

**CALIFORNIA MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT AND STAFFORD ACT RESPONSE
AGREEMENT**

EXHIBIT B

**California Cooperative Fire Management Agreement
CFMA OPERATING PLAN**



R5 FS Agreement No. 13-F1 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 following agencies:

A. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

- Eldorado National Forest, 100 Forni Street, Placerville, CA 95667 (530) 642-5100
- Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 1200 Franklin Way, Sparks, NV 89431 (775) 355-5301
 - Carson Ranger District, 1536 South Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 882-2766
 - Bridgeport Ranger District, HC 62, Box 1000, Bridgeport, CA 93517 (760) 932-7070
- Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, 35 College Drive, So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 543-2600
- Tahoe National Forest, 631 Coyote Street, Nevada City, CA 95959 (530) 265-4531

B. State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

- Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento Unit, 2840 Mt. Danaher Road, Camino, CA 95709, (530) 644-2345
- Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit, 13760 Lincoln Way, Auburn, CA 95603, (530) 889-0111

C. Nevada Division of Forestry

- Western Region, 2478 Fairview Dr. Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-2500

D. Bureau of Land Management

- Carson City District, 5665 Morgan Mill Road, Carson City, Nv. 89701, (775) 885-6103
- Cencal District, 2800 Cottage Way, Rm W-1623 Sacramento, Ca. 95825, (916) 978-4626

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 California State and 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 15 of each year.

The Authority for the Nevada Division of Forestry is provided under the “Supplemental Interstate Compact for Emergency Mutual Assistance” between the States of California and Nevada, and the “COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION AGREEMENT” between the Federal Agencies and the Nevada Division of Forestry.

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. Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District (CCD)
2. Bureau of Land Management, Cencal District (CND)
3. Amador El Dorado Sacramento Unit (CAL FIRE) AEU
4. Nevada Yuba Placer Unit (CAL FIRE) NEU
5. Nevada Division of Forestry, Western Region (NDF)
6. Eldorado National Forest (ENF)
7. Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (HTF), Carson and Bridgeport Ranger Districts
8. Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (TMU)
9. Tahoe National Forest (TNF)

B. Direct Protection Area 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 units 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.

Under this agreement, CAL FIRE ground resources may respond initial attack into the State of Nevada up to Highway 395 corridor. Ground resources requested beyond the identified initial attack area should be placed through the respective GACC.

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

Protection units shall coordinate their initial attack response by utilizing the "closest forces" to each planned response area, agreeing to which resources will be automatically dispatched, and entering that planned response into their individual dispatch data bases. Engines, water tenders and overhead will be Mutual Aid for up to 24 hours from the time of initial dispatch. All other ordered resources will be Assistance by Hire. It is understood that there may be times when the cooperators are committed in emergency operations and unable to provide mutual aid. In this case, other cooperators may be contacted to assist.

1. Mutual Aid

Each agency has pre-planned initial attack areas. Initial attack engines and overhead are listed by order of arrival regardless of agency (closest resource concept.) The protecting agency shall always dispatch a qualified Incident Commander and/or a Chief Officer.

The first arriving Company or Chief Officer will establish command. By virtue of this Operating Plan, the first arriving Chief Officer is given delegation of authority to command the fire even though it may not be on the DPA of that Company or Chief Officer's agency. This delegation of authority is for initial attack only. Once the fire has gone beyond initial attack, or if it is obvious that it will, then the protecting agency assumes command or unified command is established depending on the circumstances.

D. Move-Up and Cover:

If agreed to by the supporting agency unit, fire engines may be used for move-up and cover assignments on a Mutual Aid basis for up to 24 hours. Otherwise, move-up and cover assignments will be on assistance by hire basis. Move-up and cover resources may be ordered directly between adjacent interagency protection units. The protecting agency should provide vehicle fuel, minor maintenance, and lodging at no cost to the supporting agency.

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 and Wild and Scenic Rivers require authorization from the authorized Federal Agency Administrator.

The jurisdictional agency will provide an Agency Representative and/or a 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.

The jurisdictional agency will provide necessary instructions for suppression and other wildland fire management actions in a supplement to this operating plan. Access to the supplement and more detailed maps of Special Management Areas will be provided by those jurisdictional agencies to all command centers and to appropriate local suppression units as necessary.

The jurisdictional agency will provide necessary instructions for fire management actions in a supplement to this operating plan for the following areas as applicable:

1. Wilderness Areas
2. Wild and Scenic Rivers
3. Research Natural Areas
4. Cultural and Archeological Sites
5. Roadless Areas
6. Communities/Structures
7. Threatened and Endangered Species
8. State Parks with SRA located within Federal DPA
9. CA Forestry Association MOU
10. Other areas identified in land management planning documents or otherwise requiring special procedures.

F. Non-Wildland Fire Emergencies:

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

Repair of suppression activity damage on private land may or may not be immediately repaired based on the protecting or jurisdictional agency's policies or guidelines.

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. 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 IV, E.**, Special Management Consideration, 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 will be determined in advance. A contingency plan outlining suppression objectives will be jointly developed between the agency conducting the prescribed fire and the protecting agency as an integral part of the prescribed fire burn plan.

V FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

A. Resources:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection:

Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento Unit

- a) 14 Engines (Operator +2)
- b) 2 Type 2 Dozers (Operator only)
- c) 9 Type 1 Fire Crews (Fire Captain + 15)

Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit

- a) 21 Engines (Operator +2)
- b) 1 Air Base (joint with USFS)
- c) Air Tactical Platform
- d) 2 Type 3 Air Tanker
- e) 3 Type 2 Dozers (Operator only)
- f) 5 Type 1 Fire Crews (Fire Captain + 15)

USFS Forest Service:

Tahoe National Forest

- a) 11 Engines (Operator + 4)
- b) 1 Air Base (joint with CAL FIRE)
- c) 1 Air Tactical Platform
- d) 2 Water Tender (Operator + 1)
- e) 3 Type 1 IHC Crew 1
- f) Type 2 Helicopter (514)
- g) 1 Type 1 Helicopter 1, Helitack

Eldorado National Forest

- a) 10 Engines (Operator + 4)
- b) 1 Type 1IHC Crew
- c) 2 Water Tender (Operator + 1)
- d) 1 Type II Fire Crew
- e) 1 Type 2 Dozer (Operator + Swamper)
- f) 1 Helitack Crew
- g) 1 Type 2 Helicopter (516)
- h) 1 Type 2 crew
- i) 1 Helishot crew (10 person)
- j) 1 Type 1 Restricted Helicopter

Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Carson Ranger District

- a) 6 Type IV Engines (Operator & 4)
- b) 4 Type VII Engines (Patrol w/Operator)
- c) 1 Type I IHC (Black Mountain)
- d) 1 Type I Restricted Helicopter as available

Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Bridgeport Ranger District

- a) 1 Type IV Engine (Operator & 4)
- b) 2 Type VI Engines (Operator & 4)
- c) 2 Type VII Engines (Patrol w/Operator)
- d) 1 Type 3 Helicopter

Lake Tahoe Management Unit

- a) 4 Engines (Operator + 4)
- b) 1 Water Tender (Operator + 1) available, unstaffed
- c) 1 Type 2IA Hand Crew
- d) 2 Type II OC Hand Crews as available

Bureau of Land Management:

Carson City District BLM

- a) 9 Type III Engines
- b) 1 Type VI Engines available, unstaffed
- c) 1 Type I IHC (Silver State)
- d) 1 Air Attack Platform w/ATGS
- e) 2 Single Engine Air Tankers (call when needed)
- f) 1 Federal Air Base, w/ any available Federal Air Tankers

Central California District BLM

- a) 1 Type 2 Dozer (Operator + Swamper)
- b) 1 Type 2 Crew
- c) 1 Type III Engine (Topaz)
- d) 1 Type 7 Prevention

Nevada Division of Forestry, Western Region:

- a) 2 Type III Engines (Operator & 3)
- b) 1 Type II Tactical Tenders (Operator & 1)
- c) 5 Type II Crews
- d) 2 Type II Helicopter w/Helitack
- e) 2 Type I Helicopters (Seasonally On-Call National Guard)

B. Location:

See attached facilities maps in the appendices.

C. Anticipated Activation Period:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection:

- 1. Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento Unit
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – November 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period June 15 - October 15
- 2. Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – November 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period June 15 - October 15

USDA Forest Service:

- 3. Eldorado National Forest
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – October 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period May 15 – September 30
- 4. Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – October 15
- 5. Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – November 1
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period July 1 - September 30
- 6. Tahoe National Forest
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – October 15
 - b) Peak Fire Season Period July 1 – October 15
- 7. Nevada Division of Forestry
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 15 – October 15

Department of Interior

- 8. BLM Carson City District
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – October 15

9. Central California District
 - a) Budgeted Fire Season Period May 1 – October 15

D. Staffing Levels:

See **Section V A., - Resources**. All resources meet minimum NWCG standards.

E. Organization:

Below are the brief organizational changes from the previous year, whether temporary or not.

1. Amador El Dorado Sacramento Unit (AEU) - will staff one engine in South Lake Tahoe for Direct Protection Area for the El Dorado County portion of the Tahoe Basin.
2. Nevada Yuba Placer Unit (NEU) - will staff one engine in North Lake Tahoe for Direct Protection Area for the Placer County portion of the Tahoe Basin.
3. Tahoe National Forest – no changes
4. Eldorado National Forest – no changes
5. Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Carson Ranger District – no changes
- 6.
7. Humboldt – Toiyabe NF Bridgeport Ranger District – no changes
8. Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit – no changes
9. Carson City District BLM – no changes
10. Central California District BLM – no changes
11. Nevada Division of Forestry, Western Region – no changes

F. Cooperation:

The Agencies signatory to this Annual Operating Plan may jointly conduct cooperative projects, within their authority and as authorized by law, to maintain or improve their fire management services and activities. These projects may involve such activities as prescribed fire/fuels management, pre-suppression, fire analysis/planning, rehabilitation, training, prevention, investigation, community wildfire protection plans, public affairs, and other beneficial efforts. Each project's documentation will include the objectives, role/authority of each agency, and each agency's share of costs.

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 fire fighting 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 with jurisdiction prevail.

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:

Federal Agencies will notify CAL FIRE of any fire on SRA within Federal DPA. CAL FIRE will notify Federal Agencies of any fire on federal land within the State DPA. Notification will be made as soon as possible. Due to the interagency nature of command centers, notification is usually verbal. During Federal Agency off-duty hours, notification of routine initial attack fires that have not exceeded a pre-planned dispatch is permissible to wait until the Federal Agency ECC staff report to work the following morning.

It will be the responsibility of the notified agency to dispatch an agency representative to the incident if deemed appropriate. The agency representative shall be considered mutual aid until it is mutually determined that the position is required by the protecting and jurisdictional agencies and is placed on a resource order and changed to assistance by hire.

The Agency with DPA will be responsible for doing the fire report and will share the fire report with the agency that has jurisdiction for the land.

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

Initial attack dispatch levels for fires burning within the boundary area will be based on the Burning Index or Energy Release Component of the predominate vegetation within that response area. ECCs will exchange the following information daily:

1. Staffing
2. Dispatch Levels
3. Staffing and Draw Down Levels
4. Planned Control Burns
5. Other significant events that will affect the ability to respond.

After hours on federal DPA within the State of California, CAL FIRE will dispatch 1 Chief Officer and 1 Engine as a minimum with notification to the federal agency's ECC Duty Officer. Any additional orders placed by the IA IC will be filled and relayed to the federal agency's ECC Duty Officer.

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 coordinate with the Incident Commander (IC) for the resource needs. The resources from the other agency may be utilized and placed on the protecting agency's order. 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 may be implemented on 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. The following guidelines apply to initial attack, extended attack, or major fire situations on the Interstate 80 Corridor
 - a) The Interstate 80 Corridor is defined as approximately one mile on either side of the Interstate 80 center divider, with the Western boundary being the bridge over the Truckee River on Interstate 80 (Bridge # 17- 58L), approximately where Prosser Creek enters the Truckee River; and the Eastern boundary being the Gold Ranch over-pass in Verdi, Nevada.
 - b) In general, Grass Valley ECC will manage Wildland fires west of the Farad interchange and Sierra Front Interagency Dispatch will manage wildland fires east of the Farad interchange.
 - i) When both ECC's are dispatching resources to a wildfire in the I-80 Corridor and a fire is confirmed, a single point ordering ECC will be agreed upon and established by the Incident Commander(s) and, as necessary, both ECC's as soon as possible.
 - ii) Single point ordering will be the rule, not the exception, on I-80 Corridor wildland fire incidents. Responding units - from any agency - will use the frequencies assigned by the appropriate ECC.
 - iii) If an incident moves from one jurisdiction to another, it is preferred that the initially assigned radio frequencies and ordering point remains the same until such time as agreed upon by the IC(s), appropriate agencies and ECC's.
 - c) The first Chief Officer on scene, regardless of from which agency (Federal, State or Local Government) will assume incident command. An official transition will take place between any incoming and outgoing Incident Commanders. This change should be announced over the radio to both the responsible ECC and to resources on the incident.
 - d) If Unified Command is established and there is a threat to structures the agency with jurisdiction for the threatened structures should be included in Unified Command.
- Frequency Management

- e) Each ECC will dispatch ground resources utilizing their respective agency's frequency.
 - i) Air – Ground frequency Primary will be 167.5000
 - ii) Air – Ground frequency Secondary will be 169.1125
 - iii) Air – Air will be negotiated between the two ECC's
- 3. Incident Information: Incident information requests are to be referred to the protecting agency for single agency 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 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:

All requests for fire suppression resources must be clear and precise (i.e. state the numbers and types of resources needed, the nature of the assignment, and the urgency of need), and processed and recorded through appropriate channels.

F. Aircraft Use:

Use of aircraft will comply with the Interagency Aircraft Utilization Guidelines, Exhibit G of the CFMA.

G. Handcrews and Dozers:

CAL FIRE and Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) policies require the following for use of CAL FIRE crews in Nevada or NDF crews in California:

- 1. As wildfire life and property threats dictate, and under the closest available resource concept, Initial Attack fire crew responses may occasionally be required over state for responses over state lines, the following Initial Attack response guidelines shall apply:
 - a) The Initial Attack area shall be limited to within 2 hours of the crew's assigned camp and not to exceed 25 miles into the neighboring state.
 - b) Crews may be assigned as either single resources or in strike team/task force configuration.
- 2. Crews will respond consistent with policy and protocol for Unit incidents within their home state, with the following exceptions:
 - a) California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) staff at the assigned camp shall be notified as part of the initial dispatch of the occurrence and location of the out of state incident. CDCR shall respond to the incident at staffing levels not to exceed those required in CAL FIRE Issuance Policy 6564.1. NDOC shall respond to the incident at staffing levels not to exceed those required in the NDF Operational Guidelines.
- 3. As emergency conditions abate, out of state crews shall be a high priority for release and return to their home state.

H. Agency Representatives:

It is mutually agreed that any agency providing resources may, at its own discretion, request an agency representative who will then 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:

Cooperative Radio Frequency Plan specifying the radio frequencies available for shared use and any appropriate guidelines or restrictions for such use are attached in the appendices. 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.

J. Move-up and Cover Stations:

1. 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.
2. 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:

Authorization and conditions for the use of shared equipment, facilities, or services will be jointly developed according to the provisions of the CFMA.

L. Wildland Fire Decision Support System:

Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) entry may be required whenever a fire is on or threatening federal lands.

M. Post-Incident Action Analysis:

Refer to CFMA Section 65.

Upon the request of an Agency Administrator, 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.

A number of post incident activities may need to be done upon control of a fire. Included are:

1. Close-Out Review and Transition, Post-Incident Analysis (PIAs), After Action Report (AAR), Audit Review, Management Review, Major Injury or Serious Accident Review/ Investigation.
2. Most of these are agency specific activities and will depend on the size, type of incident and what happened
3. If there is transition back to the Unit/Forest from an incident command team, each agency will make the proper notifications of the transition and close-out review.
4. Usually incidents will not require a formal post-incident analysis. Initial attack and extended attack fires and similar non-fire emergencies can be handled with an informal meeting of the principal players from each agency prior to leaving the scene.
5. For those fires and other emergency incidents requiring a formal post incident analysis the post-incident analysis will follow the format of the agency having the jurisdictional responsibility (DPA). The line officer or agency administrator from each agency will be invited to send a representative to attend the post incident analysis. Other participants should include the ECC Chiefs from each of the agencies, the Agency Representatives and the Command and General Staff.
6. Line Officers of all jurisdictional agencies should be notified of any audit reviews or management reviews even if they are agency specific.
7. Post incident analysis should be completed before the Command and General Staff depart from the incident. The completed document of findings will be made available to both agencies for review and rebuttal. Both the draft copy and the final reviewed copy of the analysis will be made part of the final document package for the incident.

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. Fire Danger Operations: The protection units will advise each other of increased fire danger and will coordinate activities, including patrols, as necessary to avoid any duplication of effort or public confusion.
2. Joint Press Releases: 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 should cooperate in the coordinated delivery of Smokey Bear program in direct protection areas as well as areas close to the boundaries.

4. Local Educational Program: 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.
6. Burn and/or Fuels Project Notification and Coordination: The agency with the jurisdiction will notify the agency with the DPA prior to project development.

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: Reference (CFMA Exhibit I)

D. Enforcement:

1. Project Burning, Burning under Inter-Agency Burn Permits (LE-5), Residential Burn Permits (LE-62A) and Campfire Permits (LE-63):
 - 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:
 - i) That no burning be allowed during any time period when State burning permits in the same area have been suspended.
 - ii) 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 (LE-63), Residential Debris Burning (LE-62A) and other burning permitted under the scope of the California Inter-Agency Burn Permit (LE-5). Whenever agricultural burning is the selected type of burning under a LE-5 burn permit, food production will be used as its justification for issuance by a federal agent.

Authorized Federal personnel may also issue permits for burning on SRA lands within state Direct Protection Areas for Campfires (LE-63) and Residential Debris Burning (LE-62A).

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.

For the purpose of this Cooperative Agreement the CAL FIRE Unit Chief authorizes federal personnel (e.g. Chief Officers, Module Leaders, Fire Prevention Personnel, etc.) to issue Campfire Permits (LE-63) and Residential Burn Permits (LE-62A) in state Direct Protection Areas.

- c) State personnel may issue permits for Campfires (LE-63) and Residential Debris Burning (LE-62A) 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. No burning will be allowed during any time period when burning on federal lands has been suspended.
 - d) Federal and State officers issuing permits should solicit the cooperative participation of a representative of the other agency whenever appropriate.
 - e) The Nevada Yuba Placer Unit (CAL FIRE) NEU and the Tahoe National Forest (TNF) mutually agree to issue permits on behalf of each other's respective Unit/Forest.
 - f) 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: As initial action is taken on a fire, the protecting agency is responsible to protect and preserve the origin and cause area of the fire. 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 based on the circumstances surrounding the incident. 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.

Each agency will notify the other immediately upon discovery of any suspected arson fires occurring on lands under the jurisdiction of the other agency.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. Budget Changes:

If during the effective period of this Operating Plan any protection 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.

I. 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.

J. Agency Reviews and Investigations:

Each agency shall work within their agency specific guidelines for review and investigations. See Section VIII. M.

K. 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. Under this Sub Geographic AOP we will establish a conference call between all agencies.

L. 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.

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