



# **2020 TRI-AGENCY AGREEMENT AND OPERATING PLAN**

## **BETWEEN**

The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

**OKEFENOKEE & BANKS LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

and

The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE  
UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

**OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST**

and

The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE**

The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

and

**TIMUCUAN ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVE**

The UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



## Operating Plan Approval

Michael Lusk  
Refuge Manager  
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Jan. 27, 2020  
Date

Ivan Green  
District Ranger  
Osceola National Forest

01/27/20  
Date

Gary Ingram  
Superintendent  
Cumberland Island National Seashore

27 Jan 2020  
Date

  
Chris Hughes  
Superintendent  
Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve

Jan 28 2020  
Date

## 1. Purpose

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS) and the United States Forest Service are committed to a cooperative and pro-active approach to fire management in Northeastern Florida and Southeastern Georgia. It is our mutual desire to protect and serve the public interest, while managing wildland fires in the safest, most efficient and cost effective manner possible. We are committed to supporting all wildland fire management cooperators, assisting in all suppression and pre-suppression efforts, as well as cooperating in all-risk emergencies such as floods, hurricanes, earthquake, and other incidents. We recognize and respect each agency's primary missions and differences in organizations and procedures. We will build upon each agency's strengths and diversity in order to better serve the public.

This local Fire Management Operating Plan is a sub-set of the Operating Plan for the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement between the States of Florida and Georgia with the Federal Agencies (NPS, USFS, FWS). *The Florida Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement* (2017-2022 - FWS #401813K006, NPS #62-8067522, USFS #92-933-2484) should be referenced for agency lands within Florida. The *Georgia Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement* (2017-2022 - FWS #F18MU00001, NPS #092773134, USFS #929332484) should be referenced for agency lands within Georgia. Nothing in this local Operating Plan (OP) shall be construed to supersede any provision of the Statewide Master Cooperating Plan. Rather, this plan supports the Statewide Master Cooperating Plans by providing additional information and definition focused on this local zone of operations between the National Park Service Cumberland Island National Seashore, National Park Service Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, United States Forest Service Osceola National Forest, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. In addition to this OP, the Forest, Refuge, and Park's Fire Management Plans will be consulted and followed in all fire management operations conducted within these agencies' lands.

This OP is a pre-arranged agreement to allow the sharing of initial attack resources within a local geographic area between FWS, NPS and the USFS, as referred to in the Statewide Master Cooperating Plans. As stated in the Statewide Master Cooperating Plans, there will be no billing for normal IA resources within the first 24 hour period for responses in mutual threat zones and other pre-determined locations stated in local operating plans. Initial attack (IA) resources consist of resources normally staged for IA within the Federal agencies based on their staffing plans. Use of Regional resources, such as aircraft and heavy tractors, requested by the hosting agency will be reimbursed if billed.

This plan results from a cooperative and pro-active approach to wildland fire management. In addition to the guidance it provides for wildfire suppression actions, it is also intended to promote better cooperation and emphasis on joint participation in all-risk incidents and hazardous fuels reduction projects wherever possible (including prescribed burning, mechanical and chemical fuels projects). The OP provides procedures, resources available, phone numbers, maps and other necessary information to facilitate coordination between the participating agencies. As stated in the Statewide Master Cooperating Plan, and as evidenced during wildfire responses over the past decade, an interagency approach is used where appropriate on these agencies' lands. Therefore, personnel from each agency should become familiar with the offices and personnel in their respective areas representing their cooperating agencies. They should familiarize one another on their fire management policies and geographic areas via tours, staff rides, and other methods in order to provide a timely wildfire response.

Each agency is encouraged to develop a set of Initial Attack Dispatch Kits and additional reference materials. Copies should be made available to each agency's primary Fire Management and/or Dispatch Centers, main offices, and Initial Attack Incident Commanders.

## **2.0 Jurisdictional Boundaries**

Agencies Partnering in the Operating Plan Include:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Okefenokee and Banks Lake National Wildlife Refuge

National Park Service;

- Cumberland Island National Seashore
- Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve

United States Forest Service, Osceola National Forest

Maps to the above agencies lands are available at local dispatch offices and administrative offices. Copies will be made available to cooperator agencies and included in the appendix C of this document.

## **2.1 Protection Areas and Boundaries**

Protection areas and boundaries are defined in the Statewide Master Cooperating Plan as lands that are within the boundaries of each represented agency to include mutual threat zones of other stakeholders as described in each individual Fire Management Plans.

Boundary line fires will be the responsibility of the protecting agency. The most qualified individual that is first on scene will act as Incident Commander until their span of qualifications are exceeded or hosting agency mutually agrees on an appropriate Incident Commander.

It is beneficial to not assume that either agency has been notified of the fire. Every agency will make a reasonable effort to notify the other agency of an incident that is considered in a boundary area that may affect multiple agencies.

## **2.2 Fires on FWS and NPS Lands**

Any agency may take initial action on FWS and NPS lands at the request of the hosting agency. All initial actions will be conducted in compliance with the Refuge or NPS Fire Management Plans and agency policy. The Federal Agency will likewise provide an Agency Representative to advise the IC on initial actions.

FWS and NPS policies require a wildfire response which can draw from the full range of management options and include both direct and indirect attack strategies and use of fire for resource benefit. For example on FWS lands, due to high values for firefighter safety, wilderness values, wetland protection, and the reintroduction of fire to the landscape, a different management response may be warranted than on most lands under the Forests jurisdiction. When soil conditions are favorable and there is a low to moderate potential for ground fire, an indirect attack suppression strategy may be favored over a direct attack strategy in order to provide greater safety to personnel, less damage to resources, and

achieve control at a lesser cost. Potential benefits on the landscape for forest/ecosystem health and wildlife habitat are often a side benefit of such actions. The Refuge or Park Fire Management Plans will spell this out for each fire management unit affected by an incident.

If fires escape initial attack, any resource orders need to be routed through the Florida Interagency Coordination Center (FICC) at 850-523-8600 for Okefenokee and Timucuan, and through the Georgia Interagency Coordination Center (GICC) at 770-297-3067 for Cumberland Island.

## **2.3 Fires on Osceola National Forest**

Any agency may take initial action on USFS lands at the request of the hosting agency. All initial actions will be conducted in compliance with the National Forest in Florida Fire Management Plans and agency policy. The Federal Agency will likewise provide an Agency Representative to advise the IC on initial actions.

Fire manager's response could range from monitoring a wildland fire or a full-scale attack of a wildland fire that threatens life, property, and resources. In addition, fire managers are to manage natural ignitions to achieve desired Land and Resource Management Plan objectives when risk is within acceptable limits, this also applies to wilderness and wilderness study areas as described in the Federal Wildland Fire Policy and Program Review.

Fire management has determined that fire control lines may consist of roads or natural barriers, such as wetlands, foam, water lines, or disked or plowed firelines. The forest service tries to minimize the use of plowed firelines. The incident commander has full authority to select the management response based on line officer delegation, values at risk, predicted weather, burning conditions, forces available, resource damage potential, and total forest wide wildland fire situation. Resources must coordinate with District Archeologist before any ground disturbance activities take place.

If fires escape initial attack, any resource orders need to be routed through the Florida Interagency Coordination Center (FICC) at 850-523-8600 for Osceola.

## **3.0 Command Structures**

As a general rule, each agency will take charge of fire management operations in its area, and will coordinate and direct the actions of the assisting agencies' forces. The Incident Commander will be the officer of the agency in whose area incident occurs, unless the circumstances (fire qualifications, personnel shortages) require some other arrangement which is mutually agreed upon.

### **3.1 Unified Command**

All agencies in this OP have the potential need to use Unified Command on incidents. Outside agencies to be considered for this type of command structure include: state agencies, city fire departments, county fire agencies, private stakeholders, and federal partners. Unified command is defined as: *"An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions."* Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. Most extended attack fires in the

Okefenokee Swamp will involve unified command with state partners due to the nature of indirect attack often involving private lands around on the perimeter of the swamp. This does not exclude the use of the local Type 3 IMT, if agreed upon by the Unified Agency Administrators.

### **3.2 Type 3 Incident Management Teams**

If a fire escapes initial attack and goes into extended attack, the IC and Agency Administrator must determine which type of management team should manage the incident. A wildfire complexity analysis will assist on helping determine proper depth of management. All parties in this OP have been involved in rostering the South Atlantic Interagency Type 3 Team. If the incident warrants, it is suggested that the use of this team be considered. A roster, contact list, and dispatching procedures have been predetermined and the Team could be briefed in generally a 24 hour time frame. Most personnel on the team are familiar with each agencies policies and landscape.

### **3.3 Type 1 and 2 Incidents**

If an incident complexity rating indicates that the incident has become a Type 1 or 2 incidents, then the appropriate Incident Management Team (IMT) will be ordered through the State Coordination Center for Federal jurisdictional fires. For Incidents occurring on FWS, USFS, and Timucuan property, teams would be ordered through the FICC. For incidents occurring on Cumberland Island property, team orders route through the GICC. The Southern Area has two Type 1 teams and one Type 2 team in rotation. If an incident's complexity increases from a Type 2 to a Type 1 incident, the Agency Administrator may order a Type 1 IMT and have the Type 2 IMT transition to the incoming team. Another option would be to request one of the National Incident Management Organizations (NIMO Teams) to add capacity and work with the Type 2 team so it can function as a Type 1 IMT.

State Type 2 teams are often a good fit due to their local knowledge and resources, but any team order **will involve input from the GACC based upon regional and national priorities.**

### **3.4 Maintaining Initial Attack Capabilities During Ongoing Incidents**

Each agency in this OP will set priorities during an ongoing incident to maintain adequate capability to respond to new wildfires that may occur. Often the majority of the local wildfire detection and IA capability is tied up responding to an incident as it transitions into extended attack. It is the responsibility of the local agencies to maintain IA capability on their jurisdictional lands. They must either call back or order enough resources to cover IA on new fire starts or else delegate IA to the incoming IMT. Whichever situation is used, at least some of the local resources should be dedicated to IA since they know the home area, fuels, tactics, and other important factors. IMT's must be sensitive to wildfire detection and IA needs for the home units ensuring that new fire starts are quickly detected and followed up with a timely and proper response.

## **4.0 Communications**

### **4.1 Overview**

Radio frequencies used for wildland fire suppression and related activities will be shared between the agencies through mutual agreement. All agencies have digital frequency capabilities; however some State resources and IMT's do not. All agencies have the capability of operating on analog narrowband

radio frequencies. Additional frequencies may be ordered and obtained through the dispatch system. All personnel on a fire should have access to a radio. One of the following Communications Plans will be used:

**Plan A: Use narrowband digital frequencies for fires on federal lands where no local cooperator resources respond.**

1. Use local hosting unit's narrowband digital or analog fire frequencies with direct (simplex) frequencies for tactical operations and repeater (duplex) frequencies reserved for command or long distance coverage needs.

**Plan B: Use federal or cooperator narrowband analog frequencies for all fires involving federal and cooperators resources.**

1. Use local hosting unit's narrowband analog fire frequencies with direct (simplex) frequencies for tactical operations and repeater (duplex) frequencies reserved for command or long distance coverage needs.
2. Use local cooperators incident frequencies on extended attack fires.

**Plan C: Use NIFC radio system on complex large fires and when the communications needs have expanded beyond the scope of Plan B.**

1. All operations personnel that do not have radios will be equipped with NIFC radios (ordered from the national fire cache system) with assigned frequencies.
2. Portable repeater system may be used in conjunction with NIFC radios. A communications unit leader will be requested, whose job will be to marry existing local frequencies with NIFC frequencies where possible or to re-program tractor or engine radios to NIFC frequencies.
3. A Radio Tech is needed to provide incident support, and should be ordered as soon as the need for extended attack is determined. This position would not be necessary if a Type 1 or 2 IMT is immediately ordered.

## **4.2 Dispatching Procedures**

For initial action response to wildland fire among the USFS, FWS and NPS in Northeastern Florida and Southeastern Georgia, the following dispatch procedures will apply. Each agency will be responsible for contacting their coordination center to inform them of the status of their fire resources within 24 hours after commitment to a local fire.

1. **NPS Dispatching Procedures**

To order assistance from another participating agency, the NPS FMO or Duty Officer will call the USFS or FWS FMO or Duty Officer. NPS FMO or Duty Officer can also call the OKE or Osceola dispatch center and request assistance. Once the order is placed with OP participant, a courtesy call to the agencies respected Coordination Center needs to be placed. Additional orders not associated with this OP will be placed through the agencies Coordination Center.

For participating agencies to order NPS resources, ordering agency will call the NPS FMO or Duty Officer to order resources.

NPS FMO will coordinate any available resources from TIMU.

## 2. USFS Dispatching Procedures

To order assistance from another participating agency, the USFS FMO or Duty Officer will call the NPS or FWS FMO or Duty Officer and come up with the resources that are available. Then the resource order will be placed with Florida Interagency Coordination Center (FICC) which is located in Tallahassee Florida. All dispatching is done thru FICC at this time unless a type 3 team or higher is in place then it will be done at the district level.

## 3. FWS Dispatching Procedures

FWS FMO or Duty Officer will contact NPS FMO or USFS FMO or respective Duty Officer to request inter-agency assistance. Once the order is placed with OP participant, a courtesy call to the agencies respective Coordination Center will be placed. Additional orders not associated with this OP will be placed through the agencies Coordination Center.

## 4.3 Radio Communications

Please see appendix B for agency specific communication plans.

## 4.4 Public Information

It is the intent of the Agencies in this Agreement to fully cooperate in seeking out media opportunities associated with wildland fire management activities. Agencies will adhere to the following:

- Public information will follow hosting agency policies and be approved by line officer in charge if necessary.
- Agencies to this Agreement will pursue opportunities for joint news releases when partnering on fire management activities, including, but not limited to, fire prevention messages, prescribed burning activities and cooperative efforts in fire suppression.

## 5.0 Training

The FWS, NPS and the USFS will cooperate in providing fire training opportunities to each other. This cooperation includes sharing instructors, facilities, and classroom opportunities. Joint training exercises will be held yearly, if possible, to facilitate preparedness and enhance cooperation at all levels of the agencies. A list of training opportunities available from each agency will be shared annually.

Participating units shall assist each other, to the extent possible, during fire suppression and prescribed fire activities in task book completion and maintaining the currency of NWCG certifications



## **6.0 Investigative Support and Law Enforcement Assistance**

1. Request for this type of assistance will be made by the manager of the requesting unit to the manager of the responding unit e.g., District Ranger to Refuge Manager or Chief Ranger.
2. Whenever a request is made, the officer so designated shall have the law enforcement authority of the agency charged with administering the lands for which the designation is made e.g., Forest Service authority on the Refuge and Fish and Wildlife authority on the National Forest.
3. The initial request may be oral. This type of request will be followed by a written request.
4. Law enforcement activities will be consistent with the policy of the agency on which the activity occurs.

## **7.0 Resource Management and Cultural Resource Documentation**

The participating units will assist each other, to the extent possible, in conducting resource activities. The purpose is to provide the most cost effective, efficient, and safe use resources. Recognizing that agency resources may not be readily available to capitalize on narrow work schedules and travel constraints, such assistance could include, but is not limited to; mechanical fuels reduction, prescribed burning, GIS information, impacts to cultural sites, meeting unique transportation deficiencies, computer software information, supplies and equipment.

## **8.0 Hazardous Fuels Treatments**

Hazardous fuels treatments range from mechanical and prescribed fire projects that must be maintained on an annual basis to one-time treatments designed to manipulate fire behavior to something more manageable, such as WUI work within a community. Planning and implementation of such projects will be done across agency lines as appropriate.

Prescribed burning on NPS lands, FWS lands, and USFS lands has more potential to restore fire back to the landscape, maintain reasonable fuel loads, and benefit fire control efforts than any other management action. It is to the agencies mutual benefit to work together to conduct prescribed burns; therefore, all agencies should place a very high priority on mutual assistance in this program area. Prescribed fire planning will be conducted in an interagency partnership to the extent desired between agencies and resources are available.

Whenever possible, the NPS, FWS and USFS will provide prescribed fire assistance to each other at no charge. However, Inter-Agency Agreements are in place to provide funding, with appropriate levels of pre-approval being met, prior to project implementation Assistance may include making fire resources available for operations and contingency as well as planning and site preparation efforts. All agencies will consult with each other on the planning and prioritization of hazardous fuels projects and will make them aware of all scheduled burns in a timely manner. Though most fuel projects will not involve exchange of funds, the FWS and FS do have a region wide agreement in place to pay for certain costs such as aviation when making use of partner agencies resources is the most cost effective means of adding capacity but no reciprocal services are available.

## **9.0 Financial Arraignments**

All responding resources will charge to appropriate Agency management code (FIRECODE) for hours associated with fire suppression

Reimbursement will be made as follows:

1. The parties agree to use best business practices for cost containment in all emergency response operations and activities.
2. Cost sharing of direct suppression costs will be charged based on where the suppression action occurred unless a pro-rata acreage cost apportionment agreement is made. To suppress a complex fire that multiple agencies have responsibility to suppress, unified command will usually be implemented with the incident management team finance section completing the cost summary daily.
3. The jurisdictional agency will rehabilitate fire lines and fire breaks on lands under their responsibility according to its agency's standards.
4. Equipment rented from the private sector will be paid by the requesting agency at a rate established by the requesting agency prior to any work being performed and supported by an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (OF-286).
5. Wages for Federal personnel will be borne by the respective agencies for services rendered during the incident. Their base pay, overtime, travel, and subsistence will be commensurate with the policy of their respective agency and agency policy.
6. All financial management activities including cost accounting and documentation will be conducted using NWCG Interagency Incident Business Management Guidelines.

## APPENDIX A: Agency Resources and Contacts

### 1. Cumberland Island National Seashore

CONTACTS			Email: first name_last name@nps.gov
Name	Qualification	Contact Info	
Gary Ingram	Park Superintendent	(O): 912-882-4336 Ext. 227 (C): 229-854-8996	
Jared Brewer	Chief Ranger	(O): 912-882-4336 Ext. 258 (C): 912-409-0361	
Richard Sinkovitz	ZFMO, ICT3(T), DIVS(T), TFLD, RXB2	(O): 912-882-4336 Ext. 303 (C): 912-464-9453	
Scott Turner – Fire Ops Tech	ENGB, CRWB, FIRB, ICT4, TFLD(T), RXB2(T)	(O): 912-882-4336 Ext. 221 (C): 912-464-7067	
Doug Hoffman	READ, FFT2	(O): 912-882-4336 Ext. 255 (C): 706-594-6878	
Elizabeth Rico	FFT2	(C): 404-834-7867	
Dustin Nelson	Boat Operator, Logistics	(O): 912-882-4336 Ext. 302	
Jim Osborne	Boat Operator	(C): 912-409-0371	

EQUIPMENT		
Type	Status	Location
Type 6 Engine (Equipped)	Active	Nightingale Well Staging
Type 6 Engine (Equipped)	Active	St. Marys
1800 Gallon Water Tender	Active	Nightingale Well Staging
Tracked Skid Steer	Active	Equipment Shed
20 Person Fire Cache	Active and Inventoried	Carpenters Shed
20 Gallon ATV Sprayer	Active	Carpenters Shed
3 Trash Pumps	Active	Carpenters Shed
2 Floto Pumps	Active	Carpenters Shed

### 2. Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve

TIMU Resources			Email: first name_last name@nps.gov
Name	Status/Qual	Phone	
Chris Hughes	TIMU Superintendent	(O): 904-221-7567 Ext. 110 (C): 904-708-8646	
Lewis Prettyman	FFT2, FAL2	(O): 904-221-7567 Ext.118 (C): 904-545-7727	
Ryan Williams	FFT2, FALA	(C): 352-284-8254	
Morgan Baird	Park Fire Coordinator-FFT2, READ, ARCH	(O): 904-221-7567 (C): 904-571-8372	
Geoffrey Johnson	FFT2	(C) :904-705-7315	

Robert Aenchbacher	FFT2	(C): 904-534-4807
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### 3. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

CONTACTS		Email: first name_last name@fws.gov
Name	Qualification	Contact Info
Michael Lusk	Refuge Manager, FFT2, AREP	O: 912-496-7366 x226 C: 912-390-2193
Sarah Clardy	Deputy Refuge Manager, AREP	O: 912-496-7366 x225 C: 912-276-4206
Reese Kerbow	Station FMO, PSC3, AREP, RXB2, FIRB, STEN, STEQ, ATGS(t)	O: 912-496-7366 x 238 C: 912-736-0167
Rob Wood	Zone 2 FMO, ICT3, DIVS, RXB2	O: 843-784-6351 C: 912-346-0978
Reggie Forcine	Station AFMO, DIVS, HEMG, RXB2, AOBD, HEB2, TFLD, ICT3(t)	O: 912-496-7366 x237 C: 912-614-4041
Rocky Chesser	Heavy Equip. Supervisor, DIVS, ICT4, TFLD, RXB2, FIRB, HEQB, SOFR (t)	O: 912-496-7666 x22 C: 912-276-3232
Brantley Boatright	Dispatcher, ADP, EDSD, ACDP	O: 912-496-7366 x230 C: 912-282-4049
Andy Heisey	ENGB, ICT4, RXB2, FIRB, HEQB, TFLD, DIVS(t), HEMG(t)	O: 912-496-4177 C: 912-602-9317
Cory Bryant	ICT4, HEMG, RXB2, FIRB, TPIA, DZIA, ENGB(t)	O: 912-496-4181 C: 912-602-2780
Fed Privett	TPIA, DZIA, ENGB(t), ICT4(t), FIRB(t), COMT(t)	O: 912-496-4181 C: 912-276-
Terri Jenkins	Fire Planner/Prevention/Firewise Coordinator, FD Liaison, RESL, READ, LOFR(t), PSC2(t)	O: 912-496-7366 x232 C: 912-313-4225
Leta Schoeller	ICT5, ENOP, ENGB(t), FAL3(t), GISS(t)	O: 912-496-4177 C: 651-373-3181
Susan Heisey	PIO2, FFT2	O: 912-496-7366 x233 C: 912-286-3110
Sara Aicher	READ, GIS Support	O: 912-496-7366 x236 C:
Dean Easton	READ, FFT2	O: 912-496-7366 x235 C:
Dartha Campbell	Administrative Assistant, Finance, FBMS	O: 912-496-7366 x223 C:
Pamela Garrison	LEO, FFT2, SECO, SECM, INV(t)	O: 912-496-7366 x232 C: 912-288-7481

Okefenokee NWR Primary Equipment Available for Fire Suppression Purposes  
(Does not include all equipment)

Type and Kind	Water Handling	Make	Radio Call #	Location
<b>Type 2 T/P: D6K LGP</b>		<b>CAT</b>	<b>OK-54</b>	<b>East Side</b>
<b>Type 2 T/P: D6K</b>		<b>CAT</b>	<b>OK-56</b>	<b>East Side</b>
<b>Type 6 Engine (specialty)</b>	<b>250 gallon</b>	<b>Ford</b>	<b>E4262</b>	<b>East Side</b>
<b>Type 6 Engine</b>	<b>250 gallon</b>	<b>Ford</b>	<b>E4261</b>	<b>East Side</b>
<b>Hydra Trek (w/Torch)</b>	<b>50 gallon</b>		<b>OK-50</b>	<b>East Side</b>
<b>UTV</b>	<b>50 gallon</b>	<b>Mule</b>		<b>East Side</b>
<b>UTV</b>	<b>50 gallon</b>	<b>Mule</b>		<b>East Side</b>
<b>UTV</b>		<b>Gator</b>		<b>East Side</b>
<b>UTV</b>		<b>Gator</b>		<b>East Side</b>
<b>Boats</b>		<b>various</b>		<b>Various</b>

#### 4. Osceola National Forest

CONTACTS		
Name	Qualification	Contact Info
Ivan Green	District Ranger	386-752-2577 (O) 386-623-6575 (C)
Byron Hart	FMO, IC3 (T), DIV, ICT4, RXB2, TFLD	386-752-2577 (O) 850-264-9567 (C)
Shawn Kinghorn	AFMO, DIVS (T) ICT4,TPIA, TFLD, ENGB	386-752-2577 (O) 904-654-9677 (C)
Wesley Woodrome	DIVS ,ICT4, TFLD, FAL 1, SOFR (Line)	386-752-2577 (O) 951-970-5426 (C)
Jessica Vincent	IC3 (T),ICT4, TFLD,ENGB, DIV(T)	386-752-2577 (O) 321-693-8001 (C)
Gregory Smith	ICT5, FFT1, ENOP	850-974-2135 (C)
Tim Lanterman	ICT4, TPIA, TFLD, DIVS (T)	386-752-2577 (O)
Joseph Singleton	FFT1, ENOP (t)	386-752-2577 (O)
Jason Riddle	ICT5, FFT1, ENOP	828-550-0340 (O)
Caleb Hartsell	ICT5, FFT1, ENOP	864-506-5749 (O)

EQUIPMENT		
Type	Status	Location
2- Type 6 Engine (Equipped)	Active	Osceola Office
Cat D6N Tractor Plow	Active	Osceola Office
Cat D6K Tractor Plow	Active	Osceola Office
Cat D5 Supertrak Dozer	Active	Osceola Office
2-Kubota UTV with 60 gal tank	Active	Osceola Office
Fire Cache	Active	Osceola Office
Water handling Trailer	Active	Osceola Office
Helicopter Support Trailer	Active	Osceola Office

1. Cumberland Island National Seashore

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN INITIAL ATTACK				Incident Name  CUIS 2020			Date/Time Prepared  1/23/2020		Operational Period Date/Time	
Only frequencies listed on this 205 are authorized for use on this incident.				Hand programmers accept all responsibility for the use of unauthorized frequencies.						
Ch #	Channel Name			RX Freq N or W	RX Tone	TX Freq N or W	TX Tone	Mode	Remarks	
1	CUIS DIRECT			169.7250 N	162.2	169.7250 N	162.2	A	Primary TAC	
2	RPTR DIG			169.7250 N	N 293	164.2500 N	N 293	D	Secondary RPTR	
3	RPTR ANL			169.7250 N	162.2	164.2500 N	162.2	A	Primary RPTR	
4	CAMDEN CSO			151.38500	118.0	156.060	118.0	A		
5	CAMDEN FIRE/EMS			155.880	118.0	153.755	118.0	A		
6	MUT AID/DOF FIRE			154.280		154.280		A		
7	WX JAX			162.550 W						
8	WX BRUNSWICK			162.425 W						
9	MARINE 16			159.390 W		159.390 W		A		
10	MARINE 22			160.215 W		160.215 W		A		
11	REG MED			155.3400		155.3400		A	A/G Life Flight	
12	TELONICS			168.3500 N		168.3500 N		A		
13	OKE E RPTR			164.6250 N	103.5	163.1500 N	103.5	A		
14	FWS TAC 1			166.7500 N		166.7500 N		A	Secondary TAC	
15	A/G 44			167.62500 N		167.62500 N		A		
16	AIR GUARD – FIRE			168.6250 N		168.625 N	110.9	A		

## 2. Osceola National Forest

### Osceola National Forest \*\*\*Group 2\*\*\*

CHANNEL NUMBER	Channel Name	RX Freq.	RX Tone	TX Freq.	TX Tone
1	F-OLUSTEE	171.5000		164.8000	167.9
2	F-EDDY	171.5000		164.8000	146.2
3	R8 Fire	166.5625		166.5625	
4	FL Fire	169.1750		169.1750	
5	A-OLUSTEE	170.5250		163.6875	192.8
6	A-EDDY	170.5250		163.6875	146.2
7	FFS 62	159.3300	88.5	151.3475	94.8
8	FFS 190	151.2725		151.2725	
9	BAKER COUNTY FIRE	154.4000	173.8	155.9775	173.8
10	PROJECT	163.7125		163.7125	
11	VFIRE22 (RED)	154.2650		154.2650	156.7
12	VFIRE21 (WHITE)	154.2800		154.2800	156.7
13	VFIRE23 (BLUE)	154.2950		154.2950	156.7
14	AIR 2 GND OKEE	171.5750		171.5750	
15	A/G 15	167.5250		167.5250	
16	Air Guard	168.6250		168.6250	110.9



Osceola NF (Cont.):

FFS channels for the Osceola NF					Group 5
CHANNEL NUMBER	Channel Name	RX Freq.	RX Tone	TX Freq.	TX Tone
1	F-OLUSTEE	171.5000		164.8000	167.9
2	F-EDDY	171.5000		164.8000	146.2
3	R8 Fire	166.5625		166.5625	
4	FL Fire	169.1750		169.1750	
5	A/G 15	167.5250		167.5250	
6	Columbia 60	159.3300	88.5	151.3475	88.5
7	Baker South 62	159.3300	88.5	151.3475	94.8
8	Tactical channel 190	151.2725	csq	151.2725	csq
9	Tactical channel 191	151.2875	csq	151.2875	csq
10	Tactical channel 192	159.2475	csq	159.2475	csq
11	Southeast Compact	159.2850	csq	159.2850	156.7
12	BC Fire Tac 1	153.9500	173.8	153.9500	173.8
13	VFIRE22 (red)	154.2650		154.2650	156.7
14	VFIRE21 (WHITE)	154.2800		154.2800	156.7
15	VFIRE 23 (Blue)	154.2950		154.2950	156.7
16	AIR GUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9

### 3. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (Daily use frequencies)

#### OKEFENOCKEE NWR: GROUP 1

Channel	Assignment	RX Freq	RX CG	TX Freq	TX CG	Mode
1	NORTH RPT	170.0250	206.5	163.1500	206.5	Analog
2	SOUTH RPT	169.7000	123.0	163.1500	123.0	Analog
3	WEST RPT	169.8125	156.7	163.1500	156.7	Analog
4	EAST RPT	169.6250	103.5	163.1500	103.5	Analog
5	TAC 1 (FWS FICC)	166.7500		166.7500		Analog
6	TAC 2 (FWS FICC)	166.8250		166.8250		Analog
7	TAC 3 (FWS R4)	166.9375		166.9375		Analog
8	TRAVEL (FWS)	163.1000		163.1000		Analog
9	GFC MOB	159.3900		159.3900		Analog
10	COMPACT	159.2850		159.2850	156.7	Analog
11	MUTAL AID	154.2800		154.2800		Analog
12	R8 USFS FIRE TAC	166.9375		166.9375		Analog
13	OLUSTEE RPT	171.5000		164.8000	167.9	Analog
14	FS EDDY RPT	171.5000		165.8000	146.2	Analog
15	AIR TO GROUND 13	167.4250		167.4250		Analog
16	AIR GUARD	168.6250	110.9	168.6250	110.9	Analog

- **Primary Air:Air Victor Frequency – 122.9250**
- **FICC flight following on National – 168.6250**

### 4. GOAL Groups – Extended Attack Incidents

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge Wildfire Frequencies – all federal, state, and Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (GOAL), cooperators have worked together to create standard frequency zones for wildfires in and around the refuge. As a result of this effort, a permanent Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS-205) has been created. The Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and surrounding areas have been divided into 3 zones or radio “Groups”. The wildfire radio frequency Zone Map and ICS- 205’s will be provided upon request by the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

### 5. Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve

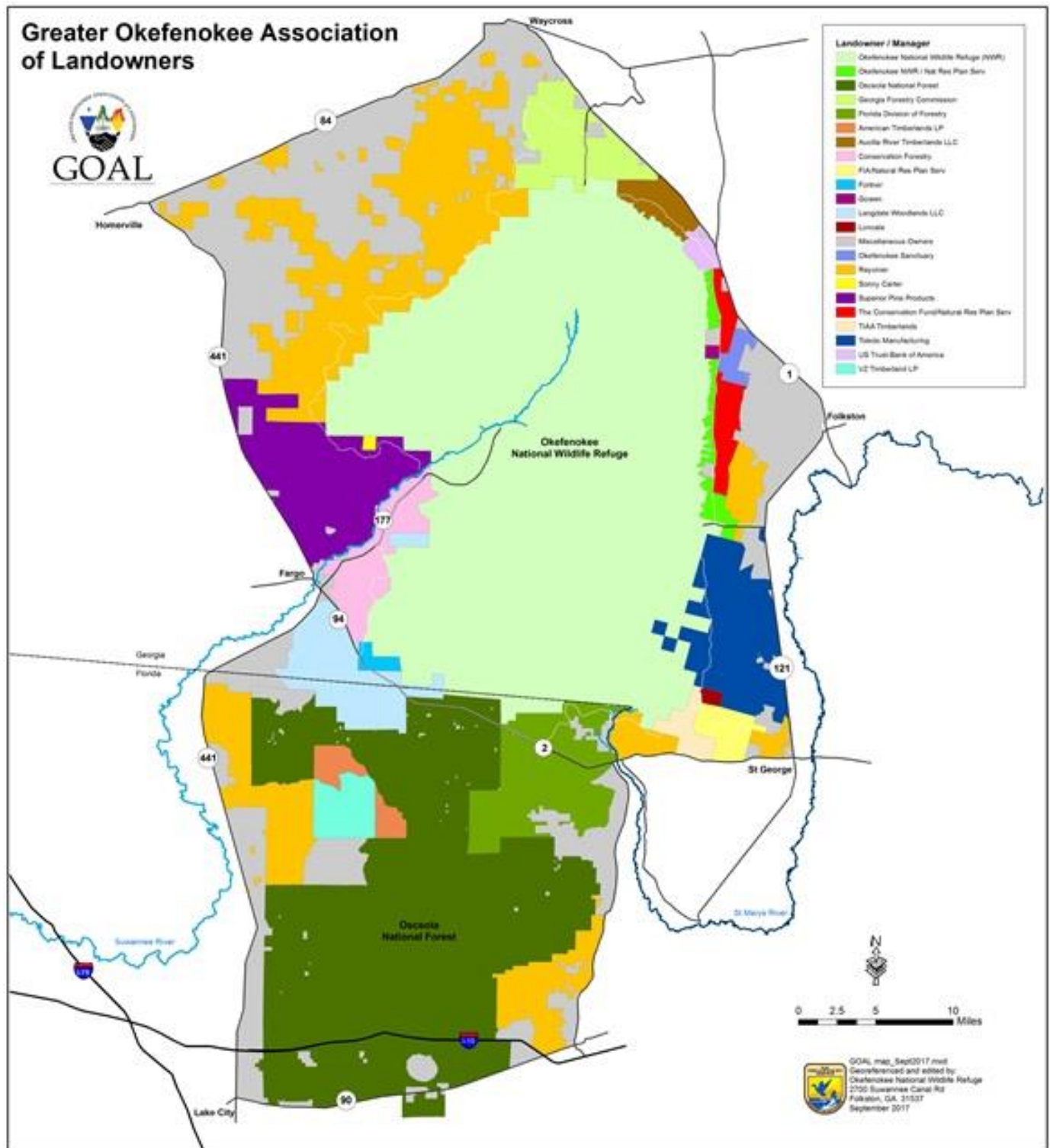
TIMU does not have radio frequencies assigned.

## 1. Cumberland Island National Seashore



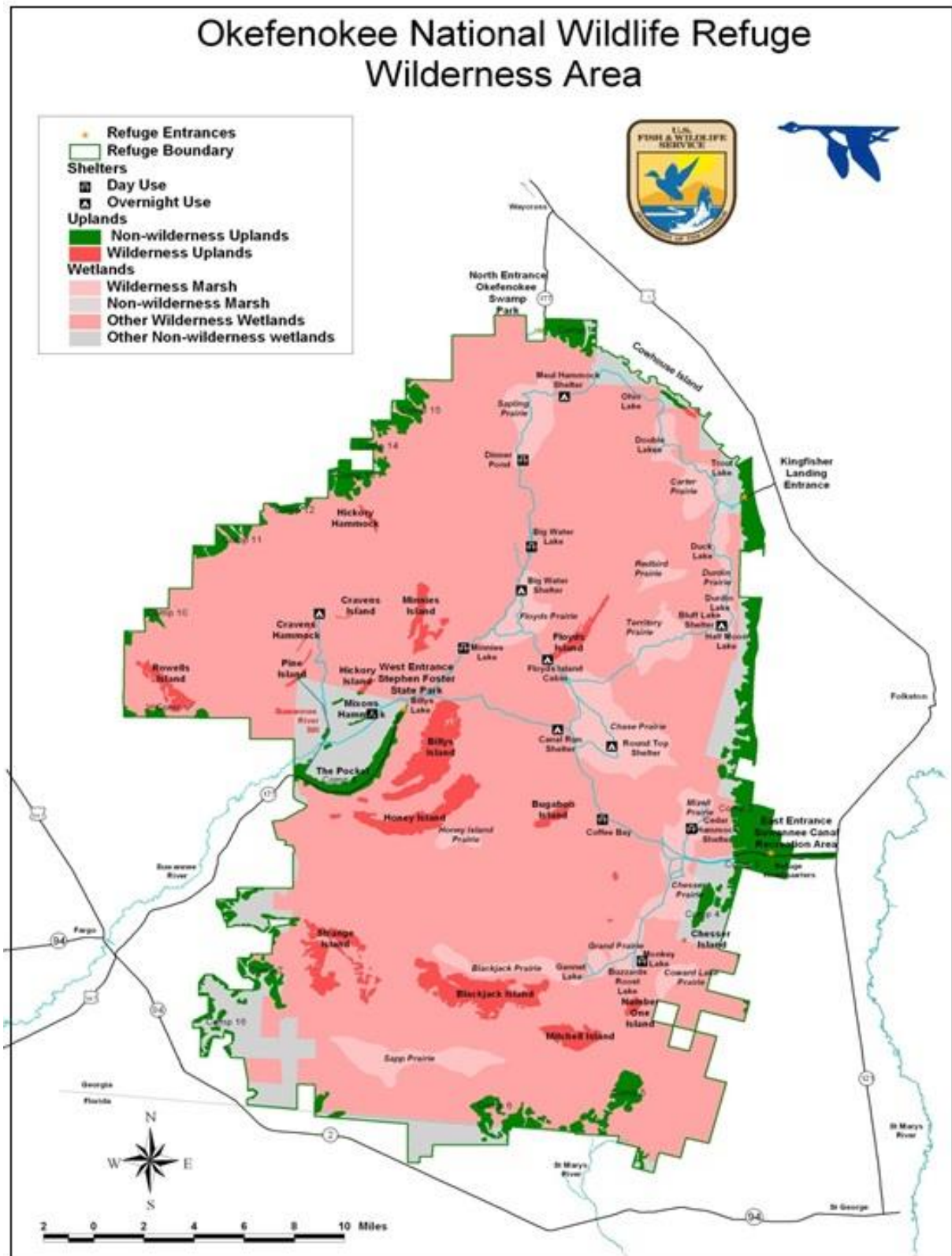
## 2. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

### Okefenokee NWR and GOAL Members

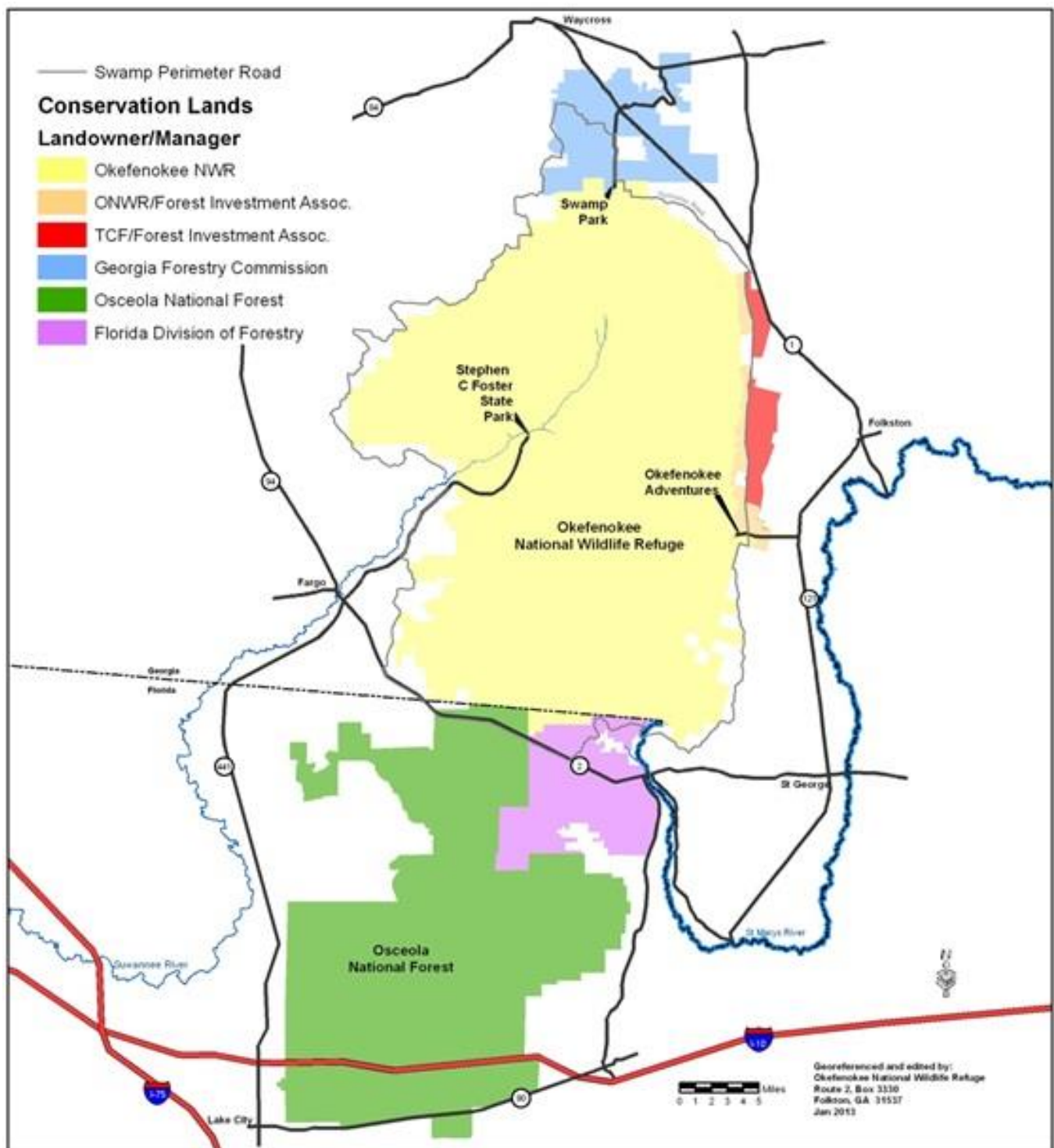




## Okefenokee Wilderness Area



## Okefenokee Conservation Lands









#### 4. Osceola National Forest

