

CALIFORNIA MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE AGREEMENT

EXHIBIT B

**California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
CENTRAL SIERRA ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN**



R5 FS Agreement No. 13-FI 110502012-148

CAL FIRE Agreement No. 7CA02025

CA BLM Agreement No. L13AC00004

FWS Agreement No. 80233-13-J001

NPS Agreement No. P13AC00029

BIA Agreement No. A13AC00001

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I. IDENTIFICATION

This operating plan is between the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (TCU), Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit (MMU), Fresno-Kings Unit (FKU), Tulare Unit (TUU); USDI Bureau of Land Management – Bakersfield, Hollister, and Mother Lode Field Offices; Tule River Indian Reservation; National Park Service - Sequoia, Kings Canyon and Yosemite National Parks; and USDA Forest Service – Sequoia, Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests.

II. AUTHORITY

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

III. PURPOSE

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

IV. DELINEATION AND DESCRIPTION OF FIRE PROTECTION ELEMENTS

A. Protection Units:

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

1. Central California District BLM (CND)
 - Bakersfield Field Office
 - Hollister Field Office
 - Mother Lode Field Office
2. Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (KNP)
3. Yosemite National Park (YNP)
4. Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest (SQF)
5. Sierra National Forest (SNF)
6. Stanislaus National Forest (STF)
7. Fresno-Kings Unit (FKU)
8. Madera-Mariposa -Merced Unit (MMU)
9. Tulare Unit (TUU)
10. Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (TCU)
11. Tule River Indian Reservation (TIA)

B. Direct Protection Area (DPA) Boundaries:

Agencies to this agreement have agreed to exchange wildfire protection responsibility for lands under their jurisdiction. DPA boundaries will be established through mutual consent. Boundaries will be delineated on a GIS layer. Link to the DPA maps:

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

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

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

Protection units shall coordinate their initial attack response by identifying the “closest forces” to each planned response area, agreeing to which resources will be automatically dispatched and entering that planned response in their individual dispatch data bases. Daily morning Division and Forest staffing reports will be faxed to each agency’s Emergency Command Center to facilitate resource status.

Fire Engines and Stations identified for automatic initial attack for these response areas will be covered under mutual aid. All engines will be covered by the CFMA and will provide mutual aid. All other resources being supplied by the supporting agency will be covered under assistance by hire.

D. Move-Up and Cover Facilities:

Addendum A identifies all stations covered for each protecting agency under mutual aid. If agreed to by the protecting agencies, fire engines may be used for move up and cover assignments on a mutual aid basis for up to 24 hours. Normally, however, the supplying agency’s engines should be replaced with Agency specific resources to prevent long term coverage problems such as housing/feeding/overtime.

Any other Agencies equipment not covered in the agreement will be assistance by hire basis. Move up and cover resources may be ordered directly between adjacent protection unit dispatch Centers. No Contract Engines will be used for move up and cover assignments.

E. Special Management Considerations:

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

It is essential to request an Agency Representative and Resource Advisor from the jurisdictional agency to advise the protecting agency regarding specific modified suppression necessary in these areas. Specific objectives for protection of sensitive resources will be included in Wildland Fire

Decision Support System (WFDSS) analyses and the Incident Commander will incorporate special management considerations into the incident planning process.

A list and map of Special Management Areas is included in Addendum C. The jurisdictional agency will provide necessary instructions for suppression and other wildland fire management actions in a supplement to this operating plan. The supplement and more detailed maps of Special Management Areas will be provided to all command centers and to appropriate local suppression units.

F. Non-Wildland Fire Emergencies:

When State resources are covering a federal station, they may be dispatched to a structure or other fire, medical aid or other emergency incidents.

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

G. Wildfire Suppression Activity Damage Repair:

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

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

H. Suppression Policy:

For all fires on SRA lands within federal Direct Protection Areas and on federal lands in State Direct Protection Areas, the basic initial attack objective will be to control the fire at 10 acres or less. If the objectives are determined by the State (for SRA) or by a federal agency (for federal lands) to be different than the objective for the surrounding area, the area shall be considered a Special Management Area (see Section E above).

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

V. FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

(See Addendum B)

VI. Qualifications/Minimum Requirements:

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

- a) The 310-1 qualification/certification standards are mandatory only for national mobilization of wildland firefighting resources.
- b) During initial action, all agencies (federal, state, local and tribal) accept each other's standards. Once jurisdiction is clearly established, then the standards of the agency(s) with jurisdiction prevail.
- c) Prior to the fire season, federal agencies should meet with their state, local, and tribal agency partners and jointly determine the qualification/certification standards that will apply to the use of local, non-federal firefighters during initial action on fires on lands under the jurisdiction of a federal agency.
- d) The Geographic Area Coordinating Group should determine the application of 310-1 qualification/certification standards for mobilization within the geographic area.
- e) On a fire where a non-federal agency is also an agency with legal jurisdiction, the standards of that agency apply.

VII. MAPS

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

- A. Protection Boundary (DPA)**
- B. Protection Unit Facilities**
- C. Administrative Boundaries**
- D. Special Management Areas with approved suppression plans.**

VIII. OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. Notification and Reports:

Notification of fires burning or threatening the lands of another agency will be made promptly by the protecting agency to the 24-hour phone number shown in the Administrative Listing (see page 14) within the time frames specified in Section 33 of the CFMA Agreement.”

A copy of the fire report for fires on SRA within federal direct protection will be sent to the appropriate State Unit within the time frames specified in Section 33 of the CFMA Agreement.”

A copy of the fire report for fires on federal lands within State direct protection will be sent to the appropriate federal district/forest/park office within the time frames specified in Section 33 of the CFMA Agreement, within the time frames specified in Section 33 of the CFMA Agreement

Completed fire reports will be provided as soon as possible following the protecting agency's policy on time frames for report completion, in no case later than 20 days after the fire is declared out within the time frames specified in Section 33 of the CFMA Agreement.”

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

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

C. Joint Response Coordination:

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

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

D. Boundary Fires:

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

1. Unified Command: A Unified Command organization will be implemented on all boundary fires. While in unified command, the Agency Administrators and/or Incident Commanders of the

involved agencies shall mutually agree upon fire objectives, strategies, commitment of agency resources, priorities, and establishment of a Unified Ordering Point.

- a. When any agency operating on a Unified Command incident decides to change command and/or staff personnel it will inform and coordinate this action with all other participants.
 - b. If it is determined that the fire is confined to the DPA of the State or the Federal agencies, the protecting agency will designate an Incident Commander. If necessary, the protecting agency may request the supporting agency to assume command of the fire.
2. Incident Information: Incident information requests are to be referred to the protecting agency for single responsibility incidents. For joint responsibility incidents, appropriate unit line officers will jointly determine the need and procedures for operation of joint incident information centers. The participating agencies will attempt to reach agreement on origin and cause before release of fire cause information, or initiation of civil or criminal actions.

E. Assistance by Hire and resource order process beyond IA:

Assistance by hire will be handled in accordance with the CFMA. One central ordering point will be established for each incident. If the point of origin is determined to be on one agency's jurisdiction, the responsible Agency's Emergency Command Center shall become the central ordering point for the incident. If jurisdiction cannot be determined the Incident Commanders on scene representing both agencies will meet and confer to determine the central ordering point.

F. Aircraft Use:

State and Federal Agency dispatch offices may place orders for aircraft on behalf of other agencies for emergency incidents in that unit's DPA. Aircraft will be handled in accordance to Exhibit E (Interagency Aircraft Utilization Guidelines) of the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement.

G. Hand crews and Dozers:

Hand crews and Dozers which are identified in CAD are considered assistance by hire when a supporting agency is requested to provide their services on initial attack to a protecting agency (Addendum A).

H. Agency Representatives:

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

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

I. Interagency sharing of Communications Systems and Frequencies:

A Cooperative Radio Frequency Plan specifying the radio frequencies available for shared use and any appropriate guidelines or restrictions for such use are attached (Addendum A). Each responsible dispatch office shall retain control of, police the use of, and allocate frequency use as necessary. In mutual aid situations, a common designated radio frequency identified in the AOP should be used for incident communications. All incident resources should utilize and monitor this frequency for incident information,

tactical use, and changes in weather conditions or other emergency situations. See Addendum A for frequency list.

J. Move-up and Cover Stations:

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

K. Shared Equipment Facilities and Services:

Interagency procurement, loaning, sharing or exchanges of facilities, equipment and support services will be decided by the participating agencies as needed.

No standing Joint Mobilization Centers exist in this operational area.

L. Wildland Fire Decision Support System:

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) entry is required whenever a fire is on or threatening federal lands. It is the responsibility of the appropriate federal line officer (or designee) to complete and document the WFDSS. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander (or designee) to participate in the WFDSS process and to develop an achievable WFDSS, and to use the WFDSS in developing the Incident Action Plan. The final responsibility for implementation of safe appropriate strategy and tactics rests with the Incident Commander. https://wfdss.usgs.gov/wfdss_proto/faces/jsp/login/WFDSSLogin.jsp

M. Post-Incident Action Analysis:

- Refer to CFMA Section 66.

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

Joint Mobilization Centers:

Preplanned Mobilization Centers are available at Madera and Bakersfield through normal dispatch channels. The State will operate these Mobilization Centers, if sufficient resources are available, on Assistance by Hire basis. The requesting federal agency will provide, at minimum, an agency representative and a cost unit leader at these Mobilization Centers.

Other joint incident support facilities may be established by mutual agreement. In all cases, separate cost share agreements may be developed and assigned for all off-incident operations. These agreements will include the costs not related to a specific fire incident. Actual costs for off-incident operations need to be accounted for separately by using an appropriate Order Number and not intermingled with specific fire

incident costs. Cost shares will be determined on a daily basis with the methodology referred to in the Agreement.

N. Reimbursement and Compensation:

Refer to CFMA Operating Plan for Incident Billing located in the plan.

IX. FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

A. General Cooperative Activities

All protection units will, to the extent possible, provide fire prevention programs, inspections, and enforcement as necessary to adequately address the fire problem in their Direct Protection Areas. In addition, units are encouraged to undertake joint prevention activities in areas of mutual interest whenever practical. **Exhibit I of the 2013 CFMA Agreement**, covers enforcement of fire laws, determination of cause and preservation of evidence, burning and campfire issuance, restrictions and closures, and fire safe planning.

B. Information and Education

1. Red Flag Operations:

The protection units will advise each other of Fire Weather watches and Red Flag Alerts and will coordinate all Red Flag activities, including patrols, as necessary to avoid any duplication of effort or public confusion. (MACS 410-3 is the FIRESCOPE document that deals with the Red Flag program.)

2. Joint Press Release

Protection units should develop joint press releases on cooperative fire protection issues to ensure that the interests of all affected agencies are adequately addressed.

3. Smokey Bear Program

Protection units may cooperate in the coordinated delivery of Smokey Bear Programs in Direct Protection Areas as well as areas close to the mutual boundary.

4. Local Educational Programs

The use of interagency teams to conduct local educational programs is encouraged to facilitate improved public knowledge of the mission and responsibilities of all the cooperating agencies especially in direct protection areas.

5. Fire Prevention Signs:

Coordination and placement of fire prevention signs should be used in order to prevent duplication of effort or sending of mixed messages. This is especially important for fire danger rating signs.

C. Engineering:

1. **Railroads and Utilities:** Where railroad or utility lines cross the protection boundary, the adjacent protection units should coordinate their inspections and contacts with the companies to achieve consistency in application of laws and regulations whenever possible.
2. **Fire Prevention Inspections:** Authorized State personnel will enforce applicable State Forest and Fire Laws upon FRA in State DPAs. Federal Agency law enforcement officers and special agents so empowered may enforce State Forest and Fire Laws (except the Forest Practice Rules for timber harvesting) on all SRA lands in Federal Agency DPAs and on FRA in California.

Other Federal Agency employees may be designated representatives of the Director for the performance of fire prevention duties (burning permits, fire prevention inspections, and requesting criminal prosecution for fire law violators through the District Attorney's Officer) on SRA lands within Federal Agency DPA.

Federal Agency employees who are authorized by the Director as representatives of the State may assist in fire prevention inspections for PRC 4291 on private property. The amount of Federal assistance for fire prevention inspections will be determined by the local Federal Division Chief for the area.

Inspection activities will be reported to the State on CAL FIRE form LE-100. The LE-100 needs to go to the respective Unit prevention bureau or other agreed upon location for tracking.

D. Enforcement

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

All other forms of wildland permit burning done in federal direct protection areas as provided by California Public Resources Code Section 4491 shall be

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

c. State personnel may issue permits for campfire and dooryard burning on federal lands for which they have Direct Protection Authority. State personnel may issue permits for other federal lands only with permission of the appropriate federal line officer.

d. Federal and State officers issuing permits should solicit the cooperative participation of a representative of the other agency whenever appropriate.

e. The suspension of burning permits on SRA lands is governed by state law and will be coordinated with adjacent protection units by the CAL FIRE Unit Chief. Federal Protection Units desiring burning permit suspensions for SRA lands within their direct protection area shall route their requests to the CAL FIRE Unit Chief.

2. Restrictions and Closures: When any unit plans, activates, or deactivates any suspension, closure, or restriction, the adjacent protection unit(s) will be consulted and a copy of the notice immediately provided. Federal restrictions and closures will not affect SRA lands within federal direct protection areas.
3. Fire Origin and Cause Determinations: Authorized Federal agency personnel will conduct an origin and cause determination of any wildfire originating in federal DPA. State agency personnel will conduct an origin and cause determination of any wildfire originating in state DPA. Agency personnel (administrators) may decide that a joint investigation under Unified Command is appropriate. After consulting with each other, authorized Agency administrators will determine whether the agency with original jurisdiction needs to assume the full responsibility for the overall investigation.

X. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Periodic Reviews:

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

B. Updating of Plan:

All units will meet at least annually to review the entire Operating Plan and update it as

necessary. The final plan will be posted to the CAL FIRE 8500 Handbook Exhibits section by May 15 annually.

C. Public Information:

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

D. Budget Changes:

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

E. Changes During the Year:

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

F. Agency Reviews and Investigations:

Agencies will cooperate in investigations when possible. Agencies will notify cooperating agency if employees of either agency are involved in the incident.

G. Information Exchange:

In order to encourage the resolution of issues associated with the Agreement or this Operating Plan at the lowest possible organizational level, the local State Unit office will be designated as the primary contact for the Federal entities.

<u>National Forest</u>	<u>CAL FIRE Unit</u>	<u>Bureau of Land Management</u>
Sequoia	Tulare	Bakersfield Office
Sierra	Fresno-Kings**	Hollister Office***
Stanislaus	Tuolumne-Calaveras**	Mother Lode Office

Primary contacts for National Parks will be as follows:

<u>Park</u>	<u>CAL FIRE Unit</u>
Sequoia-Kings Canyon	Tulare
Yosemite	Madera-Mariposa-Merced

**Requires coordination with Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit

***Requires coordination with Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield Office

H. Interagency Training:

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

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

XI. COOPERATIVE AGENCY CONTACT LISTINGS

A. USDI Bureau of Land Management

Central California District BLM (Kevin Chambers)
3801 Pegasus Drive
Bakersfield, CA 93308
(661) 391-6110 (Bus.)
(661) 391-6072 (Bus. FAX)
(559) 781-5780 (24-hr.)
(559) 781-3320 (Dispatch FAX)

B. USDI National Park Service

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (David Allen)
47050 Generals Highway
Three Rivers, CA 93271
(559) 565-3160 (Bus.)
565-3195 (24-Hr.)
565-4346 (FAX) 565-3797 (FAX)

Yosemite National Park (Kelly Martin)
Fire Management Office
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
(209) 372-0325 (Bus.)
379-1998 (24-Hr.)
379-2728 (Dispatch FAX)
372-0440 (FAX)

C. USDA Forest Service

Southern Operations (Art Torrez)
2524 Mulberry St. Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 320-6109 (Bus.)
(951) 276-6721(24 Hr.)
782-4239 (FAX)

Giant Sequoia National Monument and
Sequoia-National Forest (Brent Skaggs)
1839 South Newcomb Street
Porterville, CA 93257
(559) 280-1744 (Bus.)
781-5780 (24-Hr.)
781-3320 (FAX)

Sierra National Forest (Joseph Reyes)
1600 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93611
(559) 297-0706 X 4820 (Bus.)
(559) 281-0662 (Cell)
348-1515 (24-Hr.)
348-0239 (FAX)

Stanislaus National Forest (Chris Schow))
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370
(209) 532-3671 (Bus.)
622-8246 (24-Hr.)
533-1892 (FAX)

D. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Southern Region, Fresno, Southern Region Headquarters
1234 East Shaw Avenue Fresno, CA 93710-7899
(559) 222-3714 (Bus.)
222-3243 (FAX)

Southern Region, Riverside, Southern Operations Center
2524 Mulberry Street Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 782-4169 (Bus.)
782-4236 (24 Hour Duty Chief)
320-6197 (24-Hr. OCC Duty Officer)
782-4900 (FAX)
(800) 955-FIRE (Expanded Dispatch)

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (Joshua White)
785 Mountain Ranch Road
San Andreas, CA 95249
(209) 754-3831 (Bus.)
754-0675 (24-Hr.)
754-1723 (FAX)

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit (Nancy Koerperich)
5366 Highway 49 North
Mariposa, CA 95338
(209) 966-3622 (Bus.)
966-3803 (24-Hr.)
966-7529 (FAX)

Fresno-Kings Unit (Keith Larkin)
210 South Academy Avenue
Sanger, CA 93657
(559) 493-4300 (Bus.)
292-4309 (24-Hr. ECC 24 hr.)
292-0368 (ECC FAX)
875-8473 (FAX)

Tulare Unit (Paul Marquez)
1968 South Lovers Lane
Visalia, CA 93292
(559) 732-5954 (Bus.)
732-1196 (24-Hr.)
732-4986 (FAX)

E. BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs

Tule River Indian Reservation (Richard Brown)
Fire Management Office
299 S. Reservation Road
Porterville, CA 93258
(559) 784-1590 (Bus. and 24-Hr.)
784-2134 (FAX)

XII. AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR DESIGNEE SIGNATURES

This 2013 Operating Plan has been approved by the following agency administrators and authorized, to be attached to the California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA).

Central California District
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Hollister Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Bakersfield Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Mother Lode Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

 _____
Forest Supervisor
Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest

25 July 2013

Date

Forest Supervisor
Sierra National Forest

Date

Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

Date

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Hollister Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

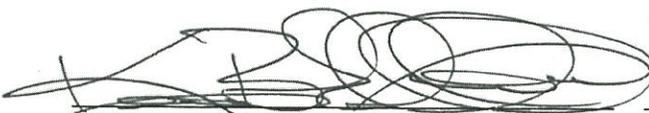
Date

Bakersfield Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Mother Lode Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date



25 July 2013

Forest Supervisor
Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest

Date

Forest Supervisor
Sierra National Forest

Date



6/27/2013

Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

Date

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Bakersfield Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

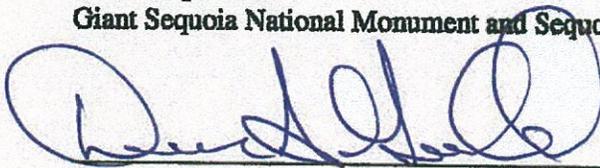
Date

Mother Lode Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Forest Supervisor
Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest

Date



Forest Supervisor
Sierra National Forest

6/27/13

Date

Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

Date

XII. AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR DESIGNEE SIGNATURES

This 2013 Operating Plan has been approved by the following agency administrators and authorized, to be attached to the California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA).

Estel Stifel 7/2/2013
Date
Central California District
Bureau of Land Management

[Signature] 7/9/2013
Date
Hollister Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

[Signature] 7/9/2013
Date
Bakersfield Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

[Signature] 7-1-2013
Date
Mother Lode Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

[Signature] 25 July 2013
Date
Forest Supervisor
Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest

Date
Forest Supervisor
Sierra National Forest

Date
Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

XII. AGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OR DESIGNEE SIGNATURES

This 2013 Operating Plan has been approved by the following agency administrators and authorized, to be attached to the California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA).

Central California District
Bureau of Land Management

Date



28 JUNE, 2013

Hollister Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Bakersfield Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date

Mother Lode Field Office
Bureau of Land Management

Date



25 July 2013

Forest Supervisor
Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest

Date

Forest Supervisor
Sierra National Forest

Date

Forest Supervisor
Stanislaus National Forest

Date

Superintendent
Yosemite National Park

Date

Woody Smell
Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

7.15.13
Date

Paul P. J.
Tulare Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

6/18/13
Date

Fresno-Kings Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tule River Indian Reservation
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.

Teresa M. Porter
Teresa M. Porter
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

6/14/2013
Date

Superintendent
Yosemite National Park

Date

Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Date

Tulare Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Fresno-Kings Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

6/28/2013

Tule River Indian Reservation
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.

Teresa M. Porter
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

6/14/2013

Date

Superintendent
Yosemite National Park

Date

Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Date

Tulare Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Fresno-Kings Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

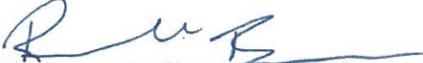
Date

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date



Tule River Indian Reservation
Bureau of Indian Affairs

6-27-2013

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.



Teresa M. Porter
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

6/14/2013

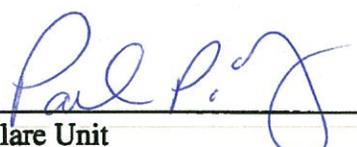
Date

Superintendent
Yosemite National Park

Date

Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Date



Tulare Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)



Date

Fresno-Kings Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tule River Indian Reservation
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.



Teresa M. Porter
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist



Date

Superintendent
Yosemite National Park

Date

Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Date

Tulare Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Scott A. Juhn
Fresno-Kings Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

6/20/13
Date

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tule River Indian Reservation
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.

Teresa M. Porter
Teresa M. Porter
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

6/14/2013
Date

Superintendent
Yosemite National Park

Date

Superintendent
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

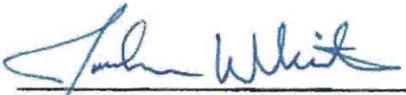
Date

Tulare Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Fresno-Kings Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date



Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date 7/24/13

Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Date

Tule River Indian Reservation
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.



Teresa M. Porter
U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist

Date 6/14/2013

EXHIBIT C
CSOP GLOSSARY

Note: Terms relating to Stafford Act responses are found in a separate glossary, Exhibit J of the CFMA.

Administrative Charge: That pre-established percentage charge that may be applied by the billing agency.

Agency Administrator: Officials who are signatories to this Agreement, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Chief (TCU), Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit Chief (MMU), Fresno-Kings Unit Chief (FKU), Tulare Unit Chief (TUU); USDI Bureau of Land Management Central California District Manager– Bakersfield, Hollister, and Mother Lode Field Managers; National Park Service – Superintendent Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks and Superintendent Yosemite National Park; and USDA Forest Service – Sequoia, Sierra and Stanislaus Forest Supervisors

Agency Aircraft: Any firefighting fixed or rotary-winged aircraft owned or contracted exclusively to the State or Federal Agencies.

Agency Representative: This Incident Command System position serves as the point of contact for an assisting or cooperating agency which has been delegated authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident and reports to the Liaison Officer.

Appropriate Suppression Action: Fire suppression action consistent with protecting agency fire suppression policy, except where modified by Operating Plans.

Assistance by Hire: Fire suppression resources and associated support resources needed to fill the incident order that are to be paid for by the protecting agency. Reimbursement is on an actual cost basis.

Available: Following the Incident Command System protocols, the status of a fire fighting resource that indicates its availability for assignment on an incident.

Boundary Fire: A fire burning on or directly adjacent to the Direct Protection Boundary between the State and the Federal Agencies.

California Fire Alliance: The Alliance is a cooperative membership dedicated to the support of pre-fire principles and activities' ensuring that pre-fire management provides for public and community safety, minimizes costs and losses, and maintains and improves the quality of the environment. The Alliance constitutes an interagency forum for coordinating member agencies' efforts in an integrated fashion.

California Mobilization Guide: Interagency procedures for requesting, documenting and sending resources to incidents within the State of California.

California Wildfire Coordinating Group (CWCG): Executive level interagency committee made up of representatives from the USDA Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDI National Park Service, USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Local Government, and California Office of Emergency Services.

Call-When-Needed (CWN): Generally refers to aircraft certified by the State or Federal Agencies for intermittent use.

Closest Forces Concept: The philosophy of committing the closest available appropriate resources, regardless of ownership, as described in the Annual Operating Plan, to a wildfire for initial attack or for critical need.

Contract County: Six county fire departments within the State of California that provide initial attack fire suppression to the State responsibility Area within each County through agreements with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The counties are Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Contracting Agency: The agency that holds a contract for specific services or commodities with a vendor.

Cost Apportionment: One of four methods used to determine cost share responsibility. This method is based on the suppression effort of ground and air resources.

Cost Oversight Group (COG): Executive level interagency committee comprised of representatives from the Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Cost Pool: Accumulated costs paid by an agency for an incident. The pool will include suppression, support and administrative costs incurred by that agency for that incident. This term is used to describe the total costs brought by an agency to a Cost Share Settlement meeting.

Cost Share Agreement: An interagency agreement describing the conditions and/or percentage of State, Federal and possibly Local Agency financial responsibility for costs incurred as a result of jointly approved operations pursuant to the terms of this agreement. See Exhibit C of the 2013 CFMA Agreement.

Cost Share Settlement: Process in which agencies involved in a Cost-Shared Incident or activity bring their respective sharable costs for an incident or activity to a meeting in which those costs are validated and then redistributed according to the Cost Share Agreement.

Detection: The act or system of discovering and locating a fire.

Direct Protection Area (DPA): That area which, by law or pursuant to the terms of this agreement, is provided wildland fire protection by the State or by the Federal Agencies. DPAs may include a mixture of state and federal responsibility areas.

Direct Protection Area Maps: Official maps which identify areas of direct wildland fire protection for each agency.

Equivalent: Equivalent fire protection is that which may be reasonably compared, using mutually agreed to measures such as staffing, organization, performance, and available resources.

Facility Operating Plan: A document developed in accordance with the terms of this agreement, at the appropriate State and Federal Agency administrative level for the sharing of facilities, equipment, and support activities detailing the responsibilities and any financial obligations of the State and Federal Agency(ies) involved.

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA): Those lands administered or controlled by the Federal Government for which the Federal Agencies have administrative and protection responsibility. **Field Review:** A review of fire protection designed to verify that the boundaries and suppression forces of any signatory agency conform to the intent of this Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement.

Fire Helicopter: A rotary wing aircraft provided by the State or a Federal Agency for planned availability and initial attack fire response.

Fire Management Activities and/or Services: Any or all activities that relate to managing fire or fuels on lands under the jurisdiction of any agency to this Agreement. Activities include, but are not limited to: suppression,

prescribed fire/fuels management, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, public affairs, and other beneficial efforts.

Fire Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the number of fires that start, including public education, law enforcement, and dissemination of information and the reduction of hazards through engineering methods.

Fire Safe Planning: Those activities relating to the implementation and enforcement of Public Resources Code Section 4290.

Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC): The physical location of an interagency, regional operation center for the effective coordination, mobilization and demobilization of emergency management resources.

Helitack: A firefighting module consisting of a “fire helicopter,” helitender, and fire fighting crew. The number of personnel in the crew may vary.

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Indirect Cost: A fixed percentage rate as determined by a process provided for in the Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement as in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87, to recover those costs that cannot be directly charged to the project.

Initial Attack: Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

Initial Attack Fire: A fire that is generally contained by the first dispatched fire suppression resources without significant augmentation or reinforcement.

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

Interagency: Involvement of two or more agencies to this Agreement.

Jurisdictional Agency: The Agency having land and resource management and/or protection responsibility for a specific geographical or functional area as provided by federal, state or local law.

Level of Fire Protection: Identifies the degree of protection to be provided with recognition that lands of equal hazard, risk, and value under similar conditions shall receive a comparable level of protection.

Local Agreement: An agreement between adjoining or closely aligned agencies/jurisdictions that identifies the terms and conditions for providing assistance to each other. These agreements can take many forms, including Mutual Aid, Automatic Aid, Joint Powers, etc.

Local Government Fire Protection: Includes those political subdivisions (Fire Districts, Community Services Districts, County Service Areas, etc.) of the State of California with primary responsibility for life and property fire protection. Where these entities exist within designated SRA and FRA, the primary responsibility for wildland fire protection rests with the State or Federal agency that has the DPA responsibility, resulting in a dual fire protection situation. However, where the lands in the State are designated as Local Responsibility Area (LRA), as within cities and other classified unincorporated areas, all fire protection responsibility rests with the established local government entity.

Local Responsibility Area (LRA): Lands within the exterior boundaries of any city, or lands not classified as FRA or SRA. Such lands would include agricultural and other areas void of watershed, forest, brush, or rangeland values.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement: (Also known as the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement). This is an agreement, without expectation of reimbursement, between the state and its political subdivisions (cities, counties, districts, etc.) for the exchange of resources during emergency situations. Effective mobilization of fire protection resources under this agreement is accomplished through the California Fire Services and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid System, "Mutual Aid Plan," under the direction of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES).

Most Appropriate Resource(s): The selection of suitable resources used by the agency managing an extended attack or major wildfire in its Direct Protection Area.

Move-Up And Cover: Identifies a relocation of fire suppression resources from their established location to a temporary location to provide fire protection coverage for an initial attack response area.

Mutual Aid: Automatic initial attack response by suppression resources (excluding aircraft and pilot(s)) as specified in the Operating Plan for specific pre-planned initial attack response areas and provided at no cost to the protecting agency for the first 24 hours from the time of initial report. Mutual Aid is limited to those Initial Attack resources or move-up and cover assignments that have been determined to be appropriate in the annual Operating Plans. Aircraft (fixed and rotary-winged, including pilot(s)) shall always be Assistance by Hire.

Operating Plan: A plan developed at the State, Geographic, or local levels for implementing the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement in their respective areas of responsibility.

Operating Plan for Cooperative Incident Billing Procedures: A document developed in accordance with the terms of this agreement that defines each agency's billing and settlement procedures.

Perimeter Control: Tactical suppression actions taken to stop the fire spread on wildland fires.

Point Protection: Tactical suppression actions taken to protect significant high value resources from unwanted fire.

Prescribed Fire: The planned use of fire on wildlands to accomplish specific objectives including reducing fire hazard, providing flood protection, enhancing wildlife and fisheries, or improving water yields and/or air quality.

Preparedness: Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

Pre-Suppression: Activities in advance of fire occurrence to insure effective suppression action, includes training, planning, procuring and maintaining equipment, development of fire defense improvements and maintaining cooperative arrangements with other agencies.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact and the reduction of fuel hazards (fuels management).

Procurement Documents: Agency specific financial obligation documents.

Protecting Agency: The Agency responsible for providing direct incident management and services to a given area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified and provided by federal or state law, contract, or agreement.

Protection: The actions taken to limit the adverse environmental, social, political, and economical effects of fire.

Protection Unit: Forest Service Protection Units shall mean National Forests, Bureau Protection Units shall mean Bureau of Land Management Field Offices, Park Service Protection Units shall mean National Parks, National Monuments, National Seashores, National Preserves, National Historic Sites and National Recreation Areas, Bureau of Indian Affairs shall mean Reservations, Rancherias, and Public Domain Allotments, Fish and Wildlife Service shall mean National Wildlife Refuges, National Fish Hatcheries, and Wildlife Management Areas, and State Protection Units shall mean Units.

Reimbursable Costs: All costs associated with operations and support ordered on a resource order or project plan by or for an incident or project within the provisions of this Agreement. Such costs are identified and updated annually in the “Annual Operating Plan for Cooperative Incident Billing Procedures.” (See the “Annual Operating Plan for Cooperative Incident Billing Procedures” for information on reimbursable billings and payments for suppression billings.) **Repair Of Suppression Activity Damage:** Those activities undertaken by fire suppression forces during or immediately after the control of a wildfire to insure the prevention of erosion or to repair other damages resulting from fire suppression activities.

Responsibility Areas: See definitions for Local Responsibility Area (LRA), State Responsibility Area (SRA), and Federal Responsibility Area (FRA) elsewhere in glossary.

Special Management Areas: Specific areas with management objectives that require special consideration and procedures, including areas that have been so designated legislatively or administratively because of their unique resource values.

State Responsibility Area (SRA): Lands exclusive of cities and FRA, regardless of ownership, classified by the State Board of Forestry as areas in which the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires is that of the State. These are lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, undergrowth or grass, whether of commercial value or not, which protect the soil from erosion, retard runoff of water or accelerate percolation and lands used principally for range or forage purposes.

Structure Fire Protection: The protection of homes or other structures from wildland fire. Structure Fire Suppression and Structure Defense within State and Federal DPA Structural fire suppression – Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of tribal, state, or local governments.

Structure defense – The primary responsibility of the Agencies in structure defense is to suppress wildfire before it reaches structures. This involves the use of standard wildland firefighting tactics and control methods. In addition, Federal employees may engage in exterior structure protection measures which includes protection of structures from the exterior, with no interior access or activity

Supporting Agency: An agency directly contributing suppression, rescue, support or service resources to the agency possessing direct fire protection responsibility for the area upon which an incident is located.

Suppression: All the work of confining and extinguishing a fire beginning with its discovery.

Training Operating Plan: A document developed in accordance with the terms of this agreement at the appropriate State and Federal Agency administrative level to address training issues including but not limited to the sharing of training facilities, use of cadres, course scheduling, financial procedures, or training standards.

Uncommitted: Not assigned to an incident on an Order Number and Request Number.

Unified Command: The organizational structure implemented on multi-jurisdictional incidents. The Agency Incident Commanders will jointly determine incident objectives.

Unit Administrator: The individual assigned administrative responsibilities for an established organizational unit, such as Forest Supervisor for the Forest Service, District Manager for the Bureau of Land Management, Agency

Superintendent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Park Superintendent for the National Park Service, and Project Leader for Fish and Wildlife Service, Unit Chief for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection CAL FIRE.

Wildfire: An unwanted fire burning uncontrolled on wildland.

Wildland: Lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, grass, grain, or other flammable vegetation.

Wildland Fire Protection: Those activities commonly referred to as detection, prevention, pre-suppression, suppression, and repair of suppression activity damage that cumulatively contribute to the management, control or elimination of wildfires.

Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone where structures or other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels (i.e. I-Zone or urban interface).

EXHIBIT D

OPERATING PLAN OUTLINE

See CFMA Template

EXHIBIT E

INTERAGENCY AIRCRAFT UTILIZATION GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

Aircraft are limited resources that can have a critical effect on the success of wildfire suppression efforts, therefore the State and Federal Agencies strive to achieve a high level of interagency cooperation in the utilization of aircraft.

The shared acquisition, deployment and utilization of aviation facilities and resources to achieve fire suppression objectives is in the best interest of both state and federal taxpayers.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon the employees of all agencies to work cooperatively to achieve efficient utilization of aviation resources.

DEPLOYMENT AND UTILIZATION

“Agency aircraft” deployed for initial attack in California are strategically located. All firefighting aircraft will be dispatched in accordance with the closest forces concept.

AIRTANKERS (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

Initial Attack

Unit’s signatory to this operating plan may utilize HELITANKERS based at their unit and or on an adjacent unit for initial attack.

The closest available Airtanker will be mobilized, using ROSS and the appropriate proximity application. The unit dispatcher will send the closest Airtanker based at their unit, as identified by the unit’s wildland response plan. If the closest Airtanker is on an adjacent unit and listed in the unit’s wildland response plan, the dispatcher may place the request directly to that Airtanker’s dispatch office. If the closest Airtanker on the home base or adjacent unit listed on the wildland response plan is not available, the unit dispatcher will place the request with the Coordination Center for the closest available resource.

The GACC will be notified of movements of all initial attack aircraft

AIRTANKER DIVERTS

This DIVERT policy applies to all incidents regardless of size.

Agency procedure is to utilize the closest available Airtanker on a new incident, except when the Incident Commander has a “no divert” in place *due to imminent threat to life and property*. All ECCs are required to notify the Duty Chief and the Coordination Center to request a “No-Divert” of a specific number of aircraft on an incident. **This must be re-evaluated every 30 minutes.**

A. When appropriate, a unit will divert an Airtanker to a new incident within its protection boundary. The ECC will notify the Coordination Center of the new order as soon as possible.

B. The diversion of Airtankers between Forests and/or cooperating agencies will be coordinated by the Coordination Center based on established priorities.

Extended attack/major incidents

All Airtankers will be dispatched by "first in, first out" concept using the following guidelines. An Airtanker returning from its day-off will be placed at the end of the rotation list.

A. Units will release all Airtankers daily and place request numbers for needed Airtankers by 1900 hours.

New request numbers, for the following day's operations, will be relayed via normal dispatch channels.

B. Airtankers will normally be assigned the following day, **as soon as the incident requests their allotment of Airtankers to be launched via the radio or phone, if the radio is not available for some reason.**

1. Airtanker numbers (call sign) and ETA's will be relayed at the time they depart from the base.

2. When more Airtankers are available at the base than originally requested or allotted for, the incident, the protection unit, or the air attack base can request rotational use of all available Airtankers. The rotation of Airtankers is a management alternative that must be approved on a case-by-case basis with the concurrence of Agency Duty Chiefs and the Incident Commander in the affected Geographical Area. Rotational use may be desirable when attempting to:

A. Make the most cost-effective use of available Airtankers or,

B. When attempting to maximize the availability of all Airtankers in the state.

C. The air attack base or the protection unit will initiate the request for rotation and route it through their dispatch or command and control channels for consideration. Approval will be dependent upon current and predicted conditions within the state, and with consideration for the national situation. Approvals will only be for the incident and day they are requested. New requests must be submitted each day. Agency Duty Chiefs may approve such requests if, in their judgment, there would be no negative impact upon the allocation and management of resources.

D. Once the Incident Commander and the Agency Duty Chief have authorized the rotation they will notify the protection unit to issue an "A" request number(s) in ROSS for the additional rotation airtanker(s). Upon receipt of the new request number(s) from the protection unit or the Coordination Center, the airtanker Base will have the responsibility to administer and utilize the available resources, by the rotation criteria agreed upon with the Air Tactical Supervisor for that incident. **Airtanker Bases will NOT dispatch any Airtankers to an incident without an "A" request number. Bases must be prepared to immediately release tankers from rotation if they are reassigned. This is not a rotation between incidents.**

At NO time will additional rotation Airtankers exceed the number of Airtankers originally allotted to be flying on the incident.

Each Airtanker assigned to the incident will be issued its own "A" request number.

Air Attack Bases serving the operations of more than one incident will follow the same rules. Once an Airtanker is assigned to an incident, it will remain with that incident and will not rotate to the other incident(s) without being released from prior incidents and being reassigned.

AIR ATTACK/AIR TACTICAL AIRCRAFT (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

All agencies will follow the **CLOSEST RESOURCE CONCEPT** for IA which is defined as: regardless of the controlling agency, the agency resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location first will be dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency's incident first.

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

When the closest aircraft to a Federal Incident is an aircraft that is FEPP (Federal Excess Property Program) aircraft, it will be replaced with a non-FEPP aircraft. When it becomes reasonable available (which will be determined by the appropriate GACC). A certification form will be completed by the appropriate Coordination Center stating the reason for the use of said aircraft and sent on to the receiving unit to be kept on file.

In the situation where a lead plane and air attack (AA) are requested for the same incident, an ASM may be substituted if available.

The following procedures will be the operational guidelines for all air tactical aircraft based in California. These response actions are based upon decisions from the unit's wildland fire response plan of the area.

A. Dispatching and use of the appropriate proximity application to determine the closest resource regardless of agency will be used during initial attack. If there is an available aircraft in the air and it has been determined by the GACC it will meet the needs of the incident and make it over the incident before an aircraft still on base, the aircraft in the air will be diverted to the new incident.

B. When an air attack is on base and in the IA Zone of Influence, Dispatch ECCs will order direct from the administering base for initial attack.

C. The Unit administering the aircraft base will be responsible for:

- a. Aircraft Flight Plan/ Resource Order.
- b. Notifying the Coordination Center of aircraft status.

D. Requests for the aircraft when the closest base is vacant will be through the Coordination Centers.

E. Coordination Centers are responsible for the strategic movement of air attack modules and platforms throughout the region, as needs dictate.

F. Aircraft are assigned with a Unit number and are prefixed with "air attack". All aircraft will be equipped with interagency air communication capabilities.

G. On Federal incidents, a Lead Plane, ASM or a Federal Air Attack plane will be ordered as soon as operationally feasible, (which will be determined by the appropriate GACC), to replace non-federal agency Air Attacks.

H. On State incidents, a state ASM or Air Attack plane will be ordered as soon as operationally feasible to replace non-state agency Air Attacks.

I. On Federal incidents or State incidents, the relief Air Attack does not have to be the next closest resource. The next closest agency specific Air Attack module to the incident should be used if within a reasonable distance and can arrive by date and time needed.

J. All federal aerial supervision aircraft may remain on their original number (A #) until released or diverted.

K. On State incidents, all fixed winged resources will be released at the end of each day.

Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)

Certain Air Tactical Group Supervisors (ATGSs) and Lead Planes can be referred to as an Aerial Supervision Module (ASM). An ASM that is authorized to perform "Lead" profiles will be referred to as ASM. National designators will be used to identify the operating agency and crewmembers. BLM ASM's have national call signs assigned. For Forest Service ASM units the Lead Plane call sign will be used and "Bravo" will replace "Lead". For example: Bravo 5-. For CAL FIRE ASM units call signs "Charlie" will be used. The ASM is a fixed wing platform that utilizes 2 crewmembers to perform the functions of traditional air attack and when necessary, performs low-level operations including Lead profiles. The ASM requires both crewmembers to be trained as a team, utilizing Crew Resource Management (CRM) skills and techniques to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness. Module operations require a fluid relationship between crewmembers that incorporates task sharing and coordination. The ASM provides aerial supervision and leadership in support of incident objectives.

For BLM/FS an ASM can be formed by pairing up a trained ASM Lead Pilot and an ATGS who has been a qualified ATGS for at least 1 year, and has successfully completed the ATS and CRM training. For CAL FIRE ASM units, an ATGS must have a minimum of 3 years of experience, be helicopter qualified, and successfully complete ATS training.

An ASM can perform Lead Plane duties and Air Attack duties at the same time.

Supplemental Detection (unknown where this came from)

Air Attack aircraft may be used as necessary for supplemental detection following lightning storms or for other purposes. Adjacent units should coordinate through appropriate dispatch channels as necessary. Sometimes it may be more efficient to use administrative aircraft or "Call-When-Needed" (CWN) aircraft for supplemental detection, keeping the Air Attack aircraft available for fire response.

LEAD PLANES (Unknown where this came from)

Lead planes can be dispatched in support of any cooperating agency's fires and in support of Forest Service contract Airtankers in accordance with Forest Service policy.

Lead Planes will be ordered through dispatch channels.

AIR TACTICAL SUPERVISION (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

A. Introduction.

All agencies will follow the **CLOSEST RESOURCE CONCEPT** for IA which is defined as: regardless of the controlling agency, the agency resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location first will be dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency's incident first.

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

If a Lead Plane and AA have been requested and there is an ASM available and that is the closest AA, the GACC will send the ASM for both the AA and Lead Plane.

Aviation operations on an incident are often conducted under extremely adverse flight conditions such as congested airspace, reduced visibility, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain, all of which add to the complexity of aircraft operations over an incident.

B. Air Tactical Supervision over an Incident.

Individual situations with their inherent complexities dictate the level of supervision required to safely and effectively conduct an aerial suppression operation. This section identifies levels of Air Tactical Supervision required over an incident. It is written to summarize the intent of USFS, BLM and CAL FIRE manual directives. Refer to FSM 5700, 7 BLM 9400 Manual, or CAL FIRE 8300 Handbook for official policy guidance in this subject.

The meanings of the following key words used in the regulatory language are:

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

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

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

ASSIGNED TO: Tactical resource allocated to an incident. The resource may be flying to and from, or on hold at a ground site.

C. Aerial Supervision Requirements.

1. Forest Service requires an Air Attack *to be ordered* to provide aerial supervision of aviation operations when:

- a. The presence of smokejumper/Para cargo aircraft with 2 or more Airtankers over a Forest Service incident.
- b. 2 or more branches associated with a Forest Service incident.

2. Forest Service requires a Lead Plane *to be ordered* to provide aerial supervision when:

- a. 2 or more Airtankers are ordered for a Forest Service incident.
- b. When there is a request for a Lead Plane by an Airtanker pilot or ATGS.
- c. If operations are over congested areas and the Airtanker Captain is Initial Attack qualified, ATGS may provide temporary aerial supervision until the Lead Plane or Air Tactical Supervisor Module (ASM) arrives on the scene. At which time, the Lead Plane or ASM must directly supervise all Airtanker operations.

3. Forest Service requires a Lead Plane *shall be over* the incident prior to commencing operations when:

- a. The Airtanker pilot is **not** initial attack rated.
- b. Operations are over congested areas and the Airtanker Captain is **not** initial attack rated
- c. Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS) or Airborne Firefighting System (AFFS) inside a C-130 aircraft are assigned. A dedicated Lead Plane pilot approved for MAFFS/AFFS operations must be assigned.

4. Forest Services requires aerial supervision by *either* an Air Attack, Lead Plane or ASM over the incident when:

- a. Foreign government Airtankers are used, for example: Canadian C-215.
- b. Single Engine Airtankers (SEATs) are operating with other tactical aircraft.

Level 1 rated Type 4 agricultural Airtanker pilots (initial attack qualified) when operating over an incident with 3 or more tactical aircraft.

Level 2 rated Type 4 agricultural Airtanker pilots (non-initial attack qualified) when operating over the incident with any other tactical aircraft.

HELICOPTER ORDERS & DIVERTS (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

All agencies will follow the **CLOSEST RESOURCE CONCEPT** for IA which is defined as: regardless of the controlling agency, the agency resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location first will be dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency's incident first.

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

FS/DOI - Cooperator aircraft to the Forest Service and Aviation Management Directorate (AMD) (State contracted, State Owned, State managed National Guard aircraft, county city, or other) may be used on federal fires under the following conditions:

- The pilot and aircraft have been approved in writing for the aircraft and the mission by either the FS or the AMD.
- There exists a written MOU (Memorandum of Understanding), Interagency Agreements or other document that authorizes their use and payment for this use.
- The cooperator aircraft will be operated within any limits of its use established in the written approval.
- The cooperator aircraft will be used only in situation where federal aircraft are not reasonably available.
- The cooperator aircraft will be released when federal aircraft becomes reasonably available.
- Use of cooperator-owned aircraft prior to exhausting contracted resources must involve a "significant and imminent threat to life or property".
- (See 28.2.13.2 for Initial attack ordering)

Initial Attack Ordering

A. Initial Attack

All agencies' procedure is to utilize the closest available helicopter on new incident that meets the type and kind of resource requested as exists in current interagency agreements. These response actions are based upon decisions from the unit's wildland fire response plan of the area. An exception is when the Incident Command has a "no divert" in place due to imminent threat to life and property. See chapter 28.2.7 for more information.

Items needed to be relayed between Units for aircraft dispatch are: (at time of print)

- Incident Name
- Order and request number
- Location: Descriptive location & section, township, range or latitude/ longitude
- Air Contact and frequency, Air to Air
- Ground Contact and frequency, with tone if applicable
- Hazards
- Quantity and type of other aircraft

On major incidents where a number of T1 and T2 helicopter are assigned, the appropriate Coordination Center is responsible for negotiation through the Unit with the Incident to identify how many of the assigned helicopters are available for reassignment, if needed, to **higher priority incidents with critical needs.**

Forest Service

Type 2S are the standard IA ships

- The standard Forest IA responses requests 1 Type 2 Standard aircraft.
- Under normal conditions the GACC will not go to a forest that has a T1 Limited on an IA response

Type 1L are Large Fire Support Helicopters (LFS)

- These helicopters are primarily used as extended support of IA fires or in support of established large fires, not on standard Forest IA response requests
- A Forest may use their T1L on local IA response
- If all T2S are committed, the GACC may go to a Forest with a T1L on an IA response

BLM/FS

When the closest helicopter is a cooperator's helicopter that is a FEPP (Federal Excess Property Program) aircraft it will be replaced with a non-FEPP aircraft, when it becomes reasonable available, (which will be determined by the appropriate GACC) A certification form will be completed by the appropriate Coordination Center stating the reason for the use of said aircraft and sent on to the receiving unit to be kept on file.

The GACC will be notified of movements of all initial attack aircraft.

CWN HELICOPTERS (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

Forest Service

All requests for CWN Helicopter services will be placed to the appropriate Coordination Center for processing. In emergency situations where there is an immediate threat to life and/or property the local dispatch unit may contact the closest CWN contractor to the incident to secure the use of a helicopter with follow-up request and notification to the appropriate Coordination Center.

On all Regional CWN helicopters, a Helicopter Manager must be assigned, as a minimum, if a complete module is not needed. The Helicopter Manager will be responsible for contract administration duties including completing Aviation Business System (ABS) entries. The Helicopter Manager will be identified in Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) in Special Needs or in documentation with their cell phone number and the location where they will marry-up with the helicopter.

Type 3 helicopters are available under Regional contracts, and the Coordination Center will place orders with the closest contractor who can provide the requested services. If all Regional contracted helicopters are committed or unavailable, then the Coordination Center may go to the AMD Source List to hire a helicopter. If the helicopter to be hired is from outside of the state a courtesy call will be made to the appropriate GACC for notification.

CWN Helicopter Selection Factors

- a. Closest forces.
- b. Cost effectiveness.
- c. Performance specifications for density altitude/high altitude operations.
- d. Carded and contracted for local or emergency use.
- e. Special applications such as helitorch, L.A. tank, etc.
- f. Daily availability based on expected duration of assignment and projected use.

All Type 1 and 2 helicopters are available under National Contract, and the Coordination Center will place these requests with NICC. Requesting units will need to specify limited or standard when requesting helicopters.

Limited: no passenger carrying, external cargo only.

Standard: passenger carrying, internal cargo and external cargo.

Department of the Interior

All Type 3 and Type 4 CWN helicopters that are located within the administrative jurisdiction of a BLM District may be ordered by the appropriate Dispatch Center from the AMD Source List. The ordering unit will order or provide a qualified Helicopter Manager and crew members.

Type 1 and 2 helicopters are available under National Contract. All Type 1 and 2 helicopters will be requested through the Coordination Center from the NICC. Requesting units will need to specify limited or standard when ordering helicopters.

Limited Helicopters: no passenger carrying, external cargo only.

Standard Helicopters: passenger carrying, internal cargo and external cargo.

1. CWN Helicopter Selection Factors

- a. Closest forces.
- b. Cost effectiveness.
- c. Performance specifications for density altitude/high altitude operations.
- d. Carded and contracted for local or emergency use.
- e. Special applications such as helitorch, L.A. tank, etc.
- f. Daily availability based on expected duration of assignment and projected use.

2. CWN Inspection Criteria

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

CAL FIRE

1. Pre-Hire Process. When the need to hire a CWN helicopter has been determined, the following information is needed.

- a. Determine the immediate and potential use of the helicopter, on the incident
- b. Determine the type and category (limited or standard use)

- c. Needed date and time of helicopter
- d. Latitude, Longitude and Geographic location to deliver helicopter to
- e. Frequencies and contacts for the incident (air and ground)
- f. Other aircraft in the area and known hazards
- g. TFR information if applicable

2. Hire Process.

a. Create request in ROSS using previously gathered information.

b. Check the availability of CWN helicopters in ROSS from the Pending Request screen under the Contracts/Agreement Tab. (Be sure to select the Non-Local Resources radial button to populate the list.)

c. Select a contractor from the Directory and place a call to the contractor.

Location of helicopter is important. It may be located somewhere other than the contractor's home address.

d. If a contractor is selected the following information must be obtained, provided and confirmed.

1. From the contractor - the contractor's name, the name of the person you are talking to, the tail number of the helicopter, location the helicopter is responding from, ETD/ETA and starting HOBBS reading.

2. Need to confirm with contractor that the Aircraft and pilot Data Cards are current and carded for the required mission.

3. Contractor needs this information from the ECC - Order and Request number, date/time needed, what mission and potential mission the helicopter is needed for, reporting location and geographical, lat/long of incident or helibase, frequencies and contacts, other aircraft and hazards, TFR information if applicable.

e. Fill resource in ROSS from the Pending Request screen – Contracts/Agreements tab.

f. A qualified CWN Helicopter Manager should be assigned ASAP to manage the helicopter.

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

For further information reference the ECC CWN helicopter hiring process available from the GACC.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT WITH SERIOUS POTENTIAL NOTIFICATION (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

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

For Federal units: the ECC will immediately notify their Forest/District Aviation Officer, Unit Duty Chief/Agency Administrator, and Coordination Center Aircraft Coordinator.

The Federal Aircraft Coordinator will notify the GACC Duty Officer, the Regional Aviation Safety Officer, the Regional Aviation Officer and the National Interagency Coordination Center Coordinator-On-Duty (COD).

For State units: The Unit ECC will reference CAL FIRE Handbook 8100 p406:

1. The Unit ECC will notify through the Unit Duty Officer chain-of-command, the Unit Duty Chief
2. The Unit Duty Chief will notify through the Duty Chief chain-of-command, the Regional OCC Duty Chief and Sacramento Fire Protection Duty Chief.
3. The Unit Duty Officer will notify the Aviation Safety Officer via Aviation Management Unit (AMU).

D. Non-Fire Use

Agency fire helicopters may be ordered on a reimbursable basis for emergency non-fire missions (e.g., search and rescue or medivac) using dispatch channels and incident ordering procedures. Agency fire helicopters may be used on interagency prescribed fires in accordance with the Cooperative Agreement for the Use of Prescribed Fire.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Normally military aircraft may be used only after available agency and commercial aircraft are committed.

DISPATCHING PROCEDURES

A. No aircraft shall be dispatched without an Order Number and Request Number from the responsible agency dispatch office.

B. Authorized State or Federal Agency protection unit dispatch offices may place orders for aircraft on behalf of other agencies for emergency incidents in that unit's DPA.

EXHIBIT F

UNIFIED ORDERING POINT

The purpose of the Unified Ordering Point (UOP) is to allow all of the agencies involved on the incident the opportunity to fill requests at the lowest level, including the use of local mutual aid assistance.

The Incident Commanders (ICs) must determine which agency's dispatch center will be identified as the UOP. The point of origin determines the order number. The order number is prefaced by the 3-letter identification of the agency assuming financial responsibility for the request. CAL FIRE Region Operations Command Center (OCC) and Federal Agency Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) requests for support of the incident will be relayed to the UOP for a complete record of the incident. A representative from all other involved agencies may be assigned to the UOP. If the UOP is placing procurement orders, it is strongly recommended that a representative with the necessary procurement authorities be present from all agencies to ensure that procurements are within the scope of each agency's authorities.

Agency specific requests, such as a Buying Unit Team, CAL FIRE Finance Section Chief, Assistant Disbursing Officer (ADO), will go through the UOP. The UOP will relay the request to the agency involved in the incident that has the specific resource.

After the final request has been closed, the UOP will send a copy of the resource order forms, ROSS or MACS Form 420, to the Region/Federal Agency GACC Dispatch.

1. The 3-letter identified prefix with a request number indicates financial responsibility and also denotes to UOP to which agency the request will be relayed. UOP records the requests and routes them to the agency identified in the 3-letter identifier. If that agency is unable to fill the request, the request will be given back to the UOP. At this point, UOP has the opportunity to fill the request, except for agency specific requests, as outlined on the preceding page.
2. If UOP cannot fill the request, then UOP will relay the request to Region/Federal Agency GACC. At this point OCC/Federal Agency GACC will assume that all incident-involved agencies have been previously contacted.
3. If Region/Federal Agency GACC cannot fill the request, the request will be relayed to the next dispatch level.

EXHIBIT G

CHANGES TO DIRECT PROTECTION AREA (DPA)*

Changes to DPA boundaries can be divided into two groups referred to as automatic changes and proposed changes.

Automatic Changes may be the result of:

1. Incorporations/annexations of SRA
2. Land acquisitions by Federal Agencies
3. Land exchanges
4. Removal of lands from SRA by California Board of Forestry
5. Classification of lands to SRA by California Board of Forestry

Proposed Changes may result from:

1. Change in protection system
2. Need to move DPA boundary to line of convenience.

Process for Automatic Changes

The processes for reporting and initiating the above changes are as follows:

1. Local protection unit documents change and forwards through agency channels.
2. Local protection unit advises other agencies directly affected.
 - a. Affected agencies forward through channels in accordance with agency policy.
 - b. Automatic change may trigger a proposed change agreed to by the affected local protection units that would then go through the process for proposed changes.

Process for Proposed Annual Changes

1. CWCG will send letter requesting DPA updates annually by September 1st. The letter will stipulate the GIS format requirements for submission and identify each agencies collection point.
2. Local agencies will work together to identify DPA changes and recommend their proposed changes. All agencies gather proposed DPA changes by October 1st.
3. Proposed changes are submitted through involved agencies' channels for agency review and approval and forwarding of their proposed changes to their individual agency central collection point by October 1.

4. Agency central collection points will coordinate with other agencies signatory to this agreement.
5. Agency central collection point submits data to the Regional Forest Service GIS Unit by November 1st. The USFS GIS Unit will create the complete statewide draft DPA data layer by December 1st and forward to CWCG Agreements Committee. (The USFS GIS Unit will oversee and maintain the DPA data layer information.)
6. The CWCG Agreements Committee will review and analyze results and potential impacts. Non-controversial changes made by local units will be reviewed and approved by the CWCG Agreements Committee. Changes of a controversial nature will be forwarded to CWCG for review and concurrence. Review will be completed by January 15 and recommendations will be forwarded to Agency Directors/Representatives.
7. Agency Directors/Representatives will review and accept or deny changes by January 30th. Results will go back to the CWCG Agreements Committee. CWCG Agreements Committee will forward the results to CWCG by February 5th.
8. CWCG will notify the respective agencies of acceptance or denial of proposed changes by February 15th.
9. FS GIS Unit will post finalized DPA data layer by March 1st.

* Exhibit updated as of February 14, 2008.

IV. REIMBURSEMENT:

- A. **SAMPLE: Payment/Reimbursement.** The Forest Service shall reimburse the <Cooperator Name> for the Forest Service’s proportional share of actual expenses incurred, not to exceed <amount>. The <Cooperator Name> is approved to submit a monthly billing(s). The Forest Service will make payment for its share of project costs upon receipt of an invoice(s).

USDA Forest Service
Albuquerque Service Center
Payments – Grants and Agreements
101B Sun Ave NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

- B. <Cooperator Name> Tax identification number is <number>
<Cooperator Name> DUNS number is <number>

REVIEW:

The authority and format of this project and financial plan have been reviewed and approved for signature.

_____ Date _____
<name>
Grants and Agreements Specialist

In witness whereof, the parities hereto have executed this Project and Financial Plan as of the last date written below.

_____ Date _____
<Cooperator Official Name>
<Cooperator Name>

_____ Date _____
<Forest Service Official Name>
USDA Forest Service, <Unit Name>

Job Code: <Job Code Number>

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

NPS/BLM/FS/CAL FIRE SOUTHERN REGION
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

In accordance with the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement dated September 30, 1996 between the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Forest Service (FS), and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), this Plan provides for the shared use of radio frequencies in land mobile, base, portable, and aircraft applications according to the following guidelines:

Initial Attack Mutual Aid Radio Frequencies: NPS, BLM, FS, BIA and CAL FIRE air and ground units may jointly utilize the designated radio frequencies of the other agency as assigned by the protecting agency dispatch center to coordinate initial attack response and fire management efforts.

Incident Specific Radio Frequencies: NPS, BLM, FS, BIA and CAL FIRE air and ground units assigned to an emergency incident may operate on any frequency assigned as a command, tactical, air coordination, or support net as instructed by the Incident Commander or responsible agency dispatch center.

Training Exercises: NPS, BLM, FS, BIA and CAL FIRE may use each other's designated radio frequencies when use is in conjunction with joint training exercises.

Special Situations: When a special non-fire situation warrants the use of a frequency by the other agency, requests for authorization will be made through the responsible agency dispatch office to the appropriate district, zone, and/or region. The authorizing office will maintain appropriate documentation of frequency, location, date, time and circumstances involved.

Definitions:

Radio Frequency: Listed numerically in Megahertz (MHZ)

Identification (ID): Name given to a specific frequency by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration.

Operational (Ops) Control: The NPS Region/Park, BLM District/Field, FS National Forest/Zone or CAL FIRE Unit/Area authorized to allow cooperative use of a designated radio frequency.

Operational (Ops) Area: The geographic area within which use of a designated frequency is authorized.

Coordination Contact: Another agency or organizational level that must be contacted before designating a frequency for use in an operational area.

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

SQF FREQUENCIES *NOTE: we have gone to narrow band radios

Channel 1	Emergency	168.675	Tone 8
Channel 2	Emergency RPTR	170.575 TX	168.675 RX
Channel 3	Fire 1 Forest Net	168.775 TX	168.775 RX
Channel 4	Fire 1 Forest RPTR	170.600 TX	168.775 RX
Channel 5	Administrative	168.175 TX	168.175 RX
	Air to Ground	170.000 until 6/1/12 then 167.4750	
	SQF Air Tactics	169.150	
	VHF	135.975	
	Air Guard	168.625	
	Zone Net	315.525 RX	311,525 TX
	Service Net	172.400 TX	171.500 RX
	Flight Following	168.650	
	R-2508 Cross Talk	168.625	Tone 2
	Air Tanker Base	123.975	

SQF TONE REPEATER DESIGNATION

Delilah	Tone 1	110.9	West part of HLRD
Buck Rock	Tone 2	123.0	East part of HLRD
Mule Peak	Tone 3	131.8	Tule Reservation, HSRD Johnsondale, east side of TRRD
Baker Point	Tone 4	136.5	Kern Valley to Johnsondale And HSRD
Oak Flat	Tone 5	146.2	Lower Kern canyon, front Country
Piute	Tone 6	156.7	South and east side of Piutes, Kern Valley, Kelso Valley
Chimney Peak	Tone 7	167.9	Kern Valley to Black Rock East side of CMRD, Kern Plateau, Kelso Valley
Jordan Peak	Tone 8	103.5	TRRD, Balch Peak, Blue Ridge, Porterville
Sherman Peak	Tone 9	100.0	Kern Plateau, Johnsondale Tule River back country
Tobias Peak	Tone 10	107.2	HSRD, Glenville
Breckenridge	Tone 11	114.8	Kern Valley, front country
Parkridge	Tone 12	127.3	HLRD
Olancha	Tone 14	151.4	South Sierra & Dome land wilderness

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

Sierra National Forest (SNF)
 Radio Frequency Use

Administrative Net (Channel 1 & 2)

Transmit Direct **Ch 1** 171.4750
 Transmit Repeat **Ch 2** 169.8750
 Receive 171.4750

Emergency Net (Channel 3 & 4)

Transmit Direct **Ch 3** 172.2250
 Transmit Repeat **Ch 4** 169.9250
 Receive 172.2250

TONE 1	110.9	Mt. Bullion	Mt. Bullion
TONE 2	123.0	Signal	Signal
TONE 3	131.8	Musick	Musick
TONE 4	136.5	Patterson	Patterson
TONE 5	146.2	Shuteye	Shuteye
TONE 6	156.7	Black Mtn.	Black Mtn.
TONE 7	167.9	Mt. Tom	Mt. Tom
TONE 8	103.5	Delilah	Delilah
TONE 9	100.0	Mt Givens	White Bark
TONE 12	127.3	Fence Meadow	

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
Radio Frequency List

CHN	RX	TX	NET DESIGNATOR
1 (N)	168.7500	168.7500	NET 1 DIRECT (STF NET)
2 (N)	168.7500	170.5000	NET 1 REPEATER (STF NET)
3 (N)	168.1500	168.1500	NET 2 DIRECT (ADMIN NET)
4 (N)	168.1500	171.3875	NET 2 REPEATER (ADMIN NET)
5 (N)	171.5000	171.5000	NET 3 DIRECT (FSCN NET)
6 (N)	171.5000	172.4000	NET 3 REPEATER (FSCN NET)
7 (N)	168.6625	168.6625	R-5 PROJECT
8 (N)	168.0500	168.0500	NIFC TAC 1
9 (N)	168.2000	168.2000	NIFC TAC 2
10 (N)	168.6000	168.6000	NIFC TAC 3
11 (N)	167.4750	167.4750	R5 AIR/GROUND – 5
12 (N)	168.6375	168.6375	R5 AIR/GROUND – 6
13 (N)	151.1750	159.4500	CDF TCU REPEATER
14 (N)	151.4600	159.3900	CDF MMU REPEATER
15 (N)	172.7750	171.8000	YNP FIRE REPEATER
16 (N)	168.6250	168.6250	AIR GUARD (TONE 1)

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

**SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS (KNP)
Radio Frequency Use**

CHN	ALFA	RX	TX	COMMENTS
1	CMD-1	171.7000	165.6000	(So. End of Park) use Tone 7
2	CMD-2	171.6750	165.6000	(No. end of Park) use Tone 7
3	TAC-1	168.5750	168.5750	Use Tone 2
4	TAC-2	168.5375	168.5375	Use Tone 2
5	TAC-3	171.1625	164.9500	Use Tone 2 (South End)
6	GEN USE	168.6125	168.6125	
7	AIR NET	173.6750	173.6750	Use in Park only
8	B/C DIR	168.6125	168.6125	Back Country Direct

Channel 1 or 2 – Make initial contact with Ash Mountain Fire dispatch. If they are not in service, call Park Dispatch (24 hours).

KNP BACK COUNTRY REPEATERS FROM NORTH TO SOUTH:

9	EVOLUTION	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 1
10	WINDY	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 2
11	GOULD	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 3
12	PALMER	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 4
13	PARADISE	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 5
14	FORGOTTEN	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 6

Aviation Note: Please refer to the Sequoia NF page for information concerning Aircraft Safety in the R-2508 Complex.

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

**YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK (YNP)
Radio Frequency Use**

Fire Operations Net:

	<u>OLD*</u>	<u>NEW*</u>
Transmit Direct	172.775	172.775
Transmit Repeater	171.800	166.36250
Receive	172.775	172.775

***Note: Yosemite has changed the frequencies for Fire Operations. The NEW frequencies will be used beginning CY2013. The OLD frequencies are being retained as a backup during this phase in period. The Yosemite ECC will monitor both frequencies.**

Tone 1	110.9	Crane Flat Helibase - El Portal; Western High Country; North Park
Tone 2	123.0	Signal Peak – Wawona; South Park Areas
Tone 3	131.8	Mt Hoffman - All Eastern Park Areas and North of Hetchy
Tone 4	136.5	North Mtn. - North Park; Western Areas
Tone 5	146.2	Sentinel Dome - East Valley Canyon Lands and Illilouette Basin
Tone 7	167.9	Heness Ridge – South End of Park (Wawona, El Portal, Y-West)

YNP Air to Ground	168.5625
YNP Tac 1	163.7125
YNP Tac 2	168.6125

Administrative Nets:

Transmit Valley Direct	166.300
Transmit Valley Repeat	164.425
Receive	166.300

Tone 1	110.9	Turtleback Dome - El Portal; All Western Yosemite Valley
Tone 2	123.0	Sentinel Dome - East Valley Canyon Lands; Glacier Point

Transmit Park Direct	172.650
Transmit Park Repeat	172.025
Transmit Mt Hoffmann	171.650 (No Tone)
Receive	172.650

Tone 1	110.9	Crane Flat Helibase - El Portal; Western High Country; North Park
Tone 2	123.0	Wawona Point - Wawona; South Park; Mid Glacier Point Rd

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

2012 BLM RADIO FREQUENCY LIST AND REPEATER TONES

TX	RX		CONTROL*	CONTACT*	AREA
165.4500	169.7250	Admin RPT	CND	CND	Bakersfield FO Tone 4 Park Ridge Tone 5 Breckenridge Tone 8 Caliente Mountain Hollister FO Tone 1 Fremont Peak Tone 2 San Benito Mt Tone 6 Wildcat Ridge
169.7250	169.7250	Admin Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bakersfield FO Tone 1 Porterville Base Hollister FO Tone 8 Mt Toro Base
163.0250	169.7750	Fire Command Repeat	CND	CND	Bakersfield FO Tone 2 Bear Peak Tone 3 Oak Flat Tone 5 Breckenridge Tone 6 Piute Peak Tone 7 Midway FS Rpt Tone 8 Caliente Mountain
169.7750	169.7750	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bakersfield FO Tone 1 Breckenridge Base
164.6750	172.5875	Fire RPT	CND	CND	Motherlode FO Tone 1 Bullion Mtn. Tone 3 Fowler Peak Tone 5 Lover's Leap Tone 8 Oregon Peak Tone 9 Pine Hill
172.5875	172.5875	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Motherlode FO Tone 5 Oso Mountain Base
168.3000	168.3000	Tactics	CND	CND	Statewide SOA
167.5000	167.5000	CA2 A/G P	CND	CND	IA Sacramento to Bakersfield Air/Ground
169.1125	169.1125	CA2 A/G S	CND	CND	IA Sacramento to Bakersfield Air/Ground
167.4750	167.4750	CA3 A/G P	CND	CND	IA Bakersfield to Mexico Air/Ground
168.6375	168.6375	CA3 A/G S	CND	CND	IA Bakersfield to Mexico Air/Ground
166.675	166.675	IA Air	CND	CND	Statewide Air/Air

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UNIT (TCU)
Radio Frequency Use

TCU-CAL FIRE, Tuolumne County, Calaveras County, And Fire Districts

Primary Dispatch And Command Net

TCU Local Net

Transmit		159.450
Receive		151.175
Tone 1	110.9	Sierra Vista
Tone 2	123.0	Bear Mountain
Tone 3	131.8	Fowler Peak
Tone 4	136.5	Penon Blanco
Tone 5	146.2	Blue Mountain
Tone 6	156.7	Liberty Hill
Tone 7	167.9	Telegraph Hill
Tone 8	103.5	Mt. Lewis

CDF Command 1	RX 151.355	TX 159.300
Tone 3	131.8	Telegraph
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion

CDF Command 2	RX 151.265	TX 159.330
Tone 2	123.0	Mt. Zion
Tone 3	131.8	Telegraph
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion

CDF Command 5	RX 151.3175 N	TX 159.3525 N
Tone 9	100.0	Fowler Peak
Future		Bear Mountain

Tactical Nets

TCU SRA	
CDF TAC 2	151.160
CDF TAC 8	151.370

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UNIT (MMU)

Radio Frequency Listing

MMU-CAL FIRE, Madera, Mariposa, Merced Counties, Atwater City, Madera City, Mercy Ambulance (Mariposa)

Primary Dispatch And Command Nets

MMU Local Net

Transmit		159.390
Receive		151.460
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood
Tone 4	136.5	Penon Blanco
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion
Tone 6	156.7	Basalt

Tactical Nets

MMU SRA	
CDF TAC 6	151.325
CDF TAC 7	151.340
CDF TAC 8	151.370
Calcord	156.075

Merced Local Net

Transmit		154.400
Receive		159.045
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion
Tone 6	156.7	Basalt

Valley Command

Transmit		154.070
Receive		159.015
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood

Madera Command

Transmit		158.430
Receive		153.185
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood

CDF Command 1 RX 151.355 TX 159.300

Tone 4	136.5	Mt. Bullion
--------	-------	-------------

CDF Command 2 RX 151.265 TX 159.330

Tone 1	110.9	Black Mt.
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood
Tone 4	146.2	Mt. Bullion
Tone 8	103.5	Penon Blanco
Tone 12	127.3	Mt. Oso

CDF Command 4 RX 151.400 TX 159.375 N

Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

FRESNO-KINGS UNIT (FKU) RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

Primary Dispatch Net - District 1

Transmit Repeater 159.195
Receive 154.445

Tone 1 Meadow Lakes
Tone 2 Joaquin Ridge
Tone 3 Sampson
Tone 4 Musick

Command Nets

Local 1

Transmit Repeater 159.270
Receive 151.385

Tone 1 110.9 Black Mountain
Tone 3 131.8 Bear Mountain
Tone 4 136.5 Sierra Summit
Tone 7 167.9 Mendota
Tone 8 103.5 Shaver

Local 2

Transmit Repeater 159.3600
Receive 151.1600

Tone 1 110.9 Black Mountain
Tone 3 131.8 Bear Mountain
Tone 8 103.5 Deadwood

Command 1

Transmit Repeater 159.3000
Receive 151.3550

Tone 13 141.3 Breckenridge
Tone 7 167.9 Joaquin Ridge

Command 2

Transmit Repeater 159.3300
Receive 151.265

Tone 1 110.9 Black Mountain
Tone 13 141.3 Joaquin Ridge

Tactical Nets

Tac 6 151.325
Tac 7 151.340
Tac 8 151.370
District 3 158.745

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

CAL FIRE - TULARE UNIT (TUU)
Radio Frequency Use

Primary Command Net

TUU Local Net

Transmit Repeater 159.2250
Receive 151.1900

Tone 14 151.4 Blue Ridge
Tone 13 141.3 Shadequarter
Tone 15 162.2 Uhl Hill

Primary Dispatch

TUU Local Net

Transmit Repeater 159.2250
Receive 151.1900

Tone 14 151.4 Blue Ridge
Tone 13 141.3 Shadequarter
Tone 15 162.2 Uhl Hill

Tactical Nets

CDF Tac 3 151.175
CDF Tac 8 151.370

Command Nets:

Command 1	Tone 14	Blue Ridge 151.4	TX 159.3000	RX 151.3550
Command 2	Tone 9	Shadequarter 100.0	TX 159.3300	RX 151.2650
Command 2	Tone 14	Blue Ridge 151.4	TX 159.3300	RX 151.2650
Command 4	Tone 1	Uhl Hill 110.9	TX 159.3750	RX 151.4000

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

**Tule River Indian Reservation
Tule River Fire Department
CA-TIA**

TIA FREQUENCIES

NIFC Tac 2	168.200 Tx	168.200 Rx		Tactical
(SQF)Emergency	170.575 Tx	168.675 Rx	Tone 3	Secondary Command
Fire 1 Forest RPTR	170.600 Tx	168.775 Rx	Tone 3	Primary Command
Air to Ground	170.000 Tx	170.000 Rx		
TLC 1*	155.895 Tx	154.010 Rx	Tone 2	Secondary Command

*Note, If CCICC is out of service use TLC 1 (Tone 2) as command until CCICC is in service.

TIA TONE REPEATER DESIGNATION

Mule Peak	Tone 3	131.8
Oat Mnt	Tone 2	123.0
Jordan Peak	Tone 8	103.5

Areas of Tone use:

Tule Reservation-Upper and lower
Reservation, Community Area

Tule Reservation-Upper and lower
Reservation, Community Area

Upper Reservation- Solo Peak Area

**The above frequencies are utilized on the Tule River Indian Reservation with the consent of the United States Forest Service, Sequoia National Forest and Tulare County Fire Department. In addition, CAL FIRE frequencies may be used with consent of CAL FIRE.

Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING

AGENCY: USFS
PROTECTION UNIT: **GIANT SEQUOIA NATIONAL MONUMENT**
And SEQUOIA NF

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>KIND</u>	<u>RADIO</u>	<u>ICS</u>	<u>MODEL</u> <u>TYPE</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Pinehurst, HLRD	Eng	E-31	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Pinehurst	Crew	C-3	I	Hot Shot	20	May - Nov.
Lakeshore, HLRD	Eng	E-32	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Springville	Eng	E-21	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Springville	Crew	C-9	I	Hot Shot	20	May- EOS
Peppermint	Eng	E-23	III	Model 62	5	June - EOS
Peppermint	Copter	H-522	II	212HP	14	June - Oct
Hot Springs	Eng	E-22	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Springville	Crew	C-20	III	Fire use	10	May-EOS
Johnsondale	Eng	E-24	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Hot Springs	W.T.	WT-2	III	1,500 gal	1	May - EOS
Scicon	Eng.	E-25	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Kernville	Eng	E-42	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Democrat	Eng	E-43	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Havilah	Crew	C-8	I	Handcrew	20	May - EOS
Summit	Eng	E-44	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Democrat	Eng	E-46	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Fulton	Crew	C-5	I	Hotshot	20	May - Nov.
Kernville	Eng	E-41	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Kernville	Copter	H-523	II	212HP	14	June - Oct
Kernville	Crew	C-6	I	Handcrew	20	May - Nov
Havilah	Eng	E-45	III	Model 62	5	June - EOS
Lake Isabella	Eng	E-47	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Porterville AAB	HT	HT-781	I	CH54A	1	Jul - Sep

*HLRD is Hume Lake Ranger District

*WDRD is Western Divide Ranger District

*KRRD is Kern River Ranger District

Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING

AGENCY: **USFS**
PROTECTION UNIT: **SIERRA NF**

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>KIND</u>	<u>ICS</u> <u>TYPE</u>	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Midpines (Temp location @ Jerseydale)	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June- Oct
Jerseydale	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Batterson	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
	WT	II	1500gl	2	June-Oct
	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
North Fork	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	June-Nov
Westfall	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
North Fork	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Minarets	Eng	III	Model 62 4x4	5	June-Oct
Clearwater	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Mountain Rest	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
	WT	II	1,500 gl	2	June-Oct
Big Creek	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Auberry	Doz	II	JD750	2	June-Oct
Trimmer	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Trimmer H.B.	Heli	II	212	10	June-Oct
Trimmer	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
Dinkey	Eng	III	Model 62 4x4	5	June-Oct
Blue Canyon	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Mariposa AP	HT	I	S64	3	July-Oct
Fresno AAB	AA	I	Turbo Comdr	2	May-Oct
	HT	I	S64E	2	July-Nov
US F &W Los Banos	Eng	III	Model 62	4	May-EOS
US F &W Los Banos	Eng	IV	Model 42	3	May-EOS

Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING

AGENCY: USFS
 PROTECTION UNIT: STANISLAUS NF

LOCATION	Kind	ICS Type	Model	Staff	Period
Long Barn	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Long Barn	W/T	II	1500 Gal.	2	May-Oct
Cottonwood	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Mt. Knight	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Mi-Wok	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	Jun-Oct
Dorrington	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Dorrington	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	May-Oct
Brightman	Eng.	IV	Model 62	3	June-Oct
Pinecrest	Eng.	III	Model 61	5	May-Oct
Pinecrest	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	Jun-Oct
Dry Meadow	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	Jun-Oct
Buck Meadows	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
McDiarmid	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Kinsley	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Cherry Lake	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Hodgdon	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Bald Mtn.	Hel	II	Bell 210	14	June-Oct
Stanislaus	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
Sonora	Dozer	II	D-6	2	May-Oct
Calaveras	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	Jun-Oct
Groveland	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
Groveland	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	May-Oct
Sonora	Dzr	II	D-6	2	May-Oct
Groveland	WT	II	1500 Gal	2	May-Oct

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

AGENCY: NPS
PROTECTION UNIT: SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NP

LOCATION	KIND	RADIO	ICS	MODEL TYPE	STAFF	PERIOD
Ash Mtn.	Eng	E-72	III	Model-62	5	May-Oct (5)
Sequoia District	Heli	H-552	III	AS350-B3	8	May-Oct (7)
	Crew	C-91	II	Hand Crew	12	May-Oct (5)
Grant Grove	Eng.	E-51	III	Model-62	5	May-Oct (5)
Kings Crew	C-6	I	Hotshot	20		May-Oct (5)

Note 1: There are also three (3) engines used by an On-Call Structure Fire Brigade.

Ash Mtn	Eng.	E-71	I		On-Call Brigade
Lodgepole	Eng	E-61	I		On-Call Brigade
Grant Grove	Eng	E-52	I	Fererra	On-Call Brigade

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

AGENCY: NPS
PROTECTION UNIT: YOSEMITE NP

LOCATION	KIND	RADIO	ICS TYPE	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD
Hodgdon	Engine	46	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct (7 days)
El Portal	Engine	31	III	Model 14	5	June-Oct (5 days)
	Engine	1	I	Pierce	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Engine	34	I	E-One	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Crew	7	WFM		10	June-Oct (4 days)
Wawona	Engine	32	III	Model 14	5	June-Oct (5 days)
	Engine	2	I	Pierce	5	12 Months (PCF)
	WT	2	II	E-One	1	June-Oct (7 days)
Yose Valley	Engine	33	III	Model 14	5	June-Oct (5 days)
	Engine	3	I	E-One	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Engine	23	II	Pierce	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Dozer	8800	II	Cat	2	June-Oct (7 days)
Crane Flat	Heli	551	II	B205++	6	May-Oct (7days)

Addendum B

RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING – BLM

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
 PROTECTION UNIT: Central California District (CND)

Year – 2013

LOCATION	RESOURCE	ICS TYPE	MODEL	STAFFING	PERIOD
Chimney Peak	Engine 3143	VI	285 gal	2	<i>Unstaffed</i>
South Fork	Engine 3133	III	500 gal	5	<i>All year</i>
	Engine 3146	VI	285 gal	3	<i>All year</i>
	Dozer 3182	D6H		2	<i>All year</i>
	WT 3192	II	3800 gal	1	<i>All year</i>
Metro	Crew 1	1	IHC	20	<i>May 20-Oct 8</i>
	Engine 3130	III	650 gal	5	<i>All year</i>
	Engine 3144	VI	285 gal	2	<i>All year</i>
	Prevention 3156			1	<i>May 20-Oct 8</i>
	WT 3191	II	3500 gal	1	<i>All year</i>
Midway	Engine 3134	III	500 gal	5	<i>All year</i>
	Engine 3147	VI	285 gal	2	<i>All year</i>
Bald Mt.	Lookout			1	<i>June 5-Oct 8</i>
Folsom	Dozer 3184	D5H		2	<i>All Year</i>
Coulterville	Prevention 3158			1	<i>Unstaffed</i>
Hollister	Dozer 3183	D6R		2	<i>May-Nov</i>
	WT 3193A		1800 gal	1	<i>May-Nov</i>
	WT 3193B	II	3700 gal	1	<i>May-Nov</i>
Orangevale	Folsom Lake Hand crew	II		20	<i>June-OCT</i>

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UNIT**

LOCATION	ICS	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD	Radio I.D.
Valley Springs FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	May-Oct	E4451
San Andreas FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	May-Oct	E4461
	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4469
West Point FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	May-Oct	E4483
	Eng III	Model 14	3	May-Oct	E4453
Hermit Springs	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4463
Esperanza FS	Eng III	Model 35	3	June-Oct	E4473
Altaville FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4472
	Dzr II	D-6C	1	May-Oct	D4442
Murphys FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4452
Copperopolis FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4462
Arnold FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4464
	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4474
	Eng III	Model 5		Res.	E4460
Skull Creek FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4454
Sonora FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4475
	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4455
Baseline	Dzr II	D-6C	1	June-Oct	D4445
Twain Harte FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4459
	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	
Groveland FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4466
	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4476
Green Springs FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4468
Blanchard FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4456
Columbia	Heli II	UH-1H	11	June-Oct	
Columbia	AA	OV-10	2	June-Oct	
	AT III	S-2T	1	June-Oct	
	AT III	S-2T	1	July-Oct	
	Eng III	Model 5		Res	E4470
Vallecito CC	Crew I	CDC 5 @ 17		12 Months	
Baseline CC	Crew I	CDC 5 @ 17		12 Months	

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UNIT**

LOCATION	ICS	Radio	Model	Period
Mariposa	Eng III	4282	Model 15	June-Oct
	Eng III	4292	Model 34	May-Oct
	Dozer II	4242	D-6D	May-Oct
	Prev.	4220, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4226		12 months
Ahwahnee	Eng III	4264	Model 14	12 Months
	Eng III	4294	Model 15	May-Oct
	Eng III	4260	Model 14	As Needed
Coarsegold	Eng III	4285	Model 15	May-Oct
	Eng III	4295	Model 34	May-Oct
	Dozer II	4245	D6M	May-Oct
Coulterville	Eng III	4281	Model 34	May-Oct
	Eng III	4291	Model 15	June-Oct
	Dozer II	4241	D-6C	May-Oct
Los Banos	Eng III	4267	Model 34	May-Oct
	Eng III	4287	Model 15	May-Oct
Rancheria	Eng III	4255	Model 14	May-Oct
	Eng III	4275	Model 34	12 Months
Usona	Eng III	4262	Model 34	May-Oct
Hornitos	Eng III	4261	Model 34	May-Oct
Catheys Valley	Eng III	4271	Model 34	May-Oct
	Eng III	4270	Model 15	As needed
Raymond	Eng III	4284	Model 34	12 Months
Bass Lake	Eng III	4254	Model 34	12 Months
Mt. Bullion CC Crew	I	CDC 5 @	14 ea.	12 Months

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: FRESNO-KINGS UNIT**

LOCATION	BATT	ICS	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD	Radio I.D.
Millerton FS	B4311	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4361
Hurley FS	B4311	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4371
Blasingame FS	B4312	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4362
	B4312	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4382
Shaver Lake FS	B4312	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4352
Piedra FS	B4313	Eng III	Model 24	3	May-Oct	E4363
	B4313	Eng III	Model 15		Reserve	E4370
Squaw Valley FS	B4313	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4383
	B4313	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4353
Sand Creek FS	B4313	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4373
Sanger HQ	B4318	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4368
	B4318	Dozer	D-6C	1	May-Oct	D4340
Coalinga FS	B4314	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4354
	B4314	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4364
		Dozer	D-6M	1	May-Oct	D4341
Miramonte CC		Eng III	Model 14	3	12 Months	E-4390
		Crew	CDC 4@	16	12 Months	Miramonte1-4

BATTALIONS

- B4311 – Millerton Lake
- B4312 – Shaver
- B4313 – Squaw Valley
- B4314 – Coalinga
- B4318 – Sanger

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: TULARE UNIT**

LOCATION	ICS	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD	RADIO ID
Badger FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4181
Woodlake FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4151
	Dozer	D-5H-xl	1	June-Oct	D4141
Three Rivers FS	Eng III	Model 14		May-Oct	E4162
	Eng III	Model 15		June-Oct	E4172
Visalia HQ	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4152
Porterville FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4163
	Dozer	D-6	1	May-Oct	D4143
Bear Creek FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4173
	Eng III	Model 15	3	May-Oct	E4183
Fountain Springs FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4154
	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4184
Tyler Creek FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4164
	Prev		2	12 Months	
Porterville AAB	AA	OV-10	1	June-Oct	AA410
	AT III	S-2T	1	June-Oct	
Mt. Home CC	Crew	CDC 5 @	15	12 Months	

Revised 4/26/2011 KS

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: TULE RIVER FIRE DEPARTMENT/BIA
PROTECTION UNIT: TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION**

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>ICS</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>I.D.</u>
Station 90	Eng	Type III	5	Apr-Nov	E92
	Eng	Type VI	3	Apr-Nov	P92
	Eng	Type II	4	Year Round	E91
	Eng	Type IV	3	Year Round	P91
	WT	Type I	1	Year Round	WT91
	Ambulance(BLS)		2	Year Round	A91

***All 91 resources are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.**

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
2013 CFMA ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

Addendum C
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

See Attached Maps for Each CAL FIRE Unit

Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (TCU)			
North Fork/Main Fork Mokelumne River Proposed Wild and Scenic River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • No dozers except in critical situations. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Use aerial attack and hand crews. 	BLM – Mother Lode Field Office	CALFIRE- TCU
Campo Seco parcel (Cultural Resources)			
Tuolumne River Wild and Scenic River			
Red Hills ACEC – Rare Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • Use water drops, but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Build fire breaks with hand crews. 		
Nissenan Manzanita ACEC – Rare Plants			
Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit (MMU)			
Limestone Salamander ACEC – avoid disturbance on NW facing rocky outcrops and talus slopes along Merced River and tributaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • No dozers except in critical situations. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Use aerial attack and hand crews. 	BLM – Mother Lode Field Office	CALFIRE- MMU
Merced River Area: Wild and Scenic River, Special Recreation Mgmt. Area and Wilderness Study Area			
Bagby Serpentine ACEC – Rare Plants: The ridges on either side of HWY 49 contain concentrations of rare plant species (ridges west of the highway in sections 14,13,24,25---T 3 S, R 16 E and ridge east of the highway in sections 19 (south end) through 30 and 31---T 3 S, R 17 E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • Use water drops, but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations. Avoid ridges identified with rare plants. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Build fire breaks with hand crews. 		
San Joaquin Experimental Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppression actions in RNA are limited to MIST tactics 	USFS	

**California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
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San Joaquin Experimental Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppression actions in RNA are limited to MIST tactics 	USFS	
<p>Yosemite National Park – Mitigation actions to protect natural and cultural resources in the Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally a Resource Advisor(s) will be assigned to any incident where outside crews are used. • No heavy equipment is allowed for fireline construction without prior approval by the Supt. • Fire retardant not allowed within 300 feet of any water source and fugitive retardant is recommended to minimize effects to rock surfaces. • Yosemite ECC must be contacted for approval to utilize all lakes within park boundaries regarding helicopter water operations • Protect archaeological resources along the firelines by directing lines around known and identified sites. It can be assumed that cultural sites exist in the vicinity of all meadows. • Collection or retrieval of any artifact, plant or natural object in a national park is illegal unless permitted for educational or cultural purposes. • Use only hand tools within the Yosemite Wilderness. Chainsaws are permitted; helicopters permitted so long as excessive erosion from bucket work is avoided. • Use natural barriers for line construction to the greatest extent possible. Keep line construction to the minimum required to do the job and use blacklining and burning out to maximum advantage. • Use natural barriers whenever possible for helicopter landing zones, and in movement of crews. Landing zones should be constructed only when other alternatives are not possible. • Resource protection measures will be implemented at spike camp locations, including proper food storage for wildlife protection, cultural site protection and wilderness sanitation measures. 		Yosemite National Park	Yosemite National Park
Sierra National Forest	<p>Protect the following unique features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The southern range of Douglas fir located in Big Creek Canyon in T8S, R23 E, Sec 19-20, 27-29, 31-33 	USFS – Sierra National Forest	CALFIRE - MMU
San Joaquin River Gorge (Special Recreation Management Area) and Table Mountain (Vernal Pools – Critical Habitat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST whenever possible and protect wild and scenic river values. • No dozer or mechanized equipment use, except when absolutely necessary to prevent the loss of human life, property or sensitive/valuable resources. • Limit engines and vehicles to existing access routes. • Avoid retardant drops on basalt flats noted on map, which contain vernal pools. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office	CALFIRE – MMU and FKU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Fresno-Kings Unit			
Panoche Hills Wilderness Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid unnecessary impairment of wilderness values • Vehicles and other equipment, including dozers, will not normally be used to suppress fires, except to prevent loss of life or to protect high value property • Until BLM AREP arrives, confine suppression actions to existing roads and ways. Dozer use outside WSA is allowed. • Favor indirect attack using existing barriers, burning out from barriers & low impact flanking and firing operations. • BLM AREP will coordinate development and approval of fire suppression damage repair plan with IC. 	BLM – Hollister Field Office	CALFIRE - FKU
Clear Creek Management Area/San Benito Mountain Research Natural Area – Serpentine endemic plant species. Area has naturally occurring asbestos hazard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the hazards of naturally occurring asbestos in the area, apply the use of confine and contain strategies and tactics to natural and/or pre-identified fuel breaks. • Follow guidance and procedures in the Hollister Field Office's <i>Hazardous Asbestos Area Health and Safety Plan</i>. For areas within the Asbestos "Red-Zone", CALFIRE and other emergency responders will use their discretion entering and suppressing fire, based on their individual authorities and policies. • Decontaminate and wash equipment and vehicles to stop the spread of Asbestos and invasive plant species. • Heavy equipment (Dozers/tractors) will not be used in the Research Natural Area, except to prevent loss of human life or high-value property. High-value property is defined as structural improvements such as the communication sites on San Benito Mountain. • Fires that escape the initial attack phase or first burning period will be reinforced as necessary (at the discretion of the IC) with additional handcrews, engines and aircraft. Minimizing burned acreage will not be the primary consideration in project fire strategy. Indirect attack utilizing natural and existing man-made barriers in preferred. 	BLM – Hollister Field Office	CALFIRE – FKU & BEU
Kettleman Hills ACEC and Panoche/Coalinga ACEC - Paleontological resources, T&E plant and animal species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless critical to protecting life or property, do not use dozers in areas with fossils or within San Joaquin Woolly Threads populations. • Protect larger clumps of saltbush shrubs from fire if possible, preferably through mobile attack with wet line. • Preferred suppression method would be burning out from existing roads or from wetline surrounding saltbush. 	BLM – Hollister and Bakersfield Field Offices	CALFIRE – FKU
Guidelines for Protection of <i>Carpenteria Californica</i> in the Front Country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep maps of plant locations available to initial attack personnel. • Do not use dozers in <i>Carpenteria</i> shrubs. • If lines must be placed where <i>Carpenteria</i> shrubs grow, use handlines and only cut shrubs to the base so they will sprout 	USFS – Sierra National Forest	CALFIRE - FKU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Carpenteria Botanical Area	<p>back.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fires burning within the range of the Carpenteria contact the Sierra National Forest Botanist or the District Sensitive Plant Coordinator. 		
Unique features – Sierra National Forest Pineridge District	<p>Protect the following unique features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A particularly large girthed Western White Pine is located at about 9000' elevation in T7S, R26E, Sec 30 NE ¼. Diameter is 8'3". An unusual and picturesque rough lava columnar formation occurs on a small area on top of a granite peak at Chinese Peak in T8S, R26E, Sec. 20. 	USFS – Sierra National Forest	CALFIRE - FKU
Joaquin Rocks Area of Critical Environmental Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles and other fire suppression equipment will not be utilized to suppress fire in ACEC. Exceptions will be discussed with the BLM AREP or READ and can be approved on a site specific basis. Prior to arrival of the BLM representative, responders will confine suppression equipment to existing roads and ways. Heavy equipment may be used outside of the ACEC boundary. Minimizing burned acreage is not the primary consideration in the ACEC once the fire has escaped initial attack. Favor indirect attack using existing barriers, burning out from barriers, and low impact flanking and firing operations 	BLM – Hollister Field Office	CALFIRE - FKU
Tulare Unit			
Blue Ridge ACEC and National Wildlife Refuge – critical habitat for California Condor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do no fell large live or dead trees unless absolutely necessary to stop fire spread or maintain safety of personnel. Attempt to mitigate working near large snags rather than felling them. Utilize existing dozer lines; Avoid construction of new dozer line, unless absolutely necessary. Limit engine and motorized vehicle use to existing roads and trails. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	CALFIRE - TUU
Three Rivers Area – Milk Ranch, Case Mountain and Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) and Case Mountain Area Giant Sequoia Groves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use MIST in wilderness study areas and protect wilderness values using indirect attack and existing barriers as possible. Do not use dozers or mechanized equipment in WSA, except when necessary to protect life and property. Use of dozers in WSA requires BLM State Director approval. Limit vehicles to existing routes. New helispot construction requires Agency Administrator approval. Minimize high intensity backfire into Giant Sequoia Groves. Remove vegetation from the base of large trees prior to backfire, if possible. Minimize felling of live and dead trees. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office	CALFIRE – TUU and Sequoia and Kings Canyon NP
Mountain Home Demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several archaeological sites in Forest. Advise manager of dozer line locations so that sites can be flagged and avoided. 	State of CA	CALFIRE - TUU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
State Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under no circumstances shall a giant sequoia be felled for fire suppression, unless permission is granted by the State Forest Manager. Trees greater than 16 feet in diameter shall not be cut for any reason. • Take care with handlines near giant sequoias; no dozer lines within 25 feet of individual trees. Handlines can be closer, but take care to not disturb roots or boles of trees. 		
California Spotted Owl Protected Activity Centers (PACs) - ID #s TUL0102, TUL0131, and TUL0179.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent feasible, protect existing PAC habitat from loss in a wildfire event. Deviations from this goal are acceptable in emergency situations when necessary to protect human life, property or to prevent catastrophic wildfire. • Where possible, utilize response operations that minimize loss of contiguous areas of mature forest and desirable habitat components such as: large live trees, dense overhead canopy, and large snags. 	USFS – Sequoia National Forest	CALFIRE - TUU
Botany Resources - Springville Clarkia (<i>Clarkia springvillensis</i>) - Federal Threatened Species. Multiple locations located both on and off Forest in consideration area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency consultation required with USFWS for listed species. • Contact Forest Botanist - Fletcher Linton • 559-784-1500 Ext. 1185 email: flinton@fs.fed.us • No ground disturbing activity at site locations. 	USFS – Sequoia National Forest	CALFIRE - TUU
Noxious Weeds - Noted locations for several species of noxious weeds on the Region 5 Noxious Weed List. In particular there are several occurrences of Yellow Star Thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent possible, avoid infestation areas and limit any ground disturbing activity. • Follow provisions for rinsing heavy equipment utilized in suppression effort prior to entry. • Contact Forest Botanist or Noxious Weed coordinator. Fletcher Linton • 559-784-1500 Ext. 1185 email: flinton@fs.fed.us 	USFS – Sequoia National Forest	CALFIRE - TUU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Southern Sierra Wilderness Areas: Sacatar Trail, Dome Land, Chimney Peak, Owens Peak and Kiavah Wilderness Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect wilderness values and use MIST with minimum tool, entry by foot or helicopter with unimproved helispot. • Use of vehicles on existing roads, chainsaws, portable pumps and helicopters pre-approved if needed to prevent fire from escaping initial attack efforts. • Dozers only allowed in order to protect life or property and require State Director approval. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office	BLM

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Tule River Indian Reservation			
Tule River Indian Reservation- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giant Sequoia Groves • Archaeological, cultural, and ceremonial sites • Riparian zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous archaeological, cultural, and ceremonial sites within the Reservation. The Incident Commander will advise Tribal Environmental Director/Tribal Forest Manager/Natural Resource Director of potential dozer line locations so that sites can be flagged and avoided. • Under no circumstances shall a Giant Sequoia tree be felled for fire suppression, unless permission is granted by the Tribal Forest Manager/Natural Resource Director. • No dozer lines within 50 feet of individual Giant Sequoia trees. • Use care when constructing handlines near Giant Sequoias; do not disturb the roots or boles of the trees. • Use MIST (minimum impact suppression techniques) when constructing fireline within riparian zone areas. Consult with Tribal Environmental Director/Tribal Forest Manager/Natural Resource Director for restrictions. 	<p align="center">Tule River Indian Reservation- Tule River Tribal Council</p>	<p align="center">Tule River Indian Reservation- Tule River Tribal Council</p>

Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Kings River Special Management Area (KRSMA), on the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests'			
Kings River Special Management area (KRSMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra will administer, manage, and provide protection to all lands in the Kings River Special Management Area North of the Kings River and the Sequoia National Forest will manage and provide protection to all lands in the Kings River Special Management Area South of the Kings River. • Fire and Aviation Management will be conducted by the Sierra and Sequoia in accordance with CSOP closest forces concept, and agreed upon run card staffing to be defined at each spring meeting, as appropriate. • The District Rangers and District Fire management Officers of both the High Sierra Ranger District of the Sierra National Forest and Hume Lake Ranger Districts of the Sequoia National Forest will communicate and coordinate Fire Management activities. • The dispatch ordering point will be determined by the location where the fire originates. If the fire originates south of the Kings River then Sequoia dispatch will be the ordering point. If the fire starts north of the Kings River then Sierra dispatch will be the ordering point. Refer to the Central Sierra Operating Plan, Sec. VII. Operating Procedures, for detailed information on resource coordination. 	<p align="center">Sierra and Sequoia National Forests'</p>	<p align="center">Sierra and Sequoia National Forests'</p>

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Addendum D
MUTUAL DISPATCH AREAS (MDAs):

The **Tulare Unit (TUU)** will furnish to the **Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest (SQF)** in the mutual Dispatch Areas Mutual Aid for up to 24 hours from the time of initial dispatch free of cost up to:

Response Area	Equipment and Personnel
Wishon	2 – Type III Engines
Hot Springs	1 – Hand Crew
Dennison	1 – Battalion Chief
Pinehurst (G-7)	

The Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest (SQF) will furnish to the Tulare Unit in the Mutual Aid Areas Aid the following up to 24 hours from the time of initial dispatch free from the time of initial dispatch free of cost up to:

Response Area	Equipment and Personnel
A-1, A-2, E-1	2 – Type III Engines
E-2, D-4, D-5, D-5A, D-6, D-7	1 – Type IV
D-9, J-1, J-2	1 – Hand Crew
J-3, J-4, J-5	1 – Water Tender
J-6, J-7, H-3,	1 – Battalion Chief
H-6, H-7, H-8	
H-10	
G-5, G-8	1 – Type III Engine
	1 – Type IV Patrol
	1 – Battalion Chief

All other ordered resources will be Assistance By Hire. All assistance beyond these Mutual Aid periods will be Assistance By Hire, and will be billed retroactively for the full period from the time of initial dispatch.

Revised 5/13

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**Addendum E
TRAINING OPERATING PLANS**

In accordance with item "G" below:

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

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

The FKU and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The TUU and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The KNP and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The BLM Bakersfield Field Office and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The Tule River Indian Reservation (TIA) and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

EXHIBIT D

OPERATING PLAN OUTLINE

See CFMA Template

EXHIBIT E

INTERAGENCY AIRCRAFT UTILIZATION GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

Aircraft are limited resources that can have a critical effect on the success of wildfire suppression efforts, therefore the State and Federal Agencies strive to achieve a high level of interagency cooperation in the utilization of aircraft.

The shared acquisition, deployment and utilization of aviation facilities and resources to achieve fire suppression objectives is in the best interest of both state and federal taxpayers.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon the employees of all agencies to work cooperatively to achieve efficient utilization of aviation resources.

DEPLOYMENT AND UTILIZATION

“Agency aircraft” deployed for initial attack in California are strategically located. All firefighting aircraft will be dispatched in accordance with the closest forces concept.

AIRTANKERS (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

Initial Attack

Unit’s signatory to this operating plan may utilize HELITANKERS based at their unit and or on an adjacent unit for initial attack.

The closest available Airtanker will be mobilized, using ROSS and the appropriate proximity application. The unit dispatcher will send the closest Airtanker based at their unit, as identified by the unit’s wildland response plan. If the closest Airtanker is on an adjacent unit and listed in the unit’s wildland response plan, the dispatcher may place the request directly to that Airtanker’s dispatch office. If the closest Airtanker on the home base or adjacent unit listed on the wildland response plan is not available, the unit dispatcher will place the request with the Coordination Center for the closest available resource.

The GACC will be notified of movements of all initial attack aircraft

AIRTANKER DIVERTS

This DIVERT policy applies to all incidents regardless of size.

Agency procedure is to utilize the closest available Airtanker on a new incident, except when the Incident Commander has a “no divert” in place *due to imminent threat to life and property*. All ECCs are required to notify the Duty Chief and the Coordination Center to request a “No-Divert” of a specific number of aircraft on an incident. **This must be re-evaluated every 30 minutes.**

A. When appropriate, a unit will divert an Airtanker to a new incident within its protection boundary. The ECC will notify the Coordination Center of the new order as soon as possible.

B. The diversion of Airtankers between Forests and/or cooperating agencies will be coordinated by the Coordination Center based on established priorities.

Extended attack/major incidents

All Airtankers will be dispatched by "first in, first out" concept using the following guidelines. An Airtanker returning from its day-off will be placed at the end of the rotation list.

A. Units will release all Airtankers daily and place request numbers for needed Airtankers by 1900 hours.

New request numbers, for the following day's operations, will be relayed via normal dispatch channels.

B. Airtankers will normally be assigned the following day, **as soon as the incident requests their allotment of Airtankers to be launched via the radio or phone, if the radio is not available for some reason.**

1. Airtanker numbers (call sign) and ETA's will be relayed at the time they depart from the base.

2. When more Airtankers are available at the base than originally requested or allotted for, the incident, the protection unit, or the air attack base can request rotational use of all available Airtankers. The rotation of Airtankers is a management alternative that must be approved on a case-by-case basis with the concurrence of Agency Duty Chiefs and the Incident Commander in the affected Geographical Area. Rotational use may be desirable when attempting to:

A. Make the most cost-effective use of available Airtankers or,

B. When attempting to maximize the availability of all Airtankers in the state.

C. The air attack base or the protection unit will initiate the request for rotation and route it through their dispatch or command and control channels for consideration. Approval will be dependent upon current and predicted conditions within the state, and with consideration for the national situation. Approvals will only be for the incident and day they are requested. New requests must be submitted each day. Agency Duty Chiefs may approve such requests if, in their judgment, there would be no negative impact upon the allocation and management of resources.

D. Once the Incident Commander and the Agency Duty Chief have authorized the rotation they will notify the protection unit to issue an "A" request number(s) in ROSS for the additional rotation airtanker(s). Upon receipt of the new request number(s) from the protection unit or the Coordination Center, the airtanker Base will have the responsibility to administer and utilize the available resources, by the rotation criteria agreed upon with the Air Tactical Supervisor for that incident. **Airtanker Bases will NOT dispatch any Airtankers to an incident without an "A" request number. Bases must be prepared to immediately release tankers from rotation if they are reassigned. This is not a rotation between incidents.**

At NO time will additional rotation Airtankers exceed the number of Airtankers originally allotted to be flying on the incident.

Each Airtanker assigned to the incident will be issued its own "A" request number.

Air Attack Bases serving the operations of more than one incident will follow the same rules. Once an Airtanker is assigned to an incident, it will remain with that incident and will not rotate to the other incident(s) without being released from prior incidents and being reassigned.

AIR ATTACK/AIR TACTICAL AIRCRAFT (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

All agencies will follow the **CLOSEST RESOURCE CONCEPT** for IA which is defined as: regardless of the controlling agency, the agency resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location first will be dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency's incident first.

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

When the closest aircraft to a Federal Incident is an aircraft that is FEPP (Federal Excess Property Program) aircraft, it will be replaced with a non-FEPP aircraft. When it becomes reasonable available (which will be determined by the appropriate GACC). A certification form will be completed by the appropriate Coordination Center stating the reason for the use of said aircraft and sent on to the receiving unit to be kept on file.

In the situation where a lead plane and air attack (AA) are requested for the same incident, an ASM may be substituted if available.

The following procedures will be the operational guidelines for all air tactical aircraft based in California. These response actions are based upon decisions from the unit's wildland fire response plan of the area.

A. Dispatching and use of the appropriate proximity application to determine the closest resource regardless of agency will be used during initial attack. If there is an available aircraft in the air and it has been determined by the GACC it will meet the needs of the incident and make it over the incident before an aircraft still on base, the aircraft in the air will be diverted to the new incident.

B. When an air attack is on base and in the IA Zone of Influence, Dispatch ECCs will order direct from the administering base for initial attack.

C. The Unit administering the aircraft base will be responsible for:

- a. Aircraft Flight Plan/ Resource Order.
- b. Notifying the Coordination Center of aircraft status.

D. Requests for the aircraft when the closest base is vacant will be through the Coordination Centers.

E. Coordination Centers are responsible for the strategic movement of air attack modules and platforms throughout the region, as needs dictate.

F. Aircraft are assigned with a Unit number and are prefixed with "air attack". All aircraft will be equipped with interagency air communication capabilities.

G. On Federal incidents, a Lead Plane, ASM or a Federal Air Attack plane will be ordered as soon as operationally feasible, (which will be determined by the appropriate GACC), to replace non-federal agency Air Attacks.

H. On State incidents, a state ASM or Air Attack plane will be ordered as soon as operationally feasible to replace non-state agency Air Attacks.

I. On Federal incidents or State incidents, the relief Air Attack does not have to be the next closest resource. The next closest agency specific Air Attack module to the incident should be used if within a reasonable distance and can arrive by date and time needed.

J. All federal aerial supervision aircraft may remain on their original number (A #) until released or diverted.

K. On State incidents, all fixed winged resources will be released at the end of each day.

Aerial Supervision Module (ASM)

Certain Air Tactical Group Supervisors (ATGSs) and Lead Planes can be referred to as an Aerial Supervision Module (ASM). An ASM that is authorized to perform "Lead" profiles will be referred to as ASM. National designators will be used to identify the operating agency and crewmembers. BLM ASM's have national call signs assigned. For Forest Service ASM units the Lead Plane call sign will be used and "Bravo" will replace "Lead". For example: Bravo 5-. For CAL FIRE ASM units call signs "Charlie" will be used. The ASM is a fixed wing platform that utilizes 2 crewmembers to perform the functions of traditional air attack and when necessary, performs low-level operations including Lead profiles. The ASM requires both crewmembers to be trained as a team, utilizing Crew Resource Management (CRM) skills and techniques to enhance safety, efficiency and effectiveness. Module operations require a fluid relationship between crewmembers that incorporates task sharing and coordination. The ASM provides aerial supervision and leadership in support of incident objectives.

For BLM/FS an ASM can be formed by pairing up a trained ASM Lead Pilot and an ATGS who has been a qualified ATGS for at least 1 year, and has successfully completed the ATS and CRM training. For CAL FIRE ASM units, an ATGS must have a minimum of 3 years of experience, be helicopter qualified, and successfully complete ATS training.

An ASM can perform Lead Plane duties and Air Attack duties at the same time.

Supplemental Detection (unknown where this came from)

Air Attack aircraft may be used as necessary for supplemental detection following lightning storms or for other purposes. Adjacent units should coordinate through appropriate dispatch channels as necessary. Sometimes it may be more efficient to use administrative aircraft or "Call-When-Needed" (CWN) aircraft for supplemental detection, keeping the Air Attack aircraft available for fire response.

LEAD PLANES (Unknown where this came from)

Lead planes can be dispatched in support of any cooperating agency's fires and in support of Forest Service contract Airtankers in accordance with Forest Service policy.

Lead Planes will be ordered through dispatch channels.

AIR TACTICAL SUPERVISION (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

A. Introduction.

All agencies will follow the **CLOSEST RESOURCE CONCEPT** for IA which is defined as: regardless of the controlling agency, the agency resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location first will be dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency's incident first.

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

If a Lead Plane and AA have been requested and there is an ASM available and that is the closest AA, the GACC will send the ASM for both the AA and Lead Plane.

Aviation operations on an incident are often conducted under extremely adverse flight conditions such as congested airspace, reduced visibility, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain, all of which add to the complexity of aircraft operations over an incident.

B. Air Tactical Supervision over an Incident.

Individual situations with their inherent complexities dictate the level of supervision required to safely and effectively conduct an aerial suppression operation. This section identifies levels of Air Tactical Supervision required over an incident. It is written to summarize the intent of USFS, BLM and CAL FIRE manual directives. Refer to FSM 5700, 7 BLM 9400 Manual, or CAL FIRE 8300 Handbook for official policy guidance in this subject.

The meanings of the following key words used in the regulatory language are:

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

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

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

ASSIGNED TO: Tactical resource allocated to an incident. The resource may be flying to and from, or on hold at a ground site.

C. Aerial Supervision Requirements.

1. Forest Service requires an Air Attack *to be ordered* to provide aerial supervision of aviation operations when:

- a. The presence of smokejumper/Para cargo aircraft with 2 or more Airtankers over a Forest Service incident.
- b. 2 or more branches associated with a Forest Service incident.

2. Forest Service requires a Lead Plane *to be ordered* to provide aerial supervision when:

- a. 2 or more Airtankers are ordered for a Forest Service incident.
- b. When there is a request for a Lead Plane by an Airtanker pilot or ATGS.
- c. If operations are over congested areas and the Airtanker Captain is Initial Attack qualified, ATGS may provide temporary aerial supervision until the Lead Plane or Air Tactical Supervisor Module (ASM) arrives on the scene. At which time, the Lead Plane or ASM must directly supervise all Airtanker operations.

3. Forest Service requires a Lead Plane *shall be over* the incident prior to commencing operations when:

- a. The Airtanker pilot is **not** initial attack rated.
- b. Operations are over congested areas and the Airtanker Captain is **not** initial attack rated
- c. Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems (MAFFS) or Airborne Firefighting System (AFFS) inside a C-130 aircraft are assigned. A dedicated Lead Plane pilot approved for MAFFS/AFFS operations must be assigned.

4. Forest Services requires aerial supervision by *either* an Air Attack, Lead Plane or ASM over the incident when:

- a. Foreign government Airtankers are used, for example: Canadian C-215.
- b. Single Engine Airtankers (SEATs) are operating with other tactical aircraft.

Level 1 rated Type 4 agricultural Airtanker pilots (initial attack qualified) when operating over an incident with 3 or more tactical aircraft.

Level 2 rated Type 4 agricultural Airtanker pilots (non-initial attack qualified) when operating over the incident with any other tactical aircraft.

HELICOPTER ORDERS & DIVERTS (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

All agencies will follow the **CLOSEST RESOURCE CONCEPT** for IA which is defined as: regardless of the controlling agency, the agency resource that has the shortest timeframe to reach a predetermined incident location first will be dispatched. Established dispatch channels will be followed at all times. When multiple agency aircraft are available at a base, the agency specific aircraft will be dispatched to that agency's incident first.

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

FS/DOI - Cooperator aircraft to the Forest Service and Aviation Management Directorate (AMD) (State contracted, State Owned, State managed National Guard aircraft, county city, or other) may be used on federal fires under the following conditions:

- The pilot and aircraft have been approved in writing for the aircraft and the mission by either the FS or the AMD.
- There exists a written MOU (Memorandum of Understanding), Interagency Agreements or other document that authorizes their use and payment for this use.
- The cooperator aircraft will be operated within any limits of its use established in the written approval.
- The cooperator aircraft will be used only in situation where federal aircraft are not reasonably available.
- The cooperator aircraft will be released when federal aircraft becomes reasonably available.
- Use of cooperator-owned aircraft prior to exhausting contracted resources must involve a "significant and imminent threat to life or property".
- (See 28.2.13.2 for Initial attack ordering)

Initial Attack Ordering

A. Initial Attack

All agencies' procedure is to utilize the closest available helicopter on new incident that meets the type and kind of resource requested as exists in current interagency agreements. These response actions are based upon decisions from the unit's wildland fire response plan of the area. An exception is when the Incident Command has a "no divert" in place due to imminent threat to life and property. See chapter 28.2.7 for more information.

Items needed to be relayed between Units for aircraft dispatch are: (at time of print)

- Incident Name
- Order and request number
- Location: Descriptive location & section, township, range or latitude/ longitude
- Air Contact and frequency, Air to Air
- Ground Contact and frequency, with tone if applicable
- Hazards
- Quantity and type of other aircraft

On major incidents where a number of T1 and T2 helicopter are assigned, the appropriate Coordination Center is responsible for negotiation through the Unit with the Incident to identify how many of the assigned helicopters are available for reassignment, if needed, to **higher priority incidents with critical needs.**

Forest Service

Type 2S are the standard IA ships

- The standard Forest IA responses requests 1 Type 2 Standard aircraft.
- Under normal conditions the GACC will not go to a forest that has a T1 Limited on an IA response

Type 1L are Large Fire Support Helicopters (LFS)

- These helicopters are primarily used as extended support of IA fires or in support of established large fires, not on standard Forest IA response requests
- A Forest may use their T1L on local IA response
- If all T2S are committed, the GACC may go to a Forest with a T1L on an IA response

BLM/FS

When the closest helicopter is a cooperator's helicopter that is a FEPP (Federal Excess Property Program) aircraft it will be replaced with a non-FEPP aircraft, when it becomes reasonable available, (which will be determined by the appropriate GACC) A certification form will be completed by the appropriate Coordination Center stating the reason for the use of said aircraft and sent on to the receiving unit to be kept on file.

The GACC will be notified of movements of all initial attack aircraft.

CWN HELICOPTERS (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

Forest Service

All requests for CWN Helicopter services will be placed to the appropriate Coordination Center for processing. In emergency situations where there is an immediate threat to life and/or property the local dispatch unit may contact the closest CWN contractor to the incident to secure the use of a helicopter with follow-up request and notification to the appropriate Coordination Center.

On all Regional CWN helicopters, a Helicopter Manager must be assigned, as a minimum, if a complete module is not needed. The Helicopter Manager will be responsible for contract administration duties including completing Aviation Business System (ABS) entries. The Helicopter Manager will be identified in Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) in Special Needs or in documentation with their cell phone number and the location where they will marry-up with the helicopter.

Type 3 helicopters are available under Regional contracts, and the Coordination Center will place orders with the closest contractor who can provide the requested services. If all Regional contracted helicopters are committed or unavailable, then the Coordination Center may go to the AMD Source List to hire a helicopter. If the helicopter to be hired is from outside of the state a courtesy call will be made to the appropriate GACC for notification.

CWN Helicopter Selection Factors

- a. Closest forces.
- b. Cost effectiveness.
- c. Performance specifications for density altitude/high altitude operations.
- d. Carded and contracted for local or emergency use.
- e. Special applications such as helitorch, L.A. tank, etc.
- f. Daily availability based on expected duration of assignment and projected use.

All Type 1 and 2 helicopters are available under National Contract, and the Coordination Center will place these requests with NICC. Requesting units will need to specify limited or standard when requesting helicopters.

Limited: no passenger carrying, external cargo only.

Standard: passenger carrying, internal cargo and external cargo.

Department of the Interior

All Type 3 and Type 4 CWN helicopters that are located within the administrative jurisdiction of a BLM District may be ordered by the appropriate Dispatch Center from the AMD Source List. The ordering unit will order or provide a qualified Helicopter Manager and crew members.

Type 1 and 2 helicopters are available under National Contract. All Type 1 and 2 helicopters will be requested through the Coordination Center from the NICC. Requesting units will need to specify limited or standard when ordering helicopters.

Limited Helicopters: no passenger carrying, external cargo only.

Standard Helicopters: passenger carrying, internal cargo and external cargo.

1. CWN Helicopter Selection Factors

- a. Closest forces.
- b. Cost effectiveness.
- c. Performance specifications for density altitude/high altitude operations.
- d. Carded and contracted for local or emergency use.
- e. Special applications such as helitorch, L.A. tank, etc.
- f. Daily availability based on expected duration of assignment and projected use.

2. CWN Inspection Criteria

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

CAL FIRE

1. Pre-Hire Process. When the need to hire a CWN helicopter has been determined, the following information is needed.

- a. Determine the immediate and potential use of the helicopter, on the incident
- b. Determine the type and category (limited or standard use)

- c. Needed date and time of helicopter
- d. Latitude, Longitude and Geographic location to deliver helicopter to
- e. Frequencies and contacts for the incident (air and ground)
- f. Other aircraft in the area and known hazards
- g. TFR information if applicable

2. Hire Process.

a. Create request in ROSS using previously gathered information.

b. Check the availability of CWN helicopters in ROSS from the Pending Request screen under the Contracts/Agreement Tab. (Be sure to select the Non-Local Resources radial button to populate the list.)

c. Select a contractor from the Directory and place a call to the contractor.

Location of helicopter is important. It may be located somewhere other than the contractor's home address.

d. If a contractor is selected the following information must be obtained, provided and confirmed.

1. From the contractor - the contractor's name, the name of the person you are talking to, the tail number of the helicopter, location the helicopter is responding from, ETD/ETA and starting HOBBS reading.

2. Need to confirm with contractor that the Aircraft and pilot Data Cards are current and carded for the required mission.

3. Contractor needs this information from the ECC - Order and Request number, date/time needed, what mission and potential mission the helicopter is needed for, reporting location and geographical, lat/long of incident or helibase, frequencies and contacts, other aircraft and hazards, TFR information if applicable.

e. Fill resource in ROSS from the Pending Request screen – Contracts/Agreements tab.

f. A qualified CWN Helicopter Manager should be assigned ASAP to manage the helicopter.

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

For further information reference the ECC CWN helicopter hiring process available from the GACC.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT WITH SERIOUS POTENTIAL NOTIFICATION (2013 CA MOB GUIDE)

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

For Federal units: the ECC will immediately notify their Forest/District Aviation Officer, Unit Duty Chief/Agency Administrator, and Coordination Center Aircraft Coordinator.

The Federal Aircraft Coordinator will notify the GACC Duty Officer, the Regional Aviation Safety Officer, the Regional Aviation Officer and the National Interagency Coordination Center Coordinator-On-Duty (COD).

For State units: The Unit ECC will reference CAL FIRE Handbook 8100 p406:

1. The Unit ECC will notify through the Unit Duty Officer chain-of-command, the Unit Duty Chief
2. The Unit Duty Chief will notify through the Duty Chief chain-of-command, the Regional OCC Duty Chief and Sacramento Fire Protection Duty Chief.
3. The Unit Duty Officer will notify the Aviation Safety Officer via Aviation Management Unit (AMU).

D. Non-Fire Use

Agency fire helicopters may be ordered on a reimbursable basis for emergency non-fire missions (e.g., search and rescue or medivac) using dispatch channels and incident ordering procedures. Agency fire helicopters may be used on interagency prescribed fires in accordance with the Cooperative Agreement for the Use of Prescribed Fire.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Normally military aircraft may be used only after available agency and commercial aircraft are committed.

DISPATCHING PROCEDURES

A. No aircraft shall be dispatched without an Order Number and Request Number from the responsible agency dispatch office.

B. Authorized State or Federal Agency protection unit dispatch offices may place orders for aircraft on behalf of other agencies for emergency incidents in that unit's DPA.

EXHIBIT F

UNIFIED ORDERING POINT

The purpose of the Unified Ordering Point (UOP) is to allow all of the agencies involved on the incident the opportunity to fill requests at the lowest level, including the use of local mutual aid assistance.

The Incident Commanders (ICs) must determine which agency's dispatch center will be identified as the UOP. The point of origin determines the order number. The order number is prefaced by the 3-letter identification of the agency assuming financial responsibility for the request. CAL FIRE Region Operations Command Center (OCC) and Federal Agency Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) requests for support of the incident will be relayed to the UOP for a complete record of the incident. A representative from all other involved agencies may be assigned to the UOP. If the UOP is placing procurement orders, it is strongly recommended that a representative with the necessary procurement authorities be present from all agencies to ensure that procurements are within the scope of each agency's authorities.

Agency specific requests, such as a Buying Unit Team, CAL FIRE Finance Section Chief, Assistant Disbursing Officer (ADO), will go through the UOP. The UOP will relay the request to the agency involved in the incident that has the specific resource.

After the final request has been closed, the UOP will send a copy of the resource order forms, ROSS or MACS Form 420, to the Region/Federal Agency GACC Dispatch.

1. The 3-letter identified prefix with a request number indicates financial responsibility and also denotes to UOP to which agency the request will be relayed. UOP records the requests and routes them to the agency identified in the 3-letter identifier. If that agency is unable to fill the request, the request will be given back to the UOP. At this point, UOP has the opportunity to fill the request, except for agency specific requests, as outlined on the preceding page.
2. If UOP cannot fill the request, then UOP will relay the request to Region/Federal Agency GACC. At this point OCC/Federal Agency GACC will assume that all incident-involved agencies have been previously contacted.
3. If Region/Federal Agency GACC cannot fill the request, the request will be relayed to the next dispatch level.

EXHIBIT G

CHANGES TO DIRECT PROTECTION AREA (DPA)*

Changes to DPA boundaries can be divided into two groups referred to as automatic changes and proposed changes.

Automatic Changes may be the result of:

1. Incorporations/annexations of SRA
2. Land acquisitions by Federal Agencies
3. Land exchanges
4. Removal of lands from SRA by California Board of Forestry
5. Classification of lands to SRA by California Board of Forestry

Proposed Changes may result from:

1. Change in protection system
2. Need to move DPA boundary to line of convenience.

Process for Automatic Changes

The processes for reporting and initiating the above changes are as follows:

1. Local protection unit documents change and forwards through agency channels.
2. Local protection unit advises other agencies directly affected.
 - a. Affected agencies forward through channels in accordance with agency policy.
 - b. Automatic change may trigger a proposed change agreed to by the affected local protection units that would then go through the process for proposed changes.

Process for Proposed Annual Changes

1. CWCG will send letter requesting DPA updates annually by September 1st. The letter will stipulate the GIS format requirements for submission and identify each agencies collection point.
2. Local agencies will work together to identify DPA changes and recommend their proposed changes. All agencies gather proposed DPA changes by October 1st.
3. Proposed changes are submitted through involved agencies' channels for agency review and approval and forwarding of their proposed changes to their individual agency central collection point by October 1.

4. Agency central collection points will coordinate with other agencies signatory to this agreement.
5. Agency central collection point submits data to the Regional Forest Service GIS Unit by November 1st. The USFS GIS Unit will create the complete statewide draft DPA data layer by December 1st and forward to CWCG Agreements Committee. (The USFS GIS Unit will oversee and maintain the DPA data layer information.)
6. The CWCG Agreements Committee will review and analyze results and potential impacts. Non-controversial changes made by local units will be reviewed and approved by the CWCG Agreements Committee. Changes of a controversial nature will be forwarded to CWCG for review and concurrence. Review will be completed by January 15 and recommendations will be forwarded to Agency Directors/Representatives.
7. Agency Directors/Representatives will review and accept or deny changes by January 30th. Results will go back to the CWCG Agreements Committee. CWCG Agreements Committee will forward the results to CWCG by February 5th.
8. CWCG will notify the respective agencies of acceptance or denial of proposed changes by February 15th.
9. FS GIS Unit will post finalized DPA data layer by March 1st.

* Exhibit updated as of February 14, 2008.

IV. REIMBURSEMENT:

- A. SAMPLE: Payment/Reimbursement. The Forest Service shall reimburse the <Cooperator Name> for the Forest Service’s proportional share of actual expenses incurred, not to exceed <amount>. The <Cooperator Name> is approved to submit a monthly billing(s). The Forest Service will make payment for its share of project costs upon receipt of an invoice(s).

USDA Forest Service
Albuquerque Service Center
Payments – Grants and Agreements
101B Sun Ave NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109

- B. <Cooperator Name> Tax identification number is <number>
<Cooperator Name> DUNS number is <number>

REVIEW:

The authority and format of this project and financial plan have been reviewed and approved for signature.

_____ Date _____
<name>
Grants and Agreements Specialist

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this Project and Financial Plan as of the last date written below.

_____ Date _____
<Cooperator Official Name>
<Cooperator Name>

_____ Date _____
<Forest Service Official Name>
USDA Forest Service, <Unit Name>

Job Code: <Job Code Number>

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

NPS/BLM/FS/CAL FIRE SOUTHERN REGION
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

In accordance with the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement dated September 30, 1996 between the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Forest Service (FS), and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), this Plan provides for the shared use of radio frequencies in land mobile, base, portable, and aircraft applications according to the following guidelines:

Initial Attack Mutual Aid Radio Frequencies: NPS, BLM, FS, BIA and CAL FIRE air and ground units may jointly utilize the designated radio frequencies of the other agency as assigned by the protecting agency dispatch center to coordinate initial attack response and fire management efforts.

Incident Specific Radio Frequencies: NPS, BLM, FS, BIA and CAL FIRE air and ground units assigned to an emergency incident may operate on any frequency assigned as a command, tactical, air coordination, or support net as instructed by the Incident Commander or responsible agency dispatch center.

Training Exercises: NPS, BLM, FS, BIA and CAL FIRE may use each other's designated radio frequencies when use is in conjunction with joint training exercises.

Special Situations: When a special non-fire situation warrants the use of a frequency by the other agency, requests for authorization will be made through the responsible agency dispatch office to the appropriate district, zone, and/or region. The authorizing office will maintain appropriate documentation of frequency, location, date, time and circumstances involved.

Definitions:

Radio Frequency: Listed numerically in Megahertz (MHZ)

Identification (ID): Name given to a specific frequency by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration.

Operational (Ops) Control: The NPS Region/Park, BLM District/Field, FS National Forest/Zone or CAL FIRE Unit/Area authorized to allow cooperative use of a designated radio frequency.

Operational (Ops) Area: The geographic area within which use of a designated frequency is authorized.

Coordination Contact: Another agency or organizational level that must be contacted before designating a frequency for use in an operational area.

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

SQF FREQUENCIES *NOTE: we have gone to narrow band radios

Channel 1	Emergency	168.675	Tone 8
Channel 2	Emergency RPTR	170.575 TX	168.675 RX
Channel 3	Fire 1 Forest Net	168.775 TX	168.775 RX
Channel 4	Fire 1 Forest RPTR	170.600 TX	168.775 RX
Channel 5	Administrative	168.175 TX	168.175 RX
	Air to Ground	170.000 until 6/1/12 then 167.4750	
	SQF Air Tactics	169.150	
	VHF	135.975	
	Air Guard	168.625	
	Zone Net	315.525 RX	311,525 TX
	Service Net	172.400 TX	171.500 RX
	Flight Following	168.650	
	R-2508 Cross Talk	168.625	Tone 2
	Air Tanker Base	123.975	

SQF TONE REPEATER DESIGNATION

Delilah	Tone 1	110.9	West part of HLRD
Buck Rock	Tone 2	123.0	East part of HLRD
Mule Peak	Tone 3	131.8	Tule Reservation, HSRD Johnsondale, east side of TRRD
Baker Point	Tone 4	136.5	Kern Valley to Johnsondale And HSRD
Oak Flat	Tone 5	146.2	Lower Kern canyon, front Country
Piute	Tone 6	156.7	South and east side of Piutes, Kern Valley, Kelso Valley
Chimney Peak	Tone 7	167.9	Kern Valley to Black Rock East side of CMRD, Kern Plateau, Kelso Valley
Jordan Peak	Tone 8	103.5	TRRD, Balch Peak, Blue Ridge, Porterville
Sherman Peak	Tone 9	100.0	Kern Plateau, Johnsondale Tule River back country
Tobias Peak	Tone 10	107.2	HSRD, Glenville
Breckenridge	Tone 11	114.8	Kern Valley, front country
Parkridge	Tone 12	127.3	HLRD
Olancha	Tone 14	151.4	South Sierra & Dome land wilderness

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

Sierra National Forest (SNF)
Radio Frequency Use

Administrative Net (Channel 1 & 2)

Emergency Net (Channel 3 & 4)

Transmit Direct **Ch 1** 171.4750

Transmit Direct **Ch 3** 172.2250

Transmit Repeat **Ch 2** 169.8750

Transmit Repeat **Ch 4** 169.9250

Receive 171.4750

Receive 172.2250

TONE 1	110.9	Mt. Bullion	Mt. Bullion
TONE 2	123.0	Signal	Signal
TONE 3	131.8	Musick	Musick
TONE 4	136.5	Patterson	Patterson
TONE 5	146.2	Shuteye	Shuteye
TONE 6	156.7	Black Mtn.	Black Mtn.
TONE 7	167.9	Mt. Tom	Mt. Tom
TONE 8	103.5	Delilah	Delilah
TONE 9	100.0	Mt Givens	White Bark
TONE 12	127.3	Fence Meadow	

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST
Radio Frequency List

CHN	RX	TX	NET DESIGNATOR
1 (N)	168.7500	168.7500	NET 1 DIRECT (STF NET)
2 (N)	168.7500	170.5000	NET 1 REPEATER (STF NET)
3 (N)	168.1500	168.1500	NET 2 DIRECT (ADMIN NET)
4 (N)	168.1500	171.3875	NET 2 REPEATER (ADMIN NET)
5 (N)	171.5000	171.5000	NET 3 DIRECT (FSCN NET)
6 (N)	171.5000	172.4000	NET 3 REPEATER (FSCN NET)
7 (N)	168.6625	168.6625	R-5 PROJECT
8 (N)	168.0500	168.0500	NIFC TAC 1
9 (N)	168.2000	168.2000	NIFC TAC 2
10 (N)	168.6000	168.6000	NIFC TAC 3
11 (N)	167.4750	167.4750	R5 AIR/GROUND – 5
12 (N)	168.6375	168.6375	R5 AIR/GROUND – 6
13 (N)	151.1750	159.4500	CDF TCU REPEATER
14 (N)	151.4600	159.3900	CDF MMU REPEATER
15 (N)	172.7750	171.8000	YNP FIRE REPEATER
16 (N)	168.6250	168.6250	AIR GUARD (TONE 1)

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

**SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS (KNP)
Radio Frequency Use**

CHN	ALFA	RX	TX	COMMENTS
1	CMD-1	171.7000	165.6000	(So. End of Park) use Tone 7
2	CMD-2	171.6750	165.6000	(No. end of Park) use Tone 7
3	TAC-1	168.5750	168.5750	Use Tone 2
4	TAC-2	168.5375	168.5375	Use Tone 2
5	TAC-3	171.1625	164.9500	Use Tone 2 (South End)
6	GEN USE	168.6125	168.6125	
7	AIR NET	173.6750	173.6750	Use in Park only
8	B/C DIR	168.6125	168.6125	Back Country Direct

Channel 1 or 2 – Make initial contact with Ash Mountain Fire dispatch. If they are not in service, call Park Dispatch (24 hours).

KNP BACK COUNTRY REPEATERS FROM NORTH TO SOUTH:

9	EVOLUTION	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 1
10	WINDY	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 2
11	GOULD	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 3
12	PALMER	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 4
13	PARADISE	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 5
14	FORGOTTEN	170.0250	164.4750	Tone 6

Aviation Note: Please refer to the Sequoia NF page for information concerning Aircraft Safety in the R-2508 Complex.

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

**YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK (YNP)
Radio Frequency Use**

Fire Operations Net:

	<u>OLD*</u>	<u>NEW*</u>
Transmit Direct	172.775	172.775
Transmit Repeater	171.800	166.36250
Receive	172.775	172.775

***Note: Yosemite has changed the frequencies for Fire Operations. The NEW frequencies will be used beginning CY2013. The OLD frequencies are being retained as a backup during this phase in period. The Yosemite ECC will monitor both frequencies.**

Tone 1	110.9	Crane Flat Helibase - El Portal; Western High Country; North Park
Tone 2	123.0	Signal Peak – Wawona; South Park Areas
Tone 3	131.8	Mt Hoffman - All Eastern Park Areas and North of Hetchy
Tone 4	136.5	North Mtn. - North Park; Western Areas
Tone 5	146.2	Sentinel Dome - East Valley Canyon Lands and Illilouette Basin
Tone 7	167.9	Heness Ridge – South End of Park (Wawona, El Portal, Y-West)

YNP Air to Ground	168.5625
YNP Tac 1	163.7125
YNP Tac 2	168.6125

Administrative Nets:

Transmit Valley Direct	166.300
Transmit Valley Repeat	164.425
Receive	166.300

Tone 1	110.9	Turtleback Dome - El Portal; All Western Yosemite Valley
Tone 2	123.0	Sentinel Dome - East Valley Canyon Lands; Glacier Point

Transmit Park Direct	172.650
Transmit Park Repeat	172.025
Transmit Mt Hoffmann	171.650 (No Tone)
Receive	172.650

Tone 1	110.9	Crane Flat Helibase - El Portal; Western High Country; North Park
Tone 2	123.0	Wawona Point - Wawona; South Park; Mid Glacier Point Rd

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

2012 BLM RADIO FREQUENCY LIST AND REPEATER TONES

TX	RX		CONTROL*	CONTACT*	AREA
165.4500	169.7250	Admin RPT	CND	CND	Bakersfield FO Tone 4 Park Ridge Tone 5 Breckenridge Tone 8 Caliente Mountain Hollister FO Tone 1 Fremont Peak Tone 2 San Benito Mt Tone 6 Wildcat Ridge
169.7250	169.7250	Admin Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bakersfield FO Tone 1 Porterville Base Hollister FO Tone 8 Mt Toro Base
163.0250	169.7750	Fire Command Repeat	CND	CND	Bakersfield FO Tone 2 Bear Peak Tone 3 Oak Flat Tone 5 Breckenridge Tone 6 Piute Peak Tone 7 Midway FS Rpt Tone 8 Caliente Mountain
169.7750	169.7750	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Bakersfield FO Tone 1 Breckenridge Base
164.6750	172.5875	Fire RPT	CND	CND	Motherlode FO Tone 1 Bullion Mtn. Tone 3 Fowler Peak Tone 5 Lover's Leap Tone 8 Oregon Peak Tone 9 Pine Hill
172.5875	172.5875	Fire Simplex	CND	CND	Local Motherlode FO Tone 5 Oso Mountain Base
168.3000	168.3000	Tactics	CND	CND	Statewide SOA
167.5000	167.5000	CA2 A/G P	CND	CND	IA Sacramento to Bakersfield Air/Ground
169.1125	169.1125	CA2 A/G S	CND	CND	IA Sacramento to Bakersfield Air/Ground
167.4750	167.4750	CA3 A/G P	CND	CND	IA Bakersfield to Mexico Air/Ground
168.6375	168.6375	CA3 A/G S	CND	CND	IA Bakersfield to Mexico Air/Ground
166.675	166.675	IA Air	CND	CND	Statewide Air/Air

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UNIT (TCU)
Radio Frequency Use

TCU-CAL FIRE, Tuolumne County, Calaveras County, And Fire Districts

Primary Dispatch And Command Net

TCU Local Net

Transmit		159.450
Receive		151.175
Tone 1	110.9	Sierra Vista
Tone 2	123.0	Bear Mountain
Tone 3	131.8	Fowler Peak
Tone 4	136.5	Penon Blanco
Tone 5	146.2	Blue Mountain
Tone 6	156.7	Liberty Hill
Tone 7	167.9	Telegraph Hill
Tone 8	103.5	Mt. Lewis

CDF Command 1	RX 151.355	TX 159.300
Tone 3	131.8	Telegraph
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion

CDF Command 2	RX 151.265	TX 159.330
Tone 2	123.0	Mt. Zion
Tone 3	131.8	Telegraph
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion

CDF Command 5	RX 151.3175 N	TX 159.3525 N
Tone 9	100.0	Fowler Peak
Future		Bear Mountain

Tactical Nets

TCU SRA	
CDF TAC 2	151.160
CDF TAC 8	151.370

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UNIT (MMU)

Radio Frequency Listing

MMU-CAL FIRE, Madera, Mariposa, Merced Counties, Atwater City, Madera City, Mercy Ambulance (Mariposa)

Primary Dispatch And Command Nets

MMU Local Net

Transmit		159.390
Receive		151.460
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood
Tone 4	136.5	Penon Blanco
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion
Tone 6	156.7	Basalt

Tactical Nets

MMU SRA	
CDF TAC 6	151.325
CDF TAC 7	151.340
CDF TAC 8	151.370
Calcord	156.075

Merced Local Net

Transmit		154.400
Receive		159.045
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion
Tone 6	156.7	Basalt

Valley Command

Transmit		154.070
Receive		159.015
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood

Madera Command

Transmit		158.430
Receive		153.185
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood

CDF Command 1 RX 151.355 TX 159.300

Tone 4	136.5	Mt. Bullion
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CDF Command 2 RX 151.265 TX 159.330

Tone 1	110.9	Black Mt.
Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood
Tone 4	146.2	Mt. Bullion
Tone 8	103.5	Penon Blanco
Tone 12	127.3	Mt. Oso

CDF Command 4 RX 151.400 TX 159.375 N

Tone 3	131.8	Deadwood
Tone 5	146.2	Mt. Bullion

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

FRESNO-KINGS UNIT (FKU) RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

Primary Dispatch Net - District 1

Transmit Repeater 159.195
Receive 154.445

Tone 1 Meadow Lakes
Tone 2 Joaquin Ridge
Tone 3 Sampson
Tone 4 Musick

Command Nets

Local 1

Transmit Repeater 159.270
Receive 151.385

Tone 1 110.9 Black Mountain
Tone 3 131.8 Bear Mountain
Tone 4 136.5 Sierra Summit
Tone 7 167.9 Mendota
Tone 8 103.5 Shaver

Local 2

Transmit Repeater 159.3600
Receive 151.1600

Tone 1 110.9 Black Mountain
Tone 3 131.8 Bear Mountain
Tone 8 103.5 Deadwood

Command 1

Transmit Repeater 159.3000
Receive 151.3550

Tone 13 141.3 Breckenridge
Tone 7 167.9 Joaquin Ridge

Command 2

Transmit Repeater 159.3300
Receive 151.265

Tone 1 110.9 Black Mountain
Tone 13 141.3 Joaquin Ridge

Tactical Nets

Tac 6 151.325
Tac 7 151.340
Tac 8 151.370
District 3 158.745

Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN

CAL FIRE - TULARE UNIT (TUU)
Radio Frequency Use

Primary Command Net

TUU Local Net

Transmit Repeater 159.2250
Receive 151.1900

Tone 14 151.4 Blue Ridge
Tone 13 141.3 Shadequarter
Tone 15 162.2 Uhl Hill

Primary Dispatch

TUU Local Net

Transmit Repeater 159.2250
Receive 151.1900

Tone 14 151.4 Blue Ridge
Tone 13 141.3 Shadequarter
Tone 15 162.2 Uhl Hill

Tactical Nets

CDF Tac 3 151.175
CDF Tac 8 151.370

Command Nets:

Command 1	Tone 14	Blue Ridge 151.4	TX 159.3000	RX 151.3550
Command 2	Tone 9	Shadequarter 100.0	TX 159.3300	RX 151.2650
Command 2	Tone 14	Blue Ridge 151.4	TX 159.3300	RX 151.2650
Command 4	Tone 1	Uhl Hill 110.9	TX 159.3750	RX 151.4000

**Addendum A
COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY PLAN**

**Tule River Indian Reservation
Tule River Fire Department
CA-TIA**

TIA FREQUENCIES

NIFC Tac 2	168.200 Tx	168.200 Rx		Tactical
(SQF)Emergency	170.575 Tx	168.675 Rx	Tone 3	Secondary Command
Fire 1 Forest RPTR	170.600 Tx	168.775 Rx	Tone 3	Primary Command
Air to Ground	170.000 Tx	170.000 Rx		
TLC 1*	155.895 Tx	154.010 Rx	Tone 2	Secondary Command

*Note, If CCICC is out of service use TLC 1 (Tone 2) as command until CCICC is in service.

TIA TONE REPEATER DESIGNATION

Mule Peak	Tone 3	131.8
Oat Mnt	Tone 2	123.0
Jordan Peak	Tone 8	103.5

Areas of Tone use:

Tule Reservation-Upper and lower
Reservation, Community Area

Tule Reservation-Upper and lower
Reservation, Community Area

Upper Reservation- Solo Peak Area

**The above frequencies are utilized on the Tule River Indian Reservation with the consent of the United States Forest Service, Sequoia National Forest and Tulare County Fire Department. In addition, CAL FIRE frequencies may be used with consent of CAL FIRE.

Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING

AGENCY: USFS
PROTECTION UNIT: **GIANT SEQUOIA NATIONAL MONUMENT**
And SEQUOIA NF

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>KIND</u>	<u>RADIO</u>	<u>ICS</u>	<u>MODEL</u> <u>TYPE</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Pinehurst, HLRD	Eng	E-31	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Pinehurst	Crew	C-3	I	Hot Shot	20	May - Nov.
Lakeshore, HLRD	Eng	E-32	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Springville	Eng	E-21	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Springville	Crew	C-9	I	Hot Shot	20	May- EOS
Peppermint	Eng	E-23	III	Model 62	5	June - EOS
Peppermint	Copter	H-522	II	212HP	14	June - Oct
Hot Springs	Eng	E-22	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Springville	Crew	C-20	III	Fire use	10	May-EOS
Johnsondale	Eng	E-24	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Hot Springs	W.T.	WT-2	III	1,500 gal	1	May - EOS
Scicon	Eng.	E-25	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Kernville	Eng	E-42	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Democrat	Eng	E-43	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Havilah	Crew	C-8	I	Handcrew	20	May - EOS
Summit	Eng	E-44	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Democrat	Eng	E-46	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Fulton	Crew	C-5	I	Hotshot	20	May - Nov.
Kernville	Eng	E-41	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Kernville	Copter	H-523	II	212HP	14	June - Oct
Kernville	Crew	C-6	I	Handcrew	20	May - Nov
Havilah	Eng	E-45	III	Model 62	5	June - EOS
Lake Isabella	Eng	E-47	III	Model 62	5	May - EOS
Porterville AAB	HT	HT-781	I	CH54A	1	Jul - Sep

*HLRD is Hume Lake Ranger District

*WDRD is Western Divide Ranger District

*KRRD is Kern River Ranger District

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

AGENCY: USFS
PROTECTION UNIT: SIERRA NF

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>KIND</u>	<u>ICS TYPE</u>	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Midpines (Temp location @ Jerseydale)	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June- Oct
Jerseydale	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Batterson	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
	WT	II	1500gl	2	June-Oct
	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
North Fork	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	June-Nov
Westfall	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
North Fork	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Minarets	Eng	III	Model 62 4x4	5	June-Oct
Clearwater	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Mountain Rest	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
	WT	II	1,500 gl	2	June-Oct
Big Creek	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Auberry	Doz	II	JD750	2	June-Oct
Trimmer	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Trimmer H.B.	Heli	II	212	10	June-Oct
Trimmer	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
Dinkey	Eng	III	Model 62 4x4	5	June-Oct
Blue Canyon	Eng	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct
Mariposa AP	HT	I	S64	3	July-Oct
Fresno AAB	AA	I	Turbo Comdr	2	May-Oct
	HT	I	S64E	2	July-Nov
US F &W Los Banos	Eng	III	Model 62	4	May-EOS
US F &W Los Banos	Eng	IV	Model 42	3	May-EOS

Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING

AGENCY: USFS
 PROTECTION UNIT: STANISLAUS NF

LOCATION	Kind	ICS Type	Model	Staff	Period
Long Barn	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Long Barn	W/T	II	1500 Gal.	2	May-Oct
Cottonwood	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Mt. Knight	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Mi-Wok	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	Jun-Oct
Dorrington	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Dorrington	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	May-Oct
Brightman	Eng.	IV	Model 62	3	June-Oct
Pinecrest	Eng.	III	Model 61	5	May-Oct
Pinecrest	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	Jun-Oct
Dry Meadow	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	Jun-Oct
Buck Meadows	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
McDiarmid	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Kinsley	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Cherry Lake	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Hodgdon	Eng.	III	Model 62	5	May-Oct
Bald Mtn.	Hel	II	Bell 210	14	June-Oct
Stanislaus	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
Sonora	Dozer	II	D-6	2	May-Oct
Calaveras	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	Jun-Oct
Groveland	Crew	I	Hot Shot	20	May-Oct
Groveland	Crew	II	Hand Crew	10	May-Oct
Sonora	Dzr	II	D-6	2	May-Oct
Groveland	WT	II	1500 Gal	2	May-Oct

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

AGENCY: NPS
PROTECTION UNIT: SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NP

LOCATION	KIND	RADIO	ICS	MODEL TYPE	STAFF	PERIOD
Ash Mtn.	Eng	E-72	III	Model-62	5	May-Oct (5)
Sequoia District	Heli	H-552	III	AS350-B3	8	May-Oct (7)
	Crew	C-91	II	Hand Crew	12	May-Oct (5)
Grant Grove	Eng.	E-51	III	Model-62	5	May-Oct (5)
Kings Crew	C-6	I	Hotshot	20		May-Oct (5)

Note 1: There are also three (3) engines used by an On-Call Structure Fire Brigade.

Ash Mtn	Eng.	E-71	I		On-Call Brigade
Lodgepole	Eng	E-61	I		On-Call Brigade
Grant Grove	Eng	E-52	I	Fererra	On-Call Brigade

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

AGENCY: NPS
PROTECTION UNIT: YOSEMITE NP

LOCATION	KIND	RADIO	ICS TYPE	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD
Hodgdon	Engine	46	III	Model 62	5	June-Oct (7 days)
El Portal	Engine	31	III	Model 14	5	June-Oct (5 days)
	Engine	1	I	Pierce	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Engine	34	I	E-One	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Crew	7	WFM		10	June-Oct (4 days)
Wawona	Engine	32	III	Model 14	5	June-Oct (5 days)
	Engine	2	I	Pierce	5	12 Months (PCF)
	WT	2	II	E-One	1	June-Oct (7 days)
Yose Valley	Engine	33	III	Model 14	5	June-Oct (5 days)
	Engine	3	I	E-One	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Engine	23	II	Pierce	5	12 Months (PCF)
	Dozer	8800	II	Cat	2	June-Oct (7 days)
Crane Flat	Heli	551	II	B205++	6	May-Oct (7days)

Addendum B

RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING – BLM

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
 PROTECTION UNIT: Central California District (CND)

Year – 2013

LOCATION	RESOURCE	ICS TYPE	MODEL	STAFFING	PERIOD
Chimney Peak	Engine 3143	VI	285 gal	2	<i>Unstaffed</i>
South Fork	Engine 3133	III	500 gal	5	<i>All year</i>
	Engine 3146	VI	285 gal	3	<i>All year</i>
	Dozer 3182	D6H		2	<i>All year</i>
	WT 3192	II	3800 gal	1	<i>All year</i>
Metro	Crew 1	1	IHC	20	<i>May 20-Oct 8</i>
	Engine 3130	III	650 gal	5	<i>All year</i>
	Engine 3144	VI	285 gal	2	<i>All year</i>
	Prevention 3156			1	<i>May 20-Oct 8</i>
	WT 3191	II	3500 gal	1	<i>All year</i>
Midway	Engine 3134	III	500 gal	5	<i>All year</i>
	Engine 3147	VI	285 gal	2	<i>All year</i>
Bald Mt.	Lookout			1	<i>June 5-Oct 8</i>
Folsom	Dozer 3184	D5H		2	<i>All Year</i>
Coulterville	Prevention 3158			1	<i>Unstaffed</i>
Hollister	Dozer 3183	D6R		2	<i>May-Nov</i>
	WT 3193A		1800 gal	1	<i>May-Nov</i>
	WT 3193B	II	3700 gal	1	<i>May-Nov</i>
Orangevale	Folsom Lake Hand crew	II		20	<i>June-OCT</i>

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: TUOLUMNE-CALAVERAS UNIT**

LOCATION	ICS	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD	Radio I.D.
Valley Springs FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	May-Oct	E4451
San Andreas FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	May-Oct	E4461
	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4469
West Point FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	May-Oct	E4483
	Eng III	Model 14	3	May-Oct	E4453
Hermit Springs	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4463
Esperanza FS	Eng III	Model 35	3	June-Oct	E4473
Altaville FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4472
	Dzr II	D-6C	1	May-Oct	D4442
Murphys FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4452
Copperopolis FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4462
Arnold FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4464
	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4474
	Eng III	Model 5		Res.	E4460
Skull Creek FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4454
Sonora FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4475
	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4455
Baseline	Dzr II	D-6C	1	June-Oct	D4445
Twain Harte FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4459
	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	
Groveland FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4466
	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4476
Green Springs FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4468
Blanchard FS	Eng III	Model 14	3	June-Oct	E4456
Columbia	Heli II	UH-1H	11	June-Oct	
Columbia	AA	OV-10	2	June-Oct	
	AT III	S-2T	1	June-Oct	
	AT III	S-2T	1	July-Oct	
	Eng III	Model 5		Res	E4470
Vallecito CC	Crew I	CDC 5 @ 17		12 Months	
Baseline CC	Crew I	CDC 5 @ 17		12 Months	

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: MADERA-MARIPOSA-MERCED UNIT**

LOCATION	ICS	Radio	Model	Period
Mariposa	Eng III	4282	Model 15	June-Oct
	Eng III	4292	Model 34	May-Oct
	Dozer II	4242	D-6D	May-Oct
	Prev.	4220, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4226		12 months
Ahwahnee	Eng III	4264	Model 14	12 Months
	Eng III	4294	Model 15	May-Oct
	Eng III	4260	Model 14	As Needed
Coarsegold	Eng III	4285	Model 15	May-Oct
	Eng III	4295	Model 34	May-Oct
	Dozer II	4245	D6M	May-Oct
Coulterville	Eng III	4281	Model 34	May-Oct
	Eng III	4291	Model 15	June-Oct
	Dozer II	4241	D-6C	May-Oct
Los Banos	Eng III	4267	Model 34	May-Oct
	Eng III	4287	Model 15	May-Oct
Rancheria	Eng III	4255	Model 14	May-Oct
	Eng III	4275	Model 34	12 Months
Usona	Eng III	4262	Model 34	May-Oct
Hornitos	Eng III	4261	Model 34	May-Oct
Catheys Valley	Eng III	4271	Model 34	May-Oct
	Eng III	4270	Model 15	As needed
Raymond	Eng III	4284	Model 34	12 Months
Bass Lake	Eng III	4254	Model 34	12 Months
Mt. Bullion CC Crew	I	CDC 5 @	14 ea.	12 Months

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: FRESNO-KINGS UNIT**

LOCATION	BATT	ICS	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD	Radio I.D.
Millerton FS	B4311	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4361
Hurley FS	B4311	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4371
Blasingame FS	B4312	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4362
	B4312	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4382
Shaver Lake FS	B4312	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4352
Piedra FS	B4313	Eng III	Model 24	3	May-Oct	E4363
	B4313	Eng III	Model 15		Reserve	E4370
Squaw Valley FS	B4313	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4383
	B4313	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4353
Sand Creek FS	B4313	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4373
Sanger HQ	B4318	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4368
	B4318	Dozer	D-6C	1	May-Oct	D4340
Coalinga FS	B4314	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4354
	B4314	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4364
		Dozer	D-6M	1	May-Oct	D4341
Miramonte CC		Eng III	Model 14	3	12 Months	E-4390
		Crew	CDC 4@	16	12 Months	Miramonte1-4

BATTALIONS

- B4311 – Millerton Lake
- B4312 – Shaver
- B4313 – Squaw Valley
- B4314 – Coalinga
- B4318 – Sanger

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: CAL FIRE
PROTECTION UNIT: TULARE UNIT**

LOCATION	ICS	MODEL	STAFF	PERIOD	RADIO ID
Badger FS	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4181
Woodlake FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4151
	Dozer	D-5H-xl	1	June-Oct	D4141
Three Rivers FS	Eng III	Model 14		May-Oct	E4162
	Eng III	Model 15		June-Oct	E4172
Visalia HQ	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4152
Porterville FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4163
	Dozer	D-6	1	May-Oct	D4143
Bear Creek FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4173
	Eng III	Model 15	3	May-Oct	E4183
Fountain Springs FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	May-Oct	E4154
	Eng III	Model 15	3	June-Oct	E4184
Tyler Creek FS	Eng III	Model 34	3	June-Oct	E4164
	Prev		2	12 Months	
Porterville AAB	AA	OV-10	1	June-Oct	AA410
	AT III	S-2T	1	June-Oct	
Mt. Home CC	Crew	CDC 5 @	15	12 Months	

Revised 4/26/2011 KS

**Addendum B
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT LISTING**

**AGENCY: TULE RIVER FIRE DEPARTMENT/BIA
PROTECTION UNIT: TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION**

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>ICS</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>I.D.</u>
Station 90	Eng	Type III	5	Apr-Nov	E92
	Eng	Type VI	3	Apr-Nov	P92
	Eng	Type II	4	Year Round	E91
	Eng	Type IV	3	Year Round	P91
	WT	Type I	1	Year Round	WT91
	Ambulance(BLS)		2	Year Round	A91

***All 91 resources are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.**

California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
2013 CFMA ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN

Addendum C
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

See Attached Maps for Each CAL FIRE Unit

Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit (TCU)			
North Fork/Main Fork Mokelumne River Proposed Wild and Scenic River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • No dozers except in critical situations. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Use aerial attack and hand crews. 	BLM – Mother Lode Field Office	CALFIRE-TCU
Campo Seco parcel (Cultural Resources)			
Tuolumne River Wild and Scenic River			
Red Hills ACEC – Rare Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • Use water drops, but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Build fire breaks with hand crews. 		
Nissenan Manzanita ACEC – Rare Plants			
Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit (MMU)			
Limestone Salamander ACEC – avoid disturbance on NW facing rocky outcrops and talus slopes along Merced River and tributaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • No dozers except in critical situations. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Use aerial attack and hand crews. 	BLM – Mother Lode Field Office	CALFIRE-MMU
Merced River Area: Wild and Scenic River, Special Recreation Mgmt. Area and Wilderness Study Area			
Bagby Serpentine ACEC – Rare Plants: The ridges on either side of HWY 49 contain concentrations of rare plant species (ridges west of the highway in sections 14,13,24,25---T 3 S, R 16 E and ridge east of the highway in sections 19 (south end) through 30 and 31---T 3 S, R 17 E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST when possible. • Use water drops, but avoid retardant chemicals. • No dozers except in critical situations. Avoid ridges identified with rare plants. • Vehicles limited to existing routes. • Build fire breaks with hand crews. 		
San Joaquin Experimental Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppression actions in RNA are limited to MIST tactics 	USFS	

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San Joaquin Experimental Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppression actions in RNA are limited to MIST tactics 	USFS	
<p>Yosemite National Park – Mitigation actions to protect natural and cultural resources in the Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally a Resource Advisor(s) will be assigned to any incident where outside crews are used. • No heavy equipment is allowed for fireline construction without prior approval by the Supt. • Fire retardant not allowed within 300 feet of any water source and fugitive retardant is recommended to minimize effects to rock surfaces. • Yosemite ECC must be contacted for approval to utilize all lakes within park boundaries regarding helicopter water operations • Protect archaeological resources along the firelines by directing lines around known and identified sites. It can be assumed that cultural sites exist in the vicinity of all meadows. • Collection or retrieval of any artifact, plant or natural object in a national park is illegal unless permitted for educational or cultural purposes. • Use only hand tools within the Yosemite Wilderness. Chainsaws are permitted; helicopters permitted so long as excessive erosion from bucket work is avoided. • Use natural barriers for line construction to the greatest extent possible. Keep line construction to the minimum required to do the job and use blacklining and burning out to maximum advantage. • Use natural barriers whenever possible for helicopter landing zones, and in movement of crews. Landing zones should be constructed only when other alternatives are not possible. • Resource protection measures will be implemented at spike camp locations, including proper food storage for wildlife protection, cultural site protection and wilderness sanitation measures. 		Yosemite National Park	Yosemite National Park
Sierra National Forest	<p>Protect the following unique features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The southern range of Douglas fir located in Big Creek Canyon in T8S, R23 E, Sec 19-20, 27-29, 31-33 	USFS – Sierra National Forest	CALFIRE - MMU
San Joaquin River Gorge (Special Recreation Management Area) and Table Mountain (Vernal Pools – Critical Habitat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MIST whenever possible and protect wild and scenic river values. • No dozer or mechanized equipment use, except when absolutely necessary to prevent the loss of human life, property or sensitive/valuable resources. • Limit engines and vehicles to existing access routes. • Avoid retardant drops on basalt flats noted on map, which contain vernal pools. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office	CALFIRE – MMU and FKU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Fresno-Kings Unit			
Panoche Hills Wilderness Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid unnecessary impairment of wilderness values • Vehicles and other equipment, including dozers, will not normally be used to suppress fires, except to prevent loss of life or to protect high value property • Until BLM AREP arrives, confine suppression actions to existing roads and ways. Dozer use outside WSA is allowed. • Favor indirect attack using existing barriers, burning out from barriers & low impact flanking and firing operations. • BLM AREP will coordinate development and approval of fire suppression damage repair plan with IC. 	BLM – Hollister Field Office	CALFIRE - FKU
Clear Creek Management Area/San Benito Mountain Research Natural Area – Serpentine endemic plant species. Area has naturally occurring asbestos hazard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the hazards of naturally occurring asbestos in the area, apply the use of confine and contain strategies and tactics to natural and/or pre-identified fuel breaks. • Follow guidance and procedures in the Hollister Field Office's <i>Hazardous Asbestos Area Health and Safety Plan</i>. For areas within the Asbestos "Red-Zone", CALFIRE and other emergency responders will use their discretion entering and suppressing fire, based on their individual authorities and policies. • Decontaminate and wash equipment and vehicles to stop the spread of Asbestos and invasive plant species. • Heavy equipment (Dozers/tractors) will not be used in the Research Natural Area, except to prevent loss of human life or high-value property. High-value property is defined as structural improvements such as the communication sites on San Benito Mountain. • Fires that escape the initial attack phase or first burning period will be reinforced as necessary (at the discretion of the IC) with additional handcrews, engines and aircraft. Minimizing burned acreage will not be the primary consideration in project fire strategy. Indirect attack utilizing natural and existing man-made barriers in preferred. 	BLM – Hollister Field Office	CALFIRE – FKU & BEU
Kettleman Hills ACEC and Panoche/Coalinga ACEC - Paleontological resources, T&E plant and animal species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless critical to protecting life or property, do not use dozers in areas with fossils or within San Joaquin Woolly Threads populations. • Protect larger clumps of saltbush shrubs from fire if possible, preferably through mobile attack with wet line. • Preferred suppression method would be burning out from existing roads or from wetline surrounding saltbush. 	BLM – Hollister and Bakersfield Field Offices	CALFIRE – FKU
Guidelines for Protection of <i>Carpenteria Californica</i> in the Front Country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep maps of plant locations available to initial attack personnel. • Do not use dozers in <i>Carpenteria</i> shrubs. • If lines must be placed where <i>Carpenteria</i> shrubs grow, use handlines and only cut shrubs to the base so they will sprout 	USFS – Sierra National Forest	CALFIRE - FKU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Carpenteria Botanical Area	<p>back.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fires burning within the range of the Carpenteria contact the Sierra National Forest Botanist or the District Sensitive Plant Coordinator. 		
Unique features – Sierra National Forest Pineridge District	<p>Protect the following unique features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A particularly large girthed Western White Pine is located at about 9000' elevation in T7S, R26E, Sec 30 NE ¼. Diameter is 8'3". An unusual and picturesque rough lava columnar formation occurs on a small area on top of a granite peak at Chinese Peak in T8S, R26E, Sec. 20. 	USFS – Sierra National Forest	CALFIRE - FKU
Joaquin Rocks Area of Critical Environmental Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles and other fire suppression equipment will not be utilized to suppress fire in ACEC. Exceptions will be discussed with the BLM AREP or READ and can be approved on a site specific basis. Prior to arrival of the BLM representative, responders will confine suppression equipment to existing roads and ways. Heavy equipment may be used outside of the ACEC boundary. Minimizing burned acreage is not the primary consideration in the ACEC once the fire has escaped initial attack. Favor indirect attack using existing barriers, burning out from barriers, and low impact flanking and firing operations 	BLM – Hollister Field Office	CALFIRE - FKU
Tulare Unit			
Blue Ridge ACEC and National Wildlife Refuge – critical habitat for California Condor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do no fell large live or dead trees unless absolutely necessary to stop fire spread or maintain safety of personnel. Attempt to mitigate working near large snags rather than felling them. Utilize existing dozer lines; Avoid construction of new dozer line, unless absolutely necessary. Limit engine and motorized vehicle use to existing roads and trails. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	CALFIRE - TUU
Three Rivers Area – Milk Ranch, Case Mountain and Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) and Case Mountain Area Giant Sequoia Groves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use MIST in wilderness study areas and protect wilderness values using indirect attack and existing barriers as possible. Do not use dozers or mechanized equipment in WSA, except when necessary to protect life and property. Use of dozers in WSA requires BLM State Director approval. Limit vehicles to existing routes. New helispot construction requires Agency Administrator approval. Minimize high intensity backfire into Giant Sequoia Groves. Remove vegetation from the base of large trees prior to backfire, if possible. Minimize felling of live and dead trees. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office	CALFIRE – TUU and Sequoia and Kings Canyon NP
Mountain Home Demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several archaeological sites in Forest. Advise manager of dozer line locations so that sites can be flagged and avoided. 	State of CA	CALFIRE - TUU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
State Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under no circumstances shall a giant sequoia be felled for fire suppression, unless permission is granted by the State Forest Manager. Trees greater than 16 feet in diameter shall not be cut for any reason. • Take care with handlines near giant sequoias; no dozer lines within 25 feet of individual trees. Handlines can be closer, but take care to not disturb roots or boles of trees. 		
California Spotted Owl Protected Activity Centers (PACs) - ID #s TUL0102, TUL0131, and TUL0179.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent feasible, protect existing PAC habitat from loss in a wildfire event. Deviations from this goal are acceptable in emergency situations when necessary to protect human life, property or to prevent catastrophic wildfire. • Where possible, utilize response operations that minimize loss of contiguous areas of mature forest and desirable habitat components such as: large live trees, dense overhead canopy, and large snags. 	USFS – Sequoia National Forest	CALFIRE - TUU
Botany Resources - Springville Clarkia (<i>Clarkia springvillensis</i>) - Federal Threatened Species. Multiple locations located both on and off Forest in consideration area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency consultation required with USFWS for listed species. • Contact Forest Botanist - Fletcher Linton • 559-784-1500 Ext. 1185 email: flinton@fs.fed.us • No ground disturbing activity at site locations. 	USFS – Sequoia National Forest	CALFIRE - TUU
Noxious Weeds - Noted locations for several species of noxious weeds on the Region 5 Noxious Weed List. In particular there are several occurrences of Yellow Star Thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent possible, avoid infestation areas and limit any ground disturbing activity. • Follow provisions for rinsing heavy equipment utilized in suppression effort prior to entry. • Contact Forest Botanist or Noxious Weed coordinator. Fletcher Linton • 559-784-1500 Ext. 1185 email: flinton@fs.fed.us 	USFS – Sequoia National Forest	CALFIRE - TUU

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Southern Sierra Wilderness Areas: Sacatar Trail, Dome Land, Chimney Peak, Owens Peak and Kiavah Wilderness Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect wilderness values and use MIST with minimum tool, entry by foot or helicopter with unimproved helispot. • Use of vehicles on existing roads, chainsaws, portable pumps and helicopters pre-approved if needed to prevent fire from escaping initial attack efforts. • Dozers only allowed in order to protect life or property and require State Director approval. 	BLM – Bakersfield Field Office	BLM

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Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Tule River Indian Reservation			
Tule River Indian Reservation- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giant Sequoia Groves • Archaeological, cultural, and ceremonial sites • Riparian zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous archaeological, cultural, and ceremonial sites within the Reservation. The Incident Commander will advise Tribal Environmental Director/Tribal Forest Manager/Natural Resource Director of potential dozer line locations so that sites can be flagged and avoided. • Under no circumstances shall a Giant Sequoia tree be felled for fire suppression, unless permission is granted by the Tribal Forest Manager/Natural Resource Director. • No dozer lines within 50 feet of individual Giant Sequoia trees. • Use care when constructing handlines near Giant Sequoias; do not disturb the roots or boles of the trees. • Use MIST (minimum impact suppression techniques) when constructing fireline within riparian zone areas. Consult with Tribal Environmental Director/Tribal Forest Manager/Natural Resource Director for restrictions. 	<p align="center">Tule River Indian Reservation- Tule River Tribal Council</p>	<p align="center">Tule River Indian Reservation- Tule River Tribal Council</p>

Special Area Name & Resource Values	Summary of Restrictions	Jurisdictional Agency	Protecting Agency
Kings River Special Management Area (KRSMA), on the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests'			
Kings River Special Management area (KRSMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra will administer, manage, and provide protection to all lands in the Kings River Special Management Area North of the Kings River and the Sequoia National Forest will manage and provide protection to all lands in the Kings River Special Management Area South of the Kings River. • Fire and Aviation Management will be conducted by the Sierra and Sequoia in accordance with CSOP closest forces concept, and agreed upon run card staffing to be defined at each spring meeting, as appropriate. • The District Rangers and District Fire management Officers of both the High Sierra Ranger District of the Sierra National Forest and Hume Lake Ranger Districts of the Sequoia National Forest will communicate and coordinate Fire Management activities. • The dispatch ordering point will be determined by the location where the fire originates. If the fire originates south of the Kings River then Sequoia dispatch will be the ordering point. If the fire starts north of the Kings River then Sierra dispatch will be the ordering point. Refer to the Central Sierra Operating Plan, Sec. VII. Operating Procedures, for detailed information on resource coordination. 	<p align="center">Sierra and Sequoia National Forests'</p>	<p align="center">Sierra and Sequoia National Forests'</p>

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Addendum D
MUTUAL DISPATCH AREAS (MDAs):

The **Tulare Unit (TUU)** will furnish to the **Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest (SQF)** in the mutual Dispatch Areas Mutual Aid for up to 24 hours from the time of initial dispatch free of cost up to:

Response Area	Equipment and Personnel
Wishon	2 – Type III Engines
Hot Springs	1 – Hand Crew
Dennison	1 – Battalion Chief
Pinehurst (G-7)	

The Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest (SQF) will furnish to the Tulare Unit in the Mutual Aid Areas Aid the following up to 24 hours from the time of initial dispatch free from the time of initial dispatch free of cost up to:

Response Area	Equipment and Personnel
A-1, A-2, E-1	2 – Type III Engines
E-2, D-4, D-5, D-5A, D-6, D-7	1 – Type IV
D-9, J-1, J-2	1 – Hand Crew
J-3, J-4, J-5	1 – Water Tender
J-6, J-7, H-3,	1 – Battalion Chief
H-6, H-7, H-8	
H-10	
G-5, G-8	1 – Type III Engine
	1 – Type IV Patrol
	1 – Battalion Chief

All other ordered resources will be Assistance By Hire. All assistance beyond these Mutual Aid periods will be Assistance By Hire, and will be billed retroactively for the full period from the time of initial dispatch.

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**Addendum E
TRAINING OPERATING PLANS**

In accordance with item "G" below:

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

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

The FKU and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The TUU and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The KNP and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The BLM Bakersfield Field Office and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.

The Tule River Indian Reservation (TIA) and SQF mutually agree to share facilities and available sites to conduct training sessions, these sessions may include but are not limited to wildland fire drills, chainsaw certifications, and hand crew certification, etc. The agency providing these areas needs to be notified prior to activities commencing or as described in other forms of communications between each party e.g.; email, phone, etc.