/preposition order.
7

8 NOPS will fill all requests for smokejumpers, para-cargo, smokejumper/para-cargo aircraft, and
9 necessary supplies for all smokejumper satellite base operations. NOPS smokejumper base will
10 ensure that all satellite smokejumper bases are properly outfitted. Any additional orders for
11 smokejumpers, para-cargo, supplies, and aircraft will be made through NOPS.
12

13 All requests from a SOPS Unit for smokejumpers when there is an activated satellite base will be
14 processed through normal dispatch channels. All agencies will place the request for smokejumpers
15 as an “A” number as “Fixed Wing, Smokejumper”, located under Fixed Wing in the current
16 ordering system of record.
17

18 *Example:* Fresno satellite base needs additional jumpers or equipment. The smokejumper liaison
19 officer will contact the NOPS base and ask for additional jumpers or equipment. When the desired
20 number of jumpers gets finalized, then NOPS aircraft coordinator will contact the designated person
21 at SOPS and ask for the appropriate “O” numbers on the OSC order, to be placed with NOPS to be
22 filled. If the request for additional jumpers cannot be fulfilled by the jumpers currently on base
23 then NOPS may put in a request for boosters.
24

25 Para-cargo orders are requested in the current ordering system of record as Aircraft, Fixed Wing,
26 and Cargo.
27

28 Satellite base resources; smokejumpers, supplies, and aircraft in SOPS will be demobilized through
29 SOPS in coordination with NOPS.
30

31 **Para-Cargo Delivery**

32 The Smokejumper Unit is charged with maintaining the para-cargo delivery system the following
33 information is needed to fill a para-cargo request:

- 34 • Desired Cargo
- 35 • Incident name, order number and “A” request number
- 36 • Location of drop zone (Legal or Latitude/Longitude)
- 37 • Ground contact
- 38 • Desired time of delivery

39 Almost all fire cache items can be delivered via para-cargo. In addition, special items such as fresh
40 food, drinking water and sack lunches can also be delivered. Emergency medical care and rescue
41 equipment can be delivered via para-cargo. The smokejumper unit maintains six trauma kits with IV
42 fluids and TRS litters rigged for Para-cargo delivery, every Smokejumper aircraft carries one of these
43 kits available for order at all times. Additional trauma kits/TRS litters, a basket litter with wilderness
44 wheel, and an AED are available for order from the Redding base. IV starts must only be
45 administered by qualified individuals.

46 The time frames for delivery of para-cargo are dependent on the availability of requested items,
47 aircraft, cargo riggers and cargo droppers. As a general rule, any fire cache items can be ready

1 within two hours and special items within four hours. Orders placed after dark can be prepared at
2 night and delivered at dawn.

3
4 Para-cargo weight capacities vary for aircraft assigned.

5 Para-Cargo orders are requested in the current ordering system of record as Aircraft, Fixed Wing, and
6 Cargo.

8 **Infrared Aircraft**

9 Infrared mapping services are available for use on any wildland fire activity and are obtained through the
10 appropriate GACC in accordance with the National Infrared Operations Plan.

11
12 Requests to the GACC will be via current ordering system of record and a completed Infrared Aircraft
13 Scanner Request form, submitted on-line from the National Infrared Operations (NIROPS) website: [https://
14 fsapps.nwcg.gov/nirops/users/login](https://fsapps.nwcg.gov/nirops/users/login). If internet is unavailable, a faxed copy to the GACC will be accepted.
15 Request(s) need to be received at the NICC by 1500 Mountain Time to be scheduled for that night's flight,
16 which means they must be received by the GACC no later than 1345 Pacific Time.

17 For the Infrared Aircraft Scanner Request Form, refer to the link found in the California Interagency
18 Mobilization Guide, Appendix.

19 A qualified Infrared Interpreter (IRIN) must be confirmed or in place at the time of the Infrared flight. Refer
20 to the California Interagency Mobilization Guide Chapter 20, Specialized Overhead

21
22 Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Service-Aviation; Service – Infrared Flight

24 **Night Aviation Operations**

26 **Forest Service**

27 An exclusive use air attack platform and helicopter will be available during fire season for night aviation
28 operations. The night air operations will be hosted on the Angeles National Forest. The NAO aircraft have a
29 one hour I/A response range, helicopter 90 nautical miles and air attack 240 nautical miles and will support
30 wildfire suppression on Forest Service protected lands, including communities and homes within and
31 adjacent to the Angeles, Cleveland, and San Bernardino National Forests, and the Southern half of the Los
32 Padres and Sequoia National Forests (South of HWY 166).

33
34 Prior to committing night air operation resources outside the above approved locations approval must be
35 granted from South Ops Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) Duty Chief. The approval or denial
36 of the request will be documented in the current ordering system of record by the South Ops GACC.

37
38 For a copy of the Region 5 Night Air Operations Mobilization and Notification Procedures please refer to the
39 "Region 5 Night Air Operations Mobilization and Notification Procedure.

40
41 <https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/docs/2020%20Night%20Air%20Operations%20Dispatch%20Procedures.docx.pdf>

42
43 Ordering will follow standard procedures.

44 Current ordering system of record order Air Attack as: Fixed Wing, Air Tactical, Special needs: Night Ops

45 Current ordering system of record order helicopter as: Helicopter, Type 2 Standard, Special needs: Night Ops

Mobile Retardant Base

A mobile retardant base sometimes called portable retardant base, is an easily transportable retardant mixing and delivery system that can be established at airports or other incident locations to support fixed or rotary wing operations. The reporting location and the contact name and number must be in the resource order.

Federal

Order in the current ordering system of record and place to the appropriate GACC: Aircraft, Service-Mobile Retardant Base

CAL FIRE

Order in the current ordering system of record as: Aircraft, Service-Mobile Retardant Base
Unit needs to contact CAL FIRE current contracted retardant vendor, local CAL FIRE airbase can provide this information

Cooperators

Cooperator helicopters can be used if proper agreements, approvals and procedures are in place. Reference Interagency Aerial Supervision Guide.

Helicopters**Helicopter Standard ICS Types**

Limited Helicopters (L): no passenger carrying, external cargo only.

Standard Helicopters (S): passenger carrying, internal cargo and external cargo.

Type*	Bucket or Tank size	Seats (including pilot)
1	700 gallons	16
2	300 gallons	10
3	100 gallons	5
4	75 gallons	3

* Type is based on water carrying capacity and passenger capability.

Type 2S with crew (or alternately 1S for CALFIRE) is the standard IA helicopter

Type 3S with crew are additional IA helicopter

A Host Unit may use their Type 3S helicopters on local IA response Type 1L are Large Fire Support helicopters (LFS)

CALFIRE is currently transitioning their Helicopter fleet to the new Firehawk platform which is classified as a type 1S. You will see both 1S and 2S as a standard IA response

- These helicopters are primarily used as extended support of IA fires or in support of established large fires, not on standard IA response requests
- A Forest may use their Type 1L helicopter on local IA response
- If all Type 2S helicopters are committed, the GACC may go to a Forest with a Type 1L helicopter on an IA response

Air Rescue**CAL FIRE**

All CAL FIRE helicopters can perform rescue operations. This capability is intended for use on incidents to rescue trapped or endangered firefighters and citizens when there is no other feasible alternative for evacuation.

Federal

Federal short-haul programs must be approved by National Park Service and Forest Service offices. Any

1 exemption to the plan must be represented by the program through the region for approval by the National Aviation
2 office (NPS) or Directory of Fire and Aviation (FS).

3
4 All Short-haul operations will follow agency standards;

- 5 • NPS- Helicopter Short-Haul Handbook
- 6 • Forest Service – Emergency Medical Short-Haul Operations Plan (EMSHOP).

7 National Park Service

8 NPS have 2 helicopters based at Yosemite National Park at Crane Flat (Type 2S helicopter) and
9 Sequoia/Kings National Park at Ash Mountain (Type 3S helicopter). Both helicopters serve as the parks'
10 primary rescue/life flight helicopter for life threatening emergencies and may not always be available.
11 Reference the DOI Helicopter Shorthaul Handbook:

12 https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.opengov.ibmcloud.com/files/uploads/Short_Haul_Handbook_2010.pdf

13 14 Forest Service Emergency Medical Short-Haul

15 The USDA Forest Service operates 5 short haul bases nationally in the Northern Rockies, Southwest, Great
16 Basin, and Pacific Northwest. Each base utilizes Aerospatiale AS 350 helicopters with mandatory
17 availability period (MAP) dates from April through October. The National Emergency Medical Short-Haul
18 Program (NEMSHP) provides national leadership in helicopter short-haul operations. NEMSHP promotes
19 and enables safe, effective, and standardized short-haul operations. The NEMSHP is a field based program
20 focused on supporting the employee in the field, providing short-haul as an expedient means to extract an
21 injured or ill employees for transport to definitive care.

22
23 The primary mission of a Forest Service Short-Haul Helicopter remains as a suppression resource with the
24 added capability of short-haul. The short-haul mission is intended to extract the injured personnel from an
25 otherwise inaccessible location and transport them to the shortest possible distance/location where another
26 type of medical transportation is available (ground ambulance, EMS/life flight, or internal in an agency
27 helicopter). Crew size shall be a minimum of seven. Three crewmembers will be EMT-B's with
28 potentially a total of six. A qualified spotter on board the aircraft and attendant qualified as an EMT-B will
29 be on the haul line. Shorthaulers and short-haul spotters will not be trained nor qualified concurrently
30 with rappel operations or vice-versa.

31 32 Forest Service Short- Haul Orders

33 Orders for aircraft and short-haulers will be coordinated with the GACC and/or NICC and placed through
34 normal channels. At a minimum, orders shall be filled with (6) Short-Haulers and a manager to support
35 needs documented on the aircraft order through current ordering system. The Short-Haul spotter/manager
36 will determine transportation needs for the additional short-haulers on the order.

37
38 Ordered in current ordering system of record as: Short-Haul aircraft

39 Short-Haul Helicopter: Standard Category Type 3;

40 Selected features identified as “Special Needs”: Short-haul capability

41
42 Refer to the “Helicopter Interagency Emergency Helicopter Extraction Source List:

43 <https://www.nwecg.gov/committee/hshu-ehe>

1 **Federal Helicopter Rappelling**

2 Helicopter rappelling performed by qualified Helitack modules can be utilized for a variety of missions
3 where conventional means of delivering personnel by ground or by other aerial platform is prohibitive due
4 to time, geographical features, or other environmental conditions. Either a booster or CWN rappeler can
5 be ordered through normal dispatch channels.

6
7 Refer to the “Helicopter” chart at the end of this chapter for a listing of rappel qualified helicopters in
8 California.

9
10 Ordered in current ordering system of record as: IA Load of Rappelers Aircraft, Aircraft group, Load,
11 Rappelers, IA

12
13 Booster Load of Rappelers
14 Overhead, HRAP

15
16 Rappel Helicopter
17 Aircraft, Helicopter, Helicopter Type, selected features, rappel capability

18 **Firewatch Aerial Supervision Platforms Rotor Wing and Fixed Wing**

19 **Rotor Wing**

20 The USFS Firewatch Aerial Supervision Helicopter is a Bell 209 Cobra Helicopter converted for use as an
21 aerial supervision and remote sensing intelligence gathering platform. There are currently two platforms in
22 use in California, 507 and 509, refer to the “Aerial Supervision Aircraft” chart at the end of this chapter.

23
24 Call signs for mission clarification:

- 25 • As air attack role, use the call sign “Air Attack”.
- 26 • As helicopter coordination role, use the call sign “HelCO”.
- 27 • As remote sensing intelligence gathering role, use the call sign “Firewatch”.

28
29 Order in current ordering system of record as:

- 30 • For air attack role – Fixed Wing, Air Tactical
- 31 • For helicopter coordination role – Fixed Wing, Air Tactical or Helicopter, Type 3 Standard with
32 special needs “Fire Watch helicopter”
- 33 • For remote sensing intelligence gathering role – Fixed Wing, Tactical or Helicopter, Type 3
34 Standard with special needs “Fire Watch helicopter”.

35 **Fixed Wing**

36 The Forest Service Fire Watch 51 will support Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) in California during
37 daylight hours (0800 - 1800)

38 Planned need incidents will place orders through the normal ordering process to SOPS GACC by 1700 the day
39 before. Incidents that occur throughout the night will be prioritized in the morning and confirmed by the Fire
40 Watch 51 ATGS and the SOPS Aviation Duty Officer before adding to the flightstrip.

41 Order in the current ordering system of record as Fixedwing, Infrared. Special Needs: Fire Watch 5-1, and add
42 the Incident POC name, phone number/frequency for intent and an email address for data dissemination. Fire
43 Watch 51 will return to WJF by 1800 for NAO coverage. Fire Watch 51 will be released each evening,
44 reordered and reapproved by the SOPS Aviation Duty Officer and GACC Duty Chief

45 **Project Helicopter** – Forest Service

46 Request for helicopter services when the Forests local exclusive use helicopter is unavailable or the Forest does
47 not have an exclusive use helicopter.

48
49 For Type 1 limited helicopter or Type 2 standard/limited helicopter requests will be passed up to NICC for

processing. Requests for Type 3 helicopters are processed at the GACC.

When requesting a helicopter for a project this additional information needs to be included:

- Type of helicopter needed
- Contact Name and Telephone number for Project Manager
- Contact Name and Telephone number for Helicopter Manager
- Approximate project length
- Fuel Truck, if needed

A copy of the Commitment of Fund Obligation (FS-6500-224) and a copy of the Project Aviation Safety Plan also needs to be sent to dispatch and forwarded on to the GACC.

The GACC will either process the order, if it is for a Type 3 helicopter or place the order up to NICC. If the request needs to go to NICC then a copy for Commitment of Funds Obligation Form and the signature page of the Project Aviation Safety Plan will also be sent to NICC to be passed on to the contracting officer and the National Helicopter Specialist.

NICC will process the request by filling with an exclusive use helicopter with a modified contract or CWN helicopter.

Call When Needed (CWN) Aircraft

Call signs for CWN aircraft will be the last 3 numbers of the FAA tail number.

For the link to the Passenger and Cargo Manifest Form for CWN flights, refer to California Interagency Mobilization Guide, Appendix.

CAL FIRE

Unit ECCs are authorized to directly hire CWN aircraft: reference policies and rules of the current CAL FIRE 8300 Handbook, Section 8353. The current list of CWN Fixed Wing aircraft is available on the CAL FIRE intranet.

CWN Helicopters reference CALFIRE Handbook 8100, procedure 8151-4

If incident activity prohibits the ECC personnel from implementing the CWN hiring process, contact the GACC for assistance.

All payments are processed through the Unit's finance office utilizing the CAL FIRE 62 Emergency Aircraft Use Invoice.

Department of the Interior

A list of approved CWN aircraft and pilots are available via the Internet at:

https://www.doi.gov/aviation/aqd/aviation_resources and is maintained by the Office of Aviation Services (OAS). DOI agencies are required to use the OAS Source List when ordering and utilizing CWN aircraft and pilots.

All Type 3 CWN helicopters that are located within the administrative jurisdiction of a BLM District may be ordered by the appropriate ECC from the OAS Source List. The ordering Unit will order or provide a qualified helicopter manager and crew members.

1 CWN Helicopter Selection Factors:

- 2 • Closest forces
- 3 • Cost effectiveness
- 4 • Performance specifications for density altitude/high altitude operations
- 5 • Carded and contracted for local or emergency use
- 6 • Special applications such as helitorch, fixed tank, long line, etc.
- 7 • Daily availability based on expected duration of assignment and projected use

8 Type 1 and 2 helicopters are available under National Contract and will be requested through the GACC
9 by ICS type and specifications.

10 CWN Inspection Criteria

11 All DOI helicopters are solicited and inspected by the OAS. The OAS and Forest Service will honor
12 each other's inspection certifications. If the aircraft is not used immediately, it must be reinspected by the
13 Project Inspector for contract compliance prior to use. This inspection includes checking all required
14 equipment for installation and function. In addition, the log book will be reviewed to see that the aircraft
15 has not been damaged and that it is in compliance with required inspections (10-hour, annual, etc.).

17 **Forest Service**

18 A listing of pilots and aircraft carded for the current year are kept at the GACC.

20 Forest Service requests for CWN aircraft will be placed to the appropriate GACC. The GACC will utilize
21 the aircraft that best accomplishes the requested mission and provides maximum cost benefit.

23 The GACC will process requests for Federal Type 3 CWN helicopters directly with the vendor.
24 Type 1 and 2 helicopters are available under National Contract and will be requested through the GACC
25 by ICS type and specifications. For project or emergency hire the Unit must identify the manager's name
26 in "Special Needs". The helicopter and manager will be married up at a nonfire incident location.

28 The GACC will process requests for Federal aircraft directly with the fixed wing vendor. Forest Service
29 requests for CWN aircraft will be placed to the appropriate GACC. The Unit must identify the ATGS or
30 aerial observer name in "Special Needs".

32 When the aircraft is being used for fire detection the last three characters of the FAA registration number
33 will be used as the call sign.

35 Forest Aviation Officers are responsible for insuring all Flight/Aircraft Use Report (FS 122s) are
36 submitted into the ABS system for CWN aircraft used on their Forests. All payments will be processed
37 through Incident Business System (IBS) web site. CWN Managers are responsible for providing
38 performance evaluation forms to the GACC Aviation Coordinator for payment management in ABS.

40 For all non-fire projects a copy of the Project Aviation Safety Plan needs to be provided to the Unit and
41 GACC by the Project Manager.

43 **CWN Helicopter Modules – Federal**

44 Call When Needed (CWN) helicopters will be managed by a qualified module when assigned for incident
45 use. For project work, a qualified helicopter manager (HMGB) will be assigned as a minimum on
46 federally hired CWN helicopter contracts.

Forest Aviation Officers are responsible for insuring all Flight/Aircraft Use Report (FS 122s) are submitted into the ABS system for CWN aircraft used on their Forests. All payments will be processed through Aviation Business System (ABS) web site. CWN Managers are responsible for providing performance evaluation forms to the GACC Aviation Coordinator for payment management in ABS.

For all non-fire projects a copy of the Project Aviation Safety Plan needs to be provided to the Unit and GACC by the Project Manager.

CWN Helicopter Modules – Federal

Call When Needed (CWN) helicopters will be managed by a qualified module when assigned for incident use. For project work, a qualified helicopter manager (HMGB) will be assigned as a minimum on federally hired CWN helicopter contracts.

Module Requirements:

HELICOPTER TYPE	FAA STANDARD/ TRANSPORT CATEGORY	FAA STANDARD Category Temporarily Designated for Limited Use	FAA Category Permanently Designated for Limited Use or FAA Restricted Category
1	Manager * plus four (4) Helicopter Crew Members**	Manager * Only	Manager * Only
2	Manager * plus three (3) Helicopter Crew Members	Manager * Only	Manager * Only
3	Manager * plus two (2) Helicopter Crew Members	Manager * Only	Manager * Only

*If the intended use is for Forest Service or DOI initial attack, the helicopter manager request must specify that a fitness level of arduous is required. Any other qualification requirements (ICT4, etc.) must also be specified in Special Needs. Remember to specify where the HMGB and helicopter are going to marry-up, also notated in Special Needs.

** Forest Service no longer allows passenger transport in Type 1 helicopters with the exception of authorized military helicopters.

Large Transport Aircraft – Federal

Large transport aircraft are used to mobilize and demobilize large volumes of overhead, crews, equipment and supplies nationally and internationally.

Large transport aircraft are National Resources and requests are filled at the national level (NICC) after the request has been initiated at the GACC, by the Aircraft Coordinator.

The GACCs will place these requests with NICC at least 48 hours before the flight is needed.

UAS Typing and Call Signs

The Forest Service has adopted NWCG standards for UAS typing and call signs utilized in emergency response activities. UAS are built in a multitude of configurations, which makes classification difficult. All UAS have varying capabilities and limitations. Utilization of the appropriate make and model is essential to ensure requested product is delivered. For example: some UAS have fixed cameras and others are on a gimbal-based system with interchangeable sensors. This section is intended to provide generic operational characteristics.

UAS Call Signs

Incident Operations

Call signs will only be provided to UAS that will be utilized on incident operations. Unmanned Aircraft System

Pilots (UASP) will follow established incident communications protocols by utilizing current NWCG PMS 515

policy, as instructed in S-373 or RT-373. See Table 2.

If a fire aircraft is supporting non-incident operation, call signs will carry over.

Non-Incident Operations

Call signs will be assigned by the National UAS Fleet Manager, to the aircraft and utilized during communications. (i.g UR4-last 2 of assigned FAA Certificate Number)

Type of Aircraft (Unmanned – U)

Configuration (Fixed or Rotor – (F/R) Foxtrot/Romeo *phonetic alphabet

Endurance Type (1-4) *see table below

FAA Certificate Number (Agency designated number)

Table 2. UAS Types and Statistics (Source: National Wildfire Coordinating Group-PMS 515).

Table 2. UAS Types and Statistics (Source: National Wildfire Coordinating Group-PMS 515).

Type	Configuration	Endurance	Data collection altitude (agl-feet)	Max. range (miles)	Typical Sensors*
1	Fixed-wing Rotorcraft	6-14 hours NA	3,500-8,000 NA	50 NA	EO/Mid-wave IR High quality IR
2	Fixed-wing Rotorcraft	1-6 hours NA	3,500-6,000 NA	25 NA	EO/Long-wave IR Moderate quality IR
3	Fixed-wing Rotorcraft	20-60 minutes 20-60 minutes	2,500 and below 2,000 and below	5 5	EO/IR Video and stills Moderate quality IR
4	Fixed-wing Rotorcraft	Up to 30minutes Up to 20 minutes	1,200 and below 1,200 and below	<2 <2	EO/IR Video and stills Moderate quality IR

*Sensor payloads are variable but typically include daylight (electro-optical), infrared (IR), thermal, or mapping cameras. Type 1 and 2 UAS carry multiple camera types in a gimbaled configuration.

Operational Characteristics

Type 1 and 2

These aircraft will generally be operated by contractors and provide strategic situational awareness (SA), mapping and intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR), provide data for monitoring, measuring, assessments, and planning for natural resource management purposes.

- They typically operate above all other incident aircraft.
- Communications are maintained with the UAS crew on the assigned Victor (AM) or air-to-ground (FM) frequencies.
- All Type 1 and 2 contract aircraft will be equipped with Mode C transponders.
- Typical aircraft are the Scan Eagle, Aerosonde, or Silent Falcon.

Type 3 and 4

These aircraft are generally agency operated and perform tactical SA or mapping missions on/near the fire line or incident. Smaller scale monitoring, measuring, aerial photography for resource projects.

- Most do not carry transponders.
- Communications are maintained with the UAS crew only on assigned FM frequencies.
- None are equipped with Automated Flight Following (AFF) equipment.
- Typical aircraft are the Anafi (RW), DJI M600 and Mavic (RW) and FireFly6 (FW).

Aircraft Acquisition & Maintenance

Acquisition

The National UAS Program Manager supervises the National UAS Fleet Manager who is responsible for planning, acquisitions and managing UAS fleet availability. UAS aircraft are subject to regulations governing the procurement and management of aircraft. [FSM 5703.2](#) assigns UAS registration responsibility to the Washington Office, and FSH 5709.16 Chapter 10 directs that all aircraft acquisition, including UAS, follow a specific planning and approval process. Requests for UAS acquisitions and funding must be routed through Forest/Zone Aviation Officer or Regional UAS Specialist to the National UAS Program Manager, or delegate.

Aircraft and Base Information Tables

AERIAL SUPERVISION AIRCRAFT

<u>AIR ATTACK</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>BASE/FAA ICAO</u>
05	KNF	Siskiyou - SIY
06	LNF	Chester - O05
07	LPF	Santa Maria - SMX
12	BDF	San Bernardino - SBD
15	SNF	Fresno - FAT
17	TNF	Grass Valley - GOO
50	ONC	Redding - RDD
51N	ANF	Fox Field - WJF
52	BDF	San Bernardino - SBD
110	MEU	Ukiah - UKI
120	HUU	Rohnerville - FOT
140	LNU	Sonoma - STS
210	BTU	Chico - CIC
230	NEW	Grass Valley - GOO
240	RDD	Redding - RDD
310	RRU	Hemet/Ryan - HMT
330	MVU	Ramona - RNM
340	SLU	Paso Robles - PRB
410	TUU	Porterville - PTV
440	TCU	Columbia - O22
460	BEU	Hollister - CVH
500	CDF	McClellan - MCC
501	CDF	McClellan - MCC
503	CDF	McClellan - MCC
504	CDF	McClellan - MCC
505	CDF	McClellan - MCC
507H	ONC	Redding - RDD
509H	ONC	Redding - RDD

<u>LEAD Number</u>	<u>Pilot</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
5-0	Vacant	Redding	
5-1	Vacant	Redding	
5-2	Vacant	Fox Field	
5-3	Vacant	Fox Field	
5-4	Vacant	Redding	T
5-5	Travis Strahan	Redding	Q/M/V
5-6	Vacant	Fox Field	
5-7	Vacant	Fox Field	
5-8	Dave Spliethof	Redding	Q/M/S/V
5-9	Vacant Robert	Redding	
C-1	Coward Olson	CALFIRE	Q/M/V
C-2	Rick Haagenson	CALFIRE	
C-3	John Ponts	CALFIRE	Q/M/V
C-4		CALFIRE	Q/M/V

N = Night Ops

M = MAFFS Lead

T = Trainee

H = Cobra Helicopter

S = Smokejumper Pilot

Q = Qualified

V = VLAT Lead

AIRTANKER BASES

<u>AIRTANKER NUMBER</u>	<u>BASES</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>A/C APPROVED*</u>
	Chester (O05)	USFS	S2, L, S
T-93	Chico (CIC)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, M, S
T-82, T-83	Columbia (O22)	CAL FIRE	S2, S
	Fresno (FAT)	USFS	S2, L, S, M
T-88, T-89	Grass Valley (GOO)	CAL FIRE	S2, S
T-72, T-73	Hemet/Ryan (HMT)	CAL FIRE	S2, S
T-78, T-80	Hollister (CVH)	CAL FIRE	S2, S
	Klamath Falls, OR (LMT)	USFS	S2, L, S, M
	Lancaster (WJF)	USFS	S2, L, S
T-74, T-75	Paso Robles (PRB)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, S, M
T-76, T-78	Porterville (PTV)	USFS/CAL FIRE	S2, L, S
T-70, T-71	Ramona (RNM)	CAL FIRE	S2, S
T-94, T95	Redding (RDD)	CAL FIRE/USFS	S2, L, S
T-96	Rohnerville (FOT)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, S
	San Bernardino (SBD)	USFS/BLM	S2, L, S, M, V
	Santa Maria (SMX)	USFS	S2, L, S, M, V
T-85, T-86	Sonoma (STS)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, S
	Stead, NV (RTS)	BLM	S2, L, S, M
T-90, T-91	Ukiah (UKI)	CAL FIRE	S2, S
<u>RELOAD BASES</u>			
	Alturas (AAT)	BLM	S
	Bishop (BIH)	USFS/BLM	S2, L, S
	Brown Field (SDM)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, S
	Channel Islands (NTD)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, M, S
T-100	McClellan (MCC)	CAL FIRE	S2, L, M, S, V
	Siskiyou (SIY)	USFS	S2, L, S

*Aircraft Approved Legend:

S2=CAL FIRE Air Tanker, L=Large Air Tanker (LAT), S=Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT),
M=MAFFS, V=Very Large Air Tanker (VLAT)

Additional reload bases may be approved.

MAFFS OPERATING BASES

<u>GACC</u>	<u>AIRPORT NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Southern California	Fox	Lancaster	R
	Fresno Air Terminal	Fresno	R limit 4 Aircraft
	NTD Channel Islands ANGS	Ventura	H/F Portable Retardant Plant
	Paso Robles Base	Paso Robles	R
	San Bernardino International	San Bernardino	R/H/F/ Portable Retardant Plant
	Santa Maria	Santa Maria	R
Northern California	Chico	Chico	R
	McClellan ATB	Sacramento	H/F Portable Retardant Plant
Southern Oregon	Kingsley Field	Klamath Falls, OR	R/H/F
Great Basin	Reno/Stead	Reno, NV	R

R= Reload, H= Hubb, F=Full Activation

Additional reload bases may be approved

HELICOPTERS

Aircraft are assigned numbers and are prefixed in California with the word "Copter". Helicopters from other regions, may use the word "Helicopter".

FEDERAL

<u>Helicopter Number</u>	<u>Forest/Agency</u>	<u>Base</u>
502R	Klamath - KNF	Scott Valley – A30
503	Klamath - KNF	Happy Camp – 36S
506	Shasta - Trinity - SHF	Trinity – TRI
510	Lassen - LNF	Chester – 5Q2
512	Plumas - PNF	Quincy – 72CA
514	Tahoe - TNF	Grass Valley – GOO
516	Eldorado - ENF	Pacific – PAC
517	Stanislaus - STF	Bald Mt – 76CA
520R	Sierra - SNF	Trimmer – TRM
522	Sequoia - SQF	Peppermint – PMT
523	Sequoia - SQF	Kernville – L05
525	Inyo - INF	Independence – 207
527	Los Padres - LPF	Arroyo Grande – ARG
528	Los Padres - LPF	Santa Ynez – IZA
530	Los Padres - LPF	Chuchupate – CHU
531N	Angeles - ANF	Fox Field - WJF
532	Angeles - ANF	Fox Field - WJF
534	San Bernardino - BDF	Heaps Peak – HPS
535	San Bernardino - BDF	Keenwild – KEN
538	Cleveland - CNF	Ramona – RMN
551	Yosemite - YNP	Crane Flat – CFL
552	Sequoia NP - KNP	Ash Mountain – 2CA0
553	BLM Susanville - NOD	Ravendale – RAV
554	BLM CA Desert - CDD	Apple Valley – 10CA

R = Rappel N = Night Ops

<u>Heavy Bases</u>	<u>Forest/Agency</u>	<u>Base</u>
Type 1L	San Bernardino - BDF	San Bernardino – SBD
Type 1L	Cleveland - CNF	Kitchen Creek – 00CN
Type 1L	Sierra – SNF	Fresno - FAT
Type 1L	Los Padres – LPF	Casitas - CAS
Type 1L	Placerville - PVF	Pacific - PAC
Type 1L	Lassen -LNF	Chester 5Q2
Type 1L	Klamath - KNF	Siskiyou - SIY
Type 1L	Tahoe - TNF	Truckee - TRK
Type 1L	Sequoia – SQF	Porterville - PTV
Type 1L	Inyo – INF	Bishop - BIH

CAL FIRE

<u>Helicopter Number</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Base</u>
101	MEU	Howard Forest - HFS
102	HUU	Kneeland - O19
104	LNU	Boggs Mountain - BGS
106	SCU	Alma - ALM
202	LMU	Beiber - BBR
205	TGU	Vina - VNA
301	RRU	Hemet/Ryan - HMT
305	BDU	Prado - PDO
404	TCU	Columbia - O22
406	BEU	Bear Valley BVH
901	AMU	McClellan - MCC
902	AMU	McClellan - MCC
903	AMU	McClellan - MCC
906	AMU	McClellan - MCC
907	AMU	McClellan - MCC

CAL FIRE CONTRACT COUNTIES

<u>Helicopter Number</u>	<u>Agency/Unit</u>	<u>Base</u>
ORC 1 T2S	Orange County Fire – ORC	Fullerton - FUL
ORC 2 T2S	ORC	FUL
ORC 3 T2S	ORC	FUL
ORC 4 T2S	ORC	FUL
HT 739 T1L	Los Angeles County Fire - LAC	LAC helicopters rotate between
Copter 15 T1S	LAC	three helibases:
Copter 16 T1S	LAC	Brackett Field - POC
Copter 19 T1S	LAC	Barton Heliport - PAI
Copter 10 T2S	LAC	Camp 8 Heliport - CL72
Copter 11 T2S	LAC	(located in Malibu)
Copter 12 T2S	LAC	
Copter 14 T2S	LAC	
Copter 17 T2S	LAC	
Copter 18 T2S	LAC	
VNC 6 T2S	Ventura County Fire - VNC	Camarillo - CMA
VNC 7 T2S	VNC	CMA
VNC 8 T2S	VNC	CMA
VNC 9 T2S	VNC	CMA
SBC 308 T2S	Santa Barbara County Fire - SBC	Santa Ynez - IZA
SBC 309 T2S	SBC	IZA
KRN 407 T2S	Kern County Fire - KRN	Keene Summit - KEE
KRN 408 T2S	KRN	Mettler Fire Station