WASHINGTON STATE

FIRE SERVICES

RESOURCE

MOBILIZATION PLAN

Developed by:

Washington State Fire Defense Committee

Washington State Fire Marshal's Office

Approved by:

Chief John R. Batiste, Washington State Patrol

Revised June 2015

Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan

Compiled and published by:

Washington State Fire Marshal's Office
PO Box 42642
Olympia WA 98504
(360) 596-3900

Jay Inslee
Governor

John Batiste
Chief, Washington State Patrol

Charles Duffy
State Fire Marshal

With the advice of:

The Washington State Fire Defense Committee

JAY INSLEE
Governor

JOHN R. BATISTE
Chief

STATE OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON STATE PATROL
General Administration Building • PO Box 42600 • Olympia, WA 98504-2600 • (360) 596-4000 • www.wsp.wa.gov

April 22, 2014

TO: All State Fire Mobilization Participants

FROM: Chief John R. Batiste

SUBJECT: Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan Revisions

The *Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan* (Plan) version 10.1 is approved. The Plan has undergone continual improvement since it was completed by the Washington State Fire Defense Committee (FDC) prior to the Chelan Fire Storm in 1994.

Each year the FDC discusses the issues, reviews lessons learned, and recommends needed changes. Through this process they have ensured the Plan remains a vital and living document. Furthermore, the FDC members are to be commended for a job well done. Key changes to this revision of the Plan are as follows:

- Increased participation of Regional Coordinators at Mobilization incidents.
- Responsibility of host jurisdiction during a Mobilization incident is clarified.

The ongoing commitment of the FDC to review and update the Plan, in collaboration with the Washington State Patrol Fire Protection Bureau, is imperative to the continued success of the Plan.

The citizens of the state of Washington benefit greatly when fire service resources can be mobilized from around the state in a coordinated effort.

Your support and dedication to effectively and safely executing the Plan is greatly appreciated.

JRB:emt

Washington State Fire Defense Committee

Mailing Address:

DAN SMITH – VICE CHAIR
NORTH KITSAP FIRE AND RESCUE
26642 MILLER BAY ROAD NE
KINGSTON, WA 98346
PHONE (360) 297-3619

STEVE NORTH – VICE CHAIR
THURSTON # 9
125 DELPHI RD NW
OLYMPIA, WA 98502
PHONE (360) 866-1000

CENTRAL REGION
Grays Harbor, Pacific, Thurston, Lewis

LOWER COLUMBIA REGION
Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat

MID-COLUMBIA REGION
Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Adams

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Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island, San Juan

OLYMPIC REGION
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King, Pierce, Kitsap, Mason

SOUTHEAST REGION
Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, Asotin Columbia, Garfield

SOUTHWEST REGION
Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania

FIRE PROTECTION BUREAU
WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

RESOURCE PROTECTION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

April 14, 2014

Mr. Charles Duffy, Director of Fire Protection
Washington State Patrol Fire Protection Bureau

Dear Director Duffy:

Enclosed is the proposed 2014 revision of the *Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan.*

The Fire Defense Committee has thoroughly reviewed the *Plan* to ensure efficiency and accountability of resources mobilized. This revision encompasses the recommendations and changes derived from After Action Reports and the Regional Coordinator's comments from the various mobilizations over the past year.

This *Plan* remains a dynamic document that is continually being revised. Your review and recommendation to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol (WSP) for approval assures an effective and efficient response of fire service resources across the state whenever a request for Mobilization is received.

The Fire Defense Committee appreciates the partnership with the Washington State Patrol. Together, we have a successful and proven Plan that benefits the citizens of the State of Washington.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

/s/
Dan Smith
Chair, Washington State Fire Defense Committee

Letter from Chief Batiste

Letter from Fire Defense Committee

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This Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan will be made available to all participating state agencies, local fire agencies, local emergency management agencies, county sheriffs, and public safety answering points.

This Mobilization Plan is available on the Washington State Patrol, Mobilization Section website http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/mobilization.htm.

Suggestions

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Dear Mobilization Plan Reader:

If you have suggestions to change any portion of this Mobilization Plan, please complete all of the requested information and attach marked up copies of the Mobilization Plan to this sheet. Be sure to check the page location for each of your recommended changes and other suggestions or comments in the space provided, adding extra sheets as necessary. Thank you for your suggestions. Mail the completed form to:

Washington State Patrol
Mobilization Section
PO Box 42642
Olympia WA 98504-2642

Name: _____ Title: _____

Agency: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Section: _____ Appendices: _____ Page #: _____ Paragraph: _____

Suggestions or Comments: _____

Record of Revisions

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Change #	Date	Contents of Change	Initials

The Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan, herein referred to as the Plan, provides a mechanism for fire service resources to respond to fires, disasters, or other events that meet the intent of the Mobilization Plan Legislation (**RCW 43.43.961**).

The Plan was formalized in 1993 after the 1991 Spokane "Firestorm". Since its inception it has become a living document, with this being the tenth update completed. Each update is a result of lessons learned by fire service in mobilizations, updated policies and interagency relationships.

The Plan utilizes primarily fire service resources within Washington State; however, resources such as a Washington State Integrated Incident Management Team can be used for the management of an incident.

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The Plan is developed in support of **Title 43.43 RCW**, State Fire Service Mobilization. The following statutes seek (or address) consistency in implementation:

- **Title 38.52 RCW**, governing Emergency Management;

  Assists in:

  - State Emergency Operations Center activation
  - Mobilization of Military assets
  - Mobilization of other resources

- **Title 43.43 RCW**, governing the Washington State Patrol (WSP);

  By statute:

  - Authorize mobilizations
  - Locates, tracks and dispatches resources to an incident
  - Provides a reimbursement mechanism

- **Title 76.04 RCW**, governing the Department of Natural Resources (DNR);

  Authority to protect lands under DNR authority:

  - Use as mutual aid partner

- **Title 35 RCW**, governing cities and towns;

- **Title 52 RCW**, governing fire protection districts.

Additionally, the Plan meets the prescribed criteria and is consistent with the International Fire Chiefs Association Intrastate Mutual Aid Plan.

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The purpose of the Plan is to provide a process to quickly notify, assemble, and deploy fire service personnel and equipment to any local fire jurisdiction in the state that has expended or will expend all available local and mutual aid resources in attempting to manage fires, disasters or other events that jeopardize the ability of a jurisdiction and/or region to provide for the protection of life and property.

The Plan is “all risk”, i.e., it is to be used to provide fire service resources in Washington State for fires, disasters, or other events where they are needed to protect life and property.

The Plan:

- Describes the state and regional organizations, the resources, and the process for the mobilization of resources in Washington State in response to fires, disasters, or other events that have exceeded the capabilities or capacity of local and mutual aid fire service resources.

- Serves as an educational tool for all fire service and other emergency response personnel to familiarize them with the state and regional fire service resources mobilization system.

- Sets forth the procedures providing reimbursement to the Washington Fire Service for eligible costs incurred while mobilized.

History of the Plan:

In 1992, in the wake of the October 1991 Spokane Fire Storm, the Washington State Legislature directed the creation of a Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan. The State Fire Defense Board (now the State Fire Defense Committee) formed with representatives from nine regions across the state is tasked with reviewing, modifying and recommending adoption of the Plan to the State Fire Marshal for inclusion in the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This Plan is an appendix to ESF-4 (Firefighting) of the CEMP.

The first formal adoption and approval of the Plan was completed in July 1994, only a few days before the major mobilization to Chelan County for the Tyee and Leavenworth Fire Complexes. The Plan proved effective in meeting the operational and financial demands of the Chelan County mobilization (which also brought to light needed changes in the Plan).

The Fire Defense Committee continues today with members from the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Patrol, Washington Emergency Management and the Washington Fire Service.

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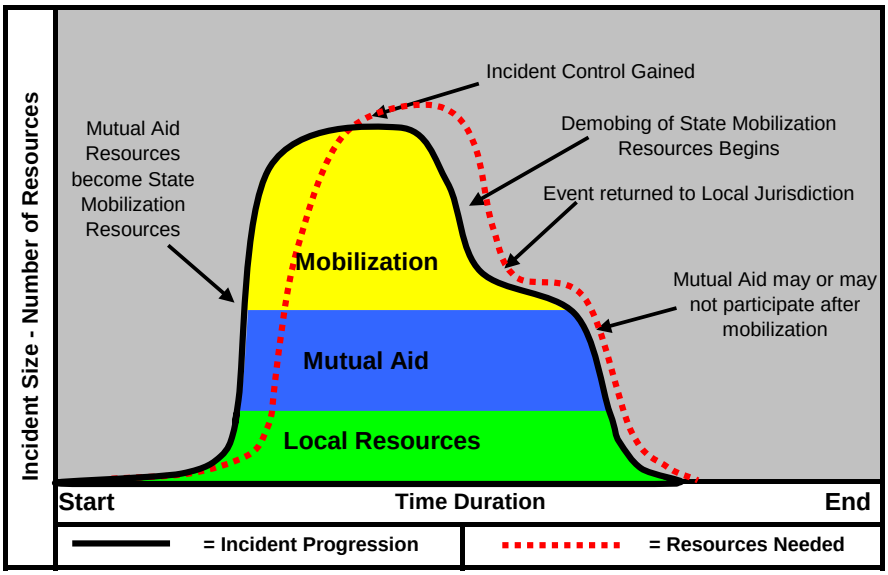
The graph below reflects a developing incident starting with:

- Local Jurisdiction Response.
- Mutual Aid Resource Response.
- State Mobilization Resource Response, Incident Control Gained.
- Demobilization and Return of Incident to Local Jurisdiction.



The local jurisdiction responds utilizing Local Resources (Green). This jurisdiction will remain involved in the event through its duration, regardless of its magnitude. If the event is within the capabilities of the local jurisdiction, it will be handled by that jurisdiction exclusively. ***Section 7 Roles and Responsibilities – Local Jurisdictions***

Mutual aid is invoked when a local jurisdiction cannot contain or control an incident using its own resources. Mutual aid resources (Blue) will augment the local jurisdiction according to mutual aid agreements. ***Section 5 Mutual Aid***

In most situations, mutual aid resources when combined with the other local assets can achieve incident stabilization and control. If the event overwhelms available local and mutual aid resources, mobilization can be requested. ***Section 6 Requesting State Mobilization***

When authorized State Mobilization (Yellow), represents the mobilization of fire service resources across the state. Once approved, all local and mutual aid resources utilized at the incident become part of the mobilization process and are reimbursed as a result of State Mobilization. ***Sections 7, 8, 9; Roles and Responsibilities, Local Jurisidictions, Fire Defense Regions and State Agencies***

Once the conditions justifying the mobilization no longer exist, demobilization of state mobilized resources should begin and the incident returned to the local resources for suppression, rehab,

mop up, etc. Once it is transitioned back to the host agency, mobilization ends and the only allowable compensation are costs associated with closing out the state mobilized resources and return travel. At this time the host agency has jurisdiction and is responsible for completing any remaining tasks, as mentioned above, and the associated costs.

Suggested Criteria for end of Mobilization/Release of Mobilization Resources

Once the incident is controlled demobilization of state mobilization resources should be considered. The following decision making analysis should be used to help determine when to start phasing out state mobilization resources. ***Section 10; Release of an Incident Management Team from an Incident***

- Is the incident contained/controlled, or has the threat to the fire district's protection been mitigated?

- Have the fire district's objectives in the delegation of authority been met?

- Is the host jurisdiction able to manage the incident and provide initial attack for new incidents?

- Is the jurisdiction or region under immediate threat of new ignitions/large fires (based on NWCC fire potential chart)?

Answers to these four questions should assist the incident commander in determining when to demobilize state mobilization resources. It is the goal to return the incident back to local agency as soon as possible based off of the above analysis. ***Appendix I; Demobilization/Release***

The Plan provides for State Mobilization when a local fire jurisdiction and/or region has expended or will expend, all available local and mutual aid resources in attempting to manage fires, disasters, or other events that jeopardize the ability of a jurisdiction and/or region to provide for the protection of life and property.

State mobilization is <u>not</u> a replacement for local mutual aid.

Mutual aid agreements provide for rapid assistance from neighboring fire jurisdictions to meet the immediate requirements of an emergency situation demanding resources beyond those available from the local jurisdiction. Rapid intervention by mutual aid resources can secure control over an emergency incident that may otherwise continue to escalate.

Mutual aid is an essential element of local fire protection.

- All local fire protection jurisdictions are encouraged to participate in mutual aid agreements.
- Regional mutual aid agreements are encouraged.
- At a minimum, mutual aid agreements should encompass all adjacent fire jurisdictions, including those in other counties, regions, or states as applicable.

Provisions of Statute
"Mobilization" means that fire-fighting resources beyond those available through existing agreements will be requested and, when available, sent in response to an emergency or disaster situation that has exceeded the capabilities of available local resources. During a large-scale emergency, mobilization includes the redistribution of regional or statewide fire fighting resources to either direct emergency incident assignments or to assignment in communities where fire-fighting resources are needed. (**RCW 43.43.960**; emphasis added)

"Assignment in communities where fire fighting resources are needed"
"Assignment in communities where fire fighting resources are needed" is a provision intended to allow for area or regional redistribution of resources to maintain minimum community fire protection and optimal utilization of local and regional resources at the emergency incident (taking advantage of local apparatus capabilities, local personnel training and experience, and local community resource commitment.) An Incident Commander, Area Commander, or State Fire Marshal may assign available mobilized resources to achieve basic minimum local fire protection in communities that are under-protected because of their deep commitment of resources to the major emergency incident(s). The concept is one of wider and deeper move-up of fire resources, and by doing this, resources are assigned as required to both incident and coverage needs. This provision is not to be construed as authorization for backfill apparatus except as it may make critical or specially qualified resources available for mobilization.

This Plan is intended to serve as a written Statewide Mutual Aid Plan, which allows for reimbursement and compensation of responding jurisdictions anytime mobilization is authorized.

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Authority to Request State Fire Resources Mobilization

Only the Fire Chief of the local fire protection jurisdiction or fire chief's authorized representative has the authority to request state fire services resource Mobilization.

Question: *Can an Incident Commander of an Incident Management Team make a request for Mobilization if acting under a signed delegation of authority?*

Answer: *No, the Incident Commander would still need to work with the Fire Chief of the local fire protection district or fire chief's authorized representative to make this decision and the request.*

Conditions for Requesting State Fire Resources Mobilization

State mobilization can be requested when a local fire jurisdiction has expended or will expend all available:

- Local resources
- Mutual aid resources
- If a special resource is needed (trench rescue unit) and is not available through existing mutual aid agreements, this may be an extenuating circumstance where mutual aid has been exhausted without having a response. This would be reviewed on a case by case basis.

When attempting to manage fires, disasters or other events that jeopardize the ability to provide for the protection of life and property. Provided that:

- The fires, disaster or other event is within a local jurisdiction boundary, or
- Imminently threatening the jurisdiction, and
- Identified management action points are established and reached

Regional Fire Defense Plans shall provide for incident and resource situation and status tracking to assure that the Regional Fire Resource Coordinator is aware of developing situations.

Question: *If a fire is burning on lands protected by the Department of Natural Resources or a federally protected property can Mobilization be requested?*

Answer: *No, not unless the fire is threatening a local fire jurisdiction. Mobilization could only be authorized once the local jurisdiction's resources are expended and other pre-identified management action points are met.*

Incident Complexity Analysis

Every request for mobilization will need to include a completed Incident Complexity Analysis. This will aid the Mobilization Section in determining the type of incident management team to send. See Section 10 – Incident Command/Management.

When Request May Be Denied

Request for Mobilization may be denied if the Chief of the Washington State Patrol, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal, Regional Coordinator or Chair of the Fire Defense Committee, determines:

1. The local fire chief has not exhausted local resources and those of mutual aid agreement agencies or
2. There is no immediate threat to life and property or
3. The fire, disaster or other event is of a nature that the resources provided by implementation of the Plan could not be used or would be ineffective in mitigating the situation.

If the request is denied, the requesting agency will be contacted by the Mobilization Section. A denial does not preclude the request from being resubmitted if information or conditions change.

Unprotected Areas

State fire resources mobilization shall not be used to obtain fire protection resources for geographical areas with no local fire protection authority (i.e., unprotected areas, sometimes referred to as “No Man’s Land”) or for the protection of structures in such areas, except as necessary to assist a local fire protection jurisdiction in taking appropriate action on a threatening fire or other hazard outside its exposed jurisdictional area.

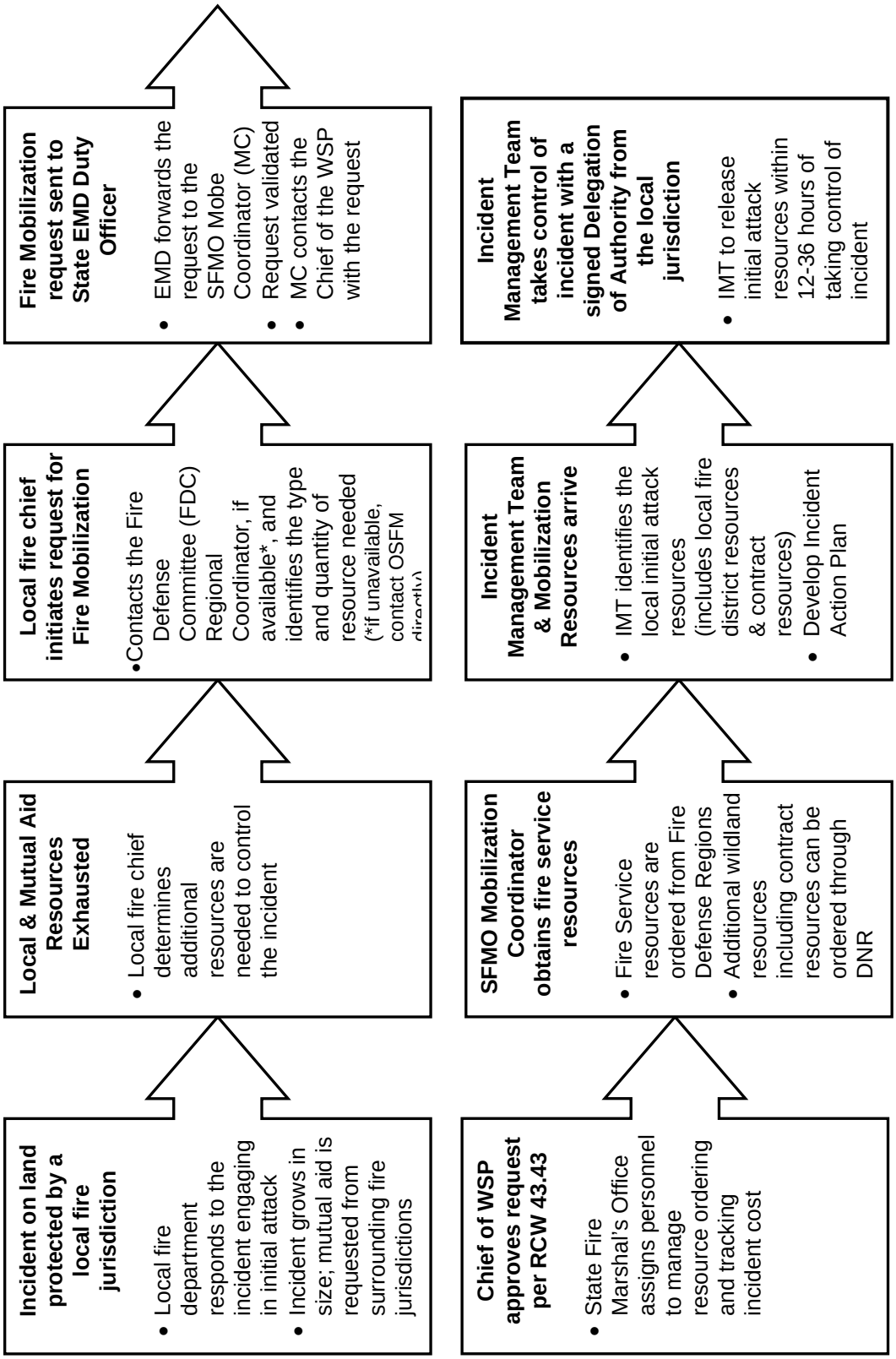
Proactive Implementation of State Fire Resources Mobilization

Planned or emerging events may result in an emergency or disaster situation that could exceed the capabilities of local and mutual aid resources, thus requiring state mobilization. Proactive mobilization may be used to provide resources that increase the fire service capability necessary to meeting the management and control objectives for the event. In a proactive mobilization request, the same process should be used as in a normal mobilization request, although conditions for approval may be imposed.

Information that may be requested for a proactive mobilization would include:

- Credible threat assessments – intelligence information.
- Forecasted severe weather or other natural event.
- Known lack of available resources and personnel.
- Reimbursement of host jurisdiction costs may not be reimbursed.

Fire Mobilization Authorization and Response Process



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The Plan was implemented to provide a mechanism and a procedure for reimbursement to state agencies and local firefighting jurisdictions that respond to help others in time of need or to a host fire district that experiences expenses beyond the resources of the fire jurisdiction while protecting lives, homes and property.

The success of the Plan is contingent upon local government (fire jurisdictions, law enforcement agencies, and emergency management officials), the Regional Coordinators, and the involved state agencies having a clear understanding of the Plan and local Regional Plans.

The local jurisdiction should maintain or provide:

- List of available resources.
- Copy of the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan.
- Contact procedures for the Regional Fire Resource Coordinator.
- Decision mechanism for sending resources.
- Appropriate personal protective equipment.

Local Fire Chief

Upon determining that there is a fire, disaster, or other event and:

- All available local and mutual aid resources have been expended in attempting to stabilize and control an emergency incident presenting a clear and present danger to life and property; and

- Available resources are inadequate to achieve incident stabilization and control, and additional fire resources are required; then

- Upon determining state fire services resource mobilization is necessary make the request as specified in the Regional Plan, providing enough information to complete a Mobilization Request Form. ***See Forms – Appendix M***
    - The completed Mobilization Request and Incident Complexity Analysis should be faxed to the EMD Duty Officer at the number indicated on the forms.

Mobilization <u>cannot pay</u> for those resources ordered or utilized before Mobilization is authorized.

By requesting mobilization, the local jurisdiction agrees to comply with the provisions of the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan. Approval of mobilization does not eliminate the involvement of the responsible local jurisdiction; the local fire chief should work with the Incident Management Team or assign a liaison. This will provide the Incident Management Team with local information and open a line of communications with the local fire jurisdiction.

MOBILIZATION APPROVED – PREPARATION FOR RECEIVING RESOURCES

Local Incident Commander

- Obtain all information on frequencies in use on the incident by all participating agencies.
- Obtain a list of all pertinent telephone numbers (land line, cellular and satellite) in use at the incident.

Resource Support

Provide necessary and appropriate support for incoming state mobilization resources.

- Operations Support (provide as many as possible):
  - Incident check-in.
  - Staging personnel.
  - Resource Tracking – ability to track initial attack personnel/equipment.
  - Maps, etc. as required.
  - Guides: Personnel from the local fire agency should be utilized as a guide for the Strike Team Leader (STL) and/or Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) when the STL or DIVS is not familiar with the area surrounding an incident.

- Logistics Support (provide as many as possible):
  - Food
  - Shelter
  - Fuel
  - Emergency Public Information
  - Base camp locations – telephone, cell phone, radio coverage

Other support resources:
- County or city Department of Emergency Management.
- State Emergency Management Division.
- Department of Natural Resources.

Question: *Now that I've requested Mobilization, what should I do first?*

Answer: *Assign someone who is detail oriented to complete the above tasks. When establishing a Base Area, it needs to be of sufficient size to hold no less than 200 persons and equipment. Have directions and phone numbers if available. Think of places like schools, State Parks, and fairgrounds, <u>not</u> wide spots in the road.*

Question: *The Plan states units will be self-sufficient for 24 hours; however, the initial attack resources need food and water until the mobilization units arrive. Can I feed the initial attack personnel?*

Answer: *Yes, it is best to find a restaurant, store, or deli that can prepare sack lunches for personnel currently on the line. By utilizing local*

resources you can obtain the food sooner. Prior to ordering the food, contact the Mobilization Representative on scene, if they're not available, call the mobilization resource coordinator for a resource order number.

Resource Tracking of Initial Attack Resources

The host jurisdiction is responsible for maintaining a tracking system, from the beginning of the incident, for all local and mutual aid resources.

Utilize ICS Form 201, Incident Briefing Form. Provide the completed ICS 201 form to the Mobilization Incident Commander.

The WSP field staff will need this information and will issue resource order numbers to the initial attack personnel and equipment.

***Question**:* *What information is needed?*

***Answer**:* *Local resources will need to be tracked by Engine # or Personnel position, Engine or Tender Type, with department and personnel names assigned to each.*

Resource Number	Engine # Personnel Position	Engine - Tender Type	Department	Personnel
	# 34	Engine - 1	Douglas # 2	Smith, John
				Jones, Gary
				Paulson, Peter
	# 45	Engine - 3	Douglas # 6	Wright, Tom
				Wright, Barbara
	# 45 A	Tender - 2	Douglas # 6	Smith, Joe
	I/C		Chelan # 4	Hanford, Bob

MOBILIZATION APPROVED – JURISDICTIONS PROVIDING RESOURCES

After mobilization is approved, the resources that will be utilized at the incident need to meet the following minimum requirements:

Time Commitment

Every attempt will be made to release initial attack and immediate need resources within 12-36 hours.

Mobilization assignment/deployments are generally for a minimum period of 72 hours and no more than 14 days exclusive of travel.

Crew change requests/notifications must be made through the incident chain of command and to the Mobilization Representative at the incident. Notice of the intended crew change must be provided a minimum of 24 hours in advance. A completed mobilization manifest shall be submitted for the incoming resource(s). Crew changes must be coordinated to occur during unassigned incident time.

Note: There are limitations on the reimbursement of costs incurred in making crew changes. ***See Crew Change, Section 16***

Other Agency Requests for Fire Resources

Resources ordered by an outside agency (e.g., DNR or USDA Forest Service) may not “switch” to state mobilization status if the incident later requires state mobilization resources.

Personnel

Mobilized personnel must be:

- Minimum of 18 years old;
- Trained, qualified, and experienced in the positions for which they are mobilized;
- Fully equipped with required personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety equipment; and
- Physically conditioned and fit to perform the tasks assigned.

Apparatus

Appropriate and serviceable units:

- Utilize Form 296 Vehicle/Heavy Equipment Safety Inspection Checklist as a guide.
- Units found to be unreliable and/or unsafe may be decommissioned by the Ground Support Unit at any time.

Regional Coordinator

The role of the Regional Coordinator prior to a Mobilization is:

- Maintain current Regional Fire Resource Lists.
- Know local jurisdiction roles and responsibilities.
- Develop and maintain a Regional Fire Defense Plan approved by the State Fire Defense Committee. Each regional plan must:
    - Meet the basic requirements for a Regional Fire Defense Plan as prescribed by the State Fire Defense Committee. ***See Regional Fire Defense Plan Review and Update Schedule – Appendix F***
    - Be compatible with the local mutual aid nets and other interagency or inter-local agreements for fire resource response.

The role of the Regional Coordinator when a Mobilization request is likely:

- Ensure ability to contact the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division, and be able to relay the necessary incident information for making a mobilization request. Utilize the Mobilization Request Form. ***See Forms - Appendix M***
- Serve as point of contact for the Region.
- Provide 24 hour point of contact for resource requests.

Host Region

The Regional Coordinator of the Hosting Region should:

- Consult with the Fire Chief to determine the status of the incident:
    - Status (size up).
    - Duration or potential duration.
    - Assist in completing an Incident Complexity Analysis.
    - Protection responsibility/land ownership.
    - Special hazards.
    - Trigger Points (established ~ met).
- Identify resources needed:
    - Type.
    - Number.
    - Reporting location and time.
    - Application.
- Assist in submitting the request for Mobilization.
- Assist the Office of the State Fire Marshal:
    - Staging.
    - Check-in.
    - Locating or scouting.
    - Identifying initial attack resources.
    - Writing Delegation of Authority.

- Work with local jurisdiction to ensure understanding of Mobilization processes and procedures. If unavailable, another regional coordinator may be requested.

Responding Regions: Regional Fire Resource Coordinator

Regional Coordinators from other regions that will be providing resources for the Mobilization will:

- Utilize the Regional Fire Defense Plan and Regional Fire Resource List(s) to meet resource requests.
- Confirm to the mobilization resource coordinator within 1 hour that resources ordered can or cannot be filled. Return completed mobilization acceptance form once resources are confirmed.
- Provide responding resources with the assigned resource request numbers.
  - To be eligible for cost reimbursement, a responding jurisdiction must obtain the resource request numbers prior to responding.
- Ensure resources assemble and depart from home jurisdiction for regional assembly or incident within two hours of the request.

  Note: Immediate need resources should respond immediately, without assembly of teams or other undue delay. The regional coordinator should maintain status of these resources until incident check-in.

  Note: Resources either not assembled or enroute within a reasonable amount of time as determined by the mobilization resource coordinator in consultation with the Regional Coordinator, may be cancelled or re-assigned. Resources cancelled under these circumstances will not be eligible for reimbursement.

- Ensure that the Strike/Task Force Team Leader has received a completed Mobilization Manifest Form from units within the group, and a copy faxed to the State EOC prior to departure. The completed manifest shall be taken to the incident by the STL/TFL and turned in when checking in at the Mobilization. ***See Forms – Appendix M***
- Provide input for the after-action report.
- May be requested to respond to a Mobilization incident as a field representative for the FDC to serve as a liaison to the Fire Chief of the host agency and provide guidance on the Plan.

Types of Resource Responses

Mode	Resources Come From	When Needed	Notes
Immediate Need	Same Fire Defense Region/county or adjacent Region/county	Responding to incident within 20 minutes, having an eta of 2 hours or less. "Take no camping gear"	• Resources respond to incident within an area where they can arrive within two hours from when they left the home station. • May or may not rendezvous prior to departure. • Work one operational period then released.
Extended Attack	Other Fire Defense Regions	Responding to incident within 2 hours from the time of accepting the dispatch	• Expected to arrive and be on shift when the Incident Management Team takes over an incident. • 72 Hour time commitment to the incident.
Planned Need	Other Fire Defense Regions	Planned incident arrival time determines departure time	• Mutual aid resources respond within the Region, adjacent Regions as needed during the incident, after the Incident Management Team has taken over an incident. • Usually will rendezvous before departure and travel together

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Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau

The State Fire Marshal is responsible to:

- Serve as the state fire resources coordinator when the Plan is enacted.
- Notify the Chief of the Washington State Patrol for approval of mobilization request.
- Ensure a qualified Incident Commander is assigned to each state mobilization incident.
- Confirm with the host Regional Coordinator(s) that mobilization has been authorized.
- Promote the use of Incident Command System (ICS). The state of Washington has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all situations where emergency mobilization is needed.
- Maintain resource coordination, tracking, incident timekeeping, verification, and other related fire resource allocation:
    - Obtain/confirm the current commitment of fire resources from the host region(s) to the incident.
    - Secure a commitment of resources from the nearest non-affected regions, utilizing the principle of “closest resources” should be adhered to insofar as possible.
    - Notify the requesting Regional Coordinator of the resources ordered and responding.
- Serve as the liaison to the Washington Emergency Management for the Washington Fire Service.
- Serve as the liaison with state and federal fire protection agencies, including Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Parks Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division

- Receive notice of the incident, the mobilization request with required supporting information (***Using Mobilization Request Form – Appendix M***) from the host Fire Chief/designee or Regional Coordinator, and provide the information to the WSP Mobilization Coordinator.

- Activate the State EOC as appropriate; notify other state agencies as necessary, of the incident.

- Assist the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau in compilation and dissemination of Governor's Report as requested.

For non-fire incidents, EMD will:

- Provide a qualified representative from EMD to respond with a SFDC Field Representative as a two-person Field Team to function as technical experts on the use of and access to Fire Mobilization Resources as well as coordination with local Emergency Management personnel regarding the overall response.
- Ensure application of NIMS/ICS principles utilizing a complexity analysis to establish appropriate incident management organization.
- Assist local jurisdiction(s) in appropriate emergency declarations and requests for state or federal declarations.
- Ensure appropriate coordination with local Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Management Agency and state EOC.
- Assist in determining appropriate Agency/Agencies Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and development of the Delegation of Authority.
- Ensure Field Operations are being conducted and managed by a designated Incident Commander for command and control.
- Facilitate ordering of non-Fire Service operational resources through the local emergency management organization.
- Assist the AHJ and Agency Administrator with decision points related to response vs. recovery by creating appropriate links between Agency Administrators (i.e. County and City Executives), local emergency management organizations, and the Incident Commander.

Washington State Emergency Management Association (WSEMA)

Participate as a voting member of the Fire Defense Committee.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is charged to protect private and state forest lands. Due to the intermingling of urban and forest areas, the DNR participates in mutual aid with many fire districts. The DNR is available to assist with regular forces during initial attack.

Through the Plan, the DNR is capable of mobilizing a substantial response that includes communications equipment, kitchens, and air support. DNR is responsible for dispatching of the five Washington Interagency Incident Management Teams.

United States Forest Service (**USFS**)

The U.S. Forest Service is responsible to protect lands they manage. Due to the intermingling of urban and forest areas, the U.S. Forest Service participates in mutual aid with many fire districts.

Bureau of Land Management (**BLM**)

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management is responsible to protect lands they manage. The BLM provides fire protection with its own personnel and equipment or through various cooperative agreements with local fire jurisdictions.

National Park Service

The National Park Service is responsible to protect lands they manage. The National Park Service provides fire protection with its own personnel and equipment or through various cooperative agreements with local fire jurisdictions.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible to protect lands they manage. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provides fire protection with its own personnel and equipment or through various cooperative agreements with local fire jurisdictions.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (**BIA**)

The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs protects Indian Reservation lands. The BIA provides fire protection with its own personnel and equipment or through various cooperative agreements with local fire jurisdictions.

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COMMAND AND CONTROL OBJECTIVE

Establish responsibility for overall command and control of state mobilization resources. All incidents for which state fire resources mobilization is requested and authorized must be managed and operated using the NIMS (National Incident Management System) Incident Command System.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

The State Fire Marshal shall ensure an appropriate level of Incident Management is assigned to each state mobilization incident. A state mobilization may be under the command of a qualified:

- Type 3 Incident Management Team.
- Type 2 Incident Management Team.
- Type 1 Incident Management Team.
- Unified Command (local Incident Commander with a Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 Incident Commander).

Until a Delegation of Authority is enacted, an incoming Incident Commander does not have the authority to assume command.

The Incident Management Team may come from the local area and the incident commander may be the current Incident Commander.

See page 30 for Type 3 Team requirements.

Process for Mobilizing an Incident Management Team

The Agency Having Jurisdiction is responsible for completing the Incident Complexity Analysis (ICA), reflecting the current situation being faced. This can be accomplished with the Regional Coordinator's assistance. ***See Appendix M – Forms***

- An incident complexity analysis assists the Agency Administrator, Regional Coordinator, and State Fire Marshal's Office staff to analyze the current or predicted complexity of a situation to determine the appropriate type of incident management team to use.
- This analysis should be performed as soon as possible on any incident, and periodic reassessments made as conditions change. Keep the analysis as part of the incident records.
- This document is prepared concurrently with, and submitted with the Fire Mobilization Request.

It must be emphasized that this analysis should, where possible, be based on predictions to allow adequate time for assembling and transporting the ordered resources.

If the incident also involves other state or federal jurisdictions, those entities may have already decided to call for an IMT in which case Mobilization resources may be assigned to the incident managed by the other agency's IMT.

Agency Administrator

The Agency Administrator is the Chief Executive Officer of the jurisdiction requesting the mobilization and will be responsible for providing a delegation of authority to the incoming incident management team. For a city fire department this could be the Mayor, City Manager or designee. For a fire district, this could be the Fire Chief, Board of Fire Commissioners or designee.

Role of Agency Administrator:

- Provide/approve objectives and priorities for the management of the Incident.
- Ensure the ICA is completed and submitted with the Mobilization Request Form.
- If the personnel assigned to manage the incident are not from the host agency, a Delegation of Authority (DOA) must be completed.
    - Assign a representative to the team that is knowledgeable in fire and can participate in all team meetings.
- Consider assigning liaisons to the incident management team as appropriate/needed.
- Identify and request opportunities for training assignments for local personnel.
- The Agency Administrator (or designated representative) should provide, at a minimum, a written overview briefing.

Local Agency Incident Commander Briefing

The local agency IC should be prepared to provide specific information on incident status, weather, logistics, and current operations.

Incident Commander to discuss with Agency Administrator:

- Initial response and incident take over time/date.
- Delegation of Authority – Issues, concerns, objectives.

Transfer of Command

In cases where one management organization is prepared to transfer command to another, the transfer of command responsibilities for an incident to an IMT must be as efficient and orderly as possible. The local team or organization already in place remains in charge until incoming team members are briefed by their counterparts and a DOA has been signed.

Delegation of Authority

The delegation of authority (DOA) from the Agency Administrator to the IC to manage an incident is accomplished through a written delegation document. The DOA should contain

specific, measurable objectives to be accomplished by the IMT, as well as any limitations to that authority.

The State Fire Marshal's Office will assign an Incident Business Advisor to each incident to provide oversight regarding business practices and incident business management oversight commensurate with complexity.

Incident Status Reporting

- The status of the incident must be reported at least once every 24 hours to the State Fire Marshal's Office and the Agency Administrator, or as required on the DOA.
- The Agency Administrator may require additional reporting times.
- Incident status is reported on the Incident Status Summary (ICS-209) or an Intelligence Summary, depending on local requirements.

Release of an Incident Management Team from an Incident

The release of an IMT is basically the reverse process by which the IMT assumed command. The Agency Administrator must approve the date and time.

The outgoing team should start phasing in the local team or agency personnel as soon as demobilization begins. The outgoing team should not be released from the incident until agreed-upon incident objectives have been met.

Suggested Agency Administrator Criteria for Release:

- Incident must be controlled or contained.
- Most line personnel and resources not needed for incident rehabilitation or mitigation based upon type of incident (i.e., patrol and mop-up) are released.
- Incident base shut down, reduced, or in the process of.
- Planning Section Chief has prepared a draft of the incident narrative for the close-out debriefing.
- Finance/Administration Section Chief should have most known finance problems resolved. Contact made with Incident Business Advisor to hand over incident finance package.
- Damage to equipment or other damage caused by suppression efforts need to be reported to the Operations Section Chief.
- Overhead performance ratings are completed.
- Incident close-out debriefing with Agency Administrator. (The IMT should have a closed debriefing session prior to meeting with Agency Administrator).
- Agency Administrators or representatives should debrief team and prepare evaluation as soon as possible after release.

TYPE 3 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Availability

Local and/or Regional Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMT) available for response to State Fire Mobilization incidents within the State are required to submit an Incident Management Team Roster to their Regional Fire Defense Committee Coordinator. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

The following information is to be supplied:

- Team members, names and employing agency.
    - Agencies allowing personnel to participate will be responsible for verifying training, certification, qualifications and experience.
- Team Rosters will be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal's Office along with the annual Regional Inventory no later than May 1, of each year. Every Type 3 Incident Management Team wanting to participate during a Fire Mobilization activation shall complete the **Type 3 Incident Management Team Roster** and return it to the State Fire Marshal's Office to be reviewed and approved at the May Fire Defense Committee meeting. ***See Forms – Appendix M***
- Incident Commander(s) will be appointed by the local governing board.
- The maximum number of recognized Type 3 IMTs will be one per Fire Defense Region. (Regions are not required to have a Type 3 IMT)
    - An IMT from a Region may consist of several teams within the Region that will take turns rotating the up-team.
    - In this case, each IMT that makes up one team will need to submit a separate roster.
- The team will maintain a 24-hour point of contact for potential deployment.
    - The team "Up Roster" will be submitted every Tuesday morning by 10 a.m. to the Mobilization Section from mid-June to the first week of October or as otherwise requested.

Team Organization

Teams eligible for Mobilization deployment must be organized under one of the following disciplines:

- United State Fire Administration (USFA)/National Fire Academy (NFA) All Hazards – Type 3 Team model, or;
- NWCG Wildland Fire model, or;
- A combination of the two depending on the nature of the incident

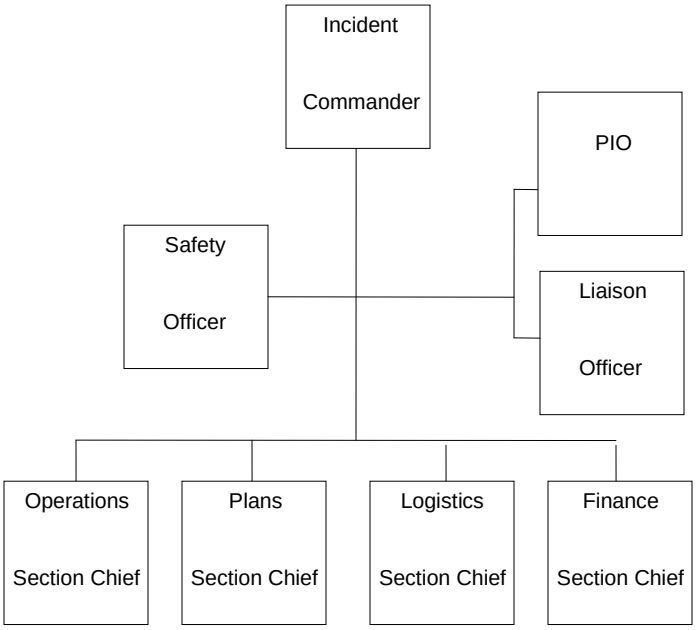
Team Configuration

Basic team size and composition according to the *NFA All-Hazard Type 3 Team Guidelines* indicates that a Type 3 IMT will normally consist of between 8 and 20 members. Minimum team configuration is:

- Incident Commander
- Safety Officer
- Public Information Officer (**May combine PIO and Liaison*)
- Liaison Officer *
- Planning Section Chief
- Operations Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance Section Chief

The decision to increase the number of team members will be done through a review of the incident complexity and availability of qualified local resources to support the incident. This will be done prior to the Incident Commander accepting the mission from the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Consideration should be given to adding additional personnel resources as needed to include: division supervisors, situation unit leader, communications unit leader, resource unit leader, supply unit leader, ordering manager, time unit leader, GIS specialist, incident dispatcher/radio operator and medical unit leader.



Non-Wildland Fire Incident Team Configuration:

A Team accepting dispatch shall deploy with 16 required positions. All positions shall be filled by personnel with appropriate USFA All Hazard qualifications or NWCG qualification. Those in **bold** are required positions.

- **IC**
- **PIO***
- **SOF**
- LOFR (***PIO** can fill in as LOFR if approved by IC)
- **OPS**
- **DIVS**
- **DIVS**
- **LSC****
- **GSUL / FACL**
- Runner
- **COML**
- **COMT**
- **RADO**
  RADO
- **FSC****
- **TIME**
- **PSC****
- **RESL/SITL**
- GIS

** Performance-based position-specific development

Wildland Fire Incident Team Configuration:

Those positions without a minimum number required for dispatch are secondary positions that may be filled with approval from the State Fire Marshal's Office. Minimum personnel for a Type 3 IMT Wildland Fire deployment is 16.

Position	# Mobilized	Qualification Level
Incident Commander	1	Type 3 Red Carded
Safety	1	Line Safety Officer (ICT4 or DIVS)*
Liaison Officer	0*	Can be dual filled by PIO with IC approval
Public Information Officer	1	Type 3 PIO
Operations Section Chief	1	Carded TFL*
Division Group Supervisor	2	Carded SRB*
Plans Section Chief	1	Type 3 PSC **
Situation or Resource Unit Leader	1	
GIS	0	
Logistics Section Chief	1	Type 3 LSC**
Ground Support/Facility Unit Leader	1	
Runner	0	
Communication Unit Leader	1	COML– Same as 310-1
Communication Technician	1	
Radio Operator	2	(1 for each operational period)
Finance Section Chief	1	Type 3 FSC**
Time	1	

* These positions may be filled with personnel with higher qualifications, but the minimum established follows Section 11 Incident Management & Response of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book).

** Performance-based position-specific development

Qualifications/Credentialing

Members' credentials and qualifications are maintained by the local governing board.

- Single Resource:
  - Personnel on a Type 3 Team are dispatched as qualified by the team certification.
  - Agencies sending personnel as a Single Resource are stating they are qualified upon accepting an assignment for a specific position.

- Home jurisdiction is ultimately responsible for review of training, certification and credentialing of its participating employees.

Type 3 Incident Commanders/Operations and Safety Officer Qualifications:

- Unless specified below for types of incidents for which specific State or National qualification standards have been established, personnel serving on Type 3 teams or organizations shall follow the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)/USFA All-Hazards Incident Management Training qualification standards.

- For Wildland Fire Incidents the standard is outlined in PMS 310-1 where the Incident Commander, Operations Section Chief and Safety Officer needs to be qualified under the Type 3 NWCG standards.

- For Hazardous Materials Incidents within Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 296.824.30005 outlines the Competencies for Incident Commanders:
  Employees designated as Incident Commanders must be able to show they have competencies specified for the First Responder Operations Level:
  - Know of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team.
  - Can implement the local emergency response plan.
  - Can implement the employer's emergency response plan.
  - Have knowledge of the incident command system (ICS) and understand how they relate to it.
  - Can implement the employer's ICS.
  - Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
  - Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

  Note: If the first employee arriving at the scene is not trained as an IC, they may take control of the incident within their designated role and training level.

Criteria for Dispatch

- Use primarily within the State of Washington.
  - Incident duration normally not to exceed five days.
  - Incident Complexity Analysis is within the Type 3 capability.

- Incident Commander to discuss with Agency Administrator:
  - Initial response and incident take over time/date.
  - Delegation of Authority – Issues, concerns, objectives.

- Team accepting dispatch will be expected to fill all of the positions as agreed upon at the time of request.

- Team assignments for wildland incidents should be made by established geographical areas. ***See Wildland Fire Dispatch Map – Appendix G***

Mobilization Incident Assignment:

- An IMT requested for a Mobilization incident will be sent a **Type 3 IMT Mission Acceptance** form by the State Fire Marshal's Office. This form needs to be returned within one hour showing the roster for the team dispatched. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

- If the request to a Team as outlined above cannot be filled with qualified personnel, by name, within one hour, the request will go to the next closest available team.

- Resources may be expected to be self-sufficient for up to 24 hours depending on the conditions of the incident; this includes team and assigned resources.
    - See Section 18 for per diem claim guidelines.

Standing Team Members

Are fully qualified for the position assigned and are listed on the Team Roster. Standing team members are expected to be available for dispatch whenever their team is in the "up" position in the team rotation schedule.

Each agency and local governing board supporting an incident management team member is responsible for ensuring that applicants are fully qualified to be considered for the position or positions for which he or she has applied.

In recognition of the requirement for training and the need to qualify additional personnel for future Incident Management Team assignments (as alternates, additions, or replacements), personnel may be mobilized by the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Trainees

- Will be assigned from an established list of qualified personnel maintained by a Regional Coordinator. (*Qualified = Task book initiated*).
- Personnel cost to be paid by the incident while assigned to the IMT.
- All training assignments are commensurate with the designated level of complexity for the overall incident.

Apprentices

Apprentices differ from trainees in that they have an interest in IMTs but lack the experience or prerequisite training necessary to be issued a Position Task Book for a specific ICS position. The objective of an apprentice assignment is accelerated career development of the individual and eventual qualification for assignment to IMTs. They also can contribute to the task at hand by providing some additional help to the incident, but are not relied upon to meet incident objectives.

Personnel costs to be paid by the home agency and not reimbursable by the mobilization.

Shadow Assignments

Shadow assignments serve the purpose of providing individuals exposure to how IMTs work, with the objective of improving that individual's understanding as it may relate to their normal job. These assignments are often used by Agency Administrators with limited fire experience as a way to help them better deal with the fire aspect of their jobs. These assignments have no direct benefit to the incident that hosts them.

Personnel costs to be paid by the home agency and not reimbursable by the mobilization.

Equipment Resources

Type 3 teams should work to provide their own resources below, however the incident will drive the specific resources that are needed to be effective.

Type 3 teams are expected to be self-sufficient as they may initially be:

- Operating in an environment with little to no basic services, including no electricity, no phone lines and no cell towers.
- Providing own power generation and a fuel supply to operate a minimum of 3 days without refueling.
- Sustaining long term deployment as well as short term responses.
    - Facilitating communications between multiple agencies.
    - A minimal set up time.
    - Serving basic personnel needs such as a bathroom, mini-refrigerator, microwave, and coffee maker where space is available.

Type 3 teams should work to provide their own:

- Communications equipment and dispatch operations.
  See Communications – Appendix L
- Planning facilities and resources including – plotter, printers, copiers.
- Logistics needs – Work space for Plans, Finance, Operations, Incident Commander, etc., to include tents, trailer, canopies, tables, chairs, computers, generators, lights water, etc.
- ***See Water Handling/Supply Trailer – Appendix O***

Question: What is an Agency Administrator?

Answer: An Agency Administrator is the individual that represents a jurisdictional organization and has the authority to give direction, make decisions, make agreements, and commit resources and funding. They may be from a federal, state, county, or local government organization. In addition, it may be appropriate at times to include non-governmental organizations as well.

Question: Why is an Incident Management Team ordered?

Answer: Normally an Incident Management Team is ordered due to the complexity of the incident(s) and/or the span of control has exceeded the local agency(s) capacity.

Question: What makes up an Incident Management Team?

Answer: The Incident Management Teams will arrive with enough people to staff the Command and General functions, Operations, Logistics, Finance, and Plans Sections. Other staff positions are filled as needed. Unified command situations may require filling positions from cooperating agencies.

Question: Who does the Incident Commander work for?

Answer: The agency administrator(s) who have jurisdictional authority for the incident(s).

Question: What do they need to do their job?

Answer: A delegation of authority, a work area with support equipment, and interaction with and support from the Agency Administrator and their staff.

Question: What does the Incident Management team need from the Agency Administrator?

Answer: They need you to provide a direction. They need your involvement throughout the incident including participation in daily briefings and conference calls. They need close working relationships with your appropriate staff and other agency/organization staff as appropriate.

Question: What does the Incident Management team do?

Answer: Every assignment is unique; however, their primary objective is to assist in managing a complex incident with an emphasis on safety.

They do this by: 1) Meeting operational objectives; 2) providing oversight, direction, coordination, and evaluation; 3) striving for cost effective incident management; 4) maintaining positive relationships; 5) resolving conflicts; 6) thinking strategically and providing both short and long term planning capabilities, and; 7) providing Agency Administrator(s) with advice and suggestions for a successful operation.

Question: What does the Incident Management Team NOT do?

Answer: The Incident Management Team does not take the place of the agency administrator(s) in terms of providing direction in the form of a Situation Analysis decision making process, or resource management direction related to operational guidelines, mitigations and rehabilitation. They don't make or set policy or get heavily involved in politics.

Question: When is an Incident Management Team no longer needed?

Answer: When the complexity and organizational needs decrease to the point where local units can manage the incident. This can be indicated by one or more of the following situations: all objectives have been successfully met, and/or when transition to a smaller organization is appropriate due to changes in complexity and scope of the incident.

Air Operations Procedures

Air operations (attack, observation, and support) at all state mobilization incidents shall conform to the rules and procedures for air operations as adopted by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Communications

Communication links are vital and must be ensured. ***See Communications – Appendix L***

- The VHF radio spectrum will be primary on state fire mobilization incidents.
- All state mobilization resources must bring a programmable VHF radio or obtain one from the incident prior to deployment.
- All units of a strike team/task force and leader must have common communications other than REDNET (153.830 mHz) or OSCCR (156.135 mHz), unless otherwise specified in the Incident Communications Plan.
- Engines should have common inter-crew communications ability.

Fire Investigation

Ensures that the origin and cause of the fire is determined, and if found to be other than of natural cause, ensures that the cause of the fire is fully investigated by the jurisdiction having authority.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist

Good quality maps at an all-risk incident provide the Incident Management Team timely and accurate information needed in making decisions. The use of geographic information systems (GIS) to display incident information with data from a number of resources including GPS and infrared imagery is critical to the Incident Management team's success.

While the Technical Specialist Position designation is available in Incident Command System (ICS) for personnel with GIS skills, there are no minimum qualifications identified in the National Association of Wildland Fire Qualification Subsystem Guide, PMS 310-1 and there is no certification process for the GIS field or profession. This leaves many incident management teams at a disadvantage because the skills and level of experience varies significantly among GIS Technical Specialist (GIST).

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Code of Conduct

Resources mobilized to an incident shall promote and maintain a harmonious and productive work place environment. Core to the State Fire Marshal's values is the belief that all employees deserve to be treated with the utmost respect and dignity. All resources shall strive to ensure that these basic ideals are promoted and maintained. Ultimately, this is the standard by which the State Fire Marshal will:

- Measure how employees interact with those they serve.
- Establish the expectation of how individuals will be treated and how individuals will treat others.

The State Fire Marshal will make available only those resources that align themselves with the following code of conduct.

The Code of Conduct entails the following qualities:

- Lead by example.
- Be proficient in your craft.
- Promote a positive environment.
- Deal with issues directly.
- Empower others to solve problems.
- Treat others as equals and with respect.
- Expect the best.
- Share your knowledge.

Sexual Harassment and Discrimination

All personnel participating in a mobilized incident will abide by all federal and state laws prohibiting any form of discrimination or harassment. All forms of discrimination and harassment under state and federal laws are prohibited. The policies and work rules of your home agency govern your conduct. (Refer to code of conduct in Appendix I of this Plan). The Incident Commander will ensure all incidents of discrimination or harassment reported by personnel at the incident are reported to the State Fire Marshal's Office and preliminarily investigated.

The decision whether to demobilize personnel will reside with the Incident Commander in consultation with the State Fire Marshal's Office. The Incident Management Team is responsible for:

- Gathering initial statements, and;
- Contact information from witnesses, and;
- Notifying the employee's home agency of the complaint.

If the preliminary investigation reveals any potential violations of federal or state laws prohibiting discrimination or harassment, it is expected that a formal investigation will be done

by the accused personnel's home agency according to the home agency rules and policies. The home agency will be responsible to investigate the incident, record the findings, and impose discipline if appropriate.

At the conclusion of the formal investigation, the home agency shall notify the State Fire Marshal's Office of the outcome. If the accused person is found to have engaged in misconduct as a result of the formal investigation, the home agency will also advise the status of the person's future participation in Mobilization.

If the home agency fails to notify the State Fire Marshal's office of the outcome of the formal investigation, the agency may not be called to participate in future State Mobilizations.

Agency Rules/Polices

Mobilized resources are required to follow their home agency's policies and work rules. Allegations of misconduct will be referred to the person's home agency. The home agency will be responsible for:

- Conducting an investigation into the allegation(s) to determine if there is a violation of home agency policy and/or procedure;
- Administering any corrective or disciplinary action for violation(s) of home agency policy and/or procedure.

Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of controlled substances (including alcoholic beverages) in the workplace or assigned workplace is prohibited. In compliance with the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, all employees and/or contractors are required to abide by this prohibition.

In addition to criminal prosecution, employees violating this prohibition will be subject to dismissal under the terms of the Fire Mobilization Plan and Fire Mobilization Temporary Employment Certification.

It is the Washington State Patrol's and all participating agencies' policy to maintain a drug and alcohol-free workplace for all personnel deployed to a mobilization. Drug abuse is a health hazard to the user and clearly undermines the workplace and causes unsafe work practices which are a danger to the abuser, to co-workers, and to the citizens of Washington State whose safety is one of our primary responsibilities.

Employees who may have a problem with drug abuse or chemical dependency are encouraged to seek assistance for rehabilitation.

RESOURCE TYPING

When referring to resources, the current NWCG Typing and Washington Fire Chiefs Association Schedule will be applied**.**

Engines							
Type	**Use**	**Personnel (Minimum)**	**Tank Capacity (Gallon)**	**Pump Minimum (GPM)**	**Ground Ladders (Feet)**	**Master Stream (500 GPM)**	**Pump and Roll**
1	Structural	3	300	1000	48’	Yes	No
2	Structural	3	300	500	48’	Yes	No
3	Wildland	2	500	150	-	No	Yes
4	Wildland	2	750	50	-	No	Yes
5	Wildland	2	400	50	-	No	Yes
6	Wildland	2	150	50	-	No	Yes
7	Wildland	2	50	10	-	No	Yes

See Minimum Equipment - Appendix O for an equipment inventory. Ground Ladders are a combination of ladders that equal 48 feet.

Water Tenders						
Type	**Use**	**Personnel (Minimum)**	**Tank Capacity (Gallon)**	**Pump Minimum (GPM)**	**Maximum Refill Time (Minutes)**	**Pump and Roll**
1	Support	1	4000	300	30	No
2	Support	1	2500	200	20	No
3	Support	1	1000	200	15	No
1	Tactical	2	2000	250	-	Yes
2	Tactical	2	1000	250	-	Yes

Tactical Water Tender: When tactically deployed, this water tender will carry a minimum crew of two. Tactical deployment is defined as direct fire suppression missions such as pumping hoselays, live reel use, running attack, and use of spray bars and monitors to suppress fires.

Aerial Fire Apparatus				
Type	**Use**	**Personnel (Minimum)**	**Aerial Height**	**Ground Ladders**
1	Aerial	4	Greater than 75 feet	115
2	Aerial	4	Less than 75 feet	115

Ground Ladders are a combination of ladders that equal 115 feet.

Emergency Medical Service Units				
Medical Certification (Minimum)	**Ambulance Equipped**	**Staffing Levels**		
		EMR	**EMT**	**Medic**
Line EMT or Paramedic When an EMT or Paramedic is needed on the line with the crews that are actively working an incident the EMT's and paramedics must be equipped with medications and supplies appropriate for their level of certification per controlling MPD protocols.	No	N/A	Varies upon the request and mission	
BLS Support When the BLS service is needed in a camp, triage center, drug distribution point or to assist the MEDL where transportation is not needed or away from the line, and not needing transportation. EMT's and Medics may be requested with or without an ambulance depending upon their assignment.	No	Varies upon the request and mission		
BLS Support When the BLS service is to provide first aid at a camp, triage center, drug distribution point or to assist the MEDL where an ambulance is needed. BLS ambulance would be required to meet the equipment listed in Table A of WAC 246-976-300.	Yes	Any combination of the following – minimum number needed is 2. 1 EMT + 1 EMR 2 EMT's		
ALS Support When the ALS service is requested for standing by or is actively engaged in patient care. EMT's and paramedics must be equipped with medications and supplies appropriate for their level of certification per controlling MPD protocols. It would be up to the MEDL to determine if the EMT or Paramedic meets this requirement.	Yes Transport Capable	N/A	Any combination of the following – minimum number needed is 2. 1 EMT + 1 Medic 2 Medics	

(MPD) Medical Program Director – Each county has its own MPD.

STAFFING LEVELS

Equipment responding to a Mobilization incident must be staffed at either the minimum or maximum level as identified above. Any resource that does not meet the minimum staffing requirements will be paid at the lower rate where the requirement has been met. This does not apply to initial attack by a host agency or mutual aid response prior to the declaration of mobilization.

CONFIGURATION

Strike Team

A Strike Team is five of the same kind of resource, with common communications and a leader.

Structural Strike Team:	5 Structural Engines (Type 1 or 2) 1 Strike Team Leader
Wildland Strike Team:	5 Wildland Engines (Types 3, 4, 5, and 6) 1 Strike Team Leader
Tender Strike Team:	5 Water Tenders (Type 1, 2, and 3) 1 Strike Team Leader

Task Force

Mobilization resources can be configured in any combination of single resources, within the span of control, assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader.

Specific Task Force configurations:

Urban Task Force:	4 Structural Engines (Type 1 or 2) 1 Aerial ladder 1 Task Force Leader
Rural Task Force:	3 Structural Engines (Type 1 or 2) 2 Water Tenders (Type 1, 2, and 3) 1 Task Force Leader
Interface Task Force:	2 Structural Engines (Type 1 or 2) 2 Wildland Engines (Types 3, 4, 5, and 6) 1 Water Tender (Type 1, 2, and 3) 1 Task Force Leader
Wildland Task Force:	5 Wildland Engines (Types 3, 4, 5, and 6) 1 Water Tender (Type 1, 2, and 3) 1 Task Force Leader
EMS Task Force:	3 ALS Ambulances 2 BLS Ambulances 1 Task Force Leader

The intent of defined task force configuration is to allow resources to be configured by regions and enhance the ordering process.

Task force configurations are not limited to those defined and may be made up at an incident from resources available to meet situational needs.

Modules

Module ordering configuration is a process in which resources can be ordered. Modules are intended for quick order processing of a large number of resources.

Wildland Module:	5 Wildland Task Forces 1 Division Group Supervisor
Interface Module:	5 Interface Task Forces 1 Division Group Supervisor 1 Structural Protection Specialist
Urban Module:	5 Urban Task Forces 1 EMS Task Force 2 Division Group Supervisors

Fire Mobilization

Regional Coordinators maintain an awareness of those resources available within their region. When the State EOC is activated for a fire mobilization, the Regional Coordinators will be contacted twice daily, during conference calls (9 a.m. and 5 p.m.), to determine the status of equipment and personnel available for dispatch, as necessary.

Utilizing the resource tracking form the Regional Coordinator can either report their status verbally during the conference call or fax it to the EOC. ***See Forms - Appendix M***

Resource Order Status System (ROSS)

The Department of Natural Resources keeps track of those resources under its control using a national computer database system called ROSS. Currently this is not being used by Mobilization.

Force Protection

Protection of responders will be coordinated with ESF 13 (Law Enforcement and Security) based on the nature of the mission and extent of risk to those responders. This protection shall include but not be limited to:

- Protection of personnel and equipment while in transit.
- Security at the Base of Operations.
- Protection during search & rescue operations.
- Protection during rescue operations.

The primary mission of the force protection resources is to assess and detect hostile activity before it becomes a risk to operations. The law enforcement officer must assess, evaluate, and then advise the Leader or the senior operations officer, regarding risk associated with criminal or hostile individuals or groups. Force protection is not allowed unless authorized.

Self-Dispatching

Fire Department units and/or individuals shall not self-dispatch to an activation of the Mobilization Plan. It will be the position of the Fire Defense Committee to take aggressive action to insure that such resources are not utilized by denying logistical support, funding, and reimbursement to self-dispatched units or personnel.

Directions for Completing the Resource Inventory

Only include resources that are available for response to a disaster elsewhere, without reducing your own capabilities to an unacceptable level.

Use the special information area on the inventory list for resources that need clarification for unusual attributes (Example: personnel that are bi-lingual or sign for the deaf).

Use a separate list, if necessary, for additional resources not typed on these resource lists. Be specific in describing features or qualifications. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

Fire Mobilization cannot be approved for sending resources out of state on an EMAC request for EMD. The EMAC process requires a contract and estimated cost for service to be done prior to accepting an assignment.

PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the Plan, the Washington State Patrol will reimburse fire agencies for the eligible costs incurred while mobilized for a major emergency incident.

In the event that a state mobilization incident qualifies as a presidential or other federally declared disaster, the reimbursement policy will not change with regard to the local jurisdiction participants. Local jurisdictions will be fully reimbursed for their eligible state mobilization expenses, even if all costs associated with the state mobilization incident are not eligible for federal reimbursement.

The number and type of apparatus and personnel mobilized and tasked to a major emergency incident will be reasonable and necessary as determined by the Incident Commander in discussion with the Mobilization Coordinator of the Washington State Patrol, and Fire Protection Bureau, and will be mobilized according to this Plan.

Criteria for Payment

The Plan and its enabling law, **Title 43.43 RCW**, provide for reimbursement of costs to "fire jurisdictions" only. Support of state mobilization resources is an inherent requirement of state mobilization and its procurement is deemed to be within and essential to state mobilization. The cost of necessary support is therefore reimbursable as state mobilization costs.

Contracts

All fire jurisdictions participating in fire mobilization need to have a valid General Service Contact with the Washington State Patrol. This agreement allows the Washington State Patrol to exchange funds with the fire jurisdiction. Reimbursement for personnel and equipment cannot be made until a contract is in place. Contracts are good for 5 years from the date signed.

Other vendor contracts will need prior approval of the State Fire Marshal's Office. This process minimizes the potential for error or delay in obtaining critical resources or paying costs. This provision shall not be used to circumvent the prescribed usual resource acquisition process.

Resource Order Authority

A resource request number shall be assigned to each mobilized unit or person to include overhead personnel, equipment, aircraft, crews, and supplies. The resource request number is the authority reference for all claims, including those of the personnel assigned to the units but it is not, per se, an authorization for payment.

A resource request number is required for all resources. The Washington State Patrol Fire Protection Bureau will issue all resource request numbers.

Incident Cost Share Agreements

All agencies having ownership of an incident need to be involved in the discussion and finalization of the Cost Share Agreement. Incident Management Teams may be asked to track the percent of effort by Division or agency. The Finance Section Chief may provide detail cost reporting which could be used in determining the cost of an incident.

Reimbursement of other agencies and private companies working on an Incident Management Team

Incident personnel who are working with the Incident Management Team holding a position listed on the Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 203, are eligible for reimbursement. This would cover personnel working on teams who are employed by state, county and city agencies that would include: Emergency Management Divisions, County Public Works, Public Utility Districts, Sheriff's and Police Departments, Public Health officials, mapping (GIS).

Public Agency Resources

State mobilization may enter into a contract with any Washington public agency to provide critical resources in support of mobilization when those resources are not available from fire service agencies.

When entering into a contract all requirements, benefits and guidelines of the Plan apply the same as a fire service agency. This would include rates of pay, compensable hours, backfill and mileage rates, etc.

Private Contract Fire Resources

Private contract fire resources may enter into an agreement with a local fire protection jurisdiction and under the terms and conditions of that agreement, become a resource of that jurisdiction. These private contract resources may then be mobilized as fire protection jurisdiction resources.

In such a case, the contracted resource is seen and identified as a resource from the local fire protection jurisdiction. The Plan governs all practices, payment conditions, and rates, just as it does for all other state mobilization resources.

PERSONNEL COMPENSATED BY EITHER WSP OR HOME AGENCY

Travel Time

Travel time is calculated as the mileage from home agency to incident divided by 45mph, however it is understood that conditions vary (See Excessive Travel). Computer programs such as MapPoint or other similar mapping program will be used to determine mileage. This calculation takes into consideration rest breaks and fueling. Travel will be documented on a Crew Time Report (CTR).

Responding personnel are eligible for 2 hours of muster time prior to departing for assignment and 1 hour to place the equipment back into service upon arriving back at the home unit (see example below).

> **Excessive Travel:** In those cases of excessive travel time, a CTR will be completed documenting the extra time (including the reason), signed by home unit Chief, and forwarded to the Mobilization Section. Submittal of additional time is not a guarantee of payment and is subject to review and approval.

Travel by Ferry

For those resources that use a ferry to travel either to or from a Mobe deployment, the compensable hours will be calculated as outlined below. The ferry toll is not a reimbursable Mobilization cost. (See Section 17 – Apparatus Compensation for the guidelines that apply to equipment.)

> **For those traveling to an island where the ferry is the only option:**
> Travel time is calculated at the mileage from home agency to incident divided by 45 mph + 1 hour for personnel only to allow for waiting time and time on ferry.
>
> **For those traveling to Kitsap County or Olympic Peninsula and taking the ferry as an alternate route:**
> Travel time is calculated at the mileage from home agency to incident divided by 45 mph. There is no additional personnel compensation for riding on the ferry or waiting for the ferry. If the ferry is faster than the hours credited, there will be no deduction of hours; however, if the ferry is slower there will be no additional credit of hours.

Time in assigned status (on-duty time)

Assigned hours are those in which the employee is assigned to duty on the incident according to the shift plan. Assigned hours include reasonable time spent in preparation for work before and after the shift, travel to and from the assignment, time spent in assigned staging, briefings, check-in, and demobilization. Lunch breaks are considered on-duty time.

Standby Hours

Personnel will be compensated for hours up to one operational period while waiting to be assigned. These hours are calculated for each 24-hour period after check-in for resources who have not been assigned to the incident. These hours do not apply to travel time to and from the incident.

Staging Hours

When resources are assigned to staging for initial attack or emergency deployment to the field, all hours will be reimbursable. This condition requires the approval of the Operations Section Chief and the signature of the Division Supervisor on the crew time report.

Non-Compensable Time

Time when an individual is not on assigned duty and is free to leave the area.

1. Unscheduled hours for meals (breakfast and dinner).
2. Sleeping periods.
3. Time required for vehicle/equipment servicing or maintenance.
4. Crew change travel time (either direction).
5. Out-of-Service time (i.e., unit decommissioned or broken down), if crew was reassigned, it must be documented on the Crew Time Report.
6. Daily briefings - Only the Single Resource Boss and above will be compensated for attending unless other direction is provided by Operations or IC.

Muster/Travel Time Example

CREW TIME REPORT

(1) CREW NAME	(2) CREW NUMBER
THURSTON # 25	E-2101

(3) OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRE	(4) FIRE NAME	(5) FIRE NUMBER
	WOOD GULCH	WA-WFS-601

(6) RE-MARKS NO.	(7) Name of Employee	(8) CLASSIF-ICATION	(9) DATE 8/1 Miltiary Time On	(9) Off	(10) DATE 8/1 Military Time On	(10) Off
1 & 2	Bill White	SRB	1130	1230	1230	1800
	Robert Johnson	FF1	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Jon Smith	FF	↓	↓	↓	↓

(11) REMARKS

1 Completed Mobe Manifest, prepared engine at Station 25-3
Met up with other engines at Lacey # 3

2 Travel time to incident

(12) OFFICER-IN-CHARGE (SIGNATURE) | (13) TITLE (Officer-in-Charge)

(14) NAME (Person Posting to Emergency Time Report | (15) DATE

Excessive Travel Example

CREW TIME REPORT

(1) CREW NAME	(2) CREW NUMBER
THURSTON # 25	E-2101

(3) OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRE	(4) FIRE NAME	(5) FIRE NUMBER
	WOOD GULCH	WA-WFS-601

(6) RE-MARKS NO.	(7) Name of Employee	(8) CLASSIF-ICATION	(9) DATE 8/3 Miltiary Time On	(9) Off	(10) DATE 8/3 Military Time On	(10) Off
1 & 2	Bill White	SRB	0800	1000	1000	1530
	Robert Johnson	FF1	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Jon Smith	FF	↓	↓	↓	↓

(11) REMARKS

1 Check Out / Demobe Process
2 Travel time from Incident

8/3 Travel time home took an extra 90 minutes due to an accident blocking Snoqualmie Pass mp 54. Arrived home at 17:00
8/4 Notified Mobe Section 09:00 Faxed copy of CTR

(12) OFFICER-IN-CHARGE (SIGNATURE) | (13) TITLE (Officer-in-Charge)

(14) NAME (Person Posting to Emergency Time Report | (15) DATE

Work Rest and Length of Assignment, Initial and Extended Attack
Within the initial 48-hour period, for initial attack and extended attack operations, work and rest periods may vary in length. Full 2:1 work to rest ratio must be accomplished. This requires a minimum of 16 hours rest spread over the next 48 hours.

Shifts exceeding 16 hours, including travel time, shall be approved in writing by the Incident Commander. Mitigation measures shall be employed to achieve compliance with 2:1 work to rest ratio policies.

Crew Change
When accepting a dispatch to a Mobilization event, resources are required to stay until demobilized. If an agency wishes to replace a crew after 72 hours assigned to an incident it may do so; however only the following cost will be reimbursed:

- Cost of providing transportation for the crews to and from the event is reimbursable:
  - Driver's time (roundtrip) unless one of the crew members is changing out;
  - Mileage cost (roundtrip).
  - Paperwork will be completed at incident.

- No time is allowed for any of the changing crewmembers.

Travel Time Compensated						
	Response to Event	Crew Change #1		Crew Change # 2		Demobilization from Event
	Travel In	Travel In	Travel Out	Travel In	Travel Out	Travel Out
Crew # 1	Yes		No			
Crew # 2		No			No	
Driver for Change #1		Yes	Yes			
Mileage		Yes	Yes			
Crew # 3				No		Yes
Driver for Change # 2				Yes	Yes	
Mileage				Yes	Yes	

Question: *What does being paid only one-way-in, one-way-out mean?*

Answer: *The Plan does not compensate for changing personnel. One-way-in, One-way-out means just that. In the example above, Crew # 1 (initial response crew) is paid for travel time from home to event (One-way-in). Crew # 2 is not compensated for travel to or from the event. Crew # 3 is compensated only for travel time home from event (One-way-out). The only personnel compensated to and from the event are the drivers so long as they are not crewmembers.*

Incident Management Team Personnel
Personnel assigned to an Incident Management Team are to be compensated consistent with the guidelines described in Section 14.

Incident Time Off
Any incident personnel may request non-compensated time off from the incident during unassigned time, subject to the approval of the Incident Commander. The compensable time reported for the incident shall specifically indicate any such time off, and it shall not be compensable or reimbursable as an agency cost.

Support Personnel
Fire agency costs for personnel working in a support role specific to the state fire mobilization effort, such as personnel responsible for coordinating the state mobilization effort for their jurisdiction (i.e., Regional Coordinators), are reimbursable provided such costs are above and beyond normal and usual fire agency cost. This does not include administrative support when calculating billing or reimbursement issues, or local and county coordinators.

Incident Support Personnel
Those jurisdictions providing resources are not to send support personnel (i.e., paramedics or mechanics) with ordered resources. They will not be eligible for cost reimbursement, nor will they be given resource request numbers. Attempts to obtain resource request numbers for these personnel will be considered prima facie evidence of fraud (RCW 9A.60).

PERSONNEL COMPENSATED BY WSP

Fire agency personnel not compensated by their home agency who are mobilized under the Plan will be hired and paid as short-term "exempt" employees of the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau. References to "temporary" firefighters are based on the short-term nature of the employment with the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau, not their employment status under the Washington Administrative Codes.

Temporary employment status with the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau begins:

- At the time state mobilization is declared for those resources already on the incident, or
- Upon mobilization or assignment to a responding state mobilization resource holding an authorized incident resource request number.

Mobilized personnel do not receive state:

- Insurance Benefits (exception: Industrial Insurance provided through L&I).
- Retirement.
- Vacation.
- Sick Leave.
- Personal Holiday.
- Holidays.

Note: "Exempt" in this context refers to civil service law and does not have the same meaning as "exempt" under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Employment status with the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau ends at the time that the demobilized resource arrives back at their home station and the equipment has been placed back into service (maximum time of 1 hour per person on the equipment).

Rates: Hourly rates will be defined by the Washington Fire Chiefs Association Rate Schedule for the position qualified and assigned. ***See Rates - Appendix N***

Engine Boss (Single Resource) or FF1 Reimbursement:
Those persons wishing reimbursement by the Washington State Patrol for positions higher than Firefighter 2 will need to meet or exceed the standards as set out in PNWCG 310-1 Guide, and documented on the firefighter's red card.

Regular Hours: All hours up to 40 hours in a workweek. The workweek begins at the same time as temporary employment status as described above and continues for seven consecutive 24-hour periods.

Overtime Hours: All hours worked in excess of 40 hours each workweek shall be paid at one and one-half times the regular rate.

PERSONNEL COMPENSATED BY HOME AGENCY

Fire agency personnel compensated by their home agency who are mobilized under the Plan will continue to be employees of that agency at all times. Fire agency reimbursement of personnel costs includes the following:

Regular Hours: All hours regularly scheduled at their home agency for personnel assigned to a mobilization incident. These hours will be calculated the same as the agency calculates their regular hours for days scheduled for duty at their regular hourly rate. (Example: 8, 10, 12, or 24 hours scheduled duty days.)

Overtime Hours: Overtime hourly rates for personnel assigned to a mobilization incident for overtime hours worked. Overtime hours are those hours not regularly scheduled to work at their home agency and are assigned on the incident action plan.

Compensable overtime hours are the same as those in **Time in assigned status (on-duty time)**.

Question: *If I am scheduled to work a 24-hour work day (7 a.m. to 7 a.m.) on Monday and I am called to respond to a State Mobilization event at noon, and continue working on my days off, Tuesday and Wednesday returning home at 6 p.m., how many overtime hours am I entitled to?*

Answer: *In this case, Mobilization will compensate your regular hours from noon on Monday until 7a.m. on Tuesday. Since Tuesday and Wednesday are your days off, you will be reimbursed for the assigned hours. If on Tuesday you worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., you are entitled to 11 hours of overtime. This is because from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. you are still on your regular assigned shift. On Wednesday, you work from 6 a.m. to noon at the event and are demobilized and travel time home places you back at your home station at 6 p.m., you will be compensated for 12 hours of overtime.*

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Scheduled Shift: 0700 Monday to 0700 Tuesday	Day Off	Day Off
Respond to Mobilization at Noon	Assigned 0600 to 1800	Assigned 0600 to 1200, demobed and travel time home.

Hours Compensable by Mobilization				
Day	**Hours**	**Regular**	**Overtime**	**Total**
Monday	Noon to Midnight	12	0	12
Tuesday	Midnight to 7am	7	0	7
Tuesday	0700 - 1800	0	11	11
Wednesday	0600 - 1200	0	6	6
Wednesday	1200 – 1800	0	6	6
Total		19	23	42

Question: *Does Mobilization reimburse for callback hours?*

Answer: *No, only regular and overtime hours are reimbursed as defined above.*

Backfill: The fire agency will be reimbursed the overtime premium differential for positions that require replacement staff for those personnel assigned to mobilization. Only regularly scheduled hours are eligible for backfill consideration. (See example)

When a fire agency sends personnel who were scheduled to work, it may have a need to replace those personnel in order to provide support for those it protects. The term Backfill Personnel applies to those persons who come in on a non-scheduled work day and replace the person assigned to the Mobilization event.

How Backfill Works		
1) Agency has firefighter scheduled to work.	2) Agency allows firefighter to respond to a Mobilization Event at beginning of shift.	3) Agency calls in a firefighter who is not scheduled to work.
Agency has funds allotted for shift to be worked.	**No scheduled firefighter** Mobilization covers cost of firefighter who left. Agency still has funds allotted for shift to be worked.	Since agency hasn't expended the allotted funding, Mobilization will pick up 1/3 of the cost for the Backfill Firefighter.
Firefighter who goes to mobilization is paid $10 an hour. The agency has set aside $240 dollars for the 24 hour shift.	Firefighters cost to agency of $240 is reimbursed by Mobilization.	When the Firefighter is called in, he is paid at overtime rate. If this firefighter is paid $10 an hour for regular time, then he/she is compensated at $15 for overtime.
Cost to Agency: $240	Cost to Agency: $ 0 Cost to Mobilization: $240	Cost to Agency: $360; Agency reimbursed 1/3 of $360 = $120 for overtime, $240 for regular shift Scheduled Cost to agency: $240 Backfill Cost to Mobilization: $120
Total cost to agency for scheduled firefighter = $ 240 Total cost to agency to send firefighter to Mobilization event = $ 0 Total cost to Mobilization for firefighter sent to Mobilization Event = $ 360 ($240 regular shift + $120 backfill) Total cost to agency for backfill firefighter = $ 240		

Question: *Does Mobilization provide backfill on non-scheduled work days or "Kelly" days?*

Answer: *No, backfill only applies to regularly scheduled shifts. "Kelly" days will be considered the same as a non-scheduled work day.*

Returning Mobilized Firefighter who has been "Backfilled": When required to comply with local minimum staffing requirements, the overtime premium costs of a replacement firefighter filling for a firefighter tasked to a state fire mobilization are reimbursable (see above). When the mobilized firefighter arrives back home, eligibility ends for any cost reimbursement (1) for that firefighter and (2) for the backfilling replacement firefighter.

If the mobilized firefighter arrives home during his/her regular work shift, the expectation is that he/she will report for and return to work. If the home fire agency chooses to allow the returning firefighter to go home (i.e., to his/her personal residence), rather than to return to work, *it does so at its own expense and is not reimbursable.*

Total Cost of Compensation (TCC): All personnel claims submitted (except for contractors) are required to utilize the TCC method. TCC compensates for a regular hourly wage plus benefits.

Life insurance, Medical, Dental, Employee Assistance Programs and Disability Insurance is all included in the Medical/Dental Section and is applied only to the regular hour rate. While the overtime base rate may be 1.5 times more than the regular time, once benefits are added, this is no longer a true statement. Overtime TCC should always be less than 1.5 times the regular TCC rate. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

Total Cost of Compensation					
	Regular Rate	**Overtime Rate**			
Base Hourly Rate:	**$ 24.00**	**$ 36.00**	**Regular Rate** without benefits. **Overtime** is 1.5 times the Regular Rate.		
Social Security:	**$ 1.49**	**$ 2.24**	**Social Security** 6.2%;	Should be similar to:	**$ 1.49**
Medicare:	**$ 0.35**	**$ 0.53**	**Medicare** 1.45%;	Should be similar to:	**$ 0.35**
LEOFF/PERS:	**$ 2.12**	**$ 3.18**	**LEOFF 2**: 8.83%; **PERS 1**: 6.0%; **PERS 2**: 5.45%; **PSES 2**: 6.57%		
L&I Insurance:	**$ 0.31**	**$ 0.31**	**L&I Insurance** - Rate is the same for Regular Hours and Overtime Hours.		
Medical/Dental Insurance:	**$ 4.15**		**Insurance** is based on Regular Hours worked in a month. N/A to Overtime.		
Total:	**$ 32.42**	**$ 42.25**			

APPARATUS ELIGIBILITY

Only those fire agency apparatus utilized in state mobilization, including structural firefighting units, required support units, and command vehicles will be compensated.

Intent of Statute

"When available" The statute and the Plan both provide for the mobilization of resources "when available". If an apparatus or equipment resource must be backfilled, then it is unavailable and is not to be mobilized. "When available" means that there is no requirement to provide fire resources in response to a state mobilization request and that no replacement or backfill apparatus will be provided to a local fire protection jurisdiction that has committed apparatus to a state fire resources mobilization. If a backfill apparatus is requested, the mobilized apparatus will be demobilized and returned as soon as possible; no replacement will be authorized.

COMPENSATION

Unlisted Rates

Refer to the Department of Natural Resources for rates of other equipment not listed in the Washington Fire Chiefs Association Rate Schedule. The Finance Section Chief for the Mobilization Incident Management Team shall have the authority to negotiate payment rates for specialized resources, including those with nominally listed (published) rates, provided that such negotiated rates, within reason and with facts in support, are documented and a copy attached to the claim. ***See Rates – Appendix N***

Compensable Time (On-Shift)

Hours will include reasonable travel from point of hire to the incident and return to the point of hire from the incident upon release; travel between the incident base and assigned work location; and for specifically directed work. Specific work includes, but is not limited to, assigned suppression work, assigned staging and/or readiness, and assigned support activities. Engines will not be compensated for more time than the crew operating the apparatus.

Example:
If a crew has 61 hours of time shown on the Crew Time Reports, the engine will only be compensated for 61 hours even if the Emergency Equipment Shift Tickets show more hours. Consideration will be taken if more than one crew is working at an incident with the same apparatus.

Exceptions:

- If equipment is brought or self dispatched to the fire, made available and subsequently hired, none of the travel to the incident is allowed.
- Equipment that is not in a safe and operable condition will not be hired.
- Time required for maintenance is not compensable.

Time Keeping
Equipment use shall be recorded by time unit personnel as follows:

> **Hourly Rate** – to the nearest quarter-hour
> **Mileage Rate** – nearest mile

Travel Time
Travel time is calculated as the mileage from home agency to incident divided by 45mph, however it is understood that conditions vary (See Excessive Travel). Computer programs such as Map Point (or other similar mapping program) will be used to determine mileage. This calculation takes into consideration rest breaks and fueling.

> **Excessive Travel:** In those cases of excessive travel time, a shift ticket will be completed documenting the extra time (including the reason), signed by home unit Chief, and forwarded to the Mobilization Section. Submittal of additional time is not a guarantee of payment and is subject to review and approval.

Travel by Ferry:

For those resources that use a ferry to travel either to or from a Mobe deployment, the compensable hours will be calculated as outlined below. The ferry toll is not a reimbursable Mobilization cost. (See Section 17 – Personnel Compensation for the guidelines that apply to personnel.)

> **For those traveling to an island where the ferry is the only option:**
> Travel time is calculated at the mileage from home agency to incident divided by 45 mph. No additional equipment compensation allowed for waiting time and time on ferry.
>
> **For those travelling to Kitsap County or Olympic Peninsula and taking the ferry as an alternate route:**
> Travel time is calculated at the mileage from home agency to incident divided by 45 mph. There is no additional personnel compensation for riding on the ferry or waiting for the ferry. If the ferry is faster than the hours credited, there will be no deduction of hours; however, if the ferry is slower there will be no additional credit of hours.

Wet Rate
All apparatus and equipment are paid as a “wet rate”. A wet rate is inclusive of all fuel, oil, maintenance, repair, insurance, and incidental cost (example ferry transportation and bridge tolls). These costs are paid by the owner and are not reimbursable.

Equipment/Apparatus hired will be used on: unimproved roads, steep, hilly, rocky terrain, and subject to extreme heat, dust, and smoky conditions.

Paid As Ordered
Units are paid based on the resource order. If a unit has the ability to operate in an upgraded capacity, and a DIVS or higher requests the unit to operate in the upgraded capacity, the unit

will be compensated at the appropriate rate. The change in capacity will be documented on the shift ticket.

Decommissioned (Out-of-Service) Units
Decommissioned units are out-of-service. Out-of-service apparatus are not eligible for any incident assignments or state mobilization payment until repaired and accepted by the Ground Support Unit. Personnel assigned to that unit are not eligible for compensation unless reassigned. Only an Incident Commander may overrule an out-of-service order issued by the Ground Support Unit.

Mileage and Daily Guarantee
Vehicles used for transportation to and from a mobilization event will be paid at the Washington Fire Chiefs Association Rate Schedule or for personally owned vehicles it will be at the published Washington State Office of Financial Management mileage rate. Vehicles used for transportation on the incident will be paid a daily guarantee or rate per mile, whichever is higher depending upon the type of vehicle.

Those resources ordered for overhead line positions shall have their own vehicle meeting the criteria of a command vehicle and cannot be placed as a crew member on an engine or tender.

Example:
A Strike Team Leader drives an SUV to an incident. He drives the miles as indicated on the Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT SHIFT TICKET
NOTE: The responsible Government Officer will update this form each day or shift and make initial and final equipment inspections.

1. AGREEMENT NUMBER		2. CONTRACTOR *(name)*
3. INCIDENT OR PROJECT NAME	4. INCIDENT NUMBER	5. OPERATOR *(name)*
6. EQUIPMENT MAKE	7. EQUIPMENT MODEL	8. OPERATOR FURNISHED BY ☐ CONTRACTOR ☐ GOVERNMENT
9. SERIAL NUMBER	10. LICENSE NUMBER	11. OPERATING SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY ☐ CONTRACTOR (wet) ☐ GOVERNMENT (dry)

12. DATE MO/DAY/YR	13. EQUIPMENT USE HOURS/DAYS/MILES *(circle one)* START	STOP	WORK	SPECIAL	14. REMARKS *(released, down time and cause, problems, etc.)*
8/1/05				100 miles	
8/2/05				10 miles	
8/3/05				75 miles	15. EQUIPMENT STATUS ☐ a. Inspected and under agreement ☐ b. Released by Government ☐ c. Withdrawn by Contractor
8/4/05				20 miles	
8/5/05				100 miles	16. INVOICE POSTED BY *(Recorder's initials)*

17. CONTRACTOR'S OR AUTHORIZED AGENT'S SIGNATURE	18. GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	19. DATE SIGNED

NSN 7540-01-119-5628 50297-102 — OPTIONAL FORM 297 (Rev. 7-90) USDA/USDI

The payment for this vehicle would be as follows:

Day	Miles	Rate	Subtotal	Guarantee
August 1, 2005	100	$ 0.375	$ 37.50	$ -
August 2, 2005	10	$ 0.375	$ -	$ 22.00
August 3, 2005	75	$ 0.375	$ 28.13	
August 4, 2005	20	$ 0.375	$ -	$ 22.00
August 5, 2005	100	$ 0.375	$ 37.50	$ -
	305		$ 103.13	$ 44.00

Note that on August 2 and August 4, 2005, the daily rate exceeds the mileage rate. The higher (daily) rate is then paid.

Question: *Can I be an STL or TFL assigned to an engine without my own vehicle?*

Answer: *No, you should only accept the assignment if you have your own transportation.*

Mechanical Failure
The cost of mechanical or other physical damage repair is deemed to be included within the cost of the "wet rate" paid for apparatus. There is no reimbursement for these costs.

Examples:

- Mechanical breakdowns, including major items (e.g., motor, transmission, differential).
- Body damage, minor (e.g., scratched paint from brush and trees, or damage sustained running through fences) or major (e.g., body and fender damage).
- Cost incurred due to incidental loss or damage to apparatus, equipment, or personal property are not reimbursable.
- Cost of temporary replacement for lost or damaged apparatus, equipment, or personal property (e.g., rental expense) while permanent repairs or replacement are being pursued is not reimbursable.

Fuel/Oil/Maintenance Cost
Fuel, oil, and maintenance costs that are charged to state mobilization by units at the incident will have those cost deducted from the units' payment.

Rental Vehicles
Those persons called to respond as a Division Group Supervisor or Strike Team Leader who does not have an agency owned vehicle available, may rent a vehicle to utilize on an incident. This requires:

1. Pre-authorization from the State Fire Marshal's Office prior to renting.
2. The vehicle is rented under the home agency's name.
    a. Agency responsible for:
        i. Driver's actions.
        ii. Tickets incurred (criminal or traffic).
3. The home agency pays the cost of the vehicle rental.
    a. Reimbursement sought after the incident for actual cost only.

Vehicle rentals will be the exception when responding to a mobilization event.

Minimum Guarantee

Engines

For engines, a minimum of 5 hours of "working" time will be paid per 24-hour period for firefighting apparatus, even if actual hours worked (assigned) is less, provided that the apparatus is in service (response ready). This minimum "working" time provision does not apply to travel days to or from the incident. Out of Service (OOS) engines will not be eligible for this compensation.

Date	22	23	24	**Example** This is an example where the five hour minimum is met for the 23rd. The 22nd and 24th were travel days. The engine would be paid for 15 hours.
Hours	2	5	8	
Description	Travel to fire 1200 to 1400	Unassigned	Assigned @ 0600 and work until 1200 and 2 hours travel home	

Mechanics

Guarantee is based on the mechanic, helper, and work truck being hired together for an incident. If the total time they are used is less than five hours, they will be paid at the guarantee rate. This applies only to mechanics/works trucks ordered by mobilization.

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Supplies

Non-expendable supplies checked out from the incident supply unit must be returned prior to final demobilization and departure. The cost of supplies not returned, and for which there is no documentation attesting to fire loss, transfer, or other disposition, will be deducted from the unit payment.

Other expenses may be authorized for reimbursement on a case-by-case basis. Such other expenses must be approved by the WSP, Fire Protection Bureau prior to the cost being incurred.

Telephone Charges

Allowable (reimbursable) telephone expenses include those calls made during the mobilization for incident business only. These calls would normally be made by members of an Incident Management Team, Strike Team Leaders, and Single Resource Bosses. Calls must be reasonable and prudent, limited calls between state mobilization resources and their home agency, e.g., brief daily status update (maximum 10 minutes per day). No personal use is reimbursable.

Claims must be submitted with all charges. Mobilization will reimburse only those minutes used per phone call, not the cost of the monthly service or special features. No special billings may be used in support of these costs. (Note: "special billing" charges the calls to State Mobilization.)

No equipment resource order number will be issued for telephones other than installation at a camp. Cellular phones will use the Overhead or Equipment resource order number.

Travel

Time spent traveling from home agency to an event and back is considered compensable time. Costs incurred while traveling may also be compensable. These are:

- **Per Diem**
  Resources are expected to be self-sufficient for up to 24 hours depending on the conditions of the Incident. Per diem cannot be claimed during this initial 24 hour time period unless:
  - Travel will be in excess of 6 hours and out of your home jurisdiction, or
  - Otherwise approved by the State Fire Marshal's Office or Incident Commander.

  After 24 hours, resources may submit per diem claims <u>only for those meals that are not available at camp</u>. The following guidelines apply:
  - Paid in accordance with Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) rates (www.ofm.wa.gov/resources/travel/colormap.pdf).

- Reimbursed for actual per diem expenses (receipts required). May not exceed OFM rates.
- For travel home in excess of 6 hours, if sack lunches are provided, per diem claims will not be allowed.

- **Personnel Accommodations**
  - Established camp accommodations for housing, feeding, and support of state mobilized personnel shall be used when provided.
  - Alternate accommodations may be utilized at the expense of the user. The costs for alternative accommodations are not reimbursable.

Other Expenses
Other expenses may be authorized for reimbursement on a case-by-case basis. Such other expenses must be approved by the WSP, Fire Protection Bureau prior to the costs being incurred**.**

- **Contracts**
  Only the Finance Section Chief for the fire mobilization Incident Management Team, the Regional Coordinator, and State Fire Marshal shall have the authority to negotiate and enter into a payment arrangement for facilities, meals, and other costs associated with the incident.

- **Emergency Purchases**
  Purchases made in response to unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of an agency which present a real, immediate, and extreme threat to the proper performance of essential functions and/or may be reasonably expected to result in excessive loss or damage to property, bodily injury, or loss of life.

If goods or services are obtained for a Mobilization incident and the cost will exceed $10,000, the State Fire Marshal's Office needs to be notified as soon as possible.

Compliance with the following procedures in the event of personal injury to any personnel mobilized under the *Mobilization Plan* is <u>required</u>.

Notice of Injury to Medical Unit

The Medical Unit is to be advised of any injury immediately. The Medical Unit will provide or arrange for the care of the injured person.

Incident Report

The injury must be immediately reported to the on-scene Division Supervisor or higher officer so that the circumstances can be confirmed and a record made. This report, supported by the record in the unit log and supplemented by the report of the Medical Unit, is required for the support of any claims made. Utilize the Personal Injury Notice. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

Insurance Coverage

Injuries sustained while in the employ of the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau are covered under the Washington State Labor and Industries (L&I) insurance laws. Injuries sustained while in the employ of the home fire service agency are covered under the benefit programs provided by that agency.

Personnel Compensated by the Washington State Patrol:

Injury Report to Washington State Patrol
Immediately upon an employee of the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau sustaining an injury, the Incident Management Team shall take the following actions:

1. Report the injury, within 24 hours, to the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau representative assigned to the incident and provide the following:

    - Personal Injury Notice. ***See Forms – Appendix M***
    - Medical Unit Report.
    - Emergency Firefighter Time Report (Optional Form 288).

2. If the injured person is taken to a hospital or other medical facility, advise the facility that it is an on-the-job injury covered by Washington State L&I and complete the L&I claim form (to be provided by the medical facility). (See Person's Seeking Treatment below) The employer name and address to be listed on this form is:

Washington State Patrol
PO Box 42620
Olympia WA 98504-2620

Personnel Compensated by Home Agency:

Injury Report to Home Fire Service Agency
The following actions need to be taken immediately upon an employee of any fire service agency sustaining an injury:

1. Report the injury, within 24 hours, to the home fire service agency and the Washington State Patrol, Fire Protection Bureau representative assigned to the incident.

2. Complete and fax to the home fire service agency, within 24 hours after the injury occurs, the following:

    - Personal Injury Notice (**See Forms – Appendix M**).
    - Medical Unit Report.
    - Emergency Firefighter Time Report (Optional Form 288).

3. If the injured person is taken to a hospital or other medical facility, advise the facility that it is an on-the-job injury covered by Washington State L&I (except LEOFF Plan 1 members) and complete the L&I claim form (to be provided by the medical facility). (See Person's Seeking Treatment below) The employer name and address to be listed on this form is that of the home fire service agency.

A full report of any reportable firefighter injury, including incident history, cause of injury, and action taken, shall be made to the home fire agency.

Person's Seeking Treatment:

Those personnel who seek medical attention for a work related injury that occurred at a Mobilization incident must inform the Health Care Provider that this is a work related injury.

The Health Care Provider is then responsible for assisting the worker with the filing of their Labor and Industries claim form called "Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease" (ROA).

For those personnel being reimbursed by the Washington State Patrol, use the information below to complete the employer's information:

Claims Manager – Human Resources Division
Washington State Patrol
PO Box 42620
Olympia, WA 98504-2620

For those personnel being reimbursed by your home agency, complete the employer portion of the form with your home agency information.

While at the Health Care Provider's office, workers should be given the worker's portion of the Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease (ROA) to complete as well as a copy to take

home. This portion will have your Labor and Industries Claim Number. A copy of this form needs to be attached to the Mobilization "Injury/Exposure Report" form and left at the Mobilization Incident.

The provider then mails the employer's portion to Washington State Patrol – Human Resources Division. The Human Resources Division is the only department authorized to complete the employer's portion of the ROA. If the ROA and Injury/Exposure Report are not submitted there is a chance your claim will be initially denied.

Washington State law (**RCW 51.28.010**) requires that an employee immediately report any on-the-job injury to his or her employer. Under the Mobilization Plan, this report must be made to the Incident Management Team in charge of the Mobilization.

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Submittal of Claims

Claims must be submitted to the Washington State Patrol, Mobilization Section within 45 days of the end of the mobilization.

Exceptions: (i.e., late claims) will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

Agencies or persons with claims that may exceed the 45-day period need to submit a written request for exception with a detailed explanation for the exception.

Claim Forms

Claims for expenses and reimbursement of costs incurred under state fire services mobilization are to be made utilizing the state mobilization forms. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

Exceptions: The incident Finance Section will create the payment records for all apparatus and volunteer personnel. No agency records or expense claims are to be prepared for these.

Records

Accurate time and activity records for all units and personnel are required to be maintained by the unit leader, Strike Team or Task Force Leader. Unit time records for equipment and personnel must be submitted to the Incident Time Unit daily. Completed unit logs must be submitted to the Demobilization Unit prior to departure from the incident.

Limitation of Claims

The cost of apparatus or equipment repair or replacement due to loss or damage as a direct result of state mobilization activity will be paid, provided that such loss or damage was not caused by the willful misconduct, negligence, or bad faith of the claimant. The only costs that are reimbursable under this provision are for physical loss or damage caused directly by the dynamics of the emergency event or direct firefighting activity**.**

Examples:

- Losses incurred due to a “cut and run” order.
- Physical damage caused by falling debris from the fire.

Appeal of Denied Claims

Notification of a claim denial will be made in writing upon review by the Mobilization Section. A denial of payment of costs may be appealed in writing to the Regional Fire Resource Coordinator within 30 days of the notice of the denial. The Regional Fire Resource Coordinator will seek to determine the facts of the claim and resolve the appeal. If resolution cannot be reached, the Regional Fire Resource Coordinator will take the appeal to the State Fire Defense Committee for review and recommendation.

Review of Appeal

The State Fire Defense Committee will review appeals within 90 days of receipt and may request additional information as needed for review. After review, the State Fire Defense Committee will make a recommendation to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol for disposition.

Decision on Appeal

The Chief of the Washington State Patrol will receive the State Fire Defense Committee's recommendation and within 30 days of receipt make a determination on the appeal. The claimant will be advised in writing of the decision by the Chief of the Washington State Patrol.

Audit

All claims for expenses and reimbursement of costs incurred are subject to audit. Audit of personnel may call for, and the local jurisdiction making the claim shall provide, all records necessary to conclusively show that actual payments were made for which reimbursement is claimed.

Claims determined to be fraudulent will be denied and the agency/personnel may be prohibited from future participation.

Audit Teams

After a mobilization event, a Payment Team may be assembled within a proximity to the event. The team will audit all claims, processing volunteer firefighters and all equipment claims so they can be submitted for payment by the Washington State Patrol.

The size of the team will depend on the size of the event. The pool will be comprised of personnel from the Washington Fire Service, local, and state agencies. The pool will consist of experienced and qualified timekeepers or persons with a background in Mobilization claims. At minimum, members should have taken S-260 and S-261.

Apparatus and Equipment Loss or Damage

Apparatus and equipment loss or damage for which any reimbursement of cost may be sought is required to be reported to the on-scene Division Supervisor or higher officer when the loss or damage is incurred so that the circumstances can be confirmed and a record made.
See Forms – Appendix M

This loss or damage reported, supported by the record in the unit log, is required for the support of any claims made.

Claims for Reimbursement: Claims for reimbursement of cost for apparatus or equipment loss or damage must be:

- Submitted on Loss/Damaged Equipment Form.
- Accompanied by:
  - Copy of the investigation.
  - Invoice copies showing the actual cost incurred.

Damage Caused by Suppression/Incident Control Efforts
The Incident Management Team is responsible for tracking any damages caused by personnel or equipment assigned to the incident regardless of the cause. This information will be provided daily to the SFMO representative at the incident.

The IMT will document the following:

- Location of the damage (Address and GPS coordinates)
- Owner information
  - Identify if real or personal property
  - Name of owner
  - Phone number
  - Address (of property and mailing)
- What was damaged and the extent
  - Be descriptive and include measurements if needed
- Estimated loss value
- Mitigation efforts done by the IMT – coordinate with SFMO representative
  - (i.e., reset fence post or replace yard hydrant)
- Witness information
- Name of person causing the damage
  - How was the damage caused (i.e., retardant drop)
- Investigative report
  - Unit Logs
  - Damage forms
  - Photographs
- Photographs

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Liability and Indemnification Provisions

As provided in **RCW 43.43.962**, the Plan shall be consistent with, and made a part of, the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Thus, state fire services mobilization under Chapter 43.43 RCW should be considered part of the state's emergency management program under Chapter 38.52 RCW, and subject to that chapter's liability and indemnification provisions.

As such, **RCW 38.52.180(2)** provides, in relevant part, as follows: All legal liability for damage to property or injury or death to persons (except an emergency worker, regularly enrolled and acting as such), caused by acts done, or attempted, under the color of this chapter in a bona fide attempt to comply therewith shall be the obligation of the state of Washington. Suits may be instituted and maintained against the state for the enforcement of such liability, or for the indemnification of persons appointed and regularly enrolled as emergency workers while actually engaged in emergency management duties, or as members of any agency of the state or political subdivision thereof engaged in emergency management activity…PROVIDED, that the foregoing shall not be construed to result in indemnification in any case of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith on the part of any agency of emergency management….

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State Mobilization Plan Review and Amendment

The State Fire Defense Committee will review and debrief state mobilization actions and develop recommendations for improvements to this Plan.

The development of state mobilization and reimbursement procedures for the efficient movement and equitable reimbursement of firefighting resources statewide is a dynamic process. Additional lessons gained from the experience of actual mobilizations of fire resources to major emergency incidents of all types will prompt future revisions and refinements to this Plan.

Regional Plans

As required by **RCW 43.43.960(7)**, each Fire Defense Region will develop a Regional Fire Defense Plan that is consistent with the Plan, the incident command system (NIMS ICS), and other regional response plans that are already adopted and in use. ***See Regional Fire Defense Plan Review and Update Schedule – Appendix F***

The State Fire Defense Committee will review and approve all Regional Fire Defense Plans every three years per the rotation schedule shown below. At the September meeting of the State Fire Defense Committee, the three regions scheduled for plan review will submit a copy of their respective plan along with a completed copy of the Regional Fire Defense Plan Review Checklist. ***See Regional Fire Defense Plan Review and Update Schedule – Appendix F***

Representatives of the State Fire Defense Committee, to include a Regional Fire Resource Coordinator, EMD, and WSP, will review the submitted plans in accordance with the Regional Fire Defense Plan Review Checklist. This review committee will present the reviewed plan for approval at the November meeting of the State Fire Defense Committee. The Chair of the State Fire Defense Committee will submit the approved Regional Fire Defense Plans to the Director of Fire Protection for final approval in accordance with **RCW 43.43.963**.

A copy of each approved Regional Fire Defense Plan shall be provided to the Emergency Management Division for accessibility by state agency staff in the State EOC.

Training

The Plan and related procedures serve as the major training tools for developing knowledge of how state fire resources mobilization will occur in Washington State. The State Fire Defense Committee will develop appropriate training to support the Plan.

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Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection Bureau
PO Box 42642
Olympia WA 98504-2642

Charles Duffy
State Fire Marshal
360.596.3901
360.596.3934 FAX
chuck.duffy@wsp.wa.gov

Charles LeBlanc
Assistant State Fire Marshal
Prevention Division
360.596.3902
360.596.3934 FAX
charles.leblanc@wsp.wa.gov

William Slosson
Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal
Prevention Division – Mobilization Section
360.596.3928
360.596.3934 FAX
william.slosson@wsp.wa.gov

Esther Hernandez
Deputy State Fire Marshal
Prevention Division – Mobilization Section
360.596.3926
360.596.3937 FAX
esther.hernandez@wsp.wa.gov

Barbara Maier
Deputy State Fire Marshal
Prevention Division – Mobilization Section
360.596.3925
360.596.3937 FAX
barbara.maier@wsp.wa.gov

Department of Natural Resources
Resource Protection Division
PO Box 47037
Olympia WA 98504-7037

John Kaikkonen
Administrator
Fire Control & Aviation
360.902.1300
360.902.1781 FAX
john.kaikkonen@dnr.wa.gov

Washington Military Department
Emergency Management Division
Building 20/MS: TA 20
Camp Murray WA 98430-5122

Robert Ezelle
Director
253.512.7001
253.512.7200 FAX
robert.ezelle@mil.wa.gov

Washington State Emergency Management Association

Merle Frank
City of Puyallup EMD
1100 39th Ave SE – Building C
Puyallup WA 98374
253.841.5400
253.770.3340 FAX
merle@ci.puyallup.wa.us

Central Region

Tedd Hendershot
Thurston County Fire District # 9
125 Delphi Road NW
Olympia WA 98502
360.866.1000
360.867.0508
thendershot@mclanefire.org

Steve North (alternate)
Thurston County Fire District # 9
125 Delphi Road NW
Olympia WA 98502
360.866.1000
360.867.0508
snorth@mclanefire.org

Lower Columbia Region

Allen Walker
Yakima County Fire District # 5
PO Box 447
Zillah WA 98953
509.829.5111
509.829.6687 FAX
allen.walker@ycfd5.org

Dave Leitch (alternate)
Yakima Country Fire District # 12
10000 Zier Road
Yakima WA 98908
509.966.3111
509.966.4939 FAX
dleitch@westvalleyfire.com

Mid-Columbia Region

Kelly O'Brien
Chelan County Fire District # 3
228 Chumstick Road
Leavenworth WA 98801
509.548.7711
509.548.0307 FAX
Chief3@nwi.net

Phil Mosher (alternate)
Chelan County Fire District # 6
PO Box 296
Monitor WA 98836
509.663.1678
509.663.1678 FAX
p_mosher@ccfd6.net

Northeast Region

Randy Johnson
Spokane County Fire District # 4
3219 E Chattaroy Road
Chattaroy WA 99003
509.467.4500
509.467.6032 FAX
randyj@scfd4.org

Jack Cates (alternate)
Spokane County Fire District # 9
3801 E Farwell Rd
Mead WA 99021
509.466.4602
509.466.4698 FAX
jcates@scfd9.org

Northwest Region

Eric Andrews
Snohomish County Fire District # 26
PO Box 376
Gold Bar WA 98251
360.793.1335
360.793.8998 FAX
eandrews@snofire26.org

Mike Voss (alternate)
Skagit County EMD
2911 E College Way, Suite B
Mount Vernon WA 98273
360.428.3250

Olympic Region

Ben Andrews
Clallam County Fire District # 3
323 North 5th Ave
Sequim WA 98382
360.683.4242 ext 117
360.683.6834 FAX
bandrews@clallamfire3.org

Tony Hudson
Clallam County Fire District # 3
323 North 5th Ave
Sequim WA 98382
360.683.4242
360.683.6834 FAX
thudson@clallamfire3.org

South Puget Sound Region

Dan Smith
North Kitsap Fire & Rescue
26642 Miller Bay Road NE
Kingston WA 98346
360.297.3619
360.297.2653 FAX
smith@nkfr.org

Garnett Curtis (alternate)
Central Mason Fire & EMS
PO Box 1910
Shelton WA 98584
360.426.5533
360.275.9718 FAX
mason5@mason5.org

Southeast Region

Neil Hines
Kennewick Fire Department
PO Box 6108
Kennewick WA 99336
509.585.4394
509.585.4451 FAX
neil.hines@ci.kennewick.wa.us

Lonnie Click (alternate)
Benton County Fire District # 1
7511 W Arrowhead Ave, Suite G
Kennewick WA 99336
509.737.0911
509.737.0927 FAX
lonnie@bentonone.org

Southwest Region

Tom McDowell
Clark County Fire District # 13
PO Box 172
Yacolt WA 98675
360.686.3271
360.686.8127 FAX
t.mcdowell@northcountryems.org

Dave LaFave (alternate)
Cowlitz # 2 Fire & Rescue
701 Vine Street
Kelso WA 98626
360.578.5218
360.578.5220 FAX
dave.lafave@c2fr.org

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Appendix A
Past Fire Defense Committee Members

Name	Representing	Agency	Plan Years
Acker, Randy	DNR	DNR - Resource Protection	1995
Amonson, Al	Northwest	Snohomish County EMD	1996 - 1998
Anderson, Brian	Northwest	Snohomish County # 16	1997 - 1998
Anderson, Ron	Southeast	Franklin County # 3	1996 - 2002
Andrews, Ben	Olympic	Clallam County # 3	2010 - present
Andrews, Eric	Northwest	Snohomish # 26	2004 - present
Ayers, Ron	Southeast	Walla Walla County # 4	1997 - 1999
Bailey, Steve	South Puget Sound	Seattle Fire Department	1993 - 1994
Barnhart, Wayne	Mid-Columbia	Douglas County # 2	2001 - 2004
Baynes, Grant	Southeast	Richland Fire Department	2004 - 2014
Becker, Bruce	Olympic	Port Angeles Fire Department	1999
Bjork, Dale	Mid-Columbia	Grant County # 5	1996-1997; 2001-2010
Boyles, Bill	DNR	DNR - Resource Protection	1996 - 1998
Brautaset, Glenn	Northwest	Mt Vernon Fire Department	2004 - 2008
Burgher, Jon	Olympic	Clallam County # 2	2001 - 2002
Carlson, Ed	EMD	Military Department	1997
Carr, Sue	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2004 - 2010
Caster, Ron	Central	Grays Harbor County # 12	1993 - 1994
Cates, Jack	Northeast	Spokane County # 9	2013 - present
Click, Lonnie	Southeast	Benton County # 1	2014 - present
Corso, Mary	State Fire Marshal	Washington State Patrol	1997 - 2002
Cooper, Ben	Olympic	Jefferson County # 5	2007 - 2008
Curtis, Garnett	South Puget Sound	Central Mason Fire & EMS	2013 - present
Davis, Jerry	Lower Columbia	Yakima County # 2	1996 - 1999
Davis, Jim	South Puget Sound	Woodinville Fire Department	1995 - 1996
Day, Gerry	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	2010 - 2012
DeWitt, Kent	Olympic	Jefferson County # 3	1996
Duffy, Charles	State Fire Marshal	Washington State Patrol	2010 - present
Egan, Terry	EMD	Military Department	1998
Eikum, Dan	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2005 - 2007
Ezelle, Robert	EMD	Military Department	2013 - present
Fallstrom, Jon	South Puget Sound	King County # 10	1997 - 2007
Frank, Merle	WSEMA	City of Puyallup EMD	2008 - present
Gear, Bob	Southeast	Benton County # 1	1993-1996; 2004-2009
Graue, Jim	Northeast	Spokane County # 9	1993 - 2002
Grill, Jerry	Central	Lewis County # 12	1995 - 1999
Hagerhjelm, Chuck	EMD	Military Department	1999 - 2001
Hamp, Chris	EMD	Military Department	2002
Hendershot, Tedd	Central	Thurston County # 9	2004 - present
Hernandez, Esther	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2007 - present
Hines, Neil	Southeast	Kennewick Fire Department	2008 - present
Holloway, Bruce	Northeast	Spokane County # 3	2001 - 2011
Hoover, Ken	DNR	DNR – Fire Control	1993 - 1994
Hudson, Tony	Olympic	Clallam County # 3	2014 - present

Names in **bold are active members.

Appendix A
Past Fire Defense Committee Members

Name	Representing	Agency	Plan Years
Humphries, Pat	Northeast	Spokane County # 1	1994 - 1999
Humphries, Pat	Southwest	Clark County # 5	1993 - 1994
Jaques, Jim	South Puget Sound	Milton Fire Department	2007 - 2010
Johnson, Dan	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2001 - 2011
Johnson, Randy	Mid-Columbia	Chelan County # 1	2004 - 2009
Johnson, Randy	Northeast	Spokane County # 4	2012 - present
Kadrmas, Jim	EMD	Military Department	2011
Kahley, Mark	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	2000 - 2008
Kalmbach, Steve	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	1999-2001; 2004-2006
Kaikkonen, John	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	2014 - present
Kassel, Albert	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	2012 - 2013
Kier, Wayne	Olympic	Port Ludlow Fire Department	2001 - 2006
Knobbs, Al	Olympic	Clallam County # 3	2004 - 2009
Kunkle, Steve	Northwest	Snohomish County # 3	1999 - 2002
Kuhnhenn, Joel	South Puget Sound	King County # 45	2012 - 2013
LaFave, Dave	Southwest	Cowlitz County # 2	1993 - present
Leitch, Dave	Lower Columbia	Yakima County # 12	2005 - present
Lowe, Bob	Olympic	Jefferson County # 2	2010 - 2012
Lowe, Tom	Olympic	Clallam County # 3	1997 - 1999
Lowers, Scott	Mid-Columbia	Chelan County EMD	1998
Maier, Barbara	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2012 - present
Matlick, Mike	State Fire Marshal	Washington State Patrol	2005 - 2010
McDowell, Tom	Southwest	Clark County # 13	1996 - present
Merritt, Bob	Northwest	Snohomish County # 4	1993 - 1996
Minty, Bob	Olympic	Jefferson County EMD	1993 – 1996
Mosher, Phil	Mid-Columbia	Chelan County # 6	2012 - present
Mullen, Jim	EMD	Military Department	2004 - 2012
Murray, Joe	EMD	CTED	1993 - 1994
North, Steve	Central	Thurston County # 9	2006 - present
O'Brien, Kelly	Mid-Columbia	Chelan County # 3	2009 - present
Orman, Chris	Lower Columbia	Yakima County # 4	2003 - 2005
Otto, Gail	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	1997 - 1998
Perz, Paul	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2007 - 2014
Peters, Mike	Central	Thurston County # 9	1995 - 1999
Pierre, Samuel	State Fire Marshal	Washington State Patrol	2004 - 2005
Ramsey, Linda	EMD	Military Department	1996
Rutherford, Ron	Lower Columbia	Yakima County # 12	1996 - 2002
St. John, Anjela	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2010 - 2011; 2014
Schorno, Joe	Mid-Columbia	Grant County # 3	1999
Serra, Roger	Northwest	Snohomish County EMD	2001 - 2002
Shramek, Joe	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	2004 - 2009
Simmons, Skip	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	2002 - 2003
Slosson, Bill	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2011 - present
Small, Ed	EMD	Military Department	1995

Names in **bold are active members.

Appendix A
Past Fire Defense Committee Members

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Name	Representing	Agency	Plan Years
Small, Richard	State Fire Marshal	CTED	1993-1996
Smith, Dan	South Puget Sound	North Kitsap Fire & Rescue	2004 - present
Snider, Paul	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2010
Soden, John	Lower Columbia	Yakima County # 2	1993 - 1995
Steele, Bill	Central	Thurston County # 2	2001 - 2002
Thompson, Bob	Southeast	Benton County # 4	2001 - 2002
Upton, Al	Northwest	Everett Fire Department	1999
VanBeek, Duane	Mid-Columbia	Othello Fire Department	1993 - 1999
Viada, John	DNR	DNR – Resource Protection	1999 - 2001
Vogel, Steve	Olympic	Clallam County # 3	2004 - 2005
Voss, Mike	Northwest	Skagit County EMD	2008 - present
Wakefield, Dave	South Puget Sound	Pierce County # 22	1993 - 2004
Walker, Allen	Lower Columbia	Yakima County # 5	2001 - present
Wilkerson, Ed	Olympic	Jefferson County # 3	2008 - 2009
Walkup, Bill	Northeast	Spokane County # 8	2000 - 2013
Watkinson, Mark	Northwest	Skagit County EMD	2004 - 2005
Wilson, Ron	EMD	Military Department	2006 - 2009
Woodbury, Glenn	EMD	Military Department	1999 - 2002
Zeller, Kevin	Mobilization	Washington State Patrol	2002 - 2003
Zsigmondovics, Ron	South Puget Sound	Shoreline Fire Department	2011

Names in **bold are active members.

Past Chairs of the Fire Defense Board

Name	Representing	Agency	Years
Graue, Jim	Northeast	Spokane County # 9	1994 - 1995

Past Chairs of the Fire Defense Committee

Name	Representing	Agency	Years
Graue, Jim	Northeast	Spokane County # 9	1995 - 2002
Wakefield, Dave	South Puget Sound	Pierce County # 22	2003 - 2004
McDowell, Tom	Southwest	Clark County # 13	2005
Walkup, Bill	Northeast	Spokane County # 8	2006 - 2008
Lafave, Dave	Southwest	Cowlitz County # 2	2008 - 2014
Smith, Dan	South Puget Sound	North Kitsap Fire & Rescue	2014 - present

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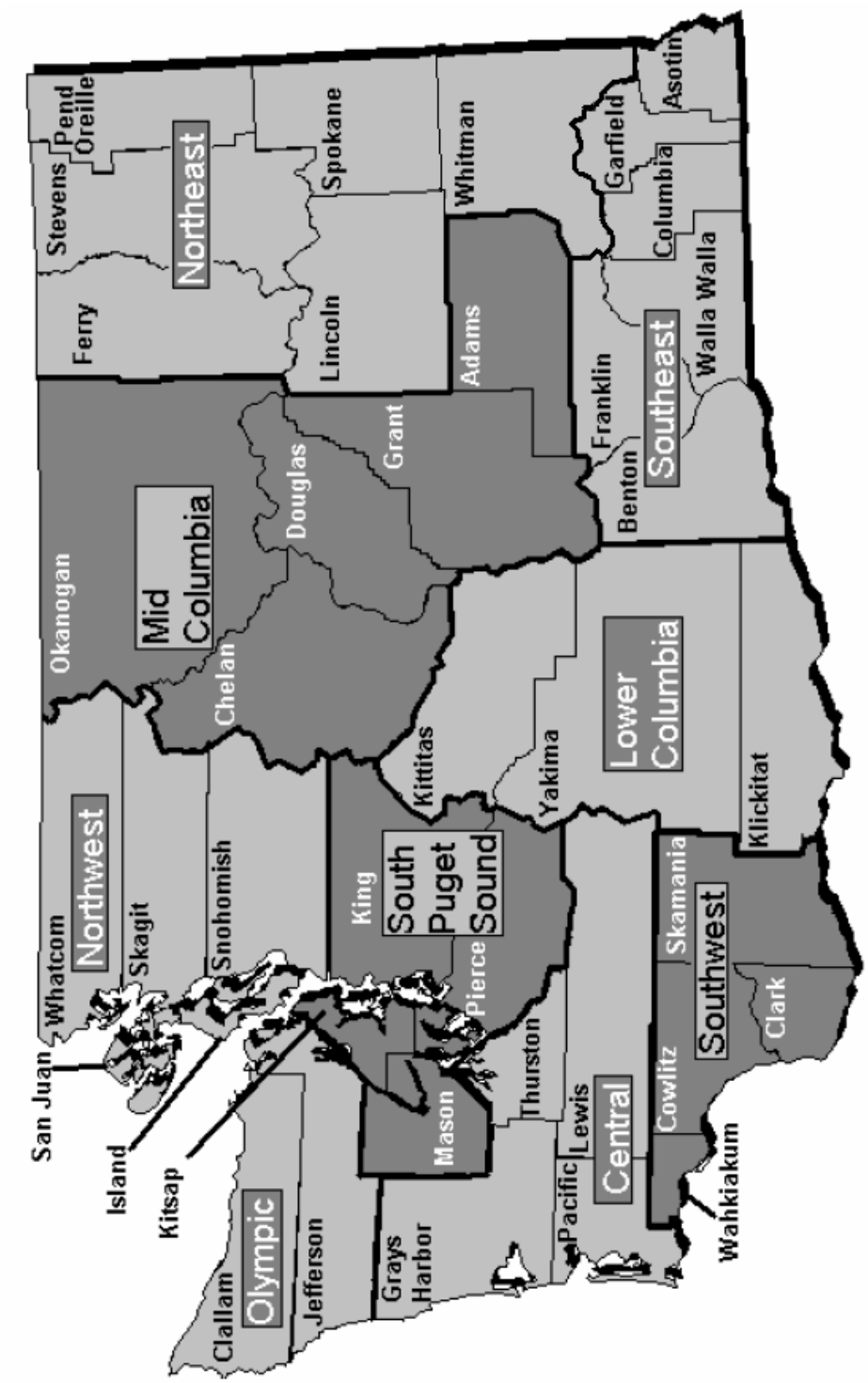
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RCW 43.43.960
State fire service mobilization -- Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this subchapter.

(1) "Chief" means the chief of the Washington state patrol.

(2) "State fire marshal" means the director of fire protection in the Washington state patrol.

(3) "Fire chief" includes the chief officer of a statutorily authorized fire agency, or the fire chief's authorized representative. Also included are the department of natural resources fire control chief, and the department of natural resources regional managers.

(4) "Jurisdiction" means state, county, city, fire district, regional fire protection service authority, or port district units, or other units covered by this chapter.

(5) "Mobilization" means that all risk resources regularly provided by fire departments, fire districts, and regional fire protection service authorities beyond those available through existing agreements will be requested and, when available, sent in response to an emergency or disaster situation that has exceeded the capabilities of available local resources. During a large-scale emergency, mobilization includes the redistribution of regional or statewide risk resources to either direct emergency incident assignments or to assignment in communities where resources are needed. Fire department resources may not be mobilized to assist law enforcement with police activities during a civil protest or demonstration, however, fire departments, fire districts, and regional fire protection service authorities are not restricted from providing medical care or aid and firefighting when mobilized for any purpose.

When mobilization is declared and authorized as provided in this chapter, all risk resources regularly provided by fire departments, fire districts, and regional fire protection service authorities including those of the host fire protection authorities, i.e. incident jurisdiction, shall be deemed as mobilized under this chapter, including those that responded earlier under existing mutual aid or other agreement. All nonhost fire protection authorities providing resources in response to a mobilization declaration shall be eligible for expense reimbursement as provided by this chapter from the time of the mobilization declaration.

This chapter shall not reduce or suspend the authority or responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources under chapter 76.04 RCW.

(6) "Mutual aid" means emergency interagency assistance provided without compensation under an agreement between jurisdictions under chapter 39.34 RCW.

(7) "All risk resources" means those resources regularly provide by fire departments, fire districts, and regional fire protection service authorities required to respond to natural or man-made incidents, including but not limited to:

- Wild land fires;
- Landslides;
- Earthquakes;
- Floods; and
- Contagious diseases.

[2015 c 181 § 2; 2003 c 405 § 1; 1997 c 49 § 8. Prior: 1995 c 391 § 5; 1995 c 369 § 10; 1992 c 117 § 9. Formerly RCW 38.54.010.]

Notes:
Effective date -- 1995 c 391: See note following RCW 38.52.005.
Effective date -- 1995 c 369: See note following RCW 43.43.930.
Findings -- 1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

RCW 43.43.961
State fire service mobilization -- Legislative declaration and intent.

Because of the possibility of the occurrence of disastrous fires or other disasters of unprecedented size and destructiveness, the need to insure that the state is adequately prepared to respond to such a fire or disaster, the need to establish a mechanism and a procedure to provide for reimbursement to state agencies and local agencies that respond to help others in time of need or to a host fire district that experiences expenses beyond the resources of the fire district, and generally to protect the public peace, health, safety, lives, and property of the people of Washington, it is hereby declared necessary to:

(1) Provide the policy and organizational structure for large scale mobilization of all risk resources in the state through creation of the Washington state fire services mobilization plan;

(2) Confer upon the chief the powers provided herein;

(3) Provide a means for reimbursement to state agencies and local fire jurisdictions that incur expenses when mobilized by the chief under the Washington state fire services mobilization plan; and

(4) Provide for reimbursement of the host fire department or fire protection district when it has: (a) Exhausted all of its resources; and (b) invoked its local mutual aid network and exhausted those resources. Upon implementation of state fire mobilization, the host district resources shall become state fire mobilization resources consistent with the fire mobilization plan.

It is the intent of the legislature that mutual aid and other inter-local agreements providing for enhanced emergency response be encouraged as essential to the public peace, safety, health, and welfare, and for the protection of the lives and property of the people of the state of Washington. If possible, mutual aid agreements should be without stated limitations as to resources available, time, or area. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed or interpreted to limit the eligibility of any nonhost fire protection authority for reimbursement of expenses incurred in providing all risk resources for mobilization provided that the mobilization must meet the requirements identified in the Washington state fire service mobilization plan.

[2015 c 181 § 3; 2003 c 405 § 2; 1997 c 49 § 9; 1995 c 391 § 6; 1992 c 117 § 10. Formerly RCW 38.54.020.]

Notes:

Effective date -- 1995 c 391: See note following RCW 38.52.005.

Findings -- 1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

RCW 43.43.962
State fire service mobilization — State fire services mobilization plan — State fire resources coordinator.

The director of fire protection shall review and make recommendations to the chief on the refinement and maintenance of the Washington state fire services mobilization plan, which shall include the procedures to be used during fire and other emergencies for coordinating local, regional, and state fire jurisdiction resources. In carrying out this duty, the director of fire protection shall consult with and solicit recommendations from representatives of state and local fire and emergency management organizations, regional fire defense boards, and the department of natural resources. The Washington state fire services mobilization plan shall be consistent with, and made part of, the Washington state comprehensive emergency management plan. The chief shall review the fire services mobilization plan as submitted by the director of fire protection, recommend changes that may be necessary, and approve the fire services mobilization plan for inclusion within the state comprehensive emergency management plan.

It is the responsibility of the chief to mobilize jurisdictions under the Washington state fire services mobilization plan. The state fire marshal shall serve as the state fire resources coordinator when the Washington state fire services mobilization plan is mobilized.

[2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 47; 2003 c 405 § 3; 1997 c 49 § 10; 1995 c 269 § 1101; 1992 c 117 § 11. Formerly RCW 38.54.030.]

Notes:
Effective date -- 2010 1st sp.s. c 26; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 43.03.027.
Effective date -- 1995 c 269: See note following RCW 9.94A.850.
Part headings not law -- Severability -- 1995 c 269: See notes following RCW 13.40.005.
Findings -- 1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

RCW 43.43.963
State fire service mobilization — Regional fire defense boards — Regional fire service plans — Regions established.

(1) Regions within the state are initially established as follows but may be adjusted as necessary by the state fire marshal:
   a. Northwest region - Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Island counties;
   b. Northeast region - Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Lincoln counties;
   c. Olympic region - Clallam and Jefferson counties;
   d. South Puget Sound region - Kitsap, Mason, King, and Pierce counties;
   e. Southeast region - Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Grant, Adams, Whitman, Yakima, Klickitat, Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin counties;
   f. Central region - Grays Harbor, Thurston, Pacific, and Lewis counties; and
   g. Southwest region - Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania counties.

(2)(a) There is created a regional fire defense board within each region created in subsection (1) of this section.

The regional fire defense boards shall consist of two members from each county in the region. One member from each county shall be appointed by the county fire chiefs' association or, in the event there is no such county association, by the county's legislative authority. Each county's office of emergency management or, in the event there is no such office, the county's legislative authority shall select the second representative to the regional board. The department of natural resources fire control chief shall appoint a representative from each department of natural resources region to serve as a member of the appropriate regional fire defense board.

Members of each regional board will select a chairperson and secretary as officers. Members serving on the regional boards do so in a voluntary capacity and are not eligible for reimbursement for meeting-related expenses from the state.

3)(a) Regional defense boards shall develop regional fire service plans that include provisions for organized fire agencies to respond across municipal, county, or regional boundaries.

   b. Each regional plan shall be consistent with the incident command system, the Washington state fire services mobilization plan, the requirements of this section, and regional response plans already adopted and in use in the state. The regional boards shall work with the relevant local government entities to facilitate development of intergovernmental agreements if any such agreements are required to implement a regional fire service plan.

c. Each regional fire service plan must include a mechanism by which a local fire mobilization radio frequency, consistent with RCW 76.04.015, is identified and made available during the initial response to any forest fire that crosses jurisdictional lines so that all responders have access to communications during the response. Different initial response frequencies may be identified and used as appropriate in different geographic response areas. If the fire radio communication needs escalate beyond the capability of the identified local radio frequency, the use of other available designated interoperability radio frequencies may be used.

d. Each regional fire service plan shall be approved by the director of fire protection.

[2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 48; 2010 c 38 § 2; 1997 c 49 § 11; 1992 c 117 § 12. Formerly RCW 38.54.040.]

Notes:

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2010 c 38 § 2 and by 2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 48, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date -- 2010 1st sp.s. c 26; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 43.03.027.
Findings -- 1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

RCW 43.43.964
State fire service mobilization -- Development of reimbursement procedures.

The Washington State Patrol in consultation with the Office of Financial Management and the Washington Military Department shall develop procedures to facilitate reimbursement to state agencies and jurisdictions from appropriate federal and state funds when state agencies and jurisdictions are mobilized by the chief under the Washington State Fire Services Mobilization Plan. The Washington State Patrol shall ensure that these procedures provide reimbursement to the host district in as timely a manner as possible.

2003 c 405 § 4; 1997 c 49 § 12; 1995 c 391 § 7; 1992 c 117 § 13. Formerly RCW 38.54.050.]

Notes:

Effective date -- 1995 c 391: See note following RCW 38.52.005.
Findings -- 1992 c 117: See note following RCW 35.21.775.

Chapter 181 Laws of 2015 Section 4

The chief of the Washington state patrol must report on an annual basis the following information for each emergency or disaster in which the Washington state fire service mobilization plan was used for purposes other than fire suppression, and reimbursement was made under RCW 43.43.961:

1. The type and nature of the disaster or emergency;
2. The reasons why the host jurisdiction and mutual aid resources were exhausted;
3. The additional risk resources provided under the mobilization plan;
4. The cost incurred by the state patrol;
5. The amount of reimbursement made under RCW 43.43.961 to the host jurisdiction and to each nonhost jurisdiction providing all risk resources; and
6. An assessment and any recommendations of actions that can be taken by the host jurisdiction and its mutual aid network to prevent future use of the fire mobilization plan for similar disasters or emergencies.

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Available Resources

Firefighting personnel and equipment that can be mobilized and sent to another jurisdiction without jeopardizing the firefighting capabilities of the sending jurisdiction.

Camp(s)

Camp(s) are strategically located in order to locate resources to better support incident operations. At camps, certain essential support operations (e.g., feeding, sleeping and sanitation) can be maintained. Also at camps, minor maintenance and servicing of equipment will be done. Camps may be located if necessary to meet tactical operations requirements.

Command Post

The Command Post will be the location from which all incident operations are directed. There should only be one Command Post for the incident. In a unified command structure where several agencies or jurisdictions are involved, the responsible individuals designated by their respective agencies would be co-located at the command post.

Critical Need Resource

Those position identified by the Fire Defense Committee as having a shortage of qualified personnel to regularly fill a resource request will be considered a “Critical Need Resource”. An example of this would be a Communications Technician.

Emergency Management Director

The individual charged with coordinating emergency services in a jurisdiction as provided for in Chapter 38.52 RCW.

Emergency Management Division, (EMD)

The Emergency Management Division of the Washington State Military Department.

Fire Chief

"Fire chief" includes the chief officer of a statutorily authorized fire agency, or the fire chief's authorized representative. Also included are the Department of Natural Resources fire control chief, and the Department of Natural Resources regional managers.

Helibases

Helibases are located in and around the incident area where helicopters may be parked, maintained, fueled, and loaded with retardants, personnel, or equipment. More than one helibase may be required on very large incidents. Once established on an incident, a helibase will not usually be relocated.

Helispots

Helispots are more temporary and less used locations where helicopters can land, take off, and in some cases, load water or retardants.

Host Jurisdiction

A "host jurisdiction" is any jurisdiction in which the state mobilization incident exists. A host jurisdiction is eligible for the reimbursement of excess costs incurred in the stabilization and control of an emergency incident from the time that state mobilization is declared. Excess costs are those costs and expenses that exceed normal and usual operating expenses.

Immediate Need Resources

Fire resources needed for immediate deployment in an extended attack situation where their active and timely addition to the control effort may significantly contribute to achieving important control objectives. These types of incidents are those that pose the greatest risk to the public and usually have significant social and economic impact.

Immediate need resources do not fall under any other criteria than below:

- Mobilized for a definite time period, 36 hours or less,
- Deployed in 20 minutes or less from request,
- May configure en route or on arrival,
- Sent with skilled, experienced leadership in independent, small unit action and capable of assisting host agency,
- Completely self-sufficient for up to 48 hours (must not burden the overwhelmed, hosting agency),
- In an "assigned" status for entire deployment,
    - Resources that wish to "roll over" from immediate need to planned need must meet work to rest ratio.
    - If apparatus only will remain as a resource, arrangements for crew personnel change will need to be made.
    - At point resources are determined to be planned need, immediate need assigned status ends.
- Resources will be rested prior to returning to home unit or home unit may provide relief drivers to return units and people.

Incident Base

The incident base is the location at which primary support activities are performed. The base will host all equipment and personnel support operations. The incident logistics section, which is responsible for ordering all resources and supplies, is also located at the base. There should only be one base established for each incident, and normally the base will not be relocated. If possible, incident base locations would always be included in the pre-attack plans.

Incident Command System

NIMS, the National Incident Management System. This is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Interface Engine

The interface engine is a special wildland engine with capabilities similar to a Type 1 or 2 engine. It has greater capacity, with a minimum 250 gpm pump and 500 gallons of water. The interface engine is equipped with ladders, Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs) structural and wildland hose and listed separately on the *Washington – Oregon Interagency Rate Schedule* as amended and adopted by the Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs.

Jurisdiction

For the purposes of this *Mobilization Plan*, includes the state, county, city, fire district, and port firefighting units which agree to be a party to this *Mobilization Plan*.

Local Governing Board

An individual agency or group of agencies that provide policy guidance and oversight to an interagency Type 3 Incident Management Team. This Board is responsible for providing policy direction regarding the safe, efficient use and support for this valuable mutual aid resource. The agencies involved are primarily government agencies, but does not preclude private business from participation.

Management Action Points

Geographic points on the ground or specific points in time where an escalation or alternative of management actions is warranted. These points are defined and the management actions to be taken are clearly described in an approve Prescribe Fire Plan. Timely implementation of the actions when the fire reaches the action point is generally critical to successful accomplishment of the objectives. Also called Trigger Points.

Mobilization

Fire service resources beyond those available through existing agreements will be requested and, when available, sent in response to an emergency or disaster situation that has exceeded the capabilities of available local resources. In the case of an extremely large-scale fire emergency or other disaster, mobilization may also mean the redistribution of regional and/or statewide fire service resources to direct firefighting assignments or to be repositioned in communities where the local fire service resources need backup support. Once state mobilization has been authorized, all incident (host) jurisdiction and mutual aid resources become state mobilization resources.

Mutual Aid

Emergency interagency assistance provided without compensation under an agreement between jurisdictions pursuant to Chapter 38.54 RCW. Fire service mutual aid is contingent upon a responding Fire Chief's approval and agreement that the requested equipment and resources are available without jeopardizing local capabilities. The practice of agreeing to offer mutual aid is intended to eliminate the need for complex financial and legal agreements among neighboring jurisdictions. Once state mobilization has been authorized, all mutual aid resources present at the incident become state mobilization resources.

Regions

There are nine fire services resource mobilization regions with the following makeup:

Central Region: Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific, and Thurston Counties

Lower Columbia Region: Kittitas, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties

Mid Columbia Region: Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties

Northeast Region: Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens and Whitman Counties

Northwest Region: Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties

Olympic Region: Clallam and Jefferson Counties

South Puget Sound Region: King, Kitsap, Mason, and Pierce Counties

Southeast Region: Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, and Walla Walla Counties

Southwest Region: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties

Regional Coordinator

The designated individual or agency selected by a Regional Fire Defense Board to conduct the designated responsibilities of that position.

Request (Resource Order) Number

The number assigned to each resource that is requested and/or approved by the State Fire Resource Coordinator during a state mobilization incident. The request number is assigned for tracking purposes.

Resources

All personnel and equipment necessary to fight fires or respond to other disasters and support the efforts of firefighters.

Resource Coordination

The effort to locate and arrange for the delivery of resources needed by Fire Chiefs and Incident Commanders. Resource coordination involving the state mobilization of fire and other support resources within a region is the responsibility of the Regional Fire Resource Coordinator. In the case of fires or other disasters involving more than one region or when resources from more than one region must be mobilized, the State Fire Resource Coordinator has the primary responsibility for resource coordination in conjunction with the Regional Fire Resource Coordinators.

Staging Areas

Staging areas are established for temporary location of resources for response in three-minute notice. Staging areas will be established to locate resources not immediately assigned. A staging area can be anywhere that mobile equipment can be temporarily parked awaiting assignment.

A staging manager is responsible for checking in all incoming resources, dispatching resources at the request of the Operations Chief and requesting logistics section's support as necessary for resources located in the staging area.

Units assigned to staging and included in the Incident Action Plan are eligible for compensation.

State Fire Marshal

Director of the Fire Protection Bureau (Fire Protection Services) of the Washington State Patrol and, for purposes of this Plan, is also defined as the **State Fire Resource Coordinator**.

Status of Incident

Containment/Contained: The hazard has stabilized, however it has not been tested by time, weather, or other factors. Typically, the planning for demobilization of resources would begin at this time. Prudent judgment is necessary during this period to determine which resources are demobilized. Mobilization has not ended and resources can be called back if needed.

Controlled: Stabilization of the hazard has been tested or improved during the 24-36 hours since contained. For purposes of mobilization, this would be the end of mobilization, although the responsible agencies may still have some period of time on the incident.

When actions have been taken to make the hazard stable and control and containment have been established ending the threat to lives and property, mobilization resources are not normally utilized.

Strike Team

A Strike Team is five of the same kind of resources, with common communications and a leader.

Sub-Regions

Areas within one of the defined regions that work together for planning purposes.

Task Force

A task force is a combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need with common communications and a leader.

Team Leader

A Task Force or Strike Team Leader shall be a firefighter with training, qualifications, and experience in the command of multiple companies. For the purpose of Mobilization incidents, a Strike Team Leader can lead both Strike Teams and Task Forces. A Task Force Leader is a higher qualified position that can lead different types of resources simultaneously (i.e., hand crews, dozers and engines). The Strike Team Leader shall have their own vehicle and not be part of an engine crew.

Tactical Water Tender

A Tactical Water Tender is used for direct fire suppression missions such as pumping hoselays, live reel use, running attack, and use of spray bars and monitors to suppress fires.

Unit Staffing

	Minimum	Maximum
Structural Engine	3	4
Interface Engine	3	4
Wildland Engine	2	3
Water Tender	1	2
Aerial Ladder	4	5
Tactical Tender	2	2

Urban Structure Protection

Resources deployed to protect structures in an urban environment necessary to apply safe and effective strategy and tactics to minimize the threat to life and property. This may include placing urban firefighting equipment in recognized urban environments that may have water systems for interior and exterior structural firefighting. Personnel working in this environment need to be trained in Structural Firefighting.

Wildland Engine

A National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Type 3, 4, 5, or 6 fire engine.

Wildland Hand Crew

A hand crew consists of either ten or twenty wildland firefighters including a team leader and has its own transportation. The crew must be properly equipped, trained, and qualified.

Wildland Interface Structure Protection

Resources deployed to prepare and protect structures in a wildland interface environment necessary to apply safe and effective strategy and tactics to minimize the threat to life and property. This may include size-up, wildland initial and extend attack actions, structure triage, and wildland firefighting structure protection tactics. Personnel working in this environment need to be trained in Wildland firefighting.

Purpose and Scope of the Delegation of Authority
The purpose of the Delegation of Authority is to transfer the responsibility and authority for incident management (i.e., legal command and incident decision authority) to the recipient, in this case to a designated Incident Commander (IC). The Delegation of Authority is a written transfer of authority vesting the designated IC with the control and management of the incident in accordance with prescribed instructions and limitations.

A continuous command presence must be maintained on all incidents until all resources are released. Command of incidents, and some or all personnel in the incident management organization, may change one or more times as the incident changes in size or complexity, is of long duration, or changes jurisdiction(s).

A briefing that captures all essential information for continuing effective command of the incident and provides for firefighter and public safety must occur prior to transfer of command. This information should be recorded and displayed for easy retrieval and subsequent briefings.

The transfer of command authorities for an incident must be as efficient and orderly as possible. The incident commander and his/her organization in place remains in charge of the incident until the incoming commander and his/her personnel are briefed by their counterparts and, where one is required, a delegation of authority has been signed.

Many safety problems emerge as an incident becomes larger and/or more complex. Incident transfer of command historically has been one of the most dangerous phases of incident management.

Incidents should transfer command at a specific time, preferably at the start of a new operational period.

The operational effort should continue during transfer period with command and control of the incident firmly in place, and with clear, achievable and sound strategy and tactics communicated to and implemented by all firefighting resources.

Incident Commander Briefing
The outgoing Incident Commander must brief the incoming incident commander upon his/her arrival. The incoming Incident Commander should not assume command until thoroughly briefed and an exact time of command transfer is determined.

If the incoming Incident Commander is arriving with a team, his/her team members may also attend the briefing. Likewise, if the outgoing Incident Commander has a team in place, those team members may also attend the briefing. After the briefing, incoming team members will start phasing into their areas of responsibility, but will not assume control until the predetermined time as agreed upon by the incoming and outgoing Incident Commanders.

Notification of transfer of command must be immediately communicated to **ALL** firefighting resources, affected dispatch office(s), and agency administrator(s) through radio communication and/or verbal briefing. Ensure this time is documented.

Incident Commander's Checklist
The incoming Incident Commander, at all levels of complexity, should address the items found on the Incident Commander's Checklist Form before he/she assumes command of an incident. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

Agency Administrator's Responsibility for the Transfer of Command and Release of Incident Management Teams
The following guidelines are for the orderly transfer of command of fire management authorities to incoming Incident Commanders and their teams as well as their release. Agency administrator(s) always maintain responsibility for the incident. Some information will need to be in writing and some may be verbal.

Assumption of Authority

- The incident commander in place is in charge until officially released. Release should not occur until incoming incident commander and his/her team members are briefed by their counterparts and ready to take full command of incident.
- The operational effort should continue during transfer period with command and control of the incident firmly in place, and with clear, achievable and sound strategy and tactics communicated to and implemented by all firefighting resources. As a general rule, command transfer should occur at the end of an operational period.
- The requesting unit should specify the expected time of arrival and expected time of transfer of command to the incoming team.
- The current Incident Commander should contact the local Agency Administrator in advance for location and time for Agency Administration briefing.

Agency Administrator Briefing – Essential Elements
The Incident Command System (ICS) uses the term "Agency Administrator" (AA) as a generic title for the Agency Executive or Official (or designee) who is responsible for that agency's response to an emergency. This title is used temporarily, regardless of that person's normal position title. Another term used for this position is "Agency Official", but it is not a standard title.

It is important to understand that a Delegation of Authority is not an abdication of responsibility or authority, but rather a means of assuring them in an unusual emergency setting by providing for an assignment with prescribed conditions and limitations. The authority granted must be broad enough to ensure that local policy and priorities can be effectively implemented, accountability provided for, limitations as to scope, time and/or incident may be included, and the power of review and termination retained.

An Agency Administrator's Briefing is used when an incident exceeds the capability of the agency's normal response organization and an IMT is being assigned. Along with a Delegation of Authority, the AA briefing is used to convey critical information that the IMT needs to safely and efficiently assume Command of the incident and achieve the management goals and objectives of the Agency Administrator.

This briefing should take place as soon as the incoming team is completely assembled.

Use the Agency Administrators Briefing Form to ensure all points are covered. ***See Forms – Appendix M***

Release of an Incident Management Team

A large amount of information is provided during the briefing that must be sorted, analyzed, prioritized and shared among the IMT members. Successful IMTs have developed effective methods of accomplishing this process. Of course, good listening skills are required, but the IMT must also be able to work together to ensure that critical intelligence is shared. Sometimes the AA allows time for questions, but not always.

The IMT should conduct a quick, internal Strategy Meeting immediately following the AA Briefing. During this meeting the IMT shares the important issues that each member gathered during the AA Briefing or may have obtained from other sources up to that point in time.

The Agency Administrator must agree to the date and time for the release of an Incident Management Team. The incident should only be turned back when the objectives in the Delegation of Authority have been achieved.

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Mobilization Awareness Training is required for all personnel who may be called to respond to a state mobilization incident. Agencies should utilize the training presentation included in this Appendix for all mobilization training and trainers should be familiar with the Plan prior to conducting training.

PURPOSE

Provide basic information to state mobilization emergency responders on the:

- Washington State Fire Service Resources Mobilization Plan.
- Operating environment in which the responder will be working.
- Necessary systems and procedures in place at a major emergency event for the responder to adequately function and perform.
- Appropriate actions and behavior expected of the emergency responder.
- Compensable hours for personnel and equipment (Sections 16 and 17).

CLASS OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the training, the student will be able to:

A. Mobilization Plans and Requests

1. Explain the Washington State Fire Service Resources Mobilization Plan.
2. Explain the region's Fire Resource Mobilization Plan.
3. Identify the Regional Coordinators and explain the region's mobilization procedure.
4. Explain Mobilization Authorization and Response Process.

B. Recommended/Required Training of the State Mobilization Responder

1. Discuss limits of activity/intervention based on training levels.
2. Discuss field training that may occur at the incident.

C. Expectations of Mobilization Responders

1. Describe the code of conduct and discipline procedures for a state mobilization incident.
2. Describe the "assumed commitment" of a state mobilization incident response. (Prepared for a 72 hours minimum assignment and 24 hours of self-support).
3. Identify equipment requirements for a wildland assignment and a personal clothing and safety equipment list.
4. Discuss Social Media guidelines.

D. State Mobilized Apparatus/Equipment

1. Identify apparatus types and resource configurations.
2. Discuss contract engine assignment to Mobilization strike teams.

E. Command and Support Structure of a State Mobilization

1. Define “span of control” during a state mobilization incident.
2. Identify immediate supervisors.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of basic ICS.
4. Explain whose orders a responder must follow.
5. Identify roles and responsibilities of Mobilization Representative and FDC Field Representative.

F. Safety Aspects of a State Mobilization

1. Describe operating environment and identify potential dangers inherent in state mobilization incidents.
2. Define standard safety procedures/precautions that responders must use.
3. Describe injury and accident reporting procedures.

G. Recordkeeping Systems and Procedures

1. Explain the use and significance of the incident number and the request (resource order) number.
2. Identify and demonstrate the completion of required unit documentation.
3. Demonstrate state mobilization check-in and check-out.
4. Explain individual timekeeping.
5. Explain principles of compensation/reimbursement for personnel and apparatus.
6. Explain process for submitting reimbursement claim for damaged equipment.
7. Explain process for personnel who seek medical attention for injuries received on a Mobilization incident.

Regional Fire Defense Plan Review
Rotation Schedule

Region	Year
Northeast	2015
Northwest	2015
Olympic	2015
South Puget Sound	2016
Southeast	2016
Southwest	2016
Central	2017
Lower Columbia	2017
Mid-Columbia	2017
Northeast	2018
Northwest	2018
Olympic	2018
South Puget Sound	2019
Southeast	2019
Southwest	2019
Central	2020
Lower Columbia	2020
Mid-Columbia	2020

Regional Fire Defense Plans should contain the following provisions:

I. Administrative Provisions

A. Date of Adoption by the Regional Fire Defense Board.
B. Table of Contents.
C. Plan Purpose Statement.
D. Definition of Terms.
E. Regional Fire Defense Board Roster.
F. Description of Existing Mutual Aid Networks.
G. Relationship of Regional Plan to Local Plans.
H. Regional Agencies Participating and Available Resource Lists.
I. Criteria for Determination of When Mutual Aid is Expended.

II. Operational Provisions

A. Concept of Operations.
B. Map of Region.
C. Designation of Regional Fire Resource Coordinator and an Alternate with 24-hour Contact Points.
D. Description of Local and Regional Support Functions.
E. Reference to other Pertinent Documents, including Standard Operating Guidelines.
F. Designation of Potential Primary and Secondary Staging Areas, Mobilization Points (for departure assembly) and Resource Bases (fuel, food).
G. Communications System.

III. Plan Maintenance, Training, and Testing

A. Description of Training Program.
B. Plan Testing Method.
C. Description of Communication Needs and Training.
D. Regional Plan Review and Revision Process.

REGIONAL FIRE DEFENSE PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

_____ **Region**

The Regional Fire Resource Coordinator is to complete and provide this checklist when submitting Regional Fire Defense Plan for review by the State Fire Defense Committee.

Administrative Provisions	**Page(s)**
Date of Adoption by Regional Fire Defense Board	
Table of Contents	
Plan Purpose Statement	
Definition of Terms	
Regional Fire Defense Board Roster (names and addresses)	
Description of Existing Mutual Aid Networks	
Relationship of Regional Plan to Local Plans	
Regional Agencies Participating and Available Resource Lists	
Criteria for Determination of When Mutual Aid is Expended	
Operational Provisions	
Concept of Operations: Description of Activation of Regional Plan	
Map of Region	
Designation of Regional Coordinator and Alternate with 24-hour Contact Points	
Description of Local and Regional Support Functions	
Reference to Other Pertinent Documents (e.g., Operating Guidelines)	
Potential Staging Areas, Mobilization Points, and Resource Bases	
Communications System	
Plan Maintenance, Training, and Testing	
Description of Training Program	
Plan Testing Method	
Description of Communications Needs and Training	
Regional Plan Review and Revision Process	

Comments:

Submitted by: _____ Phone Number: _____

Date: _____

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Type 2 Incident Management Teams
Washington has five designated integrated Incident Management Teams (IMT), supported by a pool of qualified alternates. Each IMT is a full team, comprised of 42 members. Specialist positions and trainees can increase the total number to 50.

The teams are provided direction from the Geographic Board which is comprised of members from the:

- Washington Fire Service.
- US Forest Service.
- Bureau of Land Management.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- National Fish and Wildlife.
- National Park Service.
- Department of Natural Resources.
- Washington State Patrol – Fire Protection Bureau.

Incidents
Washington's IMTs are all-incident, all-hazard teams. The IMTs will deal with any jurisdiction or jurisdictional mix of personnel assigned to the team.

Qualifications
In accordance with the agreement between all agencies, all IMT members will be position qualified in accordance with NWCG 310-1. The 310-1 system is a performance-based qualification system used nationally for NIMS ICS positions. Qualification requires both:

(1) Successful completion of required training, and
(2) Completion of the position task book demonstrating actual performance of all position tasks.

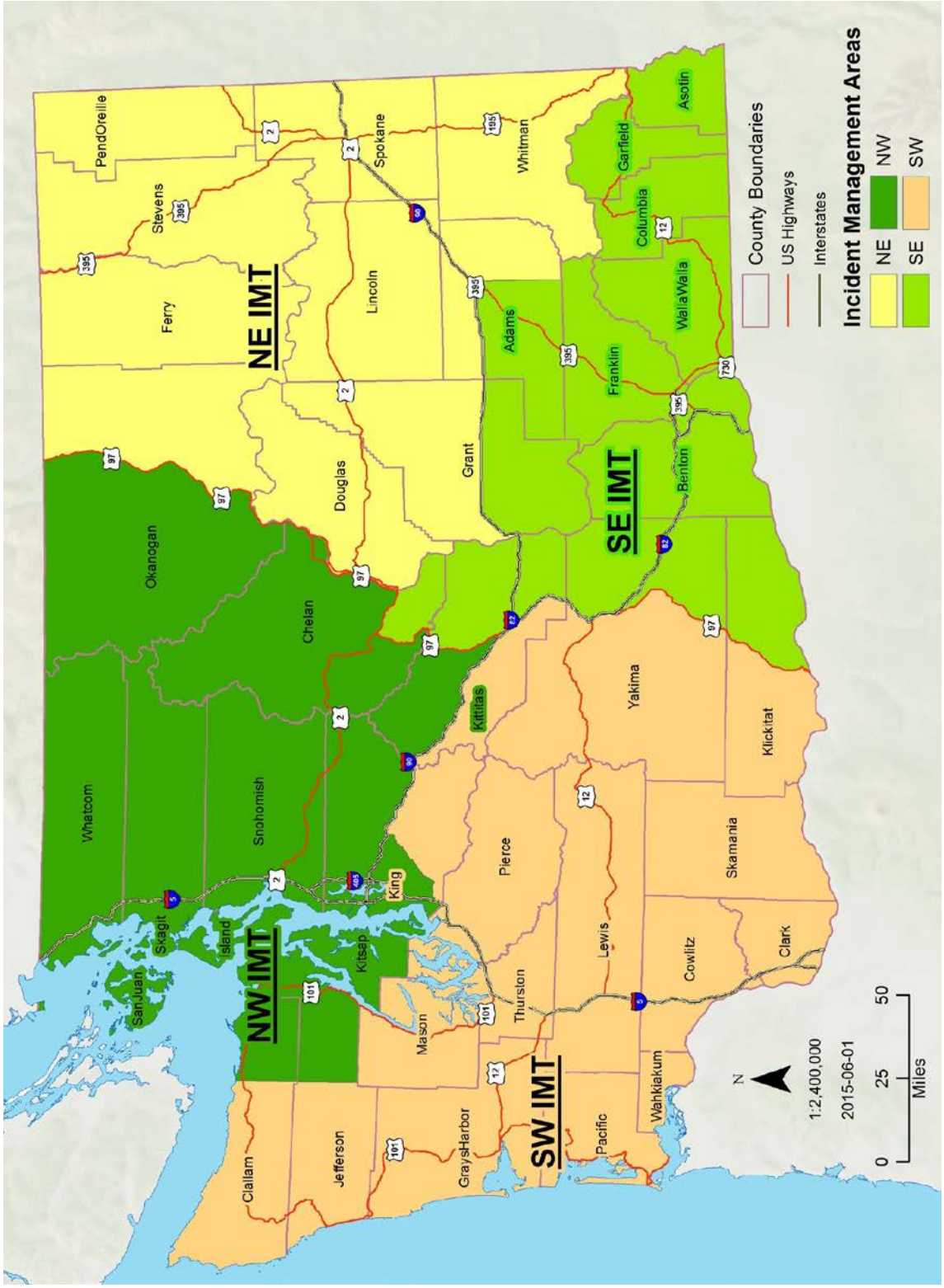
Those persons who wish to be a team member, alternate or trainee must submit an application through the Regional Coordinator.

Regional Type 3 Incident Management Teams
Type 3 Incident Management Teams are available and certified on a local, regional, metropolitan, or state level. Type 3 IMTs are comprised of trained personnel from different departments, organizations, agencies, and jurisdictions within a state or Department of Homeland Security Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) region, activated to support incident management at incidents that extend beyond one operational period. Type 3 IMTs will respond throughout the State or regionally depending on the type of IMT.

A Type 3 Incident is normally considered to:

- Involve less than 300 incident personnel,
- Resources configured as a single resource to a Task Force/Strike Team configuration,
- The incident is not expected to be contained/controlled in the first operational period,
- The incident requires a written Incident Action Plan (IAP).

The requirements for teams who want to be available for response to State Fire Mobilization incidents within the State are in Section 10 – Incident Command/Management.



This map is to be used to determine the initial boundaries where the Regional Type 3 IMT's will be dispatched for wildland fire incidents. ***See Criteria for Dispatch – Section 10***

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Personnel compensated directly by the Washington State Patrol
Are not eligible for any benefits from the Volunteer Firefighters and Reserve Officers' Relief and Pension Act for work compensated by the state's fire mobilization program. For additional information: http://www.bvff.wa.gov or 1-877-753-7318 (toll free).

Personnel who are compensated directly by the Washington State Patrol are covered by Labor and Industries (L&I) insurance while mobilized. For additional information regarding coverage, download L&I's brochure: "Workers' Guide to Industrial Insurance Benefits" at http://www.lni.wa.gov/IPUB/242-104-000.pdf.

Personnel who respond to a Mobilization
May be eligible for the U.S. Department of Justice's Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program. For additional information: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/html/specprog.htm or 1-888-744-6513 (toll free).

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Comparison of Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters by the Labor and Industries (Through Washington State Patrol) and The Board for Volunteer Firefighters

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Benefit	L&I Coverage (through WSP) *	BVFF Coverage **
Fees	Paid by WSP for each volunteer firefighter on a per hour basis.	$30 per volunteer per year paid by the municipality. Full-paid non-LEOFF firefighters covered for 1.5% of annual salary.
Medical	If claim is accepted, L&I pays for all doctor, hospital, surgical, pharmacy, and other health care services necessary for the treatment of your workplace injury or occupational disease. There are usually no out of pocket expenses to an employee.	As necessary – Physicians paid according to L&I's fee schedule.
Other Services	May include, but are not limited to ambulance service, special or home nursing care, dental repair, convalescent care, crutches, braces, artificial limbs, glasses and hearing aids.	Same, as long as the services are made necessary by a documented fire service injury.
Prescriptions	See Medical.	Paid in full
Hospital	See Medical.	Room and care plus extras such as x-rays, laboratory, physical care.
Disability Compensation	The employee is not paid for the day of the injury or first three calendar days after the injury unless he or she is unable to work for a period of 14 consecutive calendar days or more from the date of injury. An unsuccessful attempt to return to work within the 14-day period will not affect the eligibility for payment for the first three days following the injury, if the worker is off work on the 14th day. If the employee becomes disabled later than three days after an injury, time-loss compensation begins on the first day he or she is unable to work.	Not to Exceed amount of loss.

*For L&I information download the **"Workers' Guide to Industrial Insurance Benefits"** at http://www.lni.wa.gov/IPUB/242-104-000.pdf
** Information for the Board of Volunteer Firefighters was taken from their website and from the BVFF directly; http://www.bvff.wa.gov
*** Comparison provided to show illustrated examples of coverage that is provided by both L&I and the BVFF.

Comparison of Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters by the Labor and Industries (Through Washington State Patrol) and The Board for Volunteer Firefighters

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Benefit	L&I Coverage (through WSP) *	BVFF Coverage **
Disability Compensation	Time loss compensation payment ranges from 60 to 75 percent of the injured worker's gross wage and certain benefits, depending upon the workers marital status and number of children at the time of the injury. **Example:** $ 4,000 a month at 60% = $ 2,400 a month *** $ 4,000 a month at 65% = $ 2,600 a month *** $ 3,000 a month at 60% = $ 1,800 a month *** $ 3,000 a month at 65% = $ 1,950 a month *** (plus spouse and children)	For first 6 months – if unable to work at regular occupation: 1. $85 per day + COLA. 2. $2,550 + COLA per month maximum. After 6 months – if fully disabled: 1. $1,275 + COLA per month for member. 2. Plus $225 + COLA for spouse. 3. Plus $110 + COLA per child under 18. 4. Maximum of $2,550 + COLA per month.
	If your industrial injury or occupational disease causes permanent loss of bodily function, you will receive a permanent partial disability award. The amount received for any physical loss is established by the Legislature and does not include compensation for pain and suffering. There are two types of permanent partial disabilities: 1) Specified disabilities: some disabilities have awards that are already set by law. These are easily quantified losses, such as loss of vision or hearing, or the loss of an eye, leg, foot, toe, arm or finger by amputation. 2) Unspecified disabilities: these disabilities include every other type of impairment caused by an on-the-job injury or occupational illness, such as back injuries. For unspecified disabilities, the extent of total bodily damage determines the amount of the award. Qualified doctors use nationally recognized medical standards and guidelines to make this determination.	The State Board may determine that the injured participant receive a lump sum compensation to the same extent as is provided for a permanent partial disability under the workers' compensation under Title 51 RCW in lieu of monthly disability payments.

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Comparison of Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters by the Labor and Industries (Through Washington State Patrol) and The Board for Volunteer Firefighters

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Benefit	L&I Coverage (through WSP) *	BVFF Coverage **
Death Benefit	Immediate 100 percent of state's average wage for 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) is $ 4,472.10. **RCW 41.04.017**; A $150,000 death benefit shall be paid as a sundry claim to the estate of an employee of any state agency, who dies as a result of injuries sustained in the course of employment and is not otherwise provided a death benefit through their enrolled retirement system.	$ 152,000
Funeral Benefit	Up to 200 percent of the State's average wage for deaths that result from injuries: The 2008 benefit would be $ 8,944.20.	$ 2,000
Survivor Benefit	The surviving spouse and legally dependant children receive a monthly pension if a work related injury or occupational illness results in an employee's death. The amount is based on the formula used for setting time-loss compensation payments. If the surviving spouse remarries, they may choose a final cash settlement or the right to resume monthly payments if the marriage is terminated. Dependant children continue to receive monthly benefits while they are dependants, even if the surviving spouse remarries.	1. $1275 + COLA per month to surviving spouse. 2. Plus $110 + COLA for each child under 18. 3. Maximum of $2,550 + COLA per month. 4. Stops upon remarriage.
Mileage / Travel	L&I can reimburse out-of-pocket travel expenses when the injured worker must travel more than 10 miles one way from his or her home to receive adequate health care services and it is pre-authorized.	The State Board may provide reimbursement at State Rate for travel to extended treatment not available in firefighter's own area.
Written Accident Reports	A report must be submitted to the Washington State Patrol within 24 hours of the injury.	Must be submitted to the State Board within 90 days of the accident.

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Comparison of Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters by the Labor and Industries (Through Washington State Patrol) and The Board for Volunteer Firefighters

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Benefit	L&I Coverage (through WSP)*	BVFF Coverage **
Screening physical exam for new volunteers	N/A	Reimbursed up to $50 per exam.
Damaged Clothing	In some cases, benefits may cover the cost of personal clothing, footwear, or protective equipment that is damaged or lost because of the workplace injury. The same is true if those items are lost or damaged because of emergency treatment offered on the scene. Receipts for repair and replacement articles are required.	N/A
Vocational Rehabilitation	Injured employees who are unemployable as a result of their industrial injuries may qualify for vocational rehabilitation services.	Injured employees who are unemployable as a result of their industrial injuries may qualify for vocational rehabilitation services.
Pension Awards	A monthly pension for life is granted to an employee whose injury or illness results in permanent inability to work based on medical and vocational reports. Pensions are also granted if the accident results in the loss of both legs, or both arms, or the loss of a leg and an arm, or a complete loss of eyesight.	A monthly pension may be granted to a firefighter who is unable to perform any work for compensation or profit for as long as they remain unable to work at any job. A pension will also be granted if the accident results in the loss of both arms, or both legs, or the loss of a leg and an arm or complete loss of eyesight.

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Comparison of Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters by the Labor and Industries (Through Washington State Patrol) and The Board for Volunteer Firefighters

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Questions Commonly Asked Regarding L&I Coverage at Mobilization Incidents Inside and Outside of Washington State	
How do I know who is covering my insurance?	If you are a volunteer or part-time/part-paid fire fighter and you are paid by: • Home agency: You may be covered by either the Board of Volunteer Firefighters (BVFF) or L&I. • Washington State Patrol: You are covered by L&I.
Am I eligible for the Public Safety Officer Benefit (PSOB) if covered by L&I or BVFF?	One of the requirements for PSOB coverage is that a public safety officer must have been authorized to perform the line-of-duty action during which a traumatic injury was sustained. If you meet that requirement, then an application for the PSOB can be submitted on your behalf. Each application is reviewed and determined on a case by case basis.
Covered on shift or in camp?	"If you direct a firefighter to be in an area to fight a fire and you are feeding and housing them in a temporary camp, they are covered while directly fighting fires and while on location at the camp." Doug Mathers L&I Auditor
What is "Acting in the course of employment?"	**RCW 51.08.013 "Acting in the course of employment."** (1) "Acting in the course of employment" means the worker is acting at his or her employer's direction or in the furtherance of his or her employer's business which shall include time spent going to and from work on the jobsite, as defined in RCW 51.32.015 and RCW 51.36.040, insofar as such time is immediate to the actual time that the worker is engaged in the work process in areas controlled by his or her employer, except parking area. It is not necessary that at the time an injury is sustained by a worker he or she is doing the work on which his or her compensation is based or that the event is within the time limits on which industrial insurance or medical aid premiums or assessments are paid.
Coverage Out of State?	State employees are covered by L&I anytime they are injured on work time. It doesn't matter who the incident jurisdiction is or whether the DNR employee is in state or out of state. When a Washington State employee gets medical treatment out of state for a work related injury, instruct the medical provider to call the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries at 1-800-848-0811 (Provider Hotline). The provider should ask L&I for a provider number and an Injury Report form with a Claim Number.
When does my L&I Coverage start with State Mobe?	From the time you report to the station, preparing to leave for the incident until you get back.

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*** Comparison provided to show illustrated examples of coverage that is provided by both L&I and the BVFF.

L&I Benefits Example

Mobilization Plan v 10.2

L&I benefits a volunteer firefighter who was injured or killed on a State Mobilization may receive:

Scenario	Marital Status	Status	Benefit
Worker #1 volunteers as a firefighter every year. She has no other employment. She was injured after working two hours as a volunteer firefighter. Last year during the fire season she earned $ 9,900. Her wage is set at 9,900 divided by 12 months = $ 825 average monthly wage. 60% of $ 825 = $ 495 Time Loss Benefit. (Single – No dependants) 65% of $825 = $536.25 Time Loss Benefit. (Married – No dependants) 65% of $825 = $536.25 Time Loss + 1 dependant at $16.50 = $552.75 **(Married with dependants)** **Option 1**: No Survivor Benefits. **Option 2**: Monthly Survivor Benefit, Death Unrelated to Industrial Injury. **Option 3**: Monthly Survivor Benefit, Death Unrelated To Industrial Injury. Also receive Cost of Living Adjustments July of each year. Monthly benefits may decrease if begin receiving Social Security. ***Options 2 and 3** are payable for life regardless of remarriage.	Single – No Dependants	Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension (No survivor benefit).	$ 495 per month.
		Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension (with survivor benefit if marries).	$ 495 Survivor benefit only if death is related the industrial injury.
		Reserve Estimate.	$ 85,000.
		Death.	No benefit – Could consider dependent children.
		Burial Expenses.	$ 8,944.20.
	Married – No Dependants	Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension **Option 1**	$ 536.25 per month.
		Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension **Option 2 *** **	$ 500.13 per month; If death is unrelated to the industrial injury benefit is $ 500.13.
		Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension **Option 3** ***	$ 517.56 per month; If death is unrelated to the industrial injury benefit is $ 258.78.
		Reserve Estimate.	$ 93,000.
		Death: Monthly Survivor (Widow and Dependant).	$ 495 Payable for life, UNLESS remarries – may be eligible for remarriage settlement.
		Death: Immediate Payout.	$ 4,472.10.
		Burial Expenses.	$ 8,944.20.
		Reserve Estimate.	$ 77,000.
	Married – 1 Dependant	Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension **Option 1**	$ 552.75.
		Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension **Option 2 *** **	$ 516.63 per month; If death is unrelated to the industrial injury benefit is $ 500.13
		Permanent Disability – Monthly Pension **Option 3 *** **	$ 535.06 per month; If death is unrelated to the industrial injury benefit is $ 258.78
		Reserve Estimate.	$ 94,000.
		Death: Monthly Survivor (Widow and Dependant).	$ 511.50 Payable for life UNLESS remarries – may be eligible for remarriage settlement
		Death: Immediate Payout.	$ 4,472.10.
		Burial Expenses.	$ 8,944.20.
		Reserve Estimate.	$ 79,000.

This example is provided to illustrate what L&I benefits may be provided. Benefits will vary depending on a number of factors including average monthly salary, marital status, and number of dependants. For more information download L&I's **"Workers' Guide to Industrial Insurance Benefits"** at http://www.lni.wa.gov/IPUB/242-104-000.pdf.

Appendix I
Mobilization Team Leader Guide
Mobilization Plan v 10.2

INTRODUCTION

This document is provided for fire service Strike Team/Task Force Leaders and Company Officers. It will provide guidance in the preparation and operation of your Washington State Fire Service Resources Mobilization Strike Team at any incident.

The information presented is based on past experience, recognized standards, and policies and procedures. The Strike Team/Task Force has become an effective tool in the emergency management of incidents of all types. The use of Strike Teams and/or Task Forces enables fire agencies to make incident assignments. Fire apparatus and crews, with a team leader, arrive as a team, work as a team, and are released or reassigned as a team.

Requests for apparatus should always be by ICS Type and Kind:

A “Strike Team” is defined as: Specified combinations of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.

In some instances, due to the nature of an incident, Task Forces may be formed. A Task Force is defined as: A group of resources with common communications and a leader that may be pre-established and sent to an incident, or formed at an incident.

It is important that you understand the difference between Strike Teams and Task Forces. An engine strike team is a specified number (5) and type of engines (Type 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and/or 6), assembled for a tactical assignment on an emergency.

A Task Force could be any combination of engines, mixed with other types of suppression and rescue resources. An example of a Task Force is two engines, a ladder truck, and an ambulance, with a leader.

If you are a Team Leader, Company officer, or a firefighter, many thoughts will flash through your mind when your department is assigned to a major emergency.

- What personal items and clothing do you need to pack?
- Is all personal protective equipment (PPE) needed? Wildland and Structural?
- Will your strike team respond together or will you assemble at the emergency?
- Do you know where the incident is located? How will you get there?
- Do you need an Incident Order Number and Request Number?
- Can you communicate with your supervisor by radio or cell phone?
- Who do you contact if you have a problem while en route to the emergency?
- On arrival, who do you report to?
- Will you need to complete special forms?

The purpose of this document is to present the information you need to answer these questions.

Our goal is to prepare you to respond to any incident and perform the tasks you have been trained for.

RESPONSE PREPARATION

Many fire departments in Washington have developed Strike Team Kits, which may be carried in a staff vehicle or on an engine. You may also wish to develop a checklist to assist you before leaving on an assignment that will require you to travel long distances and be of an extended duration. Refer to Appendix K – Recommended Travel Kit.

It is important that you know the proper procedures to follow in the event problems develop while enroute or returning from a Strike Team response. Do you have the authority to purchase fuel, food, motel accommodations, or to repair apparatus and equipment? If you do not have the authority, it is important you know whom to contact for assistance.

This document cannot address policies and procedures that apply to all fire departments assigned to a mobilization incident. In any case, if you have an emergency, contact the closest fire agency for temporary assistance. It is extremely important that you notify your home agency, Regional Coordinator, or dispatch center if you encounter problems on the road. They can assist in making the necessary arrangements, provide direction, and contact your department for you.

You should have these phone numbers with you at all times:

1. Your Dispatch Center.
2. Regional Coordinator.
3. WSP POD at State EOC (253) 912-4932.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Team Leader selected to command the strike team **shall be** qualified by NWCG 310-1 Standards and be knowledgeable in both structural and wildland fire control. Personnel responding to a Forest Agency request for overhead positions shall meet the training requirements established for the ICS position to be filled. ***Reference: NWCG 310-1***

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader (Engine) is Responsible for:

1. The overall safety and condition of the strike team, personnel and equipment.
2. The movement of the strike team traveling to and returning from the emergency.
3. Operational deployment of the strike team at the incident, as directed by the Incident Commander, or other member of the Incident Management Team.
4. Familiarity with strike team operations, including assembling, responding, and directing the actions of the assigned units, keeping the team accounted for at all times.
5. If the strike team is dispatched on an Initial Attack basis, assembling the units at the incident.
6. Contacting their home agency, Regional Coordinator or dispatch center for assistance with problems encountered on the incident, including mechanical, operational, or logistical or personnel issues.
7. Ensuring your vehicle and all apparatus in the strike team have adequate communications capability.

8. Verify all Apparatus have copies of Inventory and Mobilization Manifest Forms for each engine assigned to you at the incident.
9. The safety of all personnel and apparatus during response, emergency operations, or while in staging areas, mobilization center, and return to home jurisdictions.
10. Maintaining positive public relations for home agency, the incident or other agencies represented on your Strike Team/Task Force, and the Washington Fire Service.
11. Mentoring and coaching trainees assigned to your strike team.
12. Notify WSP Mobilization Coordinator or Field Representative if the arrival of your strike team will be delayed.

Simply stated, the Strike Team/Task Force Leader must, have the capability and experience for managing, coordinating, and directing the actions of fire crews/companies at a wide variety of emergency situations. This includes maintaining all required records, and ensuring the logistical needs of all personnel are met during the entire activation of the strike team/task force.

A Strike Team/Task Force may, at the discretion of Mobilization Resource Coordinator, include a Strike Team/Task Force leader trainee as a member of the unit. The trainee will be covered under their own Overhead resource request number. The Strike Team/Task Force leader trainee should check in with the Planning Section or an Incident Training Specialist. The Strike Team/Task Force Leader Trainee shall travel with the Strike Team/Task Force in a separate vehicle will be reimbursed for the use of a separate vehicle. Personnel filling Strike Team/Task Force leader (trainee) positions shall be certified at the Strike Team/Task Force leader (trainee) level per Wildland Fire Qualification NWCG 310-1.

Operational Procedures

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader will receive instructions at the time of dispatch; information should consist of the following:

Incident Assignment

Incident Name and Type: If known: i.e., "Goodnoe Hills" - mobilization fire in Klickitat County Fire District # 7 jurisdictional boundary.

Incident Order Number: You will receive an Incident Order Number. This number indicates who you will need to submit claims for payment to. This is based on a national system. The first two letters indicate the state, the next three letters represent the agency location/region; for Mobilization, these will always be WFS for the Washington Fire Service, followed by three numbers. These are sequential numbers issued to each incident.

Anytime an “S” is the third letter in the agency location, it represents DNR in Washington, unless the first two are “WF”, then it’s the Washington Fire Service. Examples of other federal numbering schemes are:

State Mobilization WA-WFS-000	DNR will be WA-**S-000,
Forest Service WA-**F-000	Bureau of Land Management WA-**D-000
Bureau of Indian Affairs WA-**A-000	National Park Service WA-**P-000

US Fish & Wildlife WA-**R-000

Resource Request Number: Associated with the Incident Order Number, you must receive a Resource Request Number (example: E-202) prior to leaving for an incident.

Overhead personnel will be issued an "**O**" number.
Equipment w/personnel will be issued an "**E**" number.
Aircraft w/personnel will be issued an "**A**" number.
Crews will be issued a "**C**" number.
Supplies will be issued an "**S**" number.

Example: Strike Team Leader, Strike Team Leader Trainee, and five engines with four persons on each engine;

Position	Number Type	Personnel Number	Equipment Number
Strike Team Leader	**O**	2135	2135
Engine 1 w/4 people	**E**	Uses Equipment #	2136
Engine 1 w/4 people	**E**	Uses Equipment #	2137
Engine 1 w/4 people	**E**	Uses Equipment #	2138
Engine 1 w/4 people	**E**	Uses Equipment #	2139
Engine 1 w/4 people	**E**	Uses Equipment #	2140
Strike Team Leader Trainee	**O**	2141	2141

Reporting Location and Travel Route: Obtain detailed information, if needed, i.e., "Goodnoe Hills" Staging Area, Klickitat County Fairgrounds, East on SR14 from Vancouver, North on SR97 into city of Goldendale, take first exit, cross over freeway. Fairgrounds ahead, ½ mile on right.

Initial Attack, Immediate, or Planned Need: Immediate Need Resources will be called for from the within the Fire Defense Region or adjacent Fire Defense Region. The request for Immediate Need resources is to **Protect Life or Property** imminently threatened by the event.

*If the assignment is a **Planned Need** and will not begin until the next operational period, or a designated time subsequent to the next period, it will be determined how much time is needed for the resources to prepare and respond, and whether they will assemble at an established rendezvous point or at the incident.*

This will in turn determine the departure time of the resources. If time permits, it is desirable for the resources to assemble and be briefed by the Strike Team/Task Force Leader prior to arriving at the incident.

Mode	Time Frame	Location Of Incident
Initial Attack Same Fire Defense Region or adjacent Region.	Instantly or as quickly as possible	• Closest available mutual aid resources within operational area or adjacent operational area. • Resources will normally rendezvous **at the incident**.
Immediate Need Same Fire Defense Region or adjacent Region.	Responding to incident within 20 minutes "Take no camping gear"	• Mutual aid resources respond to incident within a dispatch area no more than 1 hour drive from station. • May or may not rendezvous prior to departure. • Work one operational period then released.
Planned Need Normally from an adjacent Fire Defense Region.	Planned incident arrival time determines departure time	• Mutual aid resources respond within the Region, adjacent Regions as needed for the next operational period or as determined by requesting agency. • Usually will rendezvous before departure and travel together

At the Rendezvous Point:

Provide Strike Team/Task Force Briefing

- Introduce yourself to the Company Officers, and other team members.
- Inform the team what you know about the incident and the strike teams on assignment.
  - Determine your response route; consider time of day and fueling stops.
  - Select one Engine Company Officer to "bring up the rear" while traveling and to lead the Strike Team/Task Force in your absence.
  - Identify a common radio frequency or obtain cell phone numbers for the team for enroute communications.
- Provide a safety briefing for traveling.

- Conduct an inspection of the strike team to determine crew size and capability, apparatus capability, special equipment carried, and communication capability, etc.
  - Are the members qualified for the request? Check their qualification card.
  - Do they have the proper PPE?
    - Personnel arriving at a mobilization that are not qualified and that do not have the proper PPE will be sent home.

- Identification: Strike Team Leaders should have a Strike Team Leader Kit.
  - The kit should include:
    - Copy of the Mobilization Plan
    - ICS Forms:
      - Unit Log
      - Crew Performance Evaluation
      - Individual Performance Evaluation
      - Crew Time Report
      - Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket
      - Emergency Firefighter Time Report
      - Emergency Equipment Use Invoice
  - NWCG Fireline Handbook
  - IRPG
  - Washington Fire Service Directory
  - Hazardous Material Guidebook (ERG)
  - Accident Report Forms
  - Legal pad, pens, clipboard
  - Map(s)
  - Forms to be completed <u>prior</u> to departure:
    - Mobilization Manifest
    - Apparatus Inventory
    - Emergency Firefighter Time Report
    - Emergency Equipment Use Invoice

This packet of information is intended to make the required record keeping easier; however, it should not hamper your primary mission. Instruct company officers/crew boses to inventory their engines prior to demobe (or reassignment to another incident). The Strike Team Leader on scene will verify inventory. At time of response, you may be requested to respond directly to a Division/Group Supervisor for immediate assignment. The Strike Team/Task Force Leader should check-in and obtain a briefing from the Division/Group Supervisor as soon as possible after arrival.

Active Assignment

- Reporting Location - obtain detailed information.
- Incident Information - you should receive the following at time of dispatch:
  - Incident Type and Check-In location
  - Name of incident, if known
  - Incident Number (WA-WFS-***)
  - Your Strike Team/Task Force number (O-****)

- Communications frequency (travel and tactical)
- Name of the person to whom you are to report and radio call number. **Note**: Use clear text (no radio codes) and common terminology in all radio transmissions.

The Strike Team/Task Force Leader reports to a Division/Group Supervisor and is responsible for performing tactical assignments assigned to the Strike Team or Task Force. The leader reports work progress, resource status, and other important information to a Division/Group Supervisor and assures work records on assigned personnel and apparatus are accurate.

- Review Common Responsibilities, found in Chapter 1 of the Field Operations Guide.
- Review assignments with subordinates and assign tasks.
- Monitor work progress and make changes when necessary.
- Coordinate activities with adjacent strike teams, task forces, and single resources.
- Travel to and from active assignment area with assigned resources.
- Retain control of assigned resources while in available or out-of-service status.
- Submit situation and resource status information to Division/Group Supervisor.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).
- Turn in CTR and Equipment tickets to time recorder at the end of each shift.

PROCEDURES AND GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following procedures and guidelines apply to all personnel and equipment participating in mobilization.

1. Type I or Type II Engines are commonly requested for structural protection in a wildland or urban interface fire environment. They are not designed for operations on narrow, unsafe roads, cat, or brush trails. Use good judgment when deploying fire apparatus during emergency operations. Plan ahead.
2. Only qualified members of the assigned department shall drive and operate agency fire engines (agency insurance coverage).
3. Unit Logs are to be carried on all Engines. Record all damage or loss, repairs, and maintenance. When completing the report, attach all fuel delivery receipts to the EERA.

Warning: Fire engines are heavy fire apparatus. Avoid excessive speed, especially on grades. Frequent brake application causes brake fade and the brake system will be ineffective. Have qualified maintenance personnel adjust brakes on a regular basis.

The purchase of tires and batteries requires approval of the Division Group Supervisor. It is acceptable to borrow (if possible) a tire or battery from a local fire agency during an emergency response. During a major fire emergency, tire service is normally available at or near the incident base (contact Ground Support unit). This type of repair is generally included in the “wet rate” and not reimbursable.

Structure Protection Assignments

Personnel assigned to a Type 1 structure engine strike team or task force can be expected to operate in the urban interface for structure protection of homes, businesses and other improvements.

To operate safely, crews should be aware of the following safety concerns:

1. Limited ingress and egress.
2. Limited water supplies.
3. Power lines.
4. LPG tanks.
5. Septic tanks.
6. Animals.
7. Bridge load limits.
8. Extreme Fire Behavior.

Due to the potential of numerous structures and a lack of resources, crews involved in structure protection may have to triage structures for defense. This involves an evaluation process to determine which structures might be capable of being saved. The evaluation should fall into three categories:

1. Defendable without any effort (take no action)
2. Not defendable with the time and resources available (take no action)
3. Defendable with the time and resources available (take action)

Structures with the following features could be deemed unsafe to defend:

- Wood shingle roofs or wood-sided finish
- Unprotected eves and attic spaces
- Hazardous materials present
- Located in saddles or “chimneys”
- Excessive vegetation next to structure with no defensible space

Actions taken by crews performing structure protection duties should include the following:

- Post a Lookout, confirm communications, identify escape routes and safety zones.
- Establish a plan and contingency plans.
- Back apparatus into position and locate a water supply (garden hose, pool, water tank).
- Close windows and doors, etc. of structure - Cover attic vents.
- Move combustibles away from the structure - Shut off the gas or LPG.
- Ladder the roof with homeowner’s ladder.
- Turn on porch or other exterior light.
- Deploy 1 ½” or 1 ¾” hose lines around the structure (use shortest lengths possible).
- Remove vegetation necessary from around structure(s) to improve defense.
- Have a 1 ½” or 1 ¾” protection hose line for the truck.

- Remain mobile; be prepared to redeploy quickly.
- Maintain LCES.
- When defending a structure, abandon the operation if more than ¼ of the roof is involved - Do not attempt interior fire operations without standard structural fire resources.

ENGINE STRIKE TEAM/TASK FORCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Do Not:

- ☐ Do Not, take lawn chairs, hammocks, large radios, or TV. Pets or animals are not allowed. YOU ARE RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY.
- ☐ Do Not, bring non-fire related equipment on engines (i.e, mattresses, chairs, etc.) If it doesn't fit in the compartments, do not take it.
- ☐ Do Not, have major repairs done on engines without authorization. You may have to pay the bill yourself. This includes tires and batteries.

Do:

- ☐ Do provide staffing of three or four firefighters, safely belted in the cab of the apparatus. No Personnel Shall Ride On Tailboard. All personnel must have full turnouts for structure fires and all required wildland personal protective equipment. All members will wear and use PPE when appropriate. Consider double layering with cotton under garments.
- ☐ Do take a change of clothing, toothbrush, soap, towel, sleeping bag, and air mattress. Rations should be carried on the engine for emergencies. Take cash, credit cards, and get receipts for all purchases. Do take an ice chest for the crew, which will be stored in the compartment. A small portable radio/TV is permissible. Bring reading material, camera, etc. (Caution: lost or damaged personal items may not be replaced or repaired by the Fire Agency.)
- ☐ Do notify your Dispatch Center when you are enroute and when you arrive back to your home station.
- ☐ Do treat all firefighters, officers, and the public with respect. You might not always agree with the way things are being done. Keep your eyes open and learn.
- ☐ Do call your regional coordinator if a mechanical problem occurs on the way to an assignment. They will advise you how to handle the problem.
- ☐ Do engage the public while on assignment. Explain what you're doing. Answering questions and communicating your role is essential.

CODE OF CONDUCT:

Resources mobilized to an incident shall promote and maintain a harmonious and productive work place environment. Core to the State Fire Marshal's values is the belief that all employees deserve to be treated with the utmost respect and dignity. All resources shall strive to ensure that these basic ideals are promoted and maintained. Ultimately, this is the standard by which the State Fire Marshal will:

- Measure how employees interact with those they serve.

- Establish the expectation of how individuals will be treated and how individuals will treat others.

The State Fire Marshal will make available only those resources that align themselves with the following code of conduct.

The Code of Conduct entails the following qualities:

- Lead by example.
- Be proficient in your craft.
- Promote a positive environment.
- Deal with issues directly.
- Empower others to solve problems.
- Treat others as equals and with respect.
- Expect the best.
- Share your knowledge.

DEMOBILIZATION/RELEASE

The Planning Section is responsible for the preparation of the Demobilization Plan to ensure that an orderly, safe, and cost effective movement of personnel and equipment is accomplished from the incident. The Logistics Section is responsible for implementing the plan.

- Demobilization and release will take place in accordance with the Incident Demobilization Plan using ICS Form 221. ***Follow Demobilization Plan***

- Return all radios and equipment on loan to you from the incident.

- **Timekeeping:**

    - OF286 Emergency Equipment – Use Invoice is utilized to record and substantiate activities of fire service apparatus. It is designed to record information from the emergency equipment shift ticket.

    - The OF288 Emergency Firefighter Time Report is used to track personnel time.

- **Debriefing:** Critique assignment and performance. NOTE: Some Incidents/Agencies will require that the Incident Personnel Performance Rating form, ICS 225, be filled out for each subordinate. It will save time during Demob to check ahead to determine if Performance Ratings will be required. Notify personnel that the area/facilities should be returned to the pre-incident condition.

- Vehicle Safety Inspections may be required before a Strike Team can be released. <u>This takes time, plan ahead</u>. ICS Form 212, the Incident Demobilization Vehicle Safety Inspection, will be completed by the inspector (usually an agency mechanic). Ensure

your paperwork (equipment/personnel) is turned in prior to arriving at timekeeping to demobe. This will assist in avoiding delays.

- Instruct personnel on travel procedures to return home or to new incident. (Determine any planned stops and disassembly points)

- Notify your home agency and dispatch center of your release, travel route, and estimated time of arrival back home.

STRIKE TEAM BRIEFING CHECKLIST

☐ **General Message and Incident Update**
Introduce self, STL Trainee, and identify "Asst. STL" (most experienced engine captain). Provide brief overview of known incident information and assignment, work ethic, professionalism, and human relations expectations.

☐ **Communications**
Identify cell phone numbers, travel, and tactical radio frequencies. Determine radio designators for engines/captains, STL, and STL (T). Radio traffic will be kept brief, professional, and to minimum. Information will normally be exchanged up and down via Captains' Meetings and the chain of command. **Exception:** immediate and/or unresolved safety issues. Distribute portable radios/batteries if available/needed

☐ **Engine Readiness**
Full water tank, rig for probable assignment, identify engines, resource order number on windshield with white shoe polish applicator.

☐ **Safety**
Review known or probable incident hazards, emphasizing LCES; Identify EMS resources on team; PPE donned.

☐ **Travel Procedures**
Response urgency, including appropriate use of emergency lights/siren,
travel route, planned stops, and reporting location. Keep formation tight; slowest engine in front, Asst. STL engine bringing up the rear. Advise when approaching quarter fuel during travel, at least half fuel at time of deployment.
Fuel payment procedures.

☐ **Operations**
Briefly review essential elements of anticipated tactics (e.g. structure protection, progressive hose lay, running attack), emphasizing water conservation and mobility. Identify members having special experience/qualifications, e.g. Hot Shot, sawyer, mechanic. Assignments will primarily be based on crew experience, capability, and readiness. No freelancing. Engine Bosses will advise their STL when their assignments are completed or if they are receiving conflicting orders from the Division Supervisor, etc.

- ☐ **All the time**
  Staging means 3-minute ***maximum*** ready time. Accountability and behavior expectations during unassigned time; all supply requisitions will go through the STL or designee. If anyone is unable to commit to this assignment for at least 72 hours, advise as soon as possible.

- ☐ **Closing Comments/Questions**
  May postpone until approaching incident.

Appendix J
Compensation of Full-Time FLSA-Exempt Personnel for State Fire Mobilization Assignments
Mobilization Plan v 10.2

Purpose
There have been recurring questions regarding the means for compensating full-time FLSA-exempt personnel for state fire mobilization assignments. The underlying question is: Can exempt personnel be granted extra compensation without compromising their exempt status? These guidelines answer that question and provide policy and procedure examples.

(**See Forms – Appendix M for examples**)

Fair Labor Standards Act

The federal Fair Labor Standards Act establishes the standards and requirements for employee compensation. Employees who meet minimum prescribed standards of responsibility and are paid a salary (as opposed to an hourly wage rate) are classified as "exempt" from FLSA compensation rules. The FLSA "test" for determining exempt status is beyond the scope of these guidelines.

The primary thrust of the FLSA regulations for exempt status addresses the loss of that status when an employee is subject to deductions from pay, not additions to pay.

The regulation specifically allows for additional compensation, and consistent letter rulings state that such additional compensation may be made on any basis.

Many public employers who otherwise pay exempt employees on a salary basis also have some form of overtime compensation that may be in the form of additional pay (often at a straight time rate) or compensatory time.

Regulations

The regulations include a specific allowance for additional compensation besides salary: Minimum guarantee plus extras. It should be noted that the salary may consist of a predetermined amount constituting all or part of the employee's compensation. In other words, additional compensation besides the salary is not inconsistent with the salary basis of payment. 29 CFR Section 541.118(b).

Another regulation that is notable applies to overtime payments: Section 7(p)(2) of the FLSA provides that where state or local government employees, solely at their option, work occasionally or sporadically on a part-time basis for the same public agency in a different capacity from their regular employment, the hours worked in the different jobs shall not be combined for the purpose of determining overtime liability. 29 CFR Section 553.30(a).

The important aspect of this regulation is the reference to "occasional or sporadic", which is further defined in the succeeding subsection:

The term occasional or sporadic means infrequent, irregular, or occurring in scattered instances. There may be an occasional need for additional resources in the delivery of certain types of public services that is at the time best met by the part-time employment of an individual who is already a public employee. 29 CFR 553.30(b)(1).

Administrative Letter Rulings: Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division
Two letter rulings dated April 6, 1995, from Daniel F. Sweeney, Deputy Assistant Administrator, address the point in question.

(1) Opinion concerning whether a salaried exempt employee can be paid additional compensation for services rendered in excess of 40 hours in a workweek.
(2) Does the payment of additional compensation to employees who meet both the duties test and salary basis for exemption under Part 541 defeat an otherwise valid exemption?

Response:

Additional compensation besides the required minimum weekly salary guarantee may be paid to exempt employees for hours worked beyond their standard workweek without affecting the salary basis of pay. Thus, extra compensation may be paid for overtime to an exempt employee on any basis. The overtime payment need not be at time and one-half, but may be straight time, or at one-half time, or flat sum, or on any other basis.

Department of Labor Field Operations Handbook
This reference clearly allows the use of either overtime or compensatory time for exempt employees:

Extra Compensation Paid for Overtime
Extra compensation may be paid for overtime to an exempt employee on any basis. The overtime payment need not be at time and one-half, but may be straight time, or flat sum, or on any other basis. Section 22b01.
This appears to be based on the 1995 administrative letter rulings cited above.

Court Rulings
Court rulings on the question of additional compensation effecting exempt status are split. The 4th Circuit has explicitly found that employees exempt under the act (FLSA) may be paid overtime (on whatever basis) for hours worked beyond their regular schedule. No federal court has unequivocally condemned such practices. One Federal District court has expressly approved straight-time overtime, but another has suggested that hourly overtime would invalidate the exemption. None of these court rulings have addressed the administrative letter rulings by the Department of Labor or the potential good faith reliance defense thereon.

Review of the relevant case law indicates that regular and consistent payment of overtime or compensatory time, in conjunction with normal and regular duties and assignments, may defeat salaried status. If the extra hours are usual and/or regularly anticipated, additional compensation for such extra hours is not considered generally consistent with salaried status. These characteristics contrast sharply with the reference in the regulations to “occasional or sporadic” instances of special part-time or temporary public employment, which are exceptions from even normal (i.e., non-exempt) overtime payment if the work is undertaken at the sole option of the employee. The point is noted because state fire resource mobilizations are clearly “occasional and sporadic” as defined by the Department of Labor.

Decision Summary
Department of Labor regulation specifically permits additional compensation besides salary for exempt employees.

State fire resource mobilization is an infrequent event, only implemented in the event of a major emergency situation requiring resources beyond those available locally or by virtue of mutual aid. Court questions on the effect of additional compensation payments to exempt status center on regular and consistent local practices.

Extra compensation for exempt status personnel, granted for response to major emergency incidents that are infrequent and unusual, is allowable, and such extra compensation will not defeat salaried status.

Implementation Procedure
Local fire protection jurisdictions that have concluded that extra compensation is allowable for their exempt personnel responding to state fire resource mobilizations have generally enacted a policy prescribing the principles for granting such extra compensation and, in some instances, incorporated provisions for it within their staff salary and benefit program. Such policies and procedures are encouraged because they can incorporate the legal foundations for them and prescribe the principles for allowing such payments.

Examples of policies and procedures are found in **Appendix M – Forms.**

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In the event of a state mobilization of fire resources for any reason, responding fire personnel must remember that the minimum state mobilization time commitment is 72 hours (three days) and at least the first day (24 hours) should be viewed as one without logistical support provided at the incident.

The minimum equipment and supply inventory for a state mobilization response will depend on the nature of the incident, the task assignment, and the duration of the incident. Most of the recommended inventory is common and can be prepackaged and ready for quick response. A backpack is recommended for use as an easy to transport, 24-hour survival kit in the event that crews are immediately deployed without the benefit of setup time in base camp. All other items should be placed in a durable duffle bag; suitcases are not recommended.

Recommended Minimum Items for Wildfire / Interface Operations
NWCG Fireline Handbook (NFES 0065)

- Generally, the total weight limit per individual is 55 pounds. (35 pounds for personal equipment and 20 pounds for web gear or briefcase)
- Tags or markings are recommended for identifying personal gear.
- External frame packs should not be used due to their bulk.
- Personal protective equipment required:
  - Wildfire: Fire shelter, flame-resistant clothing, hardhat (with chinstrap and headlight clips)
  - Interface Operations: In addition to wildfire equipment above, complete structural personal protective equipment.
- Small backpack and other web gear for working on the fireline.
- Work gloves.
- Leather boots (lace-up, heavy duty).
- Socks (heavy duty).
- Jackets: One heavy, one light, of cotton, wool, or flame-resistant material.
- Agency-approved fire shirts and trousers.
- Underclothes (non-synthetic fabric).
- Handkerchiefs.
- Personal toilet gear.
- Watch.
- Optional: Sunglasses, writing paper, envelopes, and stamps.

Cameras are not recommended for fireline personnel.

Additional Recommendations for Personal Travel Kit

- Clothing
  - Rain gear
  - Hat
  - Sweatshirt
- Personal Hygiene Supplies
  - Towel
  - Lip balm/Sunscreen
  - Replacement glasses/contacts
  - **Medication, if needed**
- Money/Credit Cards
- Red Card
- Miscellaneous
  - Tent, sleeping bag, pillow, blankets, foam pad
  - First Aid Kit
  - Belt weather kit
  - Pocketknife
  - Medical Information Card

Team Supply

- Portable radio
- Toilet paper, tissues, paper towels, garbage bags
- Flares
- Binoculars
- Batteries (flashlight and radio), battery charger
- Food and water (24 hours)
- Maps/GPS device
- Apparatus:
  - Extra engine oil & transmission fluid
  - Engine drive belts
  - Fuel card

Strike Team / Task Force Leader

- ICS Forms: 214 (Unit Log), 224 (Crew Performance)
- Mobilization Manifest Form
- NWCG Fireline Handbook (all incidents)
- State Chief's Rate Schedule
- Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan
  - Sections 16 & 17 Compensable Hours Personnel/Equipment
- Washington State Fire Service Directory
- Accident report forms
- Legal pads, pens, clipboard

- Maps/GPS device
- Cellular telephone
- Forms to be completed prior to departure:
    - Mobilization Manifest Form
    - Apparatus Inventory
    - Crew Lists (name, SSN, emergency contact)

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Fire Defense Region

- Identify in-region Communications resources
  - Radio systems (fire/law VHF and UHF)
  - Mobile Command Posts
  - Radio Cache

- Identify in-region Communications Unit personnel
  - Fire dispatch personnel available for state mobilization
  - Communications Unit leaders
  - Radio technicians

- Establish training for personnel to ensure their preparation to function in their specified roles.

- Identify radio frequencies utilized within the region, and prepare a plan for their coordinated utilization in support of major operations.

COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT UNITS				
Communications resources for all hazard dispatches. Includes equipment, chassis and personnel requirements for each type.				
Minimum Capabilities	**Type 1**	**Type 2**	**Type 3**	**Type 4**
Chassis Length	35'+	25' – 35'	20' to 30'	Under 18'
Vehicle Type	Custom trailer, bus chassis, conventional cab / van chassis, or diesel motor home	gas or diesel motor home chassis, or custom trailer;	Converted SUV, travel trailer or custom built trailer.	Converted vehicle, may not be motorized
If a trailer, does it require an additional tow vehicle?	Yes	No	No	Yes
Number of Console and/or Work Stations:	4–6	2-4	1-3	1-2
Private meeting area for Command Staff:	Yes	Yes	No	No
Internal Power Source:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RF Communications Capability: (for the incident and with adjoining and other agencies with whom inter-operability is required)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VHF BK/Relm Narrow Band Portable Radios: (with AA battery packs)	40	40	20	10
UHF Programmable Portable Radios: (with battery packs capability)	30	30	15	10

COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT UNITS				
Minimum Capabilities	**Type 1**	**Type 2**	**Type 3**	**Type 4**
VHF Portable FM Repeaters: (with linking capability)	4	4	2	1
UHF Portable FM Repeaters: (with linking capability)	2	2	1	N/A
Interoperability Module Capability: (capable of linking a minimum of 5 disparate systems)	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Portable Repeaters: (with 700-800 MHz linking capability)	2	2	N/A	N/A
Cell phone capability:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Internet Access - High Bandwidth: (capabilities via satellite such as INMARSAT or V-Sat)	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Internet Access: Faxing through cell system or satellite.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Voice communication: Independent telephone circuits via satellite providing office style telephone system.	4+	2-4	N/A	N/A
Voice communication: Fixed satellite telephone capability	Yes	Yes	1	N/A
Portable Satellite Phones:	4+	3	1	
Personnel: COML	1	1	Either a COML or a INCM	Up to 2 communications personnel as needed.
Personnel: INCM	1	1		
Personnel: Radio Technicians	1	1	1	
Personnel: Radio Operators	3	3	2	
Communications Unit Availability:	Extended Operation (up to 21 days)	Extended Operations (up to 14 days)	Short Duration Operations (> than 1 week)	Short Duration Operations (1 week or <)

MINIMUM WILDLAND FIRE EQUIPMENT

In addition to the NFPA Standards, the minimum amount of wildland fire equipment an engine, tender or tactical tender should be dispatched with is:

Structure Engines:		
(minimum equipment)	**Type 1**	**Type 2**
First Aid Kit: (5-person)	1	1
Fire Shelter: 1 per person (NFPA Approved)	4	4
Head Lamps: (w/batteries) (1 per person)	4	4
Reflective Warning Device (set of 3)	1	1
Fire extinguisher (4BC or better)	1	1
Wheel chocks	2	2
Backpack Pumps:	2	2
Shovels: (size 0)	2	2
Pulaski:	2	2
Spanner Wrench: Combination, 1 each, 1” to 1-1/2”	1	1
Hydrant Wrench:	1	1
Fire Hose Clamp:	1	1
Double Male: 1-1/2” NH	1	1
Double Male: 1” NPSH	1	1
Gated Wye: 1-1/2” NH	4	4
Reducers: 1-1/2” NH to 1”	4	4
Double Female: 1-1/2” NH	1	1
Double Female: 1” NPSH	1	1
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Female to 1-1/2” NPSH Male	2	2
Adapters: 1-1/2” NPSH female to 1-1/2” NH Male	2	2
Adapters: ¼ turn to 1-1/2” NH (1 Female and 1 Male)	2	2
Nozzles: Combination Fog/Straight Steam, 1”	4	4
Suction Hose w/Screened Foot Valve or Strainer 2-1/2" (in feet)	24	24
Drip Torch or Case of Fusees	1	1

Wildland Engines:	**Type**				
(minimum equipment)	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
First Aid Kit: (5-person)	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Shelter: 1 per person (NFPA Approved)	3	3	3	3	3
Head Lamps: (w/batteries) (1 per person)	3	3	3	3	3
Reflective Warning Device (set of 3)	1	1	1	1	1
Fire extinguisher (4BC or better)	1	1	1	1	1
Wheel chocks	2	2	2	2	2
Backpack Pumps:	2	2	2	2	2
Shovels: (size 0)	2	2	2	2	2
Pulaski:	2	2	2	2	2
Spanner Wrench: Combination, 1 each, 1” to 1-1/2”	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrant Wrench:	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Hose Clamp:	1	1	1	1	1
Double Male: 1-1/2” NH	1	1	1	1	1
Double Male: 1” NPSH	1	1	1	1	1
Gated Wye: 1-1/2” NH	4	4	4	4	4
Reducers: 1-1/2” NH to 1”	4	4	4	4	4
Double Female: 1-1/2” NH	1	1	1	1	1
Double Female: 1” NPSH	1	1	1	1	1
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Female to 1-1/2” NPSH Male	2	2	2	2	2
Adapters: 1-1/2” NPSH female to 1-1/2” NH Male	2	2	2	2	2
Adapters: ¼ turn to 1-1/2” NH (1 Female and 1 Male)	2	2	2	2	2
Nozzles: Combination Fog/Straight Steam, 1”	4	4	4	4	4
Suction Hose w/Screened Foot Valve or Strainer 2-1/2" (in feet)	24	24	24	24	24
Drip Torch	1	1	1	1	1
Case of Fusees	1	1	1	1	1

Water Tender – Non Tactical:	**Type**		
(minimum equipment)	**1**	**2**	**3**
Fuel to operate the pump and engine for 12 working hours	Yes	Yes	Yes
First Aid Kit: (5-person)	1	1	1
Fire Shelter: 1 per person (NFPA Approved)	2	2	2
Head Lamps: (w/batteries) (1 per person)	3	3	3
Reflective Warning Device (set of 3)	1	1	1
Fire extinguisher (4BC or better)	1	1	1
Wheel chocks	2	2	2
Shovels: (size 0)	1	1	1
Pulaski:	1	1	1
Suction screen suitable to match the capacity of the pump	1	1	1
Spanner Wrench: Combination, 1 each, 1”, 1-1/2” to 2-1/2"	1	1	1
Hydrant Wrench:	1	1	1
Fire Hose Clamp:	1	1	1
Discharge Outlets: 2-1/2” NH thread	2	0	0
Discharge Outlets: 1-1/2” NH thread,	2	2	2
Hose: 1-1/2" NH Thread (in length of feet)	200	200	200
Hose: 2-1/2" NH Thread (in length of feet)	30	30	30
1” Combination Nozzle: 1-1/2” NH thread	1	1	1
Suction Hose w/Screened Foot Valve or Strainer 2-1/2" (in feet)	24	24	24
Adapters: ¼ turn 1-1/2” NH adapter (1 Female and 1 Male)	2	2	2
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Double Male	1	1	1
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Double Female	1	1	1
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Gated Wye	1	1	1
Adapters: 2-1/2” NH to 1-1/2”NH Reducer	2	2	2
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Female to 1-1/2” NPSH Male adapter	2	2	2

Tactical Water Tender:	**Type**	
(minimum equipment)	**1**	**2**
First Aid Kit: (5-person)	1	1
Fire Shelter: 1 per person (NFPA Approved)	1	1
Head Lamps: (w/batteries) (1 per person)	2	2
Reflective Warning Device (set of 3)	1	1
Fire extinguisher (4BC or better)	1	1
Wheel chocks	2	2
Backpack Pumps:	2	2
Shovels: (size 0)	2	2
Pulaski:	2	2
Spanner Wrench: Combination, 1 each, 1” to 1-1/2”	1	1
Hydrant Wrench:	1	1
Fire Hose Clamp:	1	1
Double Male: 1-1/2” NH	1	1
Double Male: 1” NPSH	1	1
Gated Wye: 1-1/2” NH	4	4
Reducers: 1-1/2” NH to 1”	4	4
Double Female: 1-1/2” NH	1	1
Double Female: 1” NPSH	1	1
Adapters: 1-1/2” NH Female to 1-1/2” NPSH Male	2	2
Adapters: 1-1/2” NPSH female to 1-1/2” NH Male	2	2
Adapters: ¼ turn to 1-1/2” NH (1 Female and 1 Male)	2	2
Nozzles: Combination Fog/Straight Steam, 1”	4	4
Suction Hose w/Screened Foot Valve or Strainer 2-1/2" (in feet)	24	24
Drip Torch or Case of Fusees	1	1

Water Handling Supply Cache

For Type 3 Incidents, Regions may develop a cache of water handling supply equipment. The following is provided as a starting point for a cache minimum:

WATER-HANDLING TRAILER

INVENTORY SHEET

Region: _____

Item	Required	Unit
Pump, Mark 3, W/Kit, 2”draft hose w/foot valve strainer	2	Each
Pump, 2” Volume, Homelite with 2” draft hose w/strainer	1	Each
Fuel for all pumps is to be stored on the towing vehicle		
Tank, folding 1,500 gal	3	Each
Tank, collapsible, 5,000 gal with adapters and sling net	1	Each
Hose, 2” x 50’, collapsible, vol pump	2	Rolls
Hose, 1 ½” x 100’ synthetic lined	75	Rolls
Hose, 1” x 100 synthetic lined	50	Rolls
Hose, garden ¾” x 50’ synthetic	120	Rolls
Hose, siphon, w/o couplings	6	Each
Hose, 2 ½” x 50’ collapsible	1	Roll
Pump, backpack, (bladder bags)	12	Each
Mop-up kit, lateral line, 3 wand	10	Each
Valve, gated wye, 1 ½” (each wye is stored with 1- 1 ½” to 1” reducer)	12	Each
Wyes, Malnor (for Toy Hose)	3	Each
Shutoff, Malnor (for Toy Hose)	1	Each
Tee, hose, inline, w/boiler cocks	24	Each
Nozzle, 1” forester with 3/16” straight and 6 GPM tips	12	Each
Nozzle, 1” combination, barrel KK	6	Each
Nozzle, 3/4" for Toy Hose	5	Each
Coupling, double male 1 ½”	6	Each
Coupling, double female 1 ½”	6	Each

Item	Required	Unit
Adapter, thread 1 ½”np f to 1 ½”nh m	3	Each
Adapter, thread 1 ½”nh f to 1 ½”np m	3	Each
Adapter, ¼ turn, 1 ½” nh-f (DNR)	3	Each
Adapter, ¼ turn, 1 ½” nh-m(DNR)	3	Each
Adapter, 3/4" 1/4 turn (for Toy Hose)	4	Each
Reducer, 1 ½”nh-f to 1”npsh-m	24	Each
Reducer, 1”npsh-f to ¾”nh-f	24	Each
Wrench, spanner 11”	3	Each
Wrench, spanner 5”	3	Each
Wrench, spanner, pry bar, universal	3	Each
Wrench, lug, tire	1	Each
Clamp, hose, shut-off	3	Each
Gasket, hose 2”	12	Each
Gasket, hose 1 ½”	24	Each
Gasket, hose 1”	24	Each
Gasket, hose ¾”	24	Each
9” Gravity Sock w/1-1 ½” to 1” reducer and 1-1” to ¾” reducer & tie cords.	3	Each
Sheeting, plastic, 20’ x 100’	1 roll	Each
Pail, collapsible	3	Each
Packboard, with tie cord, 10’	4	Each
Packsack, with straps	6	Each
Shovel, size #1 with sheath	1	Each
Pulaski, with sheath	1	Each
Headlamp, w/o batteries	12	Each
Extinguisher, dry chemical 5 lb.	1	Each
Reflectors, triangle	3	Each
Jack, vehicle 4 ton	1	Each
Tire, spare, mounted on rim	1	Each
Trailer, 16’, 7,000 GVWR	1	Each
Property # _____		

Item	Required	Unit
Fusees	2	Case
Drip Torches	5	Each
Fire Shelters with cases	2	Each
10 Person first aid kit	1	Each
Vinyl gloves: Small	1	Box
Vinyl gloves: Medium	1	Box
Vinyl gloves: Large	1	Box
Vinyl gloves: X-Large	1	Box
Orange Safety Vest: Medium	1	Each
Orange Safety Vest: Large	1	Each
Orange Safety Vest: X-Large	1	Each
Flagging - Orange	4	Rolls
Flagging - White	5	Rolls
Flagging - Escape Route	30	Rolls
Flagging - Lime Green	4	Rolls
Flagging - Black/Yellow	12	Rolls
Flagging - Blue	7	Rolls
Flagging - Spot Fire	5	Rolls
Flagging - Red	10	Rolls
Glow Sticks - 30 minute	18	Each
Glow Sticks - 12 Hour	16	Each
Coolers	2	Each
MRE's	24	Each
Stapler	1	Each
Staples	2	Boxes
Garbage Bags	2	Boxes
Crew Time Reports, Unit Logs, Equipment Shift Tickets	1	Box
Firefighter Time Report (OF286), EERA (OF-288)	1	Box
Safety Glasses	10	Each
Earplugs (foam)	3	boxes

Item	Required	Unit
Leather Gloves - Size: Small	10	Each
Leather Gloves - Size: Medium	10	Each
Leather Gloves - Size: Large	10	Each
Leather Gloves - Size: Xtra-Small	10	Each
Leather Gloves - Size: Xtra-Large	10	Each
NFES 0362 Catalog, NFES, Parts 1 & 2 PMS 449-2	1	Book
Sign, Direction Arrow, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, (blank), white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, _____ Base, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Check-In, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Staging Area, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Incident Command Post, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Information Officer, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Communications Unit, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Finance, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Planning, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each
Sign, Logistics, white tag, 14" X 11"	5	Each

The Following Items are Located on the Towing Vehicle		
Item	**Required**	**Unit**
Tank, gasoline, 5 gal. Pump adapted, (with mixed gas)	4	Each
Can, Fuel Safety, vented 5 gal. (W/ un-mixed gas vol. Pump)	1	Each
Oil, 2 cycle mix, 1 quart	8	Each
Foam, concentrate class A, 5 gal	3	Each
Funnel, 1 quart w/strainer	1	Each
Spout, gas, flexible 16”	5	Each

Additionally, the Region providing the trailer would also provide a vehicle to transport the trailer and person to act as the Cache Manager, tracking supplies as they are issued and returned. Ideally the vehicle to tow the trailer should be a flatbed truck with stake sides.

Appendix P
Relationship of the Washington State Patrol and the Agency Administrator
Mobilization Plan v 10.2

This Appendix is meant as a guide to show the relationship between the Washington State Patrol and the Agency Administrator (AA). The AA is a single person, and will be from the Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) upon Mobilization being approved and would likely be one of the Fire Commissioners, Mayor, City Executive or in some cases the Fire Chief. This person will be the one signing the Delegation of Authority to the Incident Management Team (IMT).

During the initial attack phase, the Fire Chief or local Incident Commander may be given verbal authorization to sign the Delegation of Authority on behalf of the AHJ if it isn't possible to have that person at the incident when the IMT arrives.

The Delegation of Authority will provide the Incident Commander of the IMT specific direction to handle the incident. Once the Delegation of Authority is signed, the Incident Commander is working for the AA.

The State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO) which is a Bureau of the Washington State Patrol plays a dual role at Mobilizations. Personnel from the Mobilization Section of the SFMO are assigned to the Mobilization immediately after being authorized.

The first responsibility of the SFMO is to locate and dispatch resources needed as identified by the initial attack incident commander. The initial attack incident commander will continue to be in charge until an Incident Management Team has a signed Delegation of Authority and takes operational control.

Agency Representative

SFMO personnel are dispatched to the incident to serve as the Agency Representative. The responsibilities of this person are:

- Assist in financial support by providing a Resource Order Number for all resources ordered.
    - This is a method to track cost and prevent duplication of orders.
- Assist the Finance Section of the IMT in completing the necessary paperwork for people, equipment, contracted resources and purchases.
    - This paperwork is the crux of the reimbursement process and if not completed properly at the incident, will delay the reimbursement process.
- Obtain incident information from the Incident Commander and report back to Washington State Patrol, Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD), and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) which is then reported to the Governor's Office and media.
- Ensure implementation of sound incident business practices, such as cost effectiveness of resources and that adequate financial documentation is done.
- Provide guidance and support on differing fiscal / payment / business needs and requirements that are specific to the SFMO with the goal being to implement the most efficient business practices.
    - These practices will also ensure that if the incident is eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement dollars, the mobilization related costs will pass an audit.

Resource Order Processing

All orders for resources will use the single point of ordering. This means that all orders come from the Incident Commander unless he/she appoints a person to take on this responsibility; normally the ordering function is assigned to the Logistics Section of an Incident Management Team.

On a strictly fire service Mobilization, all orders are placed through the SFMO Agency Representative. A Resource Order Number will be assigned for all orders that will be placed. A placed order is one that is in the process of being filled. For Washington Fire Service resources, the SFMO Agency Representative will work with the Regional Coordinators to fill request. If there are no resources available through the Washington Fire Service, the order will be sent to the DNR Olympia Coordination Center. Once they find a resource to fill the order, they will notify the SFMO Agency Representative.

For orders such as sanikans, sack lunches or batteries the order is placed with the SFMO Agency Representative. A Resource Order Number will be assigned and given back to the Logistics Section to fill the order. If the IMT or host agency can obtain and pay for the resource, a claim will be submitted for reimbursement at the end of the incident. If they can get the resource but don't have funds available, the vendor will be contacted to see if the purchase can be obtained now and paid for later with a WSP credit card. If it can't be obtained without payment, the SFMO Agency Representative will take on the task of getting the resource and paying for it at the time of delivery.

During joint or multiple jurisdiction incidents, all orders except those for Washington Fire Service Resources will be go through either a DNR or US Forest Service expanded dispatch center. The expanded dispatch will work with the Incident Commander or designee. All orders for Washington State Fire Service Resources will be placed through the SFMO Agency Representative. The orders will be placed with the Regional Coordinators to fill.

All orders require a short explanation outlining why the resource is being ordered. Orders that do not fit the Operational, Planning or Tactics Briefings and where the Incident Commander or ordering designee cannot provide an explanation for the order, will be delayed until an explanation can be provided.

Resource Denial Process

1. If the Agency Representative, in consultation with the FDC Field Representative, when available, denies a resource request from the Incident Commander, the denial will be documented on a General Message with a copy being kept in the Incident Documentation Box.

2. The Agency Representative will contact the Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal (CDSFM). The resource request will be presented along with the documentation regarding the decision to deny the resource request.

   If the resource is denied, the Incident Commander will return to managing the incident and see if alternative resources will accomplish the task for which the denied resource was intended.

   If the resource is approved, the Agency Representative will be notified and place the order immediately.

   This final discussion will be recorded on a General Message and a copy being kept in the Incident Documentation Box.

Resource Request Denial Review

Any resource orders that are denied and go through at least Step # 1 shall be discussed at the next Fire Defense Committee meeting. A determination will need to be made if the denial was a result of a conflict with:

- The Mobilization Plan
  - Conflict between the Plan and operational necessity.
  - Potential misuse of the Plan by the Incident Commander.
  - The resource requested wouldn't be effective in the time that it takes from order to arriving on scene. This would apply to orders that have a cost associated from the time the resource commits to the assignment.
- State Purchasing or Finance Rules
  - Durable versus expendable goods.
  - Emergency versus non-emergency purchases.
- Washington State Patrol Agency Policy
  - Policy that would put the SFMO personnel in violation of written agency rules.
  - The resource request exceeds the SFMO personnel authority.

The Fire Defense Committee would use the event as a Lessons Learned and if needed identify additional training or changes that may prevent a similar situation in the future.

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