

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR 2023 CA Mob Guide

Global Changes:

- Reformatted and restructured the entire guide for grammar, readability, flow and ease of future updates
- Changed Chapter 70 (GACC and emergency directory) to Chapter 90
- Added a new Chapter 70 (Incidents) to the guide
- Updated web addresses
- Updated points of contact
- Updated Charts

Chapter 10 Objectives, Policy, Scope of Operations, and Administration

Updated the following:

MISSION STATEMENT

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

The California Interagency Mobilization Guide identifies standard procedures, which guide the operations of multi-agency logistical support activity throughout the coordination system. With the exception of initial attack response plans. All resource orders outside of the local forest/units will be processed utilizing the standard ordering process and the current system of record. This includes prescribed fire and project resource requests. This guide is intended to facilitate interagency dispatch coordination, ensuring the timeliest and most cost-effective incident support services available are provided. The California Interagency Mobilization Guide is designed to accommodate amendments as needed and will be retained as current material until amended. The California Interagency Mobilization Guide is used to supplement the National Interagency Mobilization Guide. This guide is governed by each of the signatory agency's policies and procedures. Additional information not found in this reference can be obtained by contacting the GACC.

Moved to Chapter 50

Length of Assignment

All length of assignment rules apply to aviation resources personnel, including aircraft pilots (Notwithstanding the FAA and agency day off regulations). Contracted aircraft are not restricted by length of assignment. In order to limit the disruption to operations, reduce strain on the ordering system, and reduce unnecessary mobilization and demobilization of these high-cost resources. Exclusive Use personnel are expected to utilize a personnel rotation schedule that meets staffing criteria required of the resource.

Removed the following under MAC Group Purpose and Function:

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*
- 6. Develop strategies and contingency plans*

Updated the following under Southern California Coordination Group

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 the geographic area allocation of scarce and/or limited resources based on established priorities.*
- Develop written and verbal communication of MACS priority settings out to the following entities:*
 - Applicable Agency Administration*
 - OCC MACS Liaison*
 - FIRESCOPE Member Agencies*
 - Home Agency*
 - NorCal GeoMAC (if activated)*
 - CalMAC (if activated) for evaluation and inclusion in national priorities*

Added the following under California Fire and Rescue Ordering Process:

Communication

The formal route of communications for Local government level is through the Operational Area Duty Chief and through the established local Operational Area resource status system. The Duty Chief is responsible for briefing their organization in the procedures of incident information flow and for assuring timely exchange of information with minimal disruption to the dispatch function. These guidelines are offered to assist the Duty Chief in briefing their personnel. The following items give some general indicators of situations that should prompt contact with local government Operational Area Duty Chief.

- *When large incidents, incidents in a sensitive area, or multiple incidents occur*
- *Major aircraft accidents occur*
- *Major Hazardous Materials events*
- *Staffing shortages that affect agreements*

Removed the following:

Relocating the UOP

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

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

The following guidelines are recommended:

- *Determine a new location*
- *All documents (or clean copies) will be moved to the new UOP location prior to commencing operations*
- *Allow adequate time for transition including movement of UOP personnel and documents*

Added the following under Contract Resources/Hired Equipment/Cooperators:

Units accepting/hosting local cooperator resources initially mobilized on GACC Preposition are responsible for accounting for the cooperator's personnel and equipment time (including their travel/time spent on the initial GACC Preposition order) on the unit's preposition order upon receipt. Cooperator Personnel Time will be documented on Crew Time Reports (SF-261) and transferred onto Incident

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Time Reports (OF-288). Cooperator Equipment Time will be documented on Emergency Equipment Shift Tickets (OF-297) and transferred onto Emergency Equipment Use Invoices (OF-286). Cooperators will furnish copies of their agreements with rates upon arrival and will take all completed/signed paperwork back to their home unit for processing. All Personnel and Equipment time documentation will be completed/signed prior to their departure or reassignment off unit by both the cooperator and a representative from the hosting unit.

Removed the following under PL 5

There will be no new prescribed fires without approval by CalMAC representatives

Chapter 20 Overhead and Teams

Removed the following:

Overhead Specialized Program

Logistics Accelerated Development – Federal

The Logistics Accelerated Development (LAD) program is a mentoring program designed to allow for the accelerated training and development of employees in the field of logistics. The LAD Program Coordinator will maintain the roster of LAD trainees and their availability.

LAD Dispatching Procedures:

GACCs will notify the LAD Program Coordinator Cheryl Raines 760 920 1107, when any Forest activates a Type I or II Incident Management Team

The LAD Program Coordinator, in consultation with the incident Logistics Section Chief, will determine how many trainees may be utilized.

The LAD Program Coordinator will have the incident place “name request” orders for available LAD trainees.

Removed the following under California Federal Interagency Incident Management Team -Type 1 and 2

California can activate all four CA IMTs before going to the National Rotation. The four Type 1 teams are available for assignments to other geographic areas that utilize the Incident Command System for managing wildfires.

Added the following under National IMT Rotation Process

- *For 2023, there are 21 IMTs in the national rotation.*

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- *Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs) will ensure their respective IMTs in the national rotation are rostered in the current ordering system of record as the appropriate catalog item (e.g., Complex IMT or Type 1 IMT). The NICC will coordinate with the ordering and sending Geographic Areas to ensure the IMT order matches the IMT catalog item at the time of mobilization. Complex/Type 1 IMTs remain on-call for a maximum of seven days.*
- *At the time (clock hour and day of the week) an IMT from the national rotation is requested, the next eligible IMT in rotation will be notified and placed in two-hour call status and will remain in call status for the next seven days. The next two teams in national rotation will also be notified of the schedule change. Geographic Areas unable to provide an IMT when ordered for a national assignment will be listed as unavailable on the national rotation and will not be considered until the designated slot rotates into position again.*
- *Geographic Areas with more than one Complex/Type 1 IMT may decide which eligible team responds to a national call*
- *Geographic Areas must pass if no eligible IMT can meet the two-hour call.*
- *Complex, Type 1 and Type 2 IMTs will be considered unavailable for a national assignment if the primary Incident Commander or two Command and General Staff positions are vacant. The Deputy Incident Commander may be allowed to take the tea, with Geographic Area Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (GMAC) approval. Any deviation to the aforementioned availability, and substitution principle must have GMAC and NMAC approval.*
- *An IMT that is not available for a national assignment will be listed as unavailable on the national rotation list.*
- *Within Round 1 of the national rotation, once an IMT has been committed to an incident, either internally or nationally, it will remain ineligible for a national assignment until all eligible, available IMTs have had an assignment. Once all eligible, available IMTs have had an assignment within Round 1, the national rotation will begin Round 2, following the same procedures that applied in Round 1.*
- *At the end of any round where three or less IMTs remain without an assignment in that round, each of those IMTs will be given one rotation period/week in the number one position before moving to the next round*
- *A committed IMT that is reassigned to additional incidents prior to being demobilized to their home unit will be counted as a single assignment within the round they were mobilized.*
- *IMTs that are mobilized but cancelled or released within 48 hours will remain eligible for national assignments in the current round of the national rotation.*
- *All assignment, internal or national, count as experience towards the current round*
- *Once an IMT, mobilized from the national rotation is staged by NICC, that team will be prioritized and assigned when a Geographic Area requires a replacement team.*
- *Once an IMT has been staged by a Geographic Area, the IMT will be prioritized and assigned to any new incident within that area, or when a replacement team is needed within the area. If NICC received another Complex/Type 1 IMT request, the first eligible IMT in national rotation will be ordered.*

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- *The Geographic Area will coordinate with the NICC before reassigning an our-of-area Complex/Type 1 IMT to another.*

Added the following under National Area Command Teams – All agencies

Orders for Area Command Teams will be placed through established ordering channels using an Overhead Group Request to NICC. Area Command Teams are comprised of six (6) positions: four (4) specific and two (2) trainees, which are the following:

- *Area Commander (ACDR)*
- *Assistant Area Commander, Planning (ACPC)*
- *Assistant Area Commander, Logistics (ACLC)*
- *Area Command Aviation Coordinator (ACAC)*
- *Area Command trainees (2 each)*

The Area Commander position may only be filled by a current agency employee. Depending on the complexity of the interface between the incidents, specialists in other areas such as aviation, safety, information, long-term fire planning, or risk planning, may also be assigned.

Removed the following under National Area Command Teams – All agencies

Area Command (AC) is an organization established to ensure inter incident coordination for Command, Planning, Logistical and Aircraft matters. AC will work closely with the Multiagency Coordination Group that establishes priorities for the GACC. AC will normally request their own support personnel to work within the Area Command organization.

There are four National Area Command Teams. AC Teams are comprised of 6 positions: Area Commander, Assistant Area Commander Planning, Assistant Area Commander Logistics, Area Command Aviation Coordinator and 2 trainees identified by the Area Commander. All requests for National AC Teams will be placed through established ordering channels to NICC. AC is ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Team, Area Command

Added the following under Interagency Dispatch Teams – Federal

Dispatch teams provide personnel qualified in Dispatch Center expanded functions for timely mobilization in support of wildland incidents. There are 4 federal dispatch teams in California. Normal configuration is 2 EDSPs, 2 ESDSs, 2 EDRCs and up to 2 trainees. Priority use of these teams is to support incidents in California.

Team rotation will be based on the Forest Service pay period schedule: bi0weekly, effective at 0001 on Sunday. There will be one team available during the two-week period

The rotation schedule can be located at:

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/docs/2023/2023CA%20?Dispatch%20Team.pdf>

Order in the current ordering system as: Module, /Suppression, in special needs add Dispatch Team. Check with the GACC for team availability when ordering

Added the following under Fire Behavior Assessment Team (FBAT) – Federal

The primary mission of the FBAT is monitoring fuels, vegetation, fire behavior, and fire effects on wildland fire incidents and supporting the incident and land management units through information delivery. The FBAT generally consists of 6 to 12 fireline qualified personnel led by overhead qualified at the Task Force Leader level or above. The FBAT is most successful when ordered early during an incident. One of the Team Leads will formulate a list of name request for the incident to order. Contact Matt Dickinson, Lead 614-566-2271 or Carol Ewell, Assistant Lead 209-283-4563. For more information visit: <https://www.frames.gov/fbat>

Removed the following under Fire Behavior Assessment Team (FBAT) – Federal

The primary mission of the FBAT is the collection of coordinated fuels, vegetation, fire behavior, and post-fire effects data during wildland fire incidents. Data can be used to validate the effectiveness of fuel treatments, evaluate fire effects, support safety zone guideline development, calibrate fire behavior and emissions modeling, or help incident teams and land management staff meet other goals as requested and feasible. A report is prepared for each incident. The FBAT generally consists of 4 to 12 fireline qualified personnel, led by overhead qualified at the Task Force Leader level or above. The FBAT may request a Wildland Fire Module trained in FBAT methods to be ordered in conjunction with FBAT depending on the mission for that incident. The FBAT is most successful when ordered early during an incident, as it transitions to extended attack. FBAT equipment and members are mainly located in California and can be mobilized by contacting the FBAT Team Leads below. One of the Team Leads will formulate a name request list for the incident to order individuals or contact Carol Ewell, Assistant Lead: 209 283 4563. Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: individual overhead Technical Specialist (THSP) name request. Include special needs of “FBAT: team member”. For more information please visit: https://www.fs.fed.is/adaptivemanagement/projects_main_fbat.php

Removed the following under Interagency Dispatch Teams – Federal

Dispatch teams provide qualified in Dispatch Center expanded functions for timely mobilization in support of wildland incidents. There are 4 federal dispatch teams in California. Normal configuration is 2 EDSPs, 2EDSDs, 2 EDRCs and up to 2 trainees. Priority use of these teams is to support incidents in California.

Team rotation will be based on the Forest Service pay period schedule: bi weekly, effective at 0001 on Sunday. There will be one team available during the two week period. The available team will mobilize within 2 hours of notification of the assignment.

The rotation schedule can be located at: <http://qacc.nifc.gov/oncc/logistics/overhead/index.htm> or <https://qacc.nifc.gov/oscc/news.php>

Added the following under Wildland Modules (WFM) – Federal

WFMs are highly skilled and versatile fire crews with a primary commitment to maintain fire's role as a natural ecological process. They provide technical and ecological based expertise in the areas of long-term planning, ignitions, holding, suppression, prescribed fire preparation and implementation support, hazard fuels reduction, and fire effects monitoring. WFMs provide an innovative, safe, highly mobile, logistically independent, and versatile fire module for wildland fire management and incident operations.

As a national interagency resource, the modules are available nationally throughout the fire season. Each module is comprised of a module leader, assistant leader, three to five module members and a detailer during the primary burning season.

Forest Service has Wildland Fire Modules on the Stanislaus NF, Klamath NF, Sequoia NF, Six Rivers NF, Lassen NF and Inyo NF. NPS has Wildland Fire Modules on the Whiskeytown NRA, Sequoia-Kings NP and Yosemite NP. These modules are ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Module, Wildland Fire.

NPS: Modules are available for large fire support with concurrence from the Regional WFM Coordinator, John Goss, 559-908-6526, john_goss@nps.gov

Removed the following (partial removal of paragraph) under Watershed Emergency Response Teams (WERT) – State

- *Note: Fire sieges are recognized in the procedure guide and are rated on the magnitude of life safety risks (page 5 and Appendix B)*

Ordering a WERT: In the past, this was done through Mission Tasking. Now, it is through the incident on a 00900. However, it is essentially for the members. Chief Huff is our Sacramento WERT Liaison who work with California Geological Survey (CGS) to identify available and qualified staff to conduct the field review, analysis and reporting.

Chapter 30 Crews

Added the following under Type 1 Hotshot

To order as a Type 1 Crew, in the current ordering system of record, order as: Crew, Type 1

CA IHC Out of Region Assignment Guidelines

- *NOPS Crews: <https://qacc.nifc.gov/oncc/crews/php>*

- SOPS Crews: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/crews/php>

Added the following under Interagency Hotshot Crews as Type 2 IA, Type 2, or Suppression Modules

Interagency Hotshot Crews as Type 2 IA, Type 2, or Suppression Modules

When Interagency Hotshot crew fall below the level identified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations they may still be dispatched as a T2IA, T2 Crew or Suppression Module provided they meet the standards for the lesser qualification. Naming conventions for these crew will be as follows:

Example: Fire – Crew, T2 IA Del Rosa IHC

Example: Groups – Module, Suppression – Big Bear IHC

Added the following under Type 2 Initial Attack (Type 2 IA)

Type 2 IA Crews can initial attack fires, be broken up into squads, and perform firing operations.

Removed the following under Type 2 Initial Attack (Type 2 IA)

California discourages breaking up organized crews into small groups for suppression use. However, Type 2I/A crew can be ordered and are structured to be broken into squads for initial attack. If Type 2IA crews are not available, suppression modules may also be ordered for this purpose. Suppression modules will be ordered as an Overhead Group Request; Module, Suppression. The minimum standards for a Suppression Module, reference the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2020.

California exception for overhead configuration minimum would require one SRB and one FF1 or equivalent.

In some cases, it may be appropriate to send an engine with the suppression module. Local procedures may require that local sources of engines be exhausted before moving engines across zone of GACC boundaries. Check with the requestion dispatch before dispatching an engine with the suppression module. Interagency Hotshot Crews as T2IA, T2 or suppression Modules.

When Interagency Hotshot crews fall below the level identified in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations they may still be dispatched as a T2IA, T2 Cres or Suppression Module provided they mee the standards for the lesser qualification

Naming conventions for these crews will be as follows

Example: Fire – Crew, T2 IA Del Rosa IHC

Example: Groups – Module, Suppression – Big Bear IHC

Ordered in the current ordering system of record as: Crew, Type 2 IA

Chapter 40 Supplies and Equipment

Removed the following under National Interagency Incident Support Caches

Limited Resource items are those items which have a fixed inventory in the national system. When ordering Limited Resource items, it is required that all Units go through the GACC to place the request. The GACC maintains records to monitor available quantities, providing management of these items as National Resources

Removed the following under NFES 4670 – Satellite Phone Kit

The satellite Phone Kit is a Motorola mobile phone that connects audio calls via a Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellite network when local cellular service is unavailable or has restricted coverage.

NIICD has a limited supply of Motorola Satellite Phones that operate on the Iridium network. These portable handsets run on rechargeable batteries and AC/DC chargers are included

Removed the following under NFES 4390 – ICS Command Starter System

The standard starter system contains sufficient equipment for Command and Logistical communication needs for a three division incident. The entire starter system will be packaged and shipped as a standard unit. California may preposition 4390 starter systems at the Cache. These systems are only prepositioned and remain under the control of NIICD.

Requests for individual or additional kits (boxes) will be honored. They must be ordered by their individual NFES stock numbers.

The starter system will have Air Guard located in the last channel. This frequency is not authorized for use by the incident for communications.

Removed the following under Unified Command Incidents – Contract/Hired Equipment

- *DPA current and threatened*
- *Unified Ordering Point*
- *Early coordination with expanded dispatch between finance and logistics functions*

- *Access to various agencies hired equipment programs and agency personnel to use their respective programs*

Chapter 50 Aircraft

Changed sentence under No Divert

Original Sentence: *The GACC may not grant a no divert for the number of tankers requested based on the operational needs of the region/state*

New Sentence: *The GACC will determine the number of tankers approved for the “no divert” based on the operational needs of the region/state*

Removed the following under No Divert

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

Added the following under No Divert

The “no divert” status will be reevaluated every 30 minutes. When the “no divert” is no longer needed as determined by the IC, the IC will immediately advise the dispatch center and cancel the “no divert”. The dispatch center will then contact the appropriate GACC over the intercom with the cancel.

Added the following under Requesting Additional Aircraft Frequencies

The IC will request replacement of initial attack frequencies as soon as the fire is expected to enter extended attack

Removed the following under Smokejumper Aircraft

Once on the ground, the smokejumper Incident Commander/crew leader will contact the ordering Unit or local Incident Commander and provide a situation report

Changed paragraph under Satellite Bases

Original Paragraph: *When smokejumpers are being deployed to SOPS, satellite bases may be activated. When a Unit in SOPS places the initial request for jumper, the request will be placed*

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

New Paragraph:

When smokejumpers are being deployed to SOPS, satellite bases may be activated. When a SOPS satellite base is activated, a smokejumper liaison will be assigned by the NOPS smokejumper base.

Added the following under Firewatch Platform Fixed Wing, Fixed Wing

The Forest Service Fire Watch 5-1 will support Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) in California during daylight hours (0800 – 1800).

This aircraft will be added to all Federal initial attack responses.

For planned needs, incidents will place orders through the normal ordering process to SOPS GACC by 1700 the day before. Incidents that occur throughout the night will be prioritized in the morning and confirmed by the Fire Watch 5-1 ATGS and the SOPS Aviation Duty Officer before adding to the flightstrip.

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

Removed the following under Helicopter Standard ICS Types

The language below was removed in reference to the Firehawk

- *These helicopters are primarily used as extended support of IA fires or in support of established large fires, no on standard IA response requests*
- *A Forest may use their Type 1 Restricted helicopter on local IA response.*
- *If all Type 2S helicopters are committed, the GACC may go to a Forest with a Type 1 Restricted helicopter on an IA response*

New Sentence:

CALFIRE is currently transitioning their Helicopter fleet to the new Sikorsky s70i platform which is classified as a Type 1S. You will see both Type 1S and 2S as a standard IA response.

Removed the following under Forest Service Emergency Medical Short Haul

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

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

Removed the following under Firewatch Aerial Supervision Rotor Wing and Fixed Wing

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

Call signs for mission clarification:

- *As air attack role, use the call sign "Air Attack"*
- *As a helicopter coordination role, use the call sign "HelCO"*
- *As remote sensing intelligence gathering role, use the call sign "Firewatch"*
- *Order in current ordering system as:*
 - *For air attack role, fixed wing, air tactical*
 - *For helicopter coordination role, fixed wing, air tactical or helicopter, type 3 standard with special needs "Firewatch helicopter"*

Chapter 60 Predictive Services

Added the following under Report on Conditions

The Report on Conditions (ROC) is an intelligence document that provides timely notification for situational awareness. This intelligence is used by decision makers in a number of forums. It is imperative that the intelligence stated is concise, timely and as accurate as possible.

Federal

The threshold for a ROC is an incident with large fire potential, extended commitment of resources, heavy media attention or at the discretion of the GACC Duty Chief. The Intelligence office will initiate contact with the local ECC for fire information for the duration of the incident. Reporting times for the Intelligence office is twice daily at 0600 and 1800; and as significant events occur.

CALFIRE threshold for a ROC

- *Initial Attack (IA) fire significantly augments resources.*
- *IA is developing into an Extended Attack of Major Fire situation.*
- *Incident receives (or has a high probability of receiving) significant media attention.*
- *Significant events occur during the incident (e.g. structures burning, burn-overs, serious injuries).*
- *Significant State Responsibility Area (SRA) acreage that has burned within Federal or Local Direct Protection area (DPA) (including Contract Counties) regardless of the Region Duty Chief if additional threat to SRA is mitigated.*
- *Under the direction of the Region Duty Chief*
- *When either GACC elevates their PL to 4 or 5, Executive Management may require the reporting of all fires meeting ROC criteria regardless of CAL FIRE resource commitment. Significant federal and local fires that are reported in the ICS-209 at the time of the elevated PL shall be reported in the California Incident Summary and continued until a final ROC or until the PL level drops below PL 4. When the PL is reduced to 3 or lower, normal ROC reporting criteria shall resume for all incidents.*
- *If CALFIRE air or ground resources are assigned to a non-CALFIRE incident (Federal, Local, or out of state), the Region Duty Chief shall determine if the CAL FIRE Region Intel Office shall generate a correlating ROC. The hosting Unit may request ROC initiation when:*
 - *Incident is receiving (or has a high probability of receiving) significant media attention which could have political overtones and CAL FIRE air or ground resources are assigned*
 - *Significant events during and incident where CAL FIRE air or ground resources are assigned. Examples may include:*
 - *Threat of injury or death to multiple civilians*
 - *Multiple civilian or firefighter injuries or fatalities*
 - *Significant property loss or damage*
 - *Significant infrastructure impact (major highway closures, power infrastructure shutdowns, public evacuations, etc.)*

- *Under the direction of the Region Duty Chief*

Chapter 70 Incidents (Changed from GACC and Emergency Directory)

Added the following under Incidents

Incident Record Creation

Local dispatch centers are the focal point for the report of, and initial response to wildland fires, and under appropriate authorities, other emergency incidents at the local level. Dispatch centers have the responsibility and authority to create incidents, process requests, coordinate response, and track resources and information under the delegation of the benefiting agency(s). The acceptable business practice is one ignition, one record, one authoritative data source, one centralized ordering point per incident.

Local Dispatch Centers have the primary responsibility for incident creation within an integrated system.

Incidents will be created by the dispatch center with delegated authority for the benefiting agency(s) and associated Protecting Unit based on the point of origin (POO) of the incident.

Potential Conflicts/Duplicate Records

Potential conflicting incidents in IRWIN are identified when they plot less than a half mile from each other, the discovery time is within 6 hours, AND are either reported by different a Dispatch Center or different application.

When two Duplicate incidents are entered and these criteria are met, the first incident in, will be in Potential Conflict and the second incident will be in Potential Conflict and Quarantine in IRWIN. Users need to determine which incident is the correct incident.

When Center(s)/Users are aware of duplicate records within the system, they need to work in coordination with each other to determine which incident is correct following recommended business practices. See [Initial Attack Dispatching within Chapter 19 in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations](#) or the [National Mobilization Guide Chapter 70](#) for additional direction.

Multiple Event/records will not be created when an incident burns onto or crosses jurisdictional boundaries. When duplicate records are inadvertently created, every effort will be made to rectify by aligning incident and resource data associated with multiple records to the correct record.

In some cases, an exception may be made to create an additional non-Wildfire event record. These cases very are limited and will require close coordination with the GACC Duty Chief (Federal), Duty Officer (State), as well as State and Regional Incident Business Leads/CIBC.

Notify the GACC when the following applies:

- *Changes/corrections are made to initial Point-of-Origin (POO)*
- *Changes/corrections in Unified Ordering Point (UOP)*
- *Entering/exiting Unified Command*
- *Entering/exiting Cost Share*
- *Incident transitions back to local unit*
- *Incident complexing/merges or splits*

Unprotected Lands

Unprotected Lands are defined as areas for which no fire organization has responsibility for management of a wildfire authorized by law, contract, or personal interest of the fire organization (e.g., a timber or rangeland association).

In the event a Protecting Unit has not been determined for the POO, i.e., Unprotected Lands, there are two acceptable rationales for incident creation.

- 1. The responding organization determines threat to protected lands*
- 2. The responding organization determines incident has already burned onto protected lands.*

In this circumstance, fire management direction/Duty Officer will determine if either criterion is met resulting in incident creation and associated response. In this instance, the responding organization assumes responsibility for the incident and their respective Unit ID will be used for Protecting Unit.

Cost Coding

Interagency Fire and Severity Activities

The five (5) Federal agencies with Wildland Fire Management funds (BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, and USFS) have an Interagency Agreement for Wildfire Management which provides a basis for cooperation on all aspects of wildfire activities. Included in this agreement is the direction to NOT bill for services rendered for emergency fire suppression, including severity activities.

Regardless of benefitting jurisdiction, GACCs can preposition resources using their assigned support FireCode in advance of predicted significant wildland fire potential; to meet ongoing fire activity needs when the resource assignment is not yet known; or for resources supporting multiple incidents.

For Severity, the BLM, FWS, NPS and BIA will use a four-digit interagency FireCode to track and compile costs for all severity activities; the ordering office must include the word “severity” within the resource order incident name. These DOI agencies will use FireCode DOYY when supporting FS severity activities. Information on the interagency FireCode can be found at

https://www.firecode.gov/help/User_Guide.pdf

Guidance for Use of Incident Job Codes

The following direction and procedures will be used to establish and charge to wildfire, severity, support and non-fire incident job codes:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/NewFY-Incident-Job-Code-Direction.pdf>.

Federal: *For questions regarding the use of incident job codes, contact your Agency’s Incident Business Lead.*

Chapter 80 Cooperation

No Changes other than global changes mentioned at the beginning of this document

Chapter 90 GACC and emergency directory (new chapter)

Several updates and changes