SOUTHWEST OREGON DISTRICT

2023

MOBILIZATION PLAN

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Southwest Oregon District Organization Chart February 2023

District Forester
Tyler McCarty
X8261 SR33F #2071

Public Affairs Spec. 2
Natalie Weber
C0865 SR29 #4654

Forest Manager 2
FM2
Matt Fumasi
X8260 SR30F #5781

- Fire Planner **Ross Ballou** C8502 SR24 #5784
- IT/GIS Specialist **John T. Ferro III** C1483 SR24I #2166
- ISS 2 **Tobi Beavers** C1482 SR21 #5611
- Sr. Comm. Tech. Spec. 2 **Joshua Anthony** C2168 SR28 #0245
- Heavy Equip. Tech. 2 **Chris Holmes** C4438 SR26 #0286
- Auto Tech 2 **Jeremy Miles** C4419 SR23 #5775
- **Wildland Fire Supervisor/Dispatch Chelsie Stephens** X8258 SR25 #2083
  - Perm. Dispatcher **Teresa Burkhart** C8264 SR15 #2332
  - 6 Dispatchers
  - 4 Detection Dispatchers

Asst. District Forester - Central Point
Forest Manager 2
Lee Winslow
X8260 SR30F #2212

- Stewardship Forester **Marcus Havniear** C8502 SR24 #2331
- NRCS Forester **Kelly Foster** C8502 SR24 #2077
- Stewardship Forester **Ben Walen** C8502 SR24 #3693
- NRCS Forester **Alex Cunha** C8502 SR24 #XXXX
- 3 WFSS
- Small Forestland Owner Forester **Kyle Ripberger** C8502 SR24 #5948
- Tanker Base Manager **Harry Kelley** C8502 SR24 #3917
- Tanker Base Dispatcher **Vacant** CXXXX SRXX #XXXX
- 2 Seasonal Forest Officers

Wildland Fire Supervisor Taylor Wilkerson X8258 SR25 #2330
- Equip. Operator **Doug Burkhart** C4422 SR21 #0512
- Fire/Ice F.O. **Tyler Womack** C8257 SR23 #2251
- Perm. F.O. **Paris Drake** C8257 SR23 #2246
- 2 Forest Officers
- 9 Wildland Fire Suppression Specialists
- Fire Ice FO **Jordan Van Avery** C8257 SR23 #2247
- 5 Seasonal TMS2

Wildland Fire Supervisor Bill Smith X8258 SR25 #2209
- Perm. F.O. **Herb Johnson** C8257 SR23 #xxxx
- 6 Forest Officers
- 11 Wildland Fire Suppression Specialists
- 4 Laborers
- 4 Forest Management Techs

Wildland Fire Supervisor Jake Kurzyniec X8258 SR25 #2246
- 5 Forest Officers
- 17 Wildland Fire Suppression Specialists
- 6 Forest Management Techs

District Business Mgr. PEM-A Karen Jarratt
X7000 SR24X #2216

- Fiscal Analyst 1 – SWO District **Vacant** C1243 SR23 #5777
- Admin Spec. 2 – Central Point **Shelley Polacek** C0108 SR19 #5750
- Admin Spec. 1 – **Central Point Curt Snow** C0107 SR17 #2202
- Office Spec. 2 – **Central Point Kristi Welburn** C0104 SR15 #2308
- Admin Spec. 2 – **Grants Pass Courtney Odom** C0108 SR17 5749
- Admin Spec. 1 – **Grants Pass Natalie Wallace** C0807 SR17 #2201

Asst. District Forester – Grants Pass
Forest Manager 2
Brandon Kerns
X8260 SR30F #2213

- Office Spec. 2 – **Grants Pass Suzanne Johnson** C0104 SR15 #2308
- Stewardship Forester **Doug Thackery** C8502 SR24 #0901
- Small Forestland Owner Forester **George Sheppard** C8502 SR24 #5948

Wildland Fire Supervisor Tim Swink X8258 SR25 #2211
- Equip. Operator **Don McLaughlin** C4422 SR21 #2223
- Perm. F.O. **Derreck Johnson** C8257 SR23 #2256
- 2 Forest Officers
- 21 Wildland Fire Suppression Specialists

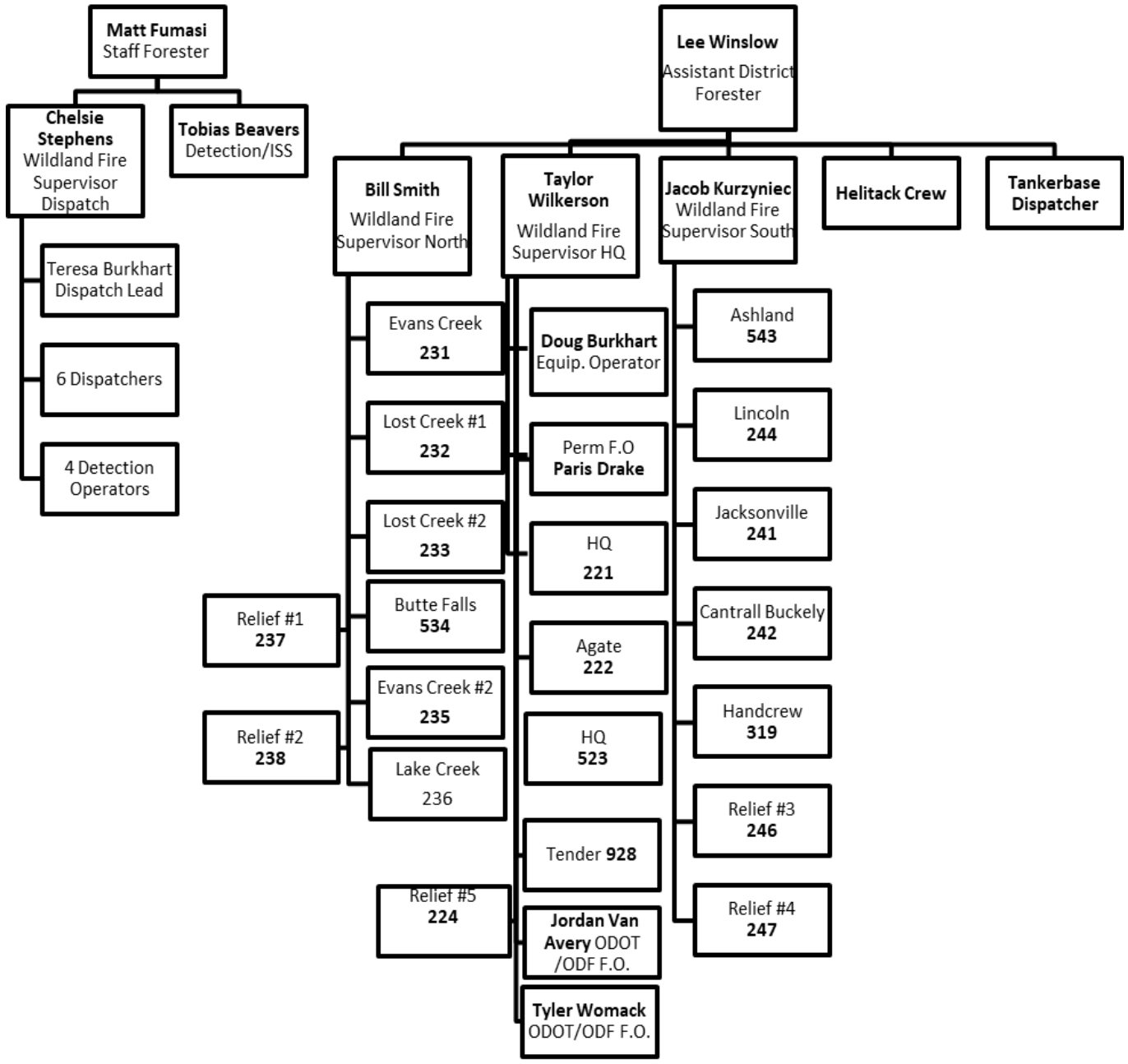
Wildland Fire Supervisor Jesse Blair X8258 SR25 #2208
- Forest Officer **Jeff Roberts** C8257 SR23 #2175
- 5 Forest Officers
- 12 Wildland Fire Suppression Specialists

Wildland Fire Supervisor/Dispatch Stacy Collins X8258 SR25 #0140
- Perm. Dispatcher **Misty Schultz** C8264 SR15 #3630
- 4 Dispatchers
- Helicopter Coordinator Forest Officer

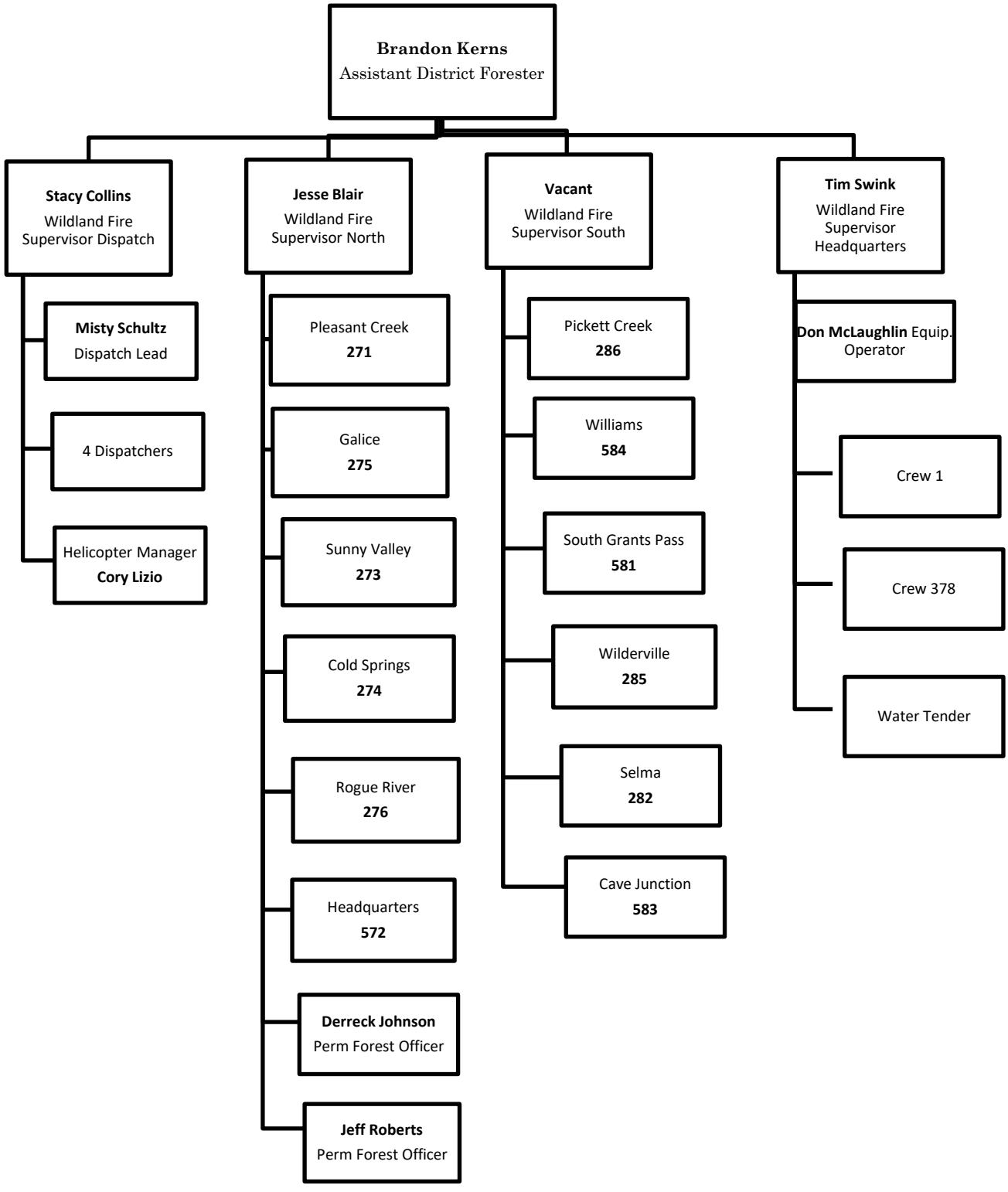
Wildland Fire Supervisor V a c a n t X8258 SR25 #2256
- 7 Forest Officers
- 8 Wildland Fire Suppression Specialists

SWO District Org Chart.vsd/ Jaz A (Visio)
February 2023

Medford Unit
Protection Staff



Grants Pass Unit Protection Staff



Oregon Department of Forestry

Chapter A
Fire Action Plan
2023

SWO District

≈ **2023 Fire Action Plan**

≈ **2023 Fire Action Plan**

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OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Southwest Oregon District fire protection program is to...

- Conduct all fire suppression activities in a manner that protects the safety of firefighters and citizens;
- Establish and maintain an effective system for the discovery and suppression of wildfire;
- Minimize the cost of suppression and the damage to the forest and watershed environment caused by wildfire;
- Provide for fire discovery, reporting and initial attack capability that will control 98 % of all wildfires at Class "B" size or smaller (10 acres or under);
- Conduct fire suppression activities in such a way as to minimize the damage to the site that may be caused by such activities.

DISTRICT SITUATION

The Southwest Oregon District is one of the largest districts in the State and is responsible for the protection of approximately 1.8 million acres of Class I and III forest lands. Of the total acres, 45 percent is in federal ownership; 3 percent state, county, and municipal ownership; and 52 percent private ownership. The estimated damageable value of these lands in terms of standing timber, forage, watershed, recreation sites and aesthetics is 13.5 billion dollars. The district is divided into two units. The Medford unit which is entirely in Jackson County and the Grants Pass unit which includes all of Josephine County and parts of Jackson, Douglas, Curry and Coos counties.

An average season in Southwest over the past fifty years is 138 days with an average of about 100 days in a high or extreme Energy Release Component. For the past ten fire seasons average length is 127 days and an average fire load is 257 fires per season with an average of 75 percent human-caused fires and 25 percent lightning-caused. The greatest numbers of human-caused fire occurrences are found in areas with a high population density and well-traveled roads.

The escalating concern for the environment through water conservation, water pollution, erosion, wild river areas, recreation lands and timber resources has resulted in an ever-increasing demand for a higher level of fire protection in Southwest Oregon.

A study of the past 10 years indicates that approximately 6,057 acres have burned per million acres protected annually. This increase was due mainly to the extreme fire seasons of 2013, 2014, 2018, 2020 and 2022 that combined for 166,000 acres burned in the District. The ratio of human-caused fires to the population indicates that approximately one person in a thousand has been responsible for a fire start annually.

All the above figures are related to reportable fires. In addition, there has been an average of 871 other responses, which consist of non-statistical fires, smoke chases, gas spills, abandoned campfires and other non-fire responses. This brings the average number of incidents to 1,132 crew responses annually. These incidents take time and can be as much of a drain on human resources and equipment as reportable fires.

Due to the high value of the areas protected, the District must be equipped with resources to use direct initial attack instead of indirect. Brush lands with low values have increased in value. One of the reasons is the escalating number of residences in the wildland urban interface. Timber lands are generally geographically situated above the brush lands and vulnerable to fire spread. The value of the resource on these lands has also increased astronomically due to increased restrictions on timber harvesting, critical wildlife habitat, water quality rules and recreational resource objectives. Though a dollar amount may not be assigned, the District protects land with high recreational and aesthetic value which must also be considered.

PURPOSE
Contained herein are the objectives, organizational guidance, concept of operations and detailed plans for actions involved in the suppression activities of the Southwest Oregon District.

COORDINATION
Coordination will be provided by the State Forester, Division Chiefs, and Southern Oregon Area Director.

FIRE ACTION

1. Fire suppression takes precedence over all other District activities.

2. The goal of the fire action plan is to obtain control as early as possible on the day the fire is discovered. If this fails, the attack will be calculated and executed with the objective of accomplishing control before 1000 hours the next day, using available resources as necessary.

3. The closest attack forces shall be sent to the fire, regardless of the responsibility. This is insured through the system of cooperative agreements and mutual interest in protecting the forest resources.

4. Qualified industry or federal personnel will be used, whenever possible and practical, as fire overhead to direct the efforts of their own crews.

5. To contain a fire is to take suppression action, which can reasonably be expected to stop the fire's spread under prevailing conditions. Control is attained when a line is completely around the fire and hot spots that are a threat to the line are cooled down so that the lines will be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.

6. All fires, after all personnel have discontinued work and left the area, will be checked again within each 24 hour period until no hot spots or smoke are found for three consecutive days. During periods of low probability of ignition such as wet weather storms during the low and high fire risk periods, fires may not need to be checked within 24 hours.

7. Fire reports shall not be held up until the fire is declared out because this may be a considerable length of time after the fire occurs.

8. All requests for information, oral or written, regarding fires will be directed to the District headquarters and cleared by the District/Assistant District Foresters.

9. The District has the ultimate responsibility to see that all fires in the District are controlled and extinguished regardless of legal responsibility.

PREPLANNED DISPATCH PROCEDURES

This pre-planned dispatch system was developed to provide enough initial attack resources to meet the fire problem under any given circumstances.

The key to the effective use of this plan is the initial action taken by the dispatcher. This plan does not reduce the amount of skill or knowledge that a dispatcher must have nor does it reduce the number of decisions the dispatcher must make. It does, however, provide the following advantages:

1. Provides the completeness that only well thought out pre-planning can provide.

2. Provides information to the field prior to fire occurrence designating fire response areas for all crews and resources.

3. Requires a minimum of radio traffic to activate any phase of the plan.

4. Provides flexibility to use any or all phases of the plan.

5. A full response can be cancelled by the first crew arriving on scene of the fire if additional crews are not needed.

6. Provides that certain predetermined actions can be established so that ground forces can be moving simultaneously thus gaining precious time.

7. Allows the dispatcher more time to consider other agencies or resources which may be used to support initial attack crews.

This dispatching plan, based on block areas and National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), is primarily for single fire situations when all Unit and District resources are available for response. The plan was developed to be flexible depending on availability of existing forces and common sense decisions.

To implement this plan, the fire dispatcher will have the responsibility to maintain the Unit and District resource list daily, noting crew commitments and availability. All dispatch decisions will be based on predicted Burning Index levels. The dispatcher must pass on all information regarding crew locations and strength to relief dispatchers. It will be the responsibility of all Unit personnel to advise the dispatcher of their location and strength during fire season. During periods of Extreme Burning Index, personnel will clear with Protection Supervisors or Assistant District Forester before leaving their patrol areas or working units.

To activate the plan on receiving a smoke or fire report, the dispatcher will do the following:

1. Pre-alert tones… Determine the correct block from the location of the reported smoke or fire.

2. Select the proper block card to determine the crew response according to the fire danger level.

3. Tone the fire, give fire information, dispatch code, block number, legal description, and location by landmark. Crews will respond or move up to pre-designated areas according to their block response.

4. All response times and fire information will be recorded on a run sheet for the fire report and to figure fire costs.
5. As soon as the fire is determined to be on or a threat to BLM lands, **BLM managers must be notified by contacting the BLM Duty Officer phone number and sending a pager message to specified personnel. This must occur within 30 minutes of the determination. To start a discussion. Continue to inform BLM of the status of the fire.**

SPECIFIC ACTION AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN (Resource Readiness Levels)

Low Risk Period

The District is capable of responding to the report of a wildland fire at any time of the year. During normal working hours, 8 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday-Friday, during the low risk period, personnel will be available out of the unit offices to take proper action on the report of fires. After hours a duty roster will be furnished to the 911 centers in Jackson and Josephine counties that will allow the 911 center a means to report fires and insure proper action is taken. Location of initial attack equipment during the low risk period will be out of the unit offices in Merlin and Central Point. At a minimum one engine and operator will respond to any report of fires needing fire suppression action during the low risk period.

High Risk Period

The District activity during the high risk period will be based on the following guidelines. The Unit Foresters are responsible to see that these guidelines are followed and that all personnel are fully informed and understand their place and function in the system.

Normal working hours will provide seven-day-a-week coverage during the high risk period. Hours of the day worked will be dependent on the probability of fire ignitions due to weather and public use of the wildlands.

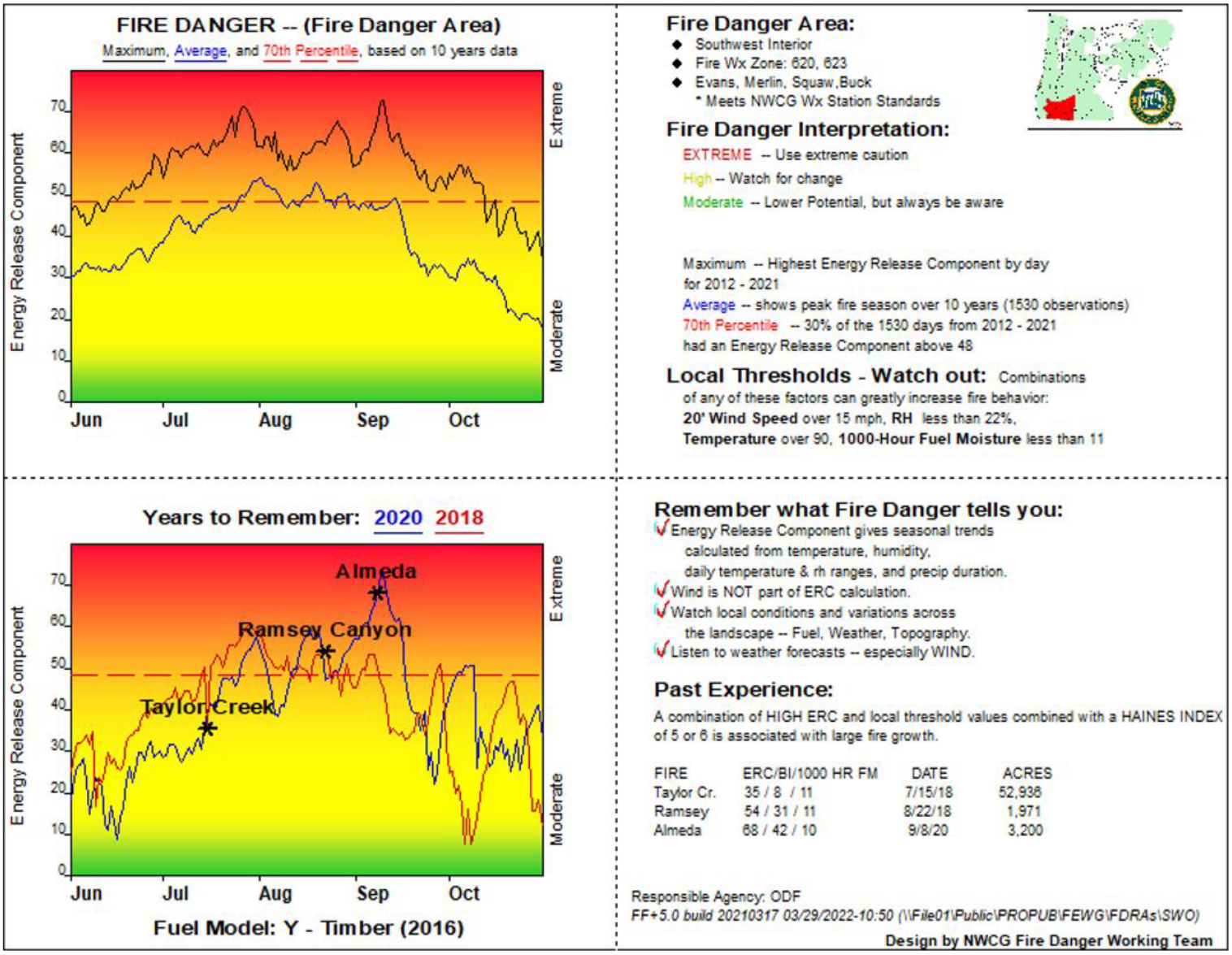
District activities will be guided by the National Fire Danger Rating System. This system was implemented during the middle of the 1994 fire season. The Energy Release Component is a key factor in determining the fire danger and dispatch level.

The following is a tentative schedule for summer fire crews for the coming fire season:

Prior to and during Fire School:	8 am to 5 pm
After the completion of Fire School:	10 am to 7 pm
August 1 through Labor Day	11am to 8 pm
Day after Labor Day – Sept. 20	10 am to 7 pm
Dependent on conditions	9 am to 6 pm or 8 am to 5 pm
End of Fire Season at ADF discretion	8 am to 4:30 pm

This schedule is tentative in nature and will be adjusted by the District Forester as fire danger and fire activity dictates.

The following is an example of SWO District's "Pocket Card" which gives a graphic depiction of the correlation of ERC and occurrences of large fire events in our area. The top graph line is the 10 year maximum ERC, the middle dash-line is the 76th percentile, meaning only 24 percent of the days in a 10 year period had an ERC above 49, and the lower graph line showing the 10 year average ERC.



DISPATCH LEVELS

The Southwest Oregon District has been divided into 86 blocks with four levels of dispatching developed for each block. Dispatching information is kept on run cards for the blocks. These cards indicate which crews are to be dispatched to the fire, which crews are to be moved up and the location of move up, other individuals or agencies to contact or alert, and BLM areas subject to special fire suppression tactics. The dispatch block cards are maintained in both unit dispatch offices. Each unit has its own pre-planned dispatch system. In addition, many of the dispatch blocks contain fire responses by USFS, other ODF districts or the California Department of Forestry. The engines and responses are the result of the "closest forces" concept.

With the exception of the Wild River area, all pre-planned dispatching will begin after the Energy Release Component has reached the Low level. This will provide four levels of initial attack dispatching.

Low – Dispatch Code Green
Engines nearest to the reported fire location will be dispatched first. Additional resources will be dispatched as needed. The unit dispatch offices will dispatch District resources only.

The pre-planned dispatch will only be used during the critical burning period of the day - generally 1000 hours to 1900 hours. After hour dispatches will be established through the duty officers.

Moderate - Dispatch Code Blue
Generally, two engines will respond initially. Additional engines, dozer and Protection Supervisor may respond depending on condition of fire. In addition, many of the dispatch blocks contain fire responses from the USFS, other ODF Districts or CALFIRE. The engines and responses are the result of the "closest forces" concept.

High - Dispatch Code Yellow
Generally, three engines, 1 Protection Supervisor, and dozer will respond initially. Additional engines and helicopter may respond depending on condition of fire.

Extreme - Dispatch Code Red
Generally, five engines, 1 Protection Supervisor, and the dozer will respond initially. Additional engines and helicopter may respond depending on condition of fire.

The operating plan between the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests and the Southwest Oregon District is based on a Cooperative Agreement dated August 8, 1977, between the Regional Forester and the State Forester. The objective of this plan is to provide forest landowners a more efficient firefighting system in Southwest Oregon that will utilize all available resources and maximize coordination between Southwest Oregon District and the national forests.

This plan implemented a boundary revision based upon the "boundary elimination" and "closest forces" concept. Protection boundaries previously existing were dissolved and boundaries are now identified by land ownership. All national forest lands are administered and protected by the national forest; all BLM lands, state, county, municipal, and private lands are the protection responsibility of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Initial attack action on fires, regardless of ownership, on the intermingled lands along the ownership boundary is based on a pre-planned dispatch system approved by both agencies. Initial attack levels are identified on the pre-planned dispatch cards and are a part of this operating plan.

During multiple or large fire episodes beyond District initial attack capabilities, closest forces will be dispatched to the incident. Other fire agencies, industry, government and pick-up labor may be utilized in fire dispatches when normal District forces are committed. The District will maintain the Additional Mobilization Plan for local firefighting resources. In addition, the Oregon Department of Forestry's State Mobilization Plan will include a means of acquiring additional firefighting crews and equipment.

Priority Dispatch
Single engine response to reports during periods where block dispatching is not prudent, such as; pre-season, end of the season, lightning storms, or during a fire season rain event. The Unit Foresters and Wildland Fire Supervisors make the decision to go to priority dispatch and can upgrade the response if needed.

Priority Dispatch – Lightning Storm
The pre-planned dispatch system is only designed for a single incident and would quickly drain resources and leave numerous calls unassigned. Due to the numerous calls from the public, 911 centers in both counties, recon and Detection Center reports, the district will dispatch resources under Priority Dispatch to respond to these reports.

Once a unit is on scene, it is up to the Incident Commander or Wildland Fire Supervisor to order additional resources. At any time, the Unit Forester or Wildland Fire Supervisor may change the response or prioritize the distribution of assigned or additional resources. In the event of multiple fires in a general area, the Unit Forester may decide to break the unit down into branches or divisions to adequately address span of control, which are created based upon the grouping activity. Appropriate overhead will be assigned to oversee operations in the geographic area. In these situations, resource requests are coordinated through overhead and district dispatch centers.

WEATHER ZONE MAP

The National Weather Service maintains a weather station in Medford. The office writes two fire weather forecasts daily during fire season. Updates are also issued when weather systems associated with increased fire danger appear.

The weather zones in the SWO district include 620, 621, 622 and 623. Site specific **spot weather forecasts** are available from the local fire weather office via the internet or over the phone. In addition, an on-site mobile weather unit is also available out of the National Weather Service's Medford Office.

Local fire weather forecasters are consulted routinely by telephone and with office visits regarding questions about fire weather forecasts and tracking of real time weather systems.

COOPERATIVE ELEMENTS

There are eight public agencies directly engaged in forest protection adjacent to the exterior boundaries of Southwest Oregon District - Klamath, Coos and Douglas Forest Protective Associations; Klamath, Rogue Siskiyou, and Umpqua National Forests; and CAL FIRE. Cooperative efforts and liaison are conducted with all of these agencies. All of these fire services, collectively and individually, create considerable impact on the activities and fire protection level of the District. This does not include the rural and city fire protection agencies where structure fire protection is provided inside their protection agency boundaries.

Federal
The Rogue Siskiyou National Forest maintains fixed wing retardant reload base in Medford and firefighting personnel, equipment, and supplies at the local ranger districts. The Rogue Siskiyou National Forest maintains organized suppression crews and firefighting equipment in all their ranger districts. The Bureau of Land Management at Medford has trained personnel and equipment available upon request. These resources are available for our use through the “closest forces” agreement.

State/Association
There are many fire situations that tax a district's initial attack resources, yet do not involve the complexities requiring an overhead fire team. During these potential Project Fire situations, a district often needs an intermediate level of assistance in both supervisory and support functions.

An inter-district fire overhead supplement has been developed between Southwest Oregon and Klamath-Lake District, designed to assist the districts with fires of intermediate complexity. These overhead supplements are activated upon approval from the appropriate Area Directors. Klamath-Lake District, Coos Forest

Protective Association and Douglas Forest Protective Association are included with the District in the "Jefferson" agreement. Refer to Jefferson agreement on page 13 of the mobilization plan.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
CAL FIRE provides fire suppression responses through an interstate compact. By working closely over the years with CAL FIRE a very good working relationship has developed that enables both agencies to be of benefit to initial attack on border responses.

Rural

A mutual assistance agreement exists between Southwest Oregon District and all rural fire districts within its boundaries. A similar agreement exists with the city fire departments. All District personnel must become familiar with the terms and limitations of the above agreements. The facilities of these cooperators should be called upon whenever:

A. The fire is on or threatening lands for which the other agency is responsible.
B. Specific equipment is needed which they can supply.
C. Their response would expedite speedy control and/or if the district has temporarily been over-extended due to a multiple fire situation.
D. Large-scale mobilization must be coordinated through the Fire Defense Board Chief.

Forest Landowner & Operator Coordination and Involvement

A. **Objective**

Forest Industry personnel as well as other forest landowners provide the District with an important source of manpower and equipment. We depend heavily on them and their resources during large and/or multiple fire situations. The objective of our cooperative program with industry personnel is that they know what is expected of them and what they can expect from us; that they are used in the most cost effective and efficient manner, benefiting the fire protection program.

B. **Concepts of Operation**

1. The District Forester, in the event of a large fire or a multiple fire situation, may meet with a representative of the Rogue Forest Protective Association (RFPA) and BLM to discuss plans, contingency needs/opportunities, etc. The purpose of this meeting will be to share ideas, concerns, etc., and ensure that all opportunities for industry involvement in managing the building fire situation are being utilized. The RFPA representative will then assist in implementation of identified needs.

2. When a large fire or multiple fire situation calls for dispatch of five or more industry dozers, faller sets, engines, tenders, hand crews, etc., the State may request that an industry representative be assigned to assist in procuring the necessary industry resources.

3. On fires where multiple industry resources are being utilized, an industry liaison may be designated and dispatched to the fire as soon as possible (while in the initial attack, building fire phase). This person will work directly for the Incident Commander, and could be utilized in a number of functions such as coordinating industry resources, providing needed communications, industry timekeeping, etc., on an as-needed basis. In addition, this individual may be utilized as a dozer boss or for other duties as the need arises.

4. When a large fire or multiple fire situation calls for additional overhead personnel, industry personnel may be considered for these positions as appropriate. Where possible, industry personnel will be used as a unit (strike team, sector, division, etc.) in order to assure good coordination and effectiveness. When managing federally-provided resources (either BLM or USFS), industry overhead will be NWCG (PMS 310-1) qualified.

5. State will continue aggressive use of other industry capabilities and resources in large/multiple fire situations such as scouts, fallers or tractor bosses, etc.

6. SWO District will implement its communications plan for emergency fire radio communications. This plan will improve the options for radio contact with industrial personnel as well as other protection agencies.

DISTRICT ENGINES & RESOURCES LOCATIONS

A. Lost Creek GS **33S 1E 34**
550 Takelma Dr., Shady Cove
Engine 232 – 4x4 400 gallon
Engine 233 – 4x4 400 gallon

B. Butte Falls GS **35S 2E 10**
14900 Butte Falls Hwy
Engine 534 – 4x4 400 gallon

C. Evans Creek **36S 2W 05**
Engine 231 – 4x4 400 gallon
Engine 235 – 4x4 400 gallon

D. Agate **36S 1E 25**
Engine 222 – 4x4 400 gallon

E. **Lake Creek** **36S 1E 13**
Engine 236 – 4x4 400 gallon

F. Headquarters **36S 2W 36**
5286 Table Rock Rd., Central Point
Engine 221 – 4x4 400 gallon
Engine 523 – 4x4 640 gallon
Engine 224 – 4x4 400 gallon – Spare
Engine 225 – 4x4 400 gallon – Spare
Engine 926 – 6x6 1200 gallon
Engine 928 – 3000 gallon water tender
Hand Crew 319 – 10 person
JD 750 Dozer 417 – Lowboy 70,000 pounds
Miscellaneous Equipment

G. Jacksonville **37S 2W 32**
Engine 241 – 4x4 400 gallon

H. Cantrall Buckley **38S 3W 33**
Engine 242 – 4x4 400 gallon

I. Ashland GS **39S 1E 14**
400 Mistletoe Rd., Ashland
Engine 543 – 4x4 400 gallon

J. Lincoln GS **40S 3E 12**
14800 Hwy 66, Ashland
Engine 244 -4x4 400 gallon

K. Williams GS **38S 5W 27**
19524 Williams Hwy, Williams
Engine 584 – 4x2 750 gallon

L. Cave Junction GS **39S 8W 28**
27575 Redwood Hwy, C.J.
Engine 583 – 4x2 650 gallon

M. Pleasant Creek GS **35S 4W 4**
2095 Pleasant Creek Rd, Rogue River
Engine 271 – 4x4 400 gallon

N. Cold Springs GS **32S 9W 16**
Engine 274 – 4x4 400 gallon

O. Sunny Valley **34S 5W 30**
Engine 273 – 4x4 400 gallon

P. Headquarters **35S 6W 26**
5375 Monument Dr., Grants Pass
Engine 298 -4x4 400 gallon
Engine 299 – 4x4 400 gallon
Engine 572 – 4x2 650 gallon
Tender 992 – 2500 gallon
Tender 993 – 2500 gallon
D-6 Dozer 453 – Lowboy 50,000 pounds
Hand Crew 1 – 12 person Crew 378 – 10 person
Backhoe Equipment Trailer
Miscellaneous Equipment

Q. S. Grants Pass **36S 5W 30**
Engine 581 – 4x2 650 gallon

R. Wilderville **37S 7W 1**
Engine 285 – 4x4 400 gallon

S. Selma **38S 8W 11**
Engine 282 – 4x4 400 gallon

T. Rogue River **36S 4W 16**
Engine 276 – 4x4 400 gallon

U. Galice **34S 8W 36**
Engine 275 – 4x4 400 gallon

V. Pickett Creek **35S 7W 26**
Engine 286 – 4x4 400 gallon

DISTRICT FIRE CACHE AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT - GRANTS PASS

TYPE	LOCATION	PHONE
Hand Tools and Accessories Can equip 25 firefighters with all PPE and firefighting equipment	Grants Pass	474-3152
Engine Trucks & Pick-ups 5 pick-ups 1/2 ton (150,151,152, 170,180) 1 Chevy Tahoe 4x4 (admin) 1 fuel truck 140 gallon 4WD 153 1 engine 650 gallon (572) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (276) 1 engine 750 gallon (581) 1 engine 650 gallon (584) 1 engine 400 gallon (299) 1 engine 400 gallon (289) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (275) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (274) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (285) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (286) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (282) 1 engine 650 gallon (583) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (271) 1 flatbed 1 1/2 ton (158) 1 engine 400 gallon 4WD (273) 1 3/4T Chevy 4WD (HQ) 1 1-Ton Van Ford E350 (HQ) 1 Water Tender 3000 Gal 1 Water Tender 2500 Gal 5 – ½ Ton 4x4 (06-431, 08-423, 16-444, 17-463, 02-429) 1 1-Ton 4x4 (96-836) 1 ¾ Ton Suburban (96-836) Radio Tech	GP HQ GP HQ GP HQ GP HQ Rogue River South GP Williams Merlin Spare Merlin Spare Galice Cold Springs Wilderville Pickett Creek Cave Junction Cave Junction Pleasant Creek GP HQ Sunny Valley GP HQ GP HQ GP HQ GP HQ GP HQ	474-3152 474-3152
Bulldozer 1 Cat D6-N	GP HQ	474-3152
Transport 1 Freightliner & Lowboy 40-Ton	GP HQ	474-3152
Equipment 11,000' 1-1/2" synthetic hose 11,000' 1" synthetic hose 3 APEX 2" volume pumps 1 Homelite XLS pumps, 1 mark 26 pump 3 AP 520 pump 2" Volume 1 3" Gorman Rupp Volume pump 2 1000 gal. Fold-a-tanks 2 1500 gal. Fold-a-tanks 2 1200 gal. Self-Supporting Tanks 1 1800 gal. Self-Supporting Tanks 1 3000 gal. Self-Supporting Tanks	GP HQ	474-3152
Crew Carriers 1 Ram 5500 11-person 4x4 Crew 1 (15-416) 1 Chevy Tahoe (07-465) 2 6 Pak Dodge 1500 (18-433, 20-440) -Crew carriers continued next page-	GP HQ	474-3152

Power Saws 8 Husquavarna 21 Stihl	GP HQ	474-3152
ATV's Kawasaki 4x4 Yamaha 4x2	GP HQ	474-3152
Other Equipment 1 Cache Van 1 stock trailer for cache items		

DISTRICT FIRE CACHE AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT - MEDFORD UNIT

TYPE	LOCATION	PHONE
Hand Tools & Accessories Equip 100 fire fighters	Central Point	664-3328
Engine Trucks & Pick-ups 3 - 4x4 Artic Cat ATV 1 - Ford Escape 1 - Ford Explorer (15-422) 1 ford 4x4 2 pick-up 1 ton 4x4 , 1 Chevy, 1 dodge 2500 w/150 gal slip-ons 1 Flatbed 1 Ton 4x4 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (241) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (543) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (534) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (235) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (236) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (222) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (221) 1 engine 640 gallon (523) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (231) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (242) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (244) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (232) 1 engine 400 gallon 4x4 (233) 1 engine 1000 gallon6x6 (FEPP) 1 Tender 3000 Gal 1 F-350 4x4-equiped with Diesel fuel tank 2 Ram 5500 400 Gal Spares (10-412, 11-437) 9 ½ Ton 4x4 (05-466, 05-470, 06-409, 06-429, 06-433, 07-493, 08-424, 08-426, 20-???, 20-???) 1 Ton Svc Truck (13-415) 1 ¾ Ton 4x4 (17-464)	MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ Jacksonville Ashland Butte Falls Lake Creek Evans Creek MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ East Evans Creek Cantrall-Buckley Lincoln Lost Creek Lost Creek MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ MFR HQ	664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 899-1234 865-3962 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 482-0161 878-2470 878-2470 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328 664-3328
Equipment 4 Mark III, 1 Mark 26 Pacific pump 10000' 1-1/2" cotton/line hose 10000' 1" cotton/linen hose 11 pressure pumps 1 3" volume pump 2 Waterous floto-pumps 6 Helicopter Tanks - 4-70 gallon, 2-130 gallon 3 1000 gallon fold-a-tanks 5 1500 gallon fold-a-tanks	MFR HQ	664-3328
Bulldozer 1 John Deer 750 (417)	MFR HQ	664-3328
Transport 1 International tractor and Lowboy (40T)	MFR HQ	664-3328
Crew Carriers 1 – Ram 5500 4x4 11 person crew carrier (319)	MFR HQ	664-3328

Other Equipment 1 dump truck 3 yard 1 Backhoe 10 Cell Phones Unassigned 821-2541 through 821-2550 40 Power Saws, Husqvarna/stihl 2 stock trailer for cache items (each can supply 40 acre fire) 3 Helicopter Crash Kit	MFR HQ	664-3328

2023 ODF IMT Roster

Position	Team 1	Team 2	Team 3
INCIDENT COMMANDER	HESSEL, JOE EOA	HOWARD, MATT NEO	MCCARTY, TYLER SWO
DEPUTY INCIDENT COMMANDER	CLINE, CHRIS SCAS	*PETTINGER, CRAIG SCAS	PERKINS, ERIC FG
LIAISON OFFICER	SPRADLEY, JOHN AD	MORRIS, DAVID Forest Grove FD	HUSSEY, MIKE Dist. 3
ODF LIAISON OFFICER	LEE, DENNIS KL	GRAHAM, RON SLE	CURRAN, MICHAEL WO
INFORMATION OFFICER	KAUFFMAN, MARCUS SOA	DEVOS, AL SLE	FIELDS, TOM SLE
INFORMATION OFFICER	VACANT	ROMNEY, KENT SLE	SHAW, CHRISTIE SLE
SAFETY OFFICER	AUSLAND, KIRK CO	RUDOLF, HANS NEO	WEIDEMILLER, BRETT CFPA
SAFETY OFFICER	MILLER, NEIL SLE	MILLAM, BOB SCAS	CLEMMONS, CHRISTINA SLE
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	PETTIGREW, JASON KL	TILLOTSON, JOHN AST	WHITELEY, AARON DFPA
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	O'NION, BRENT FG	FLOCK, MATT KL	PENTZER, ROB COD
OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF	GIBBONS, KYLE CFPA	*ARBOGAST, TYLER NEO	WHITE, MIKE CFPA
AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH DIRECTOR	LEACH, MICHAEL KL	LAUGLE, NEAL SLE	SWEARINGEN, SCOTT SLE
AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUPERVISOR	RAMOS, TJ SOA	GUSTAVESON, DUSTIN KL	NIXON, BRETT SLE
HELIBASE MANAGER	MENK, DANIEL SCAS	THOMAS, MATT WO	SCHMADEKA, TAYLOR COD
DIVISION GROUP SUPERVISOR	FLETCHER, RICK EOA	HAILE, NICK WL	SCHUMACHER, JEB DFPA
DIVISION GROUP SUPERVISOR	HELMRICKS, DAVID COD	ANDRADE, RYAN SLE	BROWN, DAVID CFPA
DIVISION GROUP SUPERVISOR	KERNS, BRANDON SWO	BLAIR, JESSE SWO	BROSTROM, TRACY NEO
DIVISION GROUP SUPERVISOR	HILL, KEVIN TL	LOKAN, CODY RSG	BURNS, JEFF SLE
DIVISION GROUP SUPERVISOR	INSLEY, JEFF CFPA	SINKEY, ADAM DFPA	TEMPLE, KYLE RSG
DIVISION GROUP SUPERVISOR	ARBOW, JOE SLE	DESJARDIN, MARC SLE	BOND, NEAL AST
STAGING AREA MANAGER	TEAGUE, KEITH SCAS	MONTOYA, DIEGO KL	RAYBURN, JASON EOA
PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	ERDMANN, JENNIFER SLE	ZILLI, RON SLE	EVERINGHAM, DON SLE
PLANNING SECTION ASSISTANT	SORTER, CRAIG AST	EHNLE, MEGAN SLE	HOPKINS, LEVI SLE
RESOURCES UNIT LEADER	KISER, COLLEEN TL	BANGS, DEREK AST	GRECO, RYAN WL
RESOURCES UNIT LEADER ASST	KAUPP, KYLE NCAS	BANGS, CULLEN AST	STRUBB, DAX FG
SITUATION UNIT LEADER	MACKEY, MATT FG	MCCOY, JASEN NWOA	ENNENGA, JEFF Clack
FIRE BEHAVIOR ANALYST	REEL, BRIAN CO	ZIMMERLEE, BOONE SLE	WAGENBLAST, GREG SLE
GISS	TIMBROOK, STEVE SLE	LARSEN, ERIK SLE	MCKINLEY, BLAKE SLE
STATUS CHECK IN RECORDER	JOHNSON, TERRI SLE	REEVES, TRACY SLE	PETERSON, BRENT SCAS
LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	ERB, GREG SLE	SLEIGHT, DAWN NCAS	DODD, KRISTIN COD
LOGISTICS SECTION ASSISTANT	BRENNAN, SHERRY SLE	PETERS, CHELSEY NCAS	MOSS, TIM WL
SERVICE BRANCH DIRECTOR	VACANT	THOMPSON, DAVE WO	MOREY, JAY RSG
FOOD UNIT LEADER	ALLEN, DAVID SLE	STUMPF, NICK TIL	AMABILE, CAM OPRD
SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR	WILLIAMS, WYATT SLE	RUDD, CHRIS SWO	CLEMENTS, PAUL SLE
COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER	PIRES, JESSICA SLE	*LEWIS, PATRICK SLE	WHISMAN, ERIC SLE
SUPPLY UNIT LEADER	VACANT	BERRY, KEVIN AST	VACANT SABBATICAL
ORDERING MANAGER	WEIKEL, JENNIFER SLE	VACANT	WHITNEY, KRISTIN NCAS
GROUND SUPPORT UNIT LEADER	FARNER, DEWAIN AST	*FLORES, TOM SLE	KAWAKAMI, MORGAN WL
RCDM	THOMPSON, MICHAEL NCAS	DAYTON, CHRIS COD	SANDBORG, ZANE WO
FACILITIES UNIT LEADER	*BURGHER, ERIK AST	SHERMER, BUTCH SLE	VACANT
FINANCE SECTION CHIEF	DRINKWATER, DEANNA KL	MCCARTER, STACY SLE	RAND, SHANNON SLE
FINANCE SECTION ASSISTANT	SCHAFER, ROBIN SLE	HAASE, KEVIN SLE	*WALLACE, NATALIE SWO
PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER	VACANT	GRIFFITH, BROOKLYN SLE	WISE, JACOB
TIME UNIT LEADER	ODOM, COURTNEY SWO	*OGDEN, AMANDA SLE	REED, JAMES SLE
COST UNIT LEADER	RAY, DOMINIQUE CFPA	LONGWELL, SARAH	VACANT

2023 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM SCHEDULE (All schedules start and end at midnight)

TEAM 1	TEAM 2	TEAM 3
		May 2-8
May 9-15	May 16-22	May 23-29
May 30-June 5	June 6-12	June 13-19
June 20-26	June 27-July 3	July 4-10
July 11-17	July 18-24	July 25-31
Aug 1-7	Aug 8-14	Aug 15-21
Aug 22-28	Aug 29-Sept 4	Sept 5-11
Sept 12-18	Sept 19-25	Sept 26-Oct 2
Oct 3-9	Oct 10-16	Oct 17-23
Oct 24-30	Oct 31-Nov 6	

Jefferson Region Mobilization Plan

The Jefferson Region consists of Douglas Forest Protective Association, Coos Forest Protective Association, Klamath-Lake District, and the Southwest Oregon District. All four districts experience similar fire weather and fire season activity. Due to the geographic location of these districts, it is appropriate to share resources across district boundaries to expedite the mobilization of additional resources to incidents. This plan will be reviewed annually to ensure appropriate responses for the anticipated burning conditions.

Resource Mobilization

- The rolling backup concept will be used to move engines between the districts. This will allow the receiving district to increase its local response without danger of leaving the areas on the edge of the district without adequate response. In the case of move-ups or pre-positioning, the sending districts will pay for the costs. When resources are assigned to an incident, they will use the fire charge code. Dispatch centers will work closely with fire managers in identifying the type and number of resources dispatched.

- The districts will also utilize inter-district dispatching of contract rotary and fixed wing aircraft. Aircraft sent to an incident will be paid by that incident. Aircraft repositioned for standby purposes will be paid by the sending district.

- Overhead in each district including other agency overhead will be available to fill resource order needs for incidents. Overhead that is used as a Rapid Response Support Team will be paid by the sending district. The intent is to put overhead on the fire during the first shift without taking the time to prepare for a multi-shift assignment.

- AD and Contract resources of each district will be available to respond between districts with resource orders from the requesting district.

- The rolling backup concept will also be used to move dozers between the districts, similar to the mobilization process for engines.

- Status of the fire cache system will be provided daily by the DFPA Dispatch Center.
- The Dispatch Centers will use Resource Orders when additional resources are moved between districts than identified on the dispatch cards. The mobilization of resources will not be held up while Resource Orders are filled out.
- The Dispatch Centers will report resource status to each other on a daily or more basis. A "Jefferson Alert" process will be employed to notify other districts of potential move up needs.

- Each District will be responsible for notifying the respective Area office as necessary regarding resource movements.

EXTENDED ATTACK PLAN

OBJECTIVE:

Establish an organized and effective suppression effort to manage fires that are escaping initial attack within the District.

SITUATION:

An Extended Attack Situation exists when initial attack capability is exceeded and significant additional resources are ordered, in route, or arriving at the incident. Firefighting resources in this type of situation may vary from single resources to several Task Force/Strike Teams. Containment of the incident is generally, not expected in the first operational period in extended attack situations.

ORGANIZATION:

All incidents will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS). This system will provide the flexibility to build an organization needed to address the situation regardless of size or complexity. This plan will utilize preplanned overhead and resources from neighboring Districts, cooperating agencies (Medford BLM, Rogue/Siskiyou National Forest, City Fire Departments and Rural Fire Districts), the forest industry, local contractors, and trained private individuals. District and cooperator personnel will be assigned key overhead functions in the organization for which they are trained and qualified. Staffing within the sections will be from the District or from a local pool of trained and available personnel as needed.

General Staff level ICS positions to be initially assigned for Extended Attack Incidents include the Incident Commander, Operations, and Planning. The Extended Attack IC may initially accomplish the roles of any of these positions until they can be or need to be filled. Logistics and Finance positions will be assigned as needed

The following additional support positions will be ordered from a local pool and assigned to any Extended Attack situation **as needed.**

Dispatch Function	Logistics Function	Finance Function	Plans Function
Dispatcher (night)...1-2	Logistics Asst…1-2	Timekeepers…2-3	Sit Unit Ldr…1
Recorders…….. 2	Runners (day)… 2-3	Office help ….2-3	GIS Tech……1
EDSD ……..... 2-4	Runners (night)… 1-2	Runner ……1	FOBS……. 2
EDSP……..… 1-2	Warehouse…… 1		RESL……. 1
Runner……..... 1	CRNW…… 1		RESL Asst…. 1
Plotter…… 1	Cache Mgr……. 2		SCKN…… 3

RESPONSIBILITIES:

District Forester has overall responsibility for managing the District operation assuring that fire readiness and initial attack capabilities for the rest of the District remains viable. Specific duties include: Assure that the Area Office and Salem Fire Operations are kept informed as the situation develops. Continue to provide overall supervision to the District, assure that readiness is maintained. Provide necessary coordination with industry and agency cooperators. Work to resolve "political" issues that arise. Establish a fire information function for the incident. Order additional Information Officers and approve all news release information. If necessary develop and implement a plan for transition to Overhead Incident Management Team. Declare Extended Attack Situation

Assistant District Forester is responsible for managing the incident and to assure that the organization structure needed to manage the incident is established. Ensure proper authorities are notified and represented in the organization for medical and/or evacuations if needed. May serve as the on-scene IC, depending on the incident type and complexity.

Wildland Fire Supervisors will generally serve as on-scene IC depending on incident type and complexity. Establish an effective line organization, and order sufficient resources to suppress the fire. This will include the timely transition to the use of Dozer Bosses as span of control broadens. Assure timekeeping and resource tracking is adequately addressed on the incident. Develop an order for the next shift based on the progression of the incident and communicate with headquarters in sufficient time to ensure arrival for shift change. Ensure that Temporary Flight Restriction is in place if warranted.

District Business Manager will serve as Finance Section Chief in the initial stages of an Extended Attack situation. Office Manager has overall responsibility, subject to direction from the District Forester for managing the finance organization. It is critical that this person establishes an organization sufficient to perform the Finance functions early, and manage the operation. Determine the locations of timekeeping, check-in and ordering.

Wildland Fire Supervisor - Dispatch Managers will assure that initial attack capabilities are still viable and establish an appropriate extended attack dispatch organization to handle the additional workload. Will assure that all orders are processed on Resource Order Forms and that accurate and timely record keeping is maintained. Will make notifications of appropriate personnel as necessary.

Stewardship Foresters /Forest Officers will serve in overhead positions as qualified under ICS and needed for the incident. Those qualified will take the lead in fire investigation activities for the incident as needed.

Communication Technician will be proactive in establishing efficient and effective communications both on the incident and between the incident and headquarters. This person will begin to preplan repeater location(s) that may be needed if the incident increases in complexity.

Initial Attack IC will initiate the transition from initial attack to extended attack upon early recognition that the incident will not be controlled by initial attack forces. As soon as significant additional forces are needed/in route the Initial Attack IC will: Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP)/check-in point to receive, brief, and assign incoming resources. In most cases, this will be the IC's vehicle. Establish the line organization and assign overhead personnel. As additional forces arrive, assign to divisions. Keep track of all resources that are on scene, in
route, and ordered. Utilize form ICS 201. Develop a suppression plan and communicate it to the line organization. Keep headquarters and the incoming replacement IC (if there is one) informed of status of the fire, progress of the suppression forces, additional resources needed, weather conditions (especially changes) and special situations such as values threatened. Establish a communication plan as per District operation procedures. **Maintain headquarters contact at all times.** If the incident continues to escalate, there may be the need for an Operations Section Chief to directly supervise the suppression efforts.

Expanded Dispatch Plan

OBJECTIVES

Objectives for this plan is to provide guidance for expansion of the SWO-Grants Pass Unit and Medford Unit incident dispatching organization to support fluctuations in workloads due to lightning activity, support of a project incident or complex incident.

GOAL

To assist in the safe, orderly and effective mobilization and demobilization of resources while maintaining normal support functions for day to day activities. We are also driven to utilize as many local vendors and resources as possible.

OPERATIONS

Grants Pass Unit (712S) primarily dispatches for all of Josephine County and Range 4 West in Jackson County, with small sections into Douglas and Coos Counties.

Medford unit (711S) primarily dispatches for Jackson County.

IROC is used on both Units with the traditional method of resource order cards as a backup system. Each Unit office has granted several other ODF and Association offices access into IROC.

E-ISUIT is used at various levels on both Units.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Administrative procedures may vary based on the incident or situation and the expansion level of the dispatch organization. Specific procedures and authorities will be identified in briefings as identified below. Oregon Department of Forestry State and local mobilization guides will be followed.

Once the decision has been made by the District Forester to utilize a modified Extended Dispatch or Expanded Dispatch, implementation and level of support will be negotiated between Dispatch, the District Forester and the team.

BRIEFING GUIDELINES/CHECKLIST

Briefing with District Forester/Unit Forester	
	Expectations
	Initial Attack, what area of responsibility will the team have vs. local IA? Contact names and phones number.
	Priorities
	Issues and/or Concerns

	Information Flow
	Review the list of resources in which the District has directed the team to order through the extended dispatch.
Once the District Forester/Unit Forester guidance has been established the following items should be accomplished.	
	Set up the room in which you will operate from;
	Set up tables & chairs

	Plug in phones
	Distribute office supplies
	Establish organization of Resource Orders and record-keeping system i.e. binders or folders.
	Determine adequacy of communication system
	Obtain staging/camp locations and travel time from key locations.
	Develop maps and directions to key locations.
	E-mail a list of expanded/extended phone and fax numbers to neighbors and SCC.

Working with a team (local or ODF)	
	Make 3 copies of all resource orders to be given to the Resources Unit Leader, Supply Unit Leader/Ordering Manager and Finance Section Chief/Time Unit Leader.
	Pre-pare the aviation package for the AOBD; Mishap Response Guide, assigned frequency list, Copy of the Aviation Resource Orders, TFR Information and Flight Hazard Map. How will orders be placed for Air resources?
	Who on the Team needs access into IROC?
	Expanded/Extended Organization List with Phone Numbers
	ODF District contacts with Phone Numbers
	Copies of the District Mobilization Plan
	Contact SCC and coordinate the ordering process with center manager. Fax a copy of the SWO Ordering Process to SCC.
	Coordinate with the Area office and establish a communications flow for ordering within the Area.
	Assure all involved personnel understand the ordering process.
	Establish a Services ordering process – what type of support will the team need from the District and who do they call?
	Prioritize use of resources.

	Negotiate a date/time for transition
	It is critical that all parties involved understand the ordering process and keep communications open
	Obtain copy of the Briefing Package for your use.
	Agree on who has authority to take, confirm and place resource orders (SPUL, ORDM). Air support?
	The plan for consolidation of orders
	Confirmation/reconciliation process for outstanding orders
	Current process for cache system orders
	Provide a copy of the process in the mobilization plan.
	Daily information exchange process
	Demob planning and process.
	Problem resolution
	Assure the ordering process is clearly outlined and reviewed.

Suggested Briefing points with a Traditional extended dispatch personnel:	
	Status of all resource orders.
	Preferred ordering procedures/responsibilities:
	Aircraft ordering
	cache equipment
	medical emergencies
	Ordering procedures with Neighbors
Roles & Responsibilities of	
	Local Dispatch
	CORD/EDSP
	Area Office
	Salem Coordination Center
	Local policies, politics, procedures.
	Interagency relationships and agreements
	Coordination with District and Unit Finance Officers
	Intelligence – who will do the 209's
	determine need and size (mapping, weather, situation reports, incident information)
Final dispatch package	
	Contents of the package
	format

NEIGHBORS

Utilizing local and neighboring resources is a priority for the Southwest Oregon District. Below is list of neighbors shared by both Unit Dispatch Centers.

ODF/Association Offices

Douglas Forest Protective Association
West Lane District
Coos District
Klamath/Lake District
Southern Oregon Area office
East Lane District
Coos Forest Patrol Association

USFS/BLM Offices:

Rogue Valley Interagency Com. Center
Medford District BLM
Yreka Communications Center (IA agreement)
Fortuna Command Center (IA agreement)
West Central Com. Center
Coos Bay BLM District
Rogue River/Siskyou

Fire Departments:

Ashland Fire and Rescue
Colestin RFD
Grants Pass Public Safety
Illinois Valley RFD
Medford City FD
Rural Metro Fire Department
Wolf Creek RFD
Butte Falls FD
Glendale RFD
Green Springs RFD
Jacksonville FD
Prospect RFD
Williams RFD
Jackson County FD #1 – Rogue River
Jackson County FD #2 – Medford
Jackson County FD #3 – White City, Central Point, Eagle Point, Gold Hill
Jackson County FD #4 – Shady Cove/Trail
Jackson County FD #5 – Phoenix & Talent
Jackson County FD #6 – Evans Valley
Jackson County FD #8 – Lake Creek
Jackson County FD #9 – Applegate

Local Vendors

Industry

EXPANDED/EXTENDED ORGANIZATION

When building an organization think of it as a lateral expansion of the regular Dispatch organization. Positions will be filled on an as-needed basis. It is critical that the organization be managed; as the incident expands and decreases the expanded organization should as well. There is normally a heavy workload for the first 2 days, then the activity slacks off which allows dispatchers to get caught up on documentation and paper work. Depending on how aggressive demobilization occurs, there can be another wave of heavy workload for 2 to 3 days near the end of the incident.

COOPERATION

Existence of applicable formal or informal cooperating agreements should be covered in the briefings. Examples could include SWO Mini-Mac, Industry, local hires, neighboring agreements, Oplan Smokey etc.

PERSONNEL

Provide a copy of qualified/available local overhead resources and specialists. The neighbors' mobilization guides and IQS will be used as a guide in locating overhead personnel, as well as the local AD lists and retirees.

AGREEMENT RESOURCES

Familiarity with the Pacific Northwest Crew Agreement, Water Handling Agreement, National Crew Contracts as well as ODF incident resource agreements.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Priority is given to the utilization of these local industrial cooperators is a must. They provide a variety of resources and skills to the incident.

A.D. RESOURCES

Phone calls to or from these resources has historically been the best method to check and/or confirm availability.

SUPPLY ORDERS

Orders are placed either through expanded dispatch, i.a. or directly from the team to the vendor. Each order will receive an S#. All cache orders will be documented on a Cache Order form, and placed directly with the NWK Cache or Salem Fire Cache, this may need to be negotiated.

AIRCRAFT

Roles and responsibilities regarding aircraft operations will be clearly defined and documented.
Areas to be addressed: Ordering, Supervision, Initial Attack, Flight Request Info, Aircraft Hazard Analysis, Flight Planning, Flight Following, Contracts, Commercial flight arrangements and emergency or incident situations/incidents.

The Call When Needed list will is located in the dispatch office resource books.

BLM LANDS REQUIRING SPECIAL PROTECTION

Situation
The Bureau of Land Management manages lands within the Southwest Oregon District that have special protection needs. These lands include progeny sites, FIR sites, SOMA (Spotted Owl Management Areas), ACEC (Area of Critical Concern), RNA (Research Natural Area), National Monument, Wilderness Area, and riparian sites. BLM will be notified during initial attack when fires are known to be located on or threatening BLM ownership lands. ODF will advise BLM if the fire is in an Area of Critical Concern, and BLM will advise ODF if the location may need special suppression actions. BLM land in Western Oregon is protected under a cost reimbursable contract that specifically requires special considerations to be given to BLM resource management objectives as a condition of the contract. Areas of concern can be found in the *Medford District Special Protection Area Plan (1996).*

Action Plan
The Oregon Department of Forestry will take into account the location of these areas when a fire is threatening or burning on these lands. The Oregon Department of Forestry will contact the BLM to insure that special concerns related to fire control actions are being taken. A map provided by BLM with the special concern areas will be in the unit dispatch centers as well as a narrative for each special concern site. BLM will advise what special concerns may be necessary that will have an impact on fire suppression.

Site specific strategies and tactics will be developed cooperatively between BLM fire and resource management specialist and Southwest Oregon District personnel to assure that the special protection measures, required by BLM, are feasible and cost effective. An addendum will be developed that addresses all of BLM special protection measures and Resource Management Plan covering the Medford District.

The following terms will be used as defined in regards to areas requiring special fire protection:

Progeny Sites Genetic tree improvement plantations which have a very high resource value.

ACEC Area of critical environmental concern. A recognized environmentally sensitive area requiring high fire protection consideration.

RNA Research Natural Area. A recognized environmentally sensitive area requiring high fire protection consideration.

WSA Wilderness Study Areas, National Monuments. A recognized environmentally sensitive area requiring high fire protection consideration.

Riparian Any stream running through the district requires high fire protection consideration.

Natural Systems Areas with a particular uniqueness requiring high fire protection consideration.

Eagle Sites Critical nesting areas for Bald and Golden Eagles, extremely sensitive.
Areas of special consideration are included in Appendix A.

Spotted Owl Sites Aggressive tactics to minimize acres burned in the CORE AREA, which is approximately 100 acres around the nesting location.

Bat Sites The Townsend's Big Eared bat is proposed for listing as a Threatened and Endangered Species. Roosts, hibernacula and maternity sites are very sensitive to disturbances.

The special consideration areas are coded by township and range coordinates. Obtain township and range coordinates of the fire and check if it is within one of the areas listed.

TWP	RANGE	SECTION	SUB-SECTION	Site Type	Name	Acres
31S	4W	21	NESE	Progeny	Galesvale	20
31S	8W	30	SWSW	Progeny	Hayes S.P.	5
32S	4W	3	NESW	Progeny	White Horse 2	12
32S	4W	13	SENW	Progeny	Anchor S.P.	5
32S	4W	29	NWNW	Progeny	Starveout Clone	5
32S	5W	17	SWSE	Progeny	Fortune Branch	15
32S	6W	17	NESE	Progeny	Fir Point	15
32S	7W	21	SWNW	Progeny	Dads Creek	15
32S	7W	25	SESW	Progeny	Totten Creek	20
32S	8W	5	NESW	Progeny	Soldier Creek	15
32S	9W	7	NWNW	Progeny	Wilson Creek	10
32S	9W	8	SWSW	Progeny	Anaplot	20
32S	9W	30	NWNW	Progeny	Arrasta	20
32S	9W	2,10-11,13-15		RNA	Bobby Creek	1916
32S	10W	35	SESE	Progeny	Big Meadows	20
32S	2E	33	NWNW	Progeny	Willits Ridge	15
33S	1W	14	SWSW	Progeny	Moraine Creek	15
33S	2W	3	SESE	Progeny	Snow Springs	10
33S	2W	3	SESE	Progeny	Snow Springs	10
33S	2W	15	SWSW	Progeny	Walpole	10
33S	3W	11	NENE	Progeny	Right Rock	15
33S	3W	19	SWSW	Progeny	White Sands	7
33S	3W	33	SWSW	Progeny	Sandbar Battle	6
33S	4W	9	NENE	Progeny	Big Boulder	15
33S	4W	9	NWSW	Progeny	Boulder S.P.	5
33S	4W	11	SESE	Progeny	Swamp Divide	15
33S	5W	5	NENE	Progeny	Woodford Creek	12
33S	5W	13		Existing ACEC	King Rock	90
33S	7W	14	NENE	Progeny	Rattlesnake	15
33S	9W	19	SWSW	Progeny	Hewitt Creek	20
33S	9W	28	NENE	Progeny	Jenny Creek	15
33S	10W	3	SESE	Progeny	Quail Creek	5
33S	10W	36	SESE	Progeny	Missouri Head	15
33S	2E	23	SESE	Progeny	Red Rock	6
33S	2E	5,8,17		Nominated ACEC	Flounce Rock	90
33S	2E	31	NWSW	Bald Eagle Nesting	S. Lost Creek	40
34S	3W	15	NENE	Progeny	Salt Lick	7
34S	4W	3	SWSW	Progeny	Boulder Creek	6
34S	4W	9	NWNW	Progeny	Jamison S.P.	5
34S	6W	29	NWNW	Progeny	Tunnel Creek	15
34S	7W	4	NWNW	Progeny	McKnabe	15
34S	7W	23	NWNW	Progeny	Quartz Creek	5
34S	8W	10	SWSW	Progeny	Rum Creek	12

TWP	RANGE	SECTION	SUB-SECTION	Site Type	Name	Acres
34S	8W	32	NENE	Progeny	Peggler	15
34S	3E	31	NWNW	Progeny	Three Link	10
35S	2W	34, 35		ACEC	Table Rocks	1240
35S	3W	17	SWNW	Progeny	Murphy Gulch	15
35S	5W	11	NWNW	Progeny	Elk Mountain	15
		25	NENE	Progeny	Louse Creek	15
35S	6W	9	NW	Progeny	Sprague Orchard	200
35S	9W	10	SESE	Progeny	Silver Clone Bank	50
35S	9W	15,16,21,22		Nominated RNA	N Fk Silver Creek	1240
35S	1E	10, 15		Nominated RNA	Round Top Butte	600
35S	2E	31		Natural Systems	Poverty Flats	80
35S	2E	23	SESE	Progeny	Ginger Creek	12
35S	2E	35	SWSW	Progeny	Double Salt	10
35S	2E	35	NENW	Progeny	Prentice Hybrid	10
36S	1W	19		ACEC/ONA	Table Rocks	1240
36S	4W	29	SWSE	Golden Eagle	Eagle	40
36S	3E	7	NWNW	Progeny	Esmond	10
37S	3W	22	SWSW	Progeny	Galls Creek	15
37S	7W	29	SESE	Progeny	Draper Creek	12
37S	1E	11	NWSE	Golden Eagle	Eagle	40
37S	2E	1	NENE	Progeny	Heppsie Mtn	20
37S	2E	35		Nominated RNA	Lost Lake	400
37S	3E	17		Natural Systems	Hole in the Rock	160
38S	4W	29, 31, 32		Research Site	LowerThompson Creek	
38S	5W	1, 12		Progeny	Provolt Orchard	600
38S	6W	32,33,34		Nominated ACEC	Paradise	600
38S	8W	9,15,21,28		ACEC	Eight Dollar Mt	1240
38S	3E	4		Progeny	Indian Prairie	
38S	3E	17	SWSW	Environmental Area	Hollenbeck	
38S	3E	21,22		Rec Site	Hyatt Lake	
38S	3E	33		ACEC	Tin Cup	
38S	4E	17, 20		ACEC	Moon Prairie	
38S	4E	19		Bald Eagle	Howard Prairie	40
38S	4E	24, 25		RNA	Old Baldy	
38S	4E	26,27,32,33			Pacific Crest Trail	
38S	4E	29, 31		ACEC	Hoxie Creek	
38S	4E	31		Bald Eagle	Howard Prairie	40
39S	1W	4, 8, 9		RNA	Holton Creek	
39S	1W	21	NWNW	Progeny	Bald Mt	15
39S	1W	19,30,31		Nominated ACEC	Sterling Mine Ditch	167
39S	2W	2	SENW	Environmental Area	Hidden Creek	
39S	2W	14-17, 21-23		ACEC	Sterling Mine Ditch	
39S	2W	17	SWNE	Progeny	Armstrong	15
39S	2W	34	NENE	Progeny	Lick Gulch	8

TWP	RANGE	SECTION	SUB-SECTION	Site Type	Name	Acres
39S	2W	4,8,9,13,18		Nominated ACEC	Sterling Mine Ditch	167
39S	2W	20,24		Nominated ACEC	Sterling Mine Ditch	
39S	2W	25		Rec Site	Little Applegate	
39S	2W	34, 35	S1/2SW	Research & Study Site	Lick Ridge	
39S	3W	9	SESE	Progeny	Lomas Road	15
39S	3W	8	NWNW	Progeny	Burton	7
39S	4W	6		Research Site	LowerThompsonCrk	
39S	4W	6	NENE	Progeny	Ferrie Thompson	20
39S	4W	20	NWNW	Progeny	Ninemile	9
39S	4W	22	SESE	Progeny	Alexander	9
39S	4W	26	SESE	Progeny	Palmer Ridge	15
39S	4W	30	NESE	Progeny	Ninemile Compat	15
39S	5W	7	NENE	Progeny	Cedar Bill	20
39S	5W	19	NENE	Progeny	Lone Creek	12
39S	5W	21	NENW	Progeny	Rocky Test S.P.	5
39S	5W	28,29,32,36		Nominated RNA	Grayback Glades	1050
39S	6W	3	NENE	Progeny	Holcomb Peak	15
39S	6W	12	NENE	Progeny	Cedar Flat	12
39S	6W	23	NWNW	Progeny	Low East	15
39S	6W	5,6		RNA	Brewer Spruce	396
39S	6W	3,4		Nominated ACEC	Paradise	200
39S	7W	8	SWSW	Progeny	Bear Grapes	15
39S	7W	11	NENE	Progeny	Little Grayback	15
39S	7W	35	NWNW	Progeny	Urn Aim	12
39S	7W	1		RNA	Brewer Spruce	396
39S	8W	3	NENE	Progeny	Kirby Clone Bank	10
39S	8W	33	NWNW	Progeny	Double Feature	15
39S	8W	31		RNA	Woodcock Bog	111
39S	3E	9		Snow Play Area	Table Mtn	
39S	3E	11	NENE	Progeny	Wildcat	15
39S	3E	34	SWSW	Progeny	Chinquapin	20
39S	3E	13-15, 20-22, 30-32		Pacific Crest Trail		
39S	3E	14		Bald Eagle	Hyatt Lake	40
39S	3E	19		Golden Eagle	Hyatt Lake	40
39S	3E	21, 22		Rec Site	Little Hyatt Lake	
39S	4E	5,7			Pacific Crest Trail	
39S	4E	23, 27		ACEC	Jenny Creek	
40S	2W	19		Rec Site	Kenney Meadows	
40S	5W	4		Nominated RNA	Grayback Glades	1050
40S	7W	14	SESE	Progeny	Demo Tarter	15
40S	8W	10,15,22		Nominated ACEC	French Flat	792
40S	2E	2,3,10		Nominated ACEC	Pilot Rock	440 or 270

TWP	RANGE	SECTION	SUB-SECTION	Site Type	Name	Acres
40S	2E	35		Wilderness	Pacific Crest Trail	
40S	2E	36		Wilderness	Soda Mountain	
40S	3E	9,16		Nominated ACEC	Hobart Peak/Pac.	400
40S	3E	21			Beene Cabin	
40S	3E	21,28,29,31		Wilderness SA	Pacific Crest Trail	
40S	3E	31-35		Wilderness	Soda Mountain	
40S	4E	17	NWSE	Progeny	Rosebud	12
40S	4E	5		Cemetery	Pinehurst	
40S	4E	4,5,8,9,17		ACEC	Jenny Creek	
40S	4E	19, 20, 19, 32		RNA	Oregon Gulch	
41S	2E	2,3		ACEC	Pilot Rock	
41S	2E	2,3			Pacific Crest Trail	
41S	3E	1-6, 8-12, 31-36		WA	Soda Mountain	
41S	3E	5-9		RNA	Scotch Creek	

Medford BLM and Southwest Oregon ODF
WOOP-Local Standard Operating Procedures
2023

Fire Notifications – WOOP Page 5

ODF Dispatch Open Hours –BLM DO must be notified from ODF Dispatch Center within 30 minutes of coordinates communicated from Incident, when they plot on BLM lands. These coordinates should be turned as soon as possible to Dispatch once the incident is stable enough to allow for coordinates to be acquired. Early notification is provided from ODF Dispatch fire text messages.

During lightning Complexes and multiple fire situations
ODF Dispatch will keep the shared fire number spreadsheet up to date for all Landowners. BLM may elect to embed an employee into our dispatch center to streamline communication. BLM will coordinate with ODF on prioritization of multiple fires.

Afterhours - Dispatch will contact ODF DOs to determine night fire activity and update BLM DO on any fires on BLM lands that occurred afterhours the night prior, this should happen as soon as possible, but no later than 12:00 the next day. Any fires that are challenging IA or require immediate BLM support warrant a call to the RVICC after hours DO.

Prevention & Enforcement – WOOP Page 4 & 5

OVERALL – Coordination between Agency Administrators and Public Affairs/Information folks is Critical. ODF will notify of any Fire Danger and IFPL changes 3-5 days prior when possible.

Signage –Normal operations on signage regardless of ownership. Consistency for public.

Public Regulated Use – Align ODF and BLM PRU's, one set of restrictions for the public is good. One set of rules to enforce on ODF protected lands.

IFPL – Align ODF and BLM. No inspections by foresters or engine crews on operations unless blatant violations. If inspections take place communicate through Dispatch to the BLM DO.

Campgrounds – BLM will adopt the same standards for designated Campgrounds as ODF. Hyatt Lake is the only one in District. BLM will inspect their own campgrounds and communicate with ODF to be listed on the public site.

Investigations – WOOP Page 8

ODF will investigate for Cause and Origin on all fires regardless of ownership. BLM will determine if a BLM INVF or LEO will respond when BLM acreage is impacted by a human caused fires. ODF will not be responsible for providing scene security or scene protection services unless directly requested by BLM and ODF resources are available. ODF will flag origin area prior to leaving scene.

Cost collectible fires (Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3) ODF Investigator time is billable to the BLM as an extra cost when requested by BLM to investigate fires that impact only BLM Lands.

Investigation Report – Per the ODF/BLM MOU on investigations, for any human caused fire with BLM acreage a draft copy of the ODF investigation report will be sent from ODF Dispatch to the FMO/AFMO within 10 days of the full district review completion. (Same time frame as report would be sent to SALEM).

Mobilization Plan – WOOP Page 4

-ODF to have a draft to BLM by May 1.
-Prior to February 1, BLM FMO and District Forester to meet and discuss any needed revisions.
-BLM to provide resource avoidance area updates prior to June 1.

Dozer Use- ODF dispatches dozers to all fires in high and extreme fire danger. When notified of a fire in high or extreme fire danger on or threatening BLM Land, the BLM DO will approve or deny the use of dozers and attempt to send a Resource Advisor. Outside of high and extreme fire danger ODF will provide specific notification when a dozer is dispatched.

Repair and Rehab Expectations – WOOP Page 8

Suppression Repair – ODF will notify BLM DO of any Repair/Rehab needs on BLM incidents prior to any repairs. Regardless of ownership ODF will attempt to repair damages done in suppression activity. Ex.) Mend fences, water bar steep fire lines, knock down dozer berms, etc.
-BLM may provide specific Repair plans for type 1, type 2, and type 3 fire incidents. A generic version of these repair plans is attached.

Rehab – Rehab plans are specific and go above and beyond the scope of ODF typical suppression repair. BLM will generally complete the rehab at the end of the season, however if ODF is conducting rehab, BLM will provide specific plans and those efforts are billable as extra costs.

Injury Notifications – WOOP Page 9

-Generally, the same internal process for ODF employees or contractors regardless of where the injury occurred.

-If the injury occurred on BLM lands, and it meets criteria for our internal reporting, ODF incident analysis and 801 form will be completed and we will notify the BLM DO through ODF Dispatch ASAP.

-BLM will adhere to its own policies for reporting, investigation, and documentation.

-Notifications will include the nature of injury, and if it took place during fire or non-fire activities. Do not release any protected or HIPPA information.

Severity Requests - WOOP Page 5

-ODF and BLM will coordinate Severity requests.

-ODF is eligible for Long-term and Short-term Severity request through BLM.

-DF/ADF and the BLM DO will Coordinate primarily on these requests.

-SWO Office Manager works with Salem and District Forester to assure the coding and expenditures are completed correctly, and actual BRIOs sent to BLM.

209 Expectations – WOOP Page 5

-The ownership at the point of Origin determines which fire code is used.

-Origin plots on BLM use the "OR-MED-FIRE# code. RVICC will provide this code to ODF Dispatch.

-Origin Plots on other lands protected by ODF use the "OR-711S-FIRE# or OR-712S-FIRE# codes for 209s.

Soda Wilderness Planning and Suppression

Preauthorization forms – Can be completed as fire season indices and severity changes or during an active incident to authorize the use of additional suppression tools and techniques in the Soda Wilderness.

-These forms must be signed by District and Field Managers at BLM.

Coordination Meeting

-Annually ODF/BLM should have a preseason meeting to coordinate any intricacies of fire suppression in the Wilderness. May/June time frame is preferred.

Extra Cost on Block Responses – WOOP Page 5

-Use of Extra costs resources (ODF agency hand crews, HC1's and HC2's, Aircraft, and other NON District resources, Fallers, etc.)

-If we are utilizing NON-District suppression resources on an incident, ODF Dispatch will notify BLM DO and RVICC within two hours of the request. If not being utilized on an incident, but for BLM specific lands, the BLM DO will need to approve.

-Notifications of Extra Resources may be delayed during lightning or multiple fire complexes.

-ODF and BLM Fire Business are responsible for tracking these extra costs resources and providing cost estimates when requested for larger incidents.

IRWIN – BLM Reports – WOOP Page 5

-WOOP Exhibit F will be complete within 10 days of the final cold check when the fire is pronounced out. This form will be sent electronically via email to RVICC for entry into IRWIN. Larger fires will take considerably longer.

-ODF to update the fire number google sheet, to include verification columns.

BLM IA Response

-If BLM decides to mobilize their agency ground resources to an IA incident on or threatening BLM lands, RVICC will notify the respective ODF dispatch center. Agency resources will switch to the respective ODF dispatch frequency and continue responding.
-BLM DO will notify ODF of available resources.
-BLM will attempt to have a Chief Officer respond to incidents on or threatening BLM lands.
-Both agencies will attempt to provide training opportunities on incidents.

Soda Mountain Wilderness Fire Suppression Brief

This plan will be used for fire suppression in the Soda Mountain Wilderness Area.

The wilderness area contains nearly 24,100 acres and is within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. The wilderness lands are owned by the Bureau of Land Management, the lands within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument are owned by private individuals, timber companies, state government and the BLM.

Fire suppression in the Cascade-Siskiyou NM is status quo for the normal ODF fire suppression response. Meaning if a fire is on lands other than BLM immediate and aggressive fire suppression action will be taken with whatever means is necessary and prudent for the situation. On BLM lands, the BLM DO will be notified of fires within the monument and a REAF will be dispatched. Aggressive fire suppression actions could include whatever means is necessary and prudent for the situation, some special protection areas on BLM owned land are within the NM that may restrict some fire suppression actions, but they are all available if needed for fire suppression. Many roads have been closed, gated or decommissioned but may still be used for fire suppression with motorized equipment. **Opening up decommissioned roads, construction of new roads and using dozers for fire line construction within the Monument will need approval from the BLM DO on BLM owned lands.**

Fire suppression in the Soda Mountain Wilderness Area is limited. All motorized equipment that is needed for fire suppression will need approval by the BLM before it is used within the wilderness. This includes at a minimum; fire engines, helicopters sling loads, saws, pumps, atv's, dozers and retardant planes.

All roads that are within the wilderness will be blocked or decommissioned and not be available for motorized use. Roads within the wilderness will **not** be used for motorized equipment, i.e. Fire engines, dozers, atv's etc. If there is a need for motorized equipment ODF will need to request and the request approved by BLM before these roads are used. It is possible that these roads will not be able to be used for motorized equipment.

There was a network of roads within the wilderness that have been in place for decades. These roads include the Schohiem, Lone Pine, Scotch Creek, Hutton Cr., Pilot Rock and many others. These roads may be available for access for hiking fire crews into fires. The roads have not been maintained for many years, some have been actively decommissioned and obliterated.

The Pacific Crest Trail runs through the north side of the NM as well as the wilderness area. Another hiking trail that starts on the Pilot Rock Road and goes to Pilot Rock.

The California border is the south side of wilderness area. There are roads coming up from California that will stop at the wilderness boundary, these roads are accessed through Hutton Creek, Scotch Creek and Camp Creek from the California side.

The Soda Mountain Wilderness area has elevations 2800' at the bottom of Salt Creek to 6000' near Soda Mountain. The wilderness has a predominantly southern exposure. Grass and brush are the predominant fuel, rapid fire growth can be expected in the finer fuels.

The wilderness is divided by two power line routes that run Northwest to Southeast from the end of the Soda Mountain Road to Copco Road to the east and into California to the south. The power lines separate the wilderness by approximately ½ of a mile. There are some BLM and Private Ownership lands between the wilderness boundaries near the power lines. These BLM lands are within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

There have been 11 Helicopter Landing Zones established within the wilderness and 2 non-operational helicopter landing zone that need some work for a helicopter to use. These landing zones have a good possibility of being used more now that there will no longer be fire engines allowed to drive on roads within the wilderness. Attached is a spread sheet with their locations.

There are several ponds within or near the wilderness area. An attached spread sheet will have their locations; the water sources could or could not hold water for helicopters or fire crews.

Helispots that are not yet identified could still be used for fire suppression if permission is requested and received for the BLM to use these areas; this may include felling trees and cutting brush to make helipspots.

Fires will be dispatched with crews responding off of run cards. The dispatchers or protection supervisors will have to amend the initial attack response for fires within the wilderness since mechanized equipment is not permitted. Fires along the wilderness boundary near a road may be accessible for hoselays from fire engines.

Since there are private lands near to the border of the wilderness and BLM lands that are near but not in the wilderness a full run card dispatch is necessary to ensure an effective initial attack response. If a fire is determined to be in the wilderness after the initial attack dispatch has been ordered, the response will be determined by dispatch or protection supervisors with regards to wilderness fire suppression and fire access in the wilderness.

When a fire is a confirmed fire or a report of fire in the wilderness and fire conditions warrant an initial attack effort, a recon aircraft may be ordered to ensure fire suppression actions are sufficient and to lead crews into the fire. If necessary a helicopter may be ordered to do recon or to transport crews or provide water drops on the fire. If helicopters or low flying aircraft like retardant planes are used in the wilderness permission needs to obtained from the BLM.

Permission to use power equipment within the Soda Mountain Wilderness needs to be obtained from the BLM. This includes chainsaw, portable pumps, helicopters, retardant, engines, dozers, ATV and any other mechanized equipment. A phone call to BLM DO with the request for what power equipment we want to use may be required. A quick turn around with permission to use most equipment should be granted. Excepting dozers and possibly driving vehicles and atv's in the wilderness.

Permission needs to be obtained from BLM for the use of retardant in the wilderness. Water may be used in the wilderness in place of retardant. Fugitive retardant should be used within the wilderness if approved.

Access to the wilderness area could include long hikes or helicopter transports. Some roads near the wilderness within the Cascade-Siskiyou NM will remain open and these may be the starting points for hiking into the wilderness to suppress fires. Helicopters may be used for

access for firefighters. Some helispots are established and others may be used if necessary after BLM gives the approval.

If crews are transported into the wilderness for fire suppression, the crews should be prepared to spend several days in the wilderness. When the crews initially hike into the wilderness or are helicopter transported into the wilderness they need to be prepared to spend the first night and well into the next shift on the fire line. If the walk into the wilderness is more than 3 hours or the crews are transported by helicopter the crews should plan on staying and extended amount of time up to 3 nights on the fire if the fire warrants such effort. If the fire crews plan on staying three nights on the fire they may need to be supplied with sling loads from helicopters for their fire supplies. A list of initial attack supplies is attached for up to 6 firefighters.

When a fire in the wilderness is larger or too difficult for the initial attack crews to suppress, larger crews may be ordered to assist with fire suppression. These crews may need to be hiked or moved with helicopters to helispots in the wilderness. A spike camp may need to be set up in the wilderness. This camp will need to have a manager to organize the ordering and delivery of supplies and equipment for the camp. The camp manager will work for the IC of the fire.

When initial attack crews are helicopter transported into the wilderness the helicopter pilot can brief and organize the loading, transport of supplies and personnel to the helicopter landing zones.

When the fire requires crews beyond initial attack a helicopter manager may be needed both at both landing zones to insure safety of firefighters as they board and leave the aircraft. If a fire goes beyond initial attack a helicopter manager will also have to manage the loading and off-loading of supplies and both landing zones.

Fires that are determined to be within the wilderness will have an initial attack effort of 3 engines, meaning 6 firefighters will respond to the fire either by hiking or aircraft. (This is subjective based on the fire in the wilderness is the only fire in the unit at the time) If more firefighters are needed they may be ordered. If less are needed then the initial dispatch of 6 firefighters will be adjusted. Planning for replacement crews needs to be arranged to get any more than the 6 firefighters off the fire so they can resume initial attack duties. If the fire is contained quickly the release of fire fighters that are not necessary for mop up or rehab should be done so they are again available for initial attack. Crews on the fire in the wilderness may have to plan on staying on the fire until it is completely out which may take up to several nights since access into and out of the wilderness could be difficult.
When initial attack fire crews are sent into the wilderness, back up crews will need to be ordered to insure the unit will be able to maintain successful initial attack capabilities by filling the holes that now have no initial attack capabilities because the engine crews are committed in the wilderness. ODF will use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) in the wilderness when possible.

Wilderness Sling Loads

All items need to be confirmed with IC prior to ordering(kits are pre-assembled at Medford ODF)

2	ea	Cargo nets 12x12(20lbs each)
2	ea	Net swivels(5lbs each)

Standard order for sling load for spike camp in wilderness(6 person camp for 3 days)

2	bricks	AAA batteries
5	case	MRE's(25lbs per case)
10	ea	5 Gallons of drinking water(40lbs each)
6	ea	Quart canteens(2.5lbs each)
6	ea	Sleeping bags
12	ea	Sleeping pads
1	ea	First aid kit (10 person)
6	ea	Toilet paper
12	ea	Ear plugs
12	bricks	AA batteries
6	ea	Tents
2	ea	Clam shells
4	case	Drinking water
1	box	Plastic trash bags
100	feet	Parachute cord
2	ea	Tarps 12'x14'
3	ea	Fiber tape

Fedco's(45lbs)
Helicopter water bag with kit
Free standing fold-a-tank (500 gallons with kit)
Shovel(8lbs)
Pulaski(8lbs)
Saw gas/oil(15lbs)
Portable pump with kit and berm(150lbs)
Pump/chainsaw fuel
Fire hose ¾" and fittings(1000'=30lbs)
Fire hose 1" and fitting(100'=11lbs)
Fire hose 1 ½" and fittings(100'=23lbs)
IC kit*(soda mt kit already assembled)

Possible load sights outside of the wilderness

Pinehurst Airport	40s 4e s8	N42	6.6333	W122	22.9333
Old HWY99 gravel pit	40s 2e 33 swnw	N42	2.8666	W122	36.0833
Ashland Airport	39s 1e 12 swsw	N42	11.25	W122	39.3666

Helicopter landing zones

Site Name	Status Date	Latitude		Longitude		Twp	Rng	Sec.	Legal	Status
***Upper Dutch West**	Feb .2014	42	2.6713	-122	30.176	40s	3e	31	NESE	operational
Upper Dutch	Aug.2010	42	2.828	-122	29.409	40s	3e	32	NWSE	non-op
***Pilot-Schoheim Jct**	Aug.2010	42	1.2243	-122	34..644	41s	2e	10	SWNW	operational
East Fork Hutton	Aug.2010	42	1.3163	-122	33.0634	41s	2e	11	NWNE	operational
Upper Slide Creek	Aug.2010	42	0.593	-122	32.3923	41s	2e	12	SWSW	Non-op
Lower Camp Creek	Aug. 2010	42	1.6223	-122	27.5133	41s	3e	3	SESW	operational
Middle Camp Creek	Aug. 2010	42	1.8453	-122	27.7088	41s	3e	3	NWSW	operational
Upper Camp Creek	Aug. 2010	42	2.318	-122	27.1206	41s	3e	3	NWNE	operational
Lone Pine North	Aug. 2010	42	2.1073	-122	30.5206	41s	3e	6	SENE	operational
Middle Scotch	Aug. 2010	42	1.6371	-122	30.6801	41s	3e	6	SWSE	operational
*** Schoheim**	Aug. 2010	42	1.755	-122	31.099	41s	3e	6	NESW	operational
Lower Scotch Ck	Aug. 2010	42	0.8571	-122	29.7741	41s	3e	8	NESW	operational
Lone Pine South	Aug. 2010	42	0.9978	-122	28.9818	41s	3e	9	NWSW	operational

- Bold * indicates the three helispots that will be permenantly maintained.

Water access site inventory

Site Name	Status Date	Latitude		Longitude		Twp	Rng	Sec.	Legal	Status
Gov. Camp Spring	July 2010	42	9.2716	-122	24.5821	39s	3e	25	NENE	Spring near old CCC foundations
Keene Ck Reservoir	July 2010	42	7.8116	-122	28.7008	39s	3e	33	SESW	(air photo) 1800'x200'x20' +d PC/Heldip
Box R South Pond	July 2010	42	7.495	-122	23.1477	39s	4e	31	SWSW	(air photo) 110'x75'x?d PC/Helidip
Coker Pond	July 2010	42	7.8183	-122	24.0444	39s	4e	31	SWSW	(air photo) 40'x45'c?d PC/Helidip
Box R East Pond	July 2010	42	7.77	-122	22.345	39s	4e	32	SWSE	(air photo) 100'x350'x?d PC/Helidip
Box R North Pond	July 2010	42	7.7516	-122	23.0548	39s	4e	32	SWSW	(air photo) 200'x375'x?d PC/Helidip
Joe's Rock Pond	July 2010	42	3.8033	-122	31.8821	40s	2e	25	SWNE	(air photo) 30'x20'x?d PC/Helidip
Spring Creek Pond	July 2010	42	4.0306	-122	33.7686	40s	2e	27	NENE	Unconfirmed (air photo) PC/ Helidip 100'x200'x?d
Radio Hill Dip 1	July 2010	42	2.9833	-122	34.2118	40s	2e	34	SWNE	(air photo) 85x30'x?d PC/Helidip
Radio Hill Dip 2	July 2010	42	3.0551	-122	34.2781	40s	2e	34	SWNE	(air photo) 100'x60'x?d PC/Helidip
Howard Prairie Canal	July 2010	42	7.455	-122	25.7903	40s	3e	2	NENE	circles s. of chinquipin mtn on the 4400' contour
Dist. 5 Storage Tank	July 2010	42	6.9616	-122	29.9317	40s	3e	5	SWSW	steel tank 10K gal
Linda Cook's	July 2010	42	7.4416	-122	29.4955	40s	3e	5	NWNE	(air photo) 75'x150'x?D PD/Helidip
Schoolhouse Ck Pond	July 2010	42	7.1916	-122	29.7741	40s	3e	5	NESW	(air photo) 80'x50'x?d PC/Helidip
Kieleys Pond	July 2010	42	7.094	-122	31.3419	40s	3e	6	NWSW	(air photo) 85' x 20'
Hobart Lake	July 2010	42	5.8766	-122	28.8413	40s	3e	9	SWSW	(air photo) 1000'x500'x20'd PC/Helidip
Middle Parsnip Lake	July 2010	42	6.42	-122	27.0323	40s	3e	10	SWNE	(air photo) 100'x250'x??d PC/Helidip
Keen Ck Bridge	July 2010	42	6.28	-122	24.7831	40s	3e	12	NWSE	Perennial stream. Pump chance/helidip near bridge

Thompson Pond	July 2010		42	6.3916		-122	24.9896		40s	3e	12	SENW	(air photo) PC/Helidip 200'x30'x? deep

Water access sight inventory

Site Name	Status Date		Latitude			Longitude			Twp	Rng	Sec.	Legal	Status
Lincoln Ck Pond	July 2010		42	5.515		-122	25.1023		40s	3e	13	SENW	40'x20' PC. Choked with cattails
Mill Creek	July 2010		42	5.7316		-122	25.6923		40s	3e	14	NENE	(air photo) 100'x100'x?d PC/Helidip
Baldy Creek Pond	July 2010		42	5.33		-122	31.0473		40s	3e	18	NESW	Field notes 7/20/05?x?x?
Soda Mtn Jeep Rd Dip	July 2010		42	4.1573		-122	28.986		40s	3e	21	SWSW	Field notes (aerial) 100'x60'x?d
Upper Lincoln Ck Pond	July 2010		42	4.535		-122	25.6218		40s	3e	23	NESE	(air photo) PC/Helidip 60'x40'x? deep
Soda Mtn Porta Tank	July 2010		42	4.0683		-122	24.8578		40s	3e	25	NWNE	field notes ?x?x?
Bowman Pond	July 2010		42	3.2316		-122	26.0700		40s	3e	26	SWSE	50'x100'x10+d PC/Helidip
Skookum East	July 2010		42	3.385		-122	25.5555		40s	3e	26	SESE	100'x30'x2 deep. PC/Helidip
Upper Skookum Spring	July 2010		42	3..86		-122	27.6781		40s	3e	27	SWNW	10'x20'3-4' deep PC/Helidip marginal
Camp Creek Tank	July 2010		42	3.6483		-122	28.0778		40s	3e	28	NESE	Steel tank 4k gal PC/Helidip
Soda Mtn Dip	July 2010		42	3.9283		-122	29.1151		40s	3e	29	NENE	(air photo) 20'x40"x?d PC/Helidip
Belle Pond	July 2010		42	6..96		-122	23.7661		40s	4e	6	SWSE	(air photo) 60'x45'x?d PC/Helidip
Lincoln Millpond	July 2010		42	6.49		-122	24.1616		40s	4e	7	SWNW	(air photo) 700x200x?d PC/Helidip
Randcore	July 2010		42	4.4583		-122	24.2636		40s	4e	19	NWSW	36'x24'x4-5' deep. PC/Heldip-LL
Rosebud Helipad Dip	July 2010		42	4.0683		-122	22.7855		40s	4e	29	NENW	(air photo) PC/Helidip 30'x50'x? deep
Andrew Pond	July 2010		42	3.185		-122	24.0151		40s	4e	31	NENE	40'x20'6-8'deep. PC/Helidip
Deadhorse Pond	July 2010		42	2.7035		-122	23.7643		40s	4e	31	NWSE	30'x100'x3-5'deep. PC/Helidip
Pilot Rock Pond	July 2010		42	1.7733		-122	34.1856		41s	2e	3	NWSE	(air photo) 60'x40'x?d PC/Helidip
Pilot Rock Dip	July 2010		42	1.4066		-122	34.3893		41s	2e	10	NENW	(air photo) 60'x40'x?d PC/Helidip
Troutmans Pond	July 2010		42	1.97		-122	-19.3133		41s	4e	2	SENW	(air photo) 375'x100'x?d PC/Helidip
Agate Flat	July 2010		42	0.9233		-122	23.54		41s	4e	7	NESE	Unconfirmed (air photo) PC/ Helidip 150'x100'x?
Wards North Pond	July 2010		42	1.4133		-122	-20.1111		41s	4e	10	NWNE	(air photo) 200'x200'x?d PC/Helidip
Wards East Pond	July 2010		42	0.7066		-122	-19.2283		41s	4e	11	SESW	(air photo) 150'x400"x?d PC/Helidip

ICS COORDINATION

The following are the components of the operating principles by which the Rogue Valley Fire Chief's Association will implement the ICS on multi-agency incidents, ranging from initial attack upward through and including large complex incidents.

1. **Unified Command** - All multi-agency incidents will require unified command for management of the incident. The unified command will commonly be referred to as "Command". The Incident Commander will be from the "lead agency" having the most involvement in the incident. Deputy incident commanders may come from participating agencies. The role of incident commander may change from one agency representative to another as the incident evolves. This decision should be unanimous among the unified command members.

2. **Evolution of the ICS Organization** - As an incident, such as a large wildfire in the interface, evolves in size and complexity, the ICS organization structure will also evolve. An incident management team will be assigned the task of managing the fire. In this case, the ICS organizational structure will be modified to effectively manage the incident and provide sufficient interagency involvement/participation in the decision-making process.

   The structural fire service will be represented in the organizational structure as a branch or group of the “operations section", with an operations section chief heading up the section. In addition, there will continue to be a wildland operations section chief assigned. It is absolutely vital that the structural and wildland resources be effectively and efficiently meshed. Nothing in this coordination system precludes continuing the unified command concept during a project fire situation if it is in the best interest of the department(s) involved to place a liaison with the incident commander.

ROGUE VALLEY FIRE CHIEF'S ASSOCIATION MOBLIZATION PLAN

PURPOSE

To establish an organizational structure and operating guidelines for the mobilization of Jackson and Josephine County fire service resources in the event of large-scale emergencies.

POLICY

It is the intent of the Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs' Association to:

1. Coordinate response as per the conditions established by the RVFCA Mutual/Automatic Aid Agreement #4.01.
2. Maintain a system of predefined task forces and strike teams for response to large-scale incidents within Jackson and Josephine Counties. (See Regional Strike Team – Task Force Make Up Form #5.04)
3. Review this plan on an annual basis and modify as necessary.
4. Assure all dispatch centers and fire service agencies in Jackson and Josephine Counties have the minimum training and information necessary to implement the provisions of this plan.

ACTIVATION LEVELS

1. **Alert** – Notice of possible future activation. No action required.
2. **Standby** - Apparatus on standby at respective stations ready to respond within 3 minutes of notification. Pre-positioning of apparatus in designated marshalling area will be at discretion of the team leader.
3. **Respond** - Immediate response **(Code 1 or 3)** to the scene, or designated team marshalling area (or other as directed by team leader).
    a) When traveling on freeway, or when traffic precludes the advantage of Code 3 response, apparatus should drop to Code 1, or as directed by the team leader.
    b) Response mode for Tenders will always be Code 1.

TEAM CONFIGURATIONS

I. Task Forces

A. Wildland Task Force (WTF)

1. One (1) command vehicle with task force leader and assistant/trainee.
2. Two (2) type 1 or type 2 engine companies (3 persons per engine).
3. Two (2) type 3 thru 6 engine companies (2 persons per engine).
4. One (1) water tender (2 persons per tender).

II. Strike Teams

A. Wildland Strike Team (WST)

1. One (1) command vehicle with strike team leader and assistant/trainee.
2. Five (5) type 3 thru 6 engine companies (2 persons per engine).

B. Structural Strike Team (SST)

1. One (1) command vehicle with strike team leader and assistant/trainee.
2. Five (5) type 1 thru 2 engine companies (3 persons per engine).

LEAD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITES

I. Organize and pre-plan the activation of assigned task forces and strike teams.

II. Maintain a current list and assign task force and strike team leaders as needed.

III. Provide for rotation of crews on extended emergencies in conjunction with incident command requests.

IV. Provide for the proper level of training for responding members and dispatchers.

TEAM LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Leader shall have the necessary qualification and experience applicable to any all-hazard incident to effectively direct the activities and ensure safety of the team.

II. Leader shall respond in command vehicle. Radio communications capability shall include current RVFCA Radio Frequency Programming and cellular phone.

III. Confirm all personnel and apparatus assigned to the task force or strike team are properly equipped.

IV. Maintain all necessary records as required.

V. Brief all crews on team procedures and safety standards.

VI. Maintain a firefighter accountability system throughout the duration of the incident.

VII. Coordinate movement of task force or strike team units to incident staging (or other location assigned) on the appropriate assigned frequency.

VIII. Ensure request for the task force or strike team is in accordance to the request made by the IC, including team configuration (what do you want) and code to scene (how fast do you want it).

IX. Whenever possible, obtain direct phone link between team leader and IC or designee.

X. Monitor State Fire Net (RV TAC 1) or other frequency as directed for information or assignments from incident command.

INCIDENT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Implement the formation of an incident command structure appropriate for the magnitude of the incident and in conjunction with other agencies as necessary. Early activation of the local IMT is essential.

II. Make all requests for mobile support in accordance with the implementation procedures outlined in this policy.

III. Provide team leaders with a detailed briefing when deployed or committed to the incident. Whenever possible, advance contact via phone at time of mobilization or while enroute is preferred.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

I. Incident command may request the activation of one task force or strike team directly through their agency's dispatch center. Subsequent requests shall be made through the appropriate Fire Defense Board Chief.

II. Request for mobilization resources shall be formatted to conform to the Rogue Valley Mobilization Order Form #5.06

III. The hosting Dispatch center will transfer the request to the neighboring Dispatch center, who will implement the dispatch procedures.

IV. The hosting Dispatch center will notify the Fire Defense Board Chief of any activation level.

V. Mobilized units shall notify their local Dispatch center when enroute to the team marshalling area.

VI. Team leader shall notify the hosting Dispatch center upon departure from the team marshalling location and indicate estimated time of arrival at the designated incident staging area or other as directed.

FIRE DEFENSE BOARD CHIEF RESPONSIBILITES

I. Coordinate and implement the provisions of this policy.

II. Respond to and assist the local incident commander in the coordination of resources and establishment of an appropriate incident command structure.

III. Assure local fire service agencies and dispatch centers are prepared for the implementation of this policy.

IV. Assist dispatch centers in the coordination and tracking of the fire defense district resources.

V. Maintain fire protection coverage of the appropriate county including coordination with the Office of State Fire Marshal or other required agencies.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to provide a document which outlines specific aviation activities on the Southwest Oregon District. The scope of aviation services, its policies, regulations, and procedures are to be followed while involved with the program. This document is the Southwest Oregon District Aviation Plan, which is only a portion of the entire plan. All aviation operations will be in accordance with ODF Directive 0-4-5-010, Air Operations: Operational Procedures Memorandums, the ODF Rental Agreement, and the ODF Aviation Procedures Manual.

INTRODUCTION

Aircraft are involved in many aspects of fire and forest management in the Southwest Oregon District. The primary air-related projects are fire detection and suppression, which may include retardant delivery, aerial patrol, air attack, helitack, bucket work, rappelers and smoke jumping. Project work may include cargo transport, personnel transport, timber surveys, insect/disease surveys, and herbicide/fertilizer applications.

Most operations will be conducted over rugged terrain, with elevations from 1,000 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level. Climatic conditions range from hot, dry summers with wind and lightning storms requiring rapid attack on fires, to moderate snowfall accumulations during the winter months.

AIRCRAFT AND THEIR USES

ODF Aircraft

The Department of Forestry currently has one fixed-wing aircraft based in Salem and three Type 3 rotary wing UAS, 1 based at Grants Pass HQ and 1 based at Medford HQ. To use these aircraft, contact the appropriate dispatch center Medford Unit Dispatch Center and/or Grants Pass Unit Dispatch Center

N9000V, a Partnavia Observer is ODF's Multi-mission aircraft (MMA). In the shoulder seasons it is primarily used for aerial photography and surveys but is also available as a detection platform. During fire season it is staffed daily and capable of day or night reconnaissance and fire detection, IR mapping and aerial intelligence, or ATGS missions. This aircraft is not federally carded or approved.

Unmanned NT3, is a DJI Phantom 4 Adv used for aerial reconnaissance, photography, mapping, surveys, and Infrared capabilities.

Unmanned 43K, is a DJI Mavic used for aerial reconnaissance. Photography, mapping, and surveys.

Unmanned CYK, is a DJI Mavic 2 used for aerial reconnaissance, Infrared Mapping missions. Photography, mapping, and surveys.

ODF Airtankers/ASM

There will usually be one heavy ODF Airtanker and occasionally a Lead Plane/ASM Platform based at the Medford Airtanker Base between July and September – 7 days a week, typically 0900-1800 unless extended. The Large Airtanker for 2023 will be federally carded and approved for federal cooperator use.

SEATs (Single Engine Airtankers)

ODF maintains both Exclusive-Use contracts and CWN agreements with SEAT operators. SEATs generally carry between 700-800 Gallons of product. For extended attack incidents, a portable reload base is available upon request. Initial attack operations are conducted from a full-service air tanker basis.

Approximate SEAT response time estimates from ODF E.U. bases to MFR

Roseburg–	55 NM at 30 minutes
Prineville-	150 Miles at <1 hour
John Day	210 NM at 1 hour, 25 minutes
La Grande	275 NM 1 hour, 45 minutes
Dalles	200 NM at 1 hour, 20 minutes

Considerations:

- Seats are generally not well suited for tall, dense timber and fuels with a heavier canopy above.
- ODF has SEAT managers with our E.U. aircraft; request their help early for extended attack logistics.
- Portables reload bases generally have 3-4 loads "onboard" before a retardant truck must refill them.
- Illinois Valley Airport and Grants Pass Airport can standup as a retardant/suppressant reload base. Base plan available at the Grants Pass Dispatch Office.
- Airports that are >3500' in length and may support portable SEAT bases in SWO are Grants Pass (3S8), Illinois Valley (3S4), Ashland (S03) and Prospect (64S)
- NOTE: the Red/orange dyed "Fire Ice" product cannot be used on BLM lands, the clear and blue products are approved. Clear colored "Blazetamer" products are also available from some ODF tanker bases and heliwell operations. These clear products are approved for use on federal lands.

District Exclusive Use Aircraft

The district may hire aircraft for a fixed period. Units hiring contract aircraft will have a contract administrator assigned as well as a host dispatch, as listed on page 5 of this plan.

Normally, the District has a Fixed-wing ATGS/Aerial Detection Platform based at the Medford airport during the peak of fire season normally between mid-July to early October. Staffing is based upon fire danger level and/or potential events or incident needs.

There is one Type 2 and one Type 3 Exclusive Use Helicopters based at the Medford Headquarters during the peak of fire season normally between mid-July to early October.

The district hosts a 7-person helitack crew, which works with these two helicopters daily throughout season. Configuration is normally one HMGB with the Type 2, and one HMGB with a crew of 4 – 6 HECM/FFT's on the Type 3 helicopter.

ODF Severity Aircraft

ODF Severity resources are in place as statewide resources. They complement the districts existing resources for aggressive initial attack. Severity resources are a key part of the complete and coordinated protection system in Oregon. As statewide resources, they are strategically located for anticipated events, threats and for changing conditions. The approval and tracking processes assure strategic prioritization, management approvals and documentation for fiscal accountability. ODF Severity resources can/should be launched/sent from host dispatch centers,

as an IA resource as districts or their neighbors needs warrant. There is normally a Type 2 helicopter with a helicopter manager/HMGB based at the Grants Pass Unit Office normally between mid-July to early October. Severity/WPA funds four of the positions on the district helitack crew currently.

Additional Severity aircraft locations in close proximity for rapid initial attack response times

- LAT at Medford Tanker Base
- Type 1 Helicopter in Klamath Falls
- Type 2 Helicopter in Myrtle Cr.
- Type 2 Helicopter in Roseburg
- Light Fixed Wing – Type 2, ATGS/Aerial Detection Platform in Klamath Falls
- SEAT reload base in Roseburg
- Type 3 Helitack in John Day
- SEAT fire boss in the Dalles
- SEATS in John Day
- SEATS in LaGrande
- SEATS in Prineville

Call-when-needed (CWN) Aircraft.

Privately owned aircraft and pilots meeting ODF Air Operations Directive, and Rental Agreement standards create the ODF Call When Needed List (CWN). Only approved aircraft from the current CWN list are ordered. A current ODF CWN list is located in each unit's dispatch office. Local CWN operators should be encouraged to communicate their availability to the dispatch offices throughout fire season to expedite response times.

California Dept. of Forestry (CAL-Fire) Aircraft

These aircraft may be operating on fires along or near the California/Oregon border. The Incident Commander will provide operation procedures and instructions. There are normally two Type 3 Airtankers (800-1200 gallons) based at Redding, CA and one Type 3 Airtanker based out of Rohnerville, CA. Additionally, there are ATGS platforms and Type 2 helicopters w/ helitack crews. Requests for these aircraft are through the Unit Dispatch Centers. Best-case scenario response times to the Medford and Grants Pass areas are approximately 30 minutes from placing the order, to over the fire.

USFS Aircraft

Airtankers and Lead Planes

Depending upon fire activity and availability, these resources may be pre-positioned at one or more of the following Airtanker Bases; Medford, OR; Kingsley, (Klamath Falls OR); Redmond, OR LaGrande, OR Moses Lake, WA and/or Redding, CA. Availability and ordering of these resources are through your appropriate dispatch office, Medford Unit Dispatch or Grants Pass Unit Dispatch Center.

Type 1 Helicopter, USFS Exclusive Use

A federally carded exclusive use Type 1 helicopter with manager may be located at the Merlin Rappel Base for initial attack dispatch. These are a USFS national resource and may not be available for ODF depending on the season. This resource can be ordered through your Unit dispatch office. USFS rotary aircraft will fly in accordance with IHOG/NSHO.

Rappelers and Rappel Helicopter

A federally carded exclusive use Type 2 helicopter with rappelers may be located at the Merlin Rappel Base for an initial attack crew or aerial suppression resource. The Siskiyou Rappelers can

respond and assist in medical emergencies. A "Medical Load" is ordered through dispatch. USFS rotary aircraft will fly in accordance with IHOG/NSHO.

USFS ATGS Platforms

USFS and/or Interagency available Initial Attack ATGS platforms are located currently in Medford (Rogue Valley Dispatch), Klamath Falls (Lakeview Dispatch) and Redmond (Central Oregon Dispatch). Often these aircraft are available for initial attack/relief ATGS/Detection missions for ODF throughout Oregon. Orders are placed through your Unit dispatch office.

National Guard Aircraft

These aircraft are only available after the governor has declared a ***STATE OF EMERGENCY*** and all ODF CWN aircraft are not readily available and/or committed to fire incidents. There are strict guidelines regarding the use of military resources, as outlined in OP PLAN SMOKEY document. A copy of OP PLAN SMOKEY is located at each of the dispatch centers. When the National Guard Aircraft are activated for a district assignment, Salem Coordination Center and the Staff Aviation Specialist will be coordinated with the district on ordering. If an assignment occurs, request a helicopter manager/liaison to assist with logistical support for the National Guard.

SWO DISTRICT PRIMARY HELIBASE LOCATIONS (dd. mm.mm.)

Grants Pass Headquarters Helibase	N42 degrees, 30.00 minutes W123 degrees, 22.22 minutes.
Medford Headquarters Helibase	N42 degrees, 23.66 minutes W122 degrees, 53.06 minutes

Secondary Helibase locations exist throughout the district and are in the SWO District Helibase. Location Guide. This guide contains coordinates, identifiers, landowner contacts, aerial photos, and driving directions from both unit offices and emergency use agreements and instructions.

DESIGNATED SWO DISTRICT RETARDANT ABORT/JETTISON AREAS

Sleppy Mine **PRIMARY** (Talent/West Medford Area) –	N42 degrees, 13.08 minutes W122 degrees, 53.25 minutes
Cabin Flats (Shady Cove Area)	N42 degrees, 38.95 minutes W122 degrees, 51.66 minutes
Little Red Mountain (Colestin/Upper Applegate Area)	N42 degrees, 04.4 minutes W122 degrees, 52.83 minutes
Althouse Ridge (Cave Junction Area)	N42 degrees, 05.38 minutes W123 degrees, 32.03 minutes
Onion Mtn/Burnt Timber (West Grants Pass Area)	N42 degrees, 29.28 minutes W123 degrees, 35.32 minutes
Kerby Peak (Murphy/Williams Area) –	N42 degrees, 13.13 minutes W123 degrees, 28.33 minutes

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

District Forester:
Or their designee is responsible for all district aviation and fire management activities.

Tyler McCarty

Assistant District Forester:
Is responsible for all Unit aviation and fire management activities.

Grants Pass	Medford	Staff Forester
Brandon Kerns	Lee Winslow	Matt Fumasi

Wildland Fire Supervisor – Protection Supervisors:
Assists the Unit Forester in the supervision of aviation and fire management activities on the Unit.

Grants Pass	Medford
Tim Swink	Bill Smith
Jesse Blair	Taylor Wilkerson
	Jake Kurzyniec

Wildland Fire Supervisor – Dispatch:
Is responsible for dispatching and tracking all aircraft on the Unit and may be responsible for the completion of shift tickets.

Grants Pass	Medford
Stacy Collins	Chelsie Stephens

Statewide Aviation Unit Manager – Salem:
Administration of ODF's aviation program and policies. Responsible for the agency's statewide contracts/agreements for helicopters and ODF Airtankers.

Salem	
Neal Laugle	ODF Aviation Manager
Jamie Knight	Salem Aviation Operations
Sarah Lathrop	Statewide Aviation Coordinator
Wil Burgess	SOA Aviation Coordinator

ODF Airtanker Manager:
Manages day-to-day operations and administrative duties in relation to the ODF contracted Airtanker.

Harry Kelley

District Aviation Officer
A local resource available for questions and answers, a distribution point for information, refer to the Procedures Manual for an outline of duties.

Lee Winslow

Unit Aviation Officer:
Is a local resource available to assist the District Aviation Officer with Unit level questions and answers, provides support to Unit aviation projects?

Grants Pass	Medford
Jesse Blair	Herb Johnson

Contract Administrator:
Recommended when an aircraft contract is being administered on a unit (Exclusive Use). This person is normally your District Aviation Officer unless outlined below.

District; Type 2 Hel. Type 3 Hel.	Fixed Wing	ODF Airtanker	ODF Severity Hel.
Lee Winslow	Herb Johnson	Harry Kelly	Cory Lizio

Authorized ODF & FAA licensed UAS Pilots:
These folks have taken all required steps to operate ODF owned UAS aircraft in accordance with FAA part 107 rules, ODF's Aviation procedures manual, and UAS operations and procedures manual.

Grants Pass	Medford
	Tobi Beavers - Trainee
	Tony Seager
	Bill Smith

Finance:
Authorizes payment for the aircraft used on the district.
Karen Jarrett

DIRECTORY

Southwest Oregon District Office
5286 Table Rock Road
Central Point OR 97502
Business: 541-664-3328
Fax: 541-664-4340

District Forester	Tyler McCarty
Finance	Karen Jarrett
District Aviation Officer	Lee Winslow

Medford Airtanker Base
600 Nebula Way
Medford OR 97504
Business: 541-779-0397
Fax: 541-779-3098

ODF Air Tanker Manager	Harry Kelley
ODF Asst. Tanker Manager	VACANT

Medford Unit Office
Same address as District Office
Business: 541-664-3328
Fax: 541-664-4340

Medford Unit Forester	Lee Winslow
Wildland Fire Supervisor	Bill Smith
Wildland Fire Supervisor	Jake Kurzyniec
Wildland Fire Supervisor	Taylor Wilkerson
Finance	Shelley Polacek
Forest Officer	Herb Johnson

Medford Unit Dispatch Center
Same address as Medford Unit
Business: 541-664-1213
Aviation Desk: 541-665-0192
Fax: 541-664-3459

Wildland Fire Supervisor	Chelsie Stephens

Grants Pass Unit Office
5375 Monument Drive
Grants Pass OR 97526
Business: 541-474-3152
Fax: 541-474-3158

Grants Pass Unit Forester	Brandon Kerns

Grants Pass Unit Dispatch Center
Same address as Grants Pass Unit
Business: 541-471-2855
Aviation Desk: 541-471-2894
Fax: 541-471-3892

Wildland Fire Supervisor	Stacy Collins

Wildland Fire Supervisor	Jesse Blair	Wildland Fire Supervisor	Vacant
Wildland Fire Supervisor	Tim Swink	Forest Officer	Jeff Roberts
Finance	Courtney Odom		

RADIO CALL SIGNS

When using the National Flight following frequency in Southern Oregon, it is critical you use the correct hailing to contact the appropriate Dispatch Center.

Medford Unit Dispatch Center (ODF) = Medford

Rogue Valley Interagency Communications Center (FS) = Rogue Dispatch

Grants Pass Unit Dispatch Center (ODF) = Grants Pass

Fixed wing, when in transit, use the last 3 of the tail number; example; 08Q. Recon Mission: Recon plus last 3 of the tail number; example; Recon 08Q. Air Attack: Fire Name plus Air Attack; example; Dixie Air Attack when the aircraft has transitioned with another Air Attack or Recon, the departing aircraft will use Air Attack plus last 3 of the tail number; example; Air Attack 08Q

Helicopters will use their designated tail numbers for their call sign, unless they are being used in a recon or Air Attack mode, then they would use the same naming standard as fixed wing.

An additional "local" flight following frequency was established in 2018 for use primarily by RRSNF resources. It is identified as Rogue Flight Following **TX/RX FREQ - 166.7875 & RX/TX Toned – 67.0**

POLICY

The preservation of the forests and the conservation of the forest natural resources, through the prevention and suppression of the forest fires hereby are declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon.

To accomplish the purposes of the policy, the need for a complete and coordinated forest protection system is acknowledged, and the primary mission of the Department in such a system is protecting life, forest resources, and then property. Structural protection, though indirect, shall not inhibit the protection of forest resources.

ODF Fire Aviation Mission Statement
To serve the people of Oregon through standardized operating procedures to ensure safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire aviation operations.

ODF Fire Aviation Vision Statement

- The vision for Oregon Department of Forestry fire aviation is to suppress wildland fires through the safe, efficient, and timely use of aircraft.
- To maintain a constant state of readiness through preseason fire aviation planning.
- To provide aircraft and qualified/trained personnel for all fire aviation operations that are ODF'S responsibility.
- To aid when requested and available, to other disciplines and agencies for aviation related activities.
- To develop, review, and update fire aviation policies and procedure as necessary to accomplish our mission.
- To support and encourage communications between ODF and its cooperators, to enhance working relationships.

All personnel will be held accountable to comply with necessary operational policies and procedures to meet task requirements.

DIRECTION

All aviation operations will be in accordance with ODF Directive 0-4-5-010, Air Operations; ODF Directive 1-2-1-002 Protective Clothing & Equipment for Fire Suppression & Prescribed Burning, Operational Procedures Memorandums, the ODF CWN Availability Listings, and the ODF Aviation Procedures Manual. All aircraft and pilots will meet applicable provisions of federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR's), which will be considered minimum standards. ***District Foresters have the authority to deviate from the policies and procedures in an emergency, which is defined as life threatening only.*** If policies and procedures are not followed a written justification to be forwarded to the Aviation Unit Manager within 72 hours. This justification will be reviewed by the Aviation Unit Manager for further action if necessary.

The above Directives, Memorandums, ODF CWN Availability Listings, and FAR's will be followed. Additional information necessary for aircraft use is located at each of the dispatch centers, with the District Aviation Officer and with each Unit Aviation Officer. The ODF Aviation Procedures Manual is the guiding document for all aviation activities on the district.

AIRCRAFT INCIDENT/ACCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES

The reporting of all aircraft incidents/accidents is extremely important to create a history and documentation track. All aircraft incidents/accidents involving Department aviation activities shall be reported as soon as possible, but without jeopardizing the incident and/or correcting the situation, safety is always the priority. Reporting shall be to the District Aviation Officer, who will then provide a briefing to the District Forester, Unit Forester, Aviation Unit Manager and any effected dispatch, agency cooperators or vendors.

The incident/accident and corrective action will be documented on the ODF Aircraft Initial Report form. Once completed, it will be routed to the District Forester, District Aviation Officer, and Unit Forester for review and approval. Once approved the form shall then be routed to the Aviation Unit Manager and effected parties within 72 hours.

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Channel Name	Receive	Tone	Transmit	Tone
VMED 29 (HEMS/MEDIVAC)	155.3475	156.7	155.3475	156.7
Air to Air (Primary)	124.4750	124.4750		
Air to Air (Secondary)	132.7250		132.7250	
Air to Air (Tertiary)	133.4250		133.4250	
Air Guard	168.6250N		168.6250N	110.9
National Flight Following	168.6500N	110.9	168.6500N	110.9
Rogue Flight Following	166.7875	67	166.7875	67
Air to Ground Primary (white net)	151.3100N	156.7	151.3100N	156.7
Air to Ground (blue net)	159.2625N	156.7	159.2625N	156.7

Air to Ground (orange net)	156.0225	156.7	156.0225	156.7
State-wide Tactical (red net)	151.3400N	156.7	151.3400N	156.7
ODF NICS (RV Tac 2)	159.2400N	156.7	159.2400N	156.7
Medford Air Tanker Base (Ramp)	123.9750		123.9750	
Grants Pass Unit				
Sexton	151.1450N	179.9	159.2850N	179.9
Grayback	151.1450N	179.9	159.2850N	151.4
Fielder	151.1450N	179.9	159.2850N	162.2
Grants Pass Direct	151.1450N	179.9	151.1450N	179.9
Medford Unit				
Flounce	151.1750N	179.9	159.4125N	173.8
Soda	151.1750N	179.9	159.4125N	151.4
Tallowbox	151.1750N	179.9	159.4125N	131.8
Roxy Ann	151.1750N	179.9	159.4125N	179.9
Medford Direct	151.1750N	179.9	151.1750N	179.9

N = Narrow Band

Multiple Incidents Frequency Coordination Plan (MIFCP)" the fence;" If the situation arises where there are multiple incidents with aircraft attempting to utilize the pre-assigned Air to Air and Air to Ground frequencies, the district may decide to implement the "fence" plan" MIFCP (see attached maps Appendix A).

If additional frequencies are needed, they can be ordered and obtained through your local dispatch office.

Tone-Guarding on Tactical Frequencies: There have been circumstances where aircraft and ground resources have not been able to communicate since tone-guarding of tactical channels was initiated. If this occurs during fire operations, have the aircraft move to a safe location and disable Rx tones and return, until the radio on the ground can be isolated and corrected.

ADDITIONAL FREQUENCIES

Additional Air to Air and Air to Ground frequencies should be ordered when a TFR is ordered or when it appears that the fire will be going extended attack with moderate to heavy aircraft support. Coordination with the local Communications Technician should be made to utilize already available frequencies for additional Air to Grounds before ordering from NIFC.

HELIBASE KITS

Each of the Unit offices has one helibase kit. Included in these kits are materials needed to set up a functioning helibase. There are portable A.M. (Victor) radio's available through the Medford Unit office and Grants Pass Unit Office. These kits can be checked out through the District Aviation Officer, Fire Supervisors or Unit Aviation Officers and are in a secure place at each Unit compound. Generally, the kit in Grants Pass is located with the Grants Pass Helicopter Manger. See Appendix B for list of Kit Items.

DISPATCHING AND CONTROLLING FLIGHTS

Ordering and Dispatching Flights

All tracking and ordering of flights in the district will be ordered through the Unit Dispatch Center or by the contract administrator through a service contract. Initial Attack aircraft will be ordered in IROC and with the Initial Attack Aircraft Order Form or TARRO.

District Helicopter vs. Severity Helicopter

During situations when the district has a helicopter on Contract, and there is a Severity helicopter on contract based at Grants Pass. It is the policy of the Southwest Oregon District to order the closest helicopter to the incident.

District Helitack

The helitack crew is IA available, generally from Medford HQ. Configured with 1 HMGB and 3-5 Crewmen, on a high-performance Type 3 helicopter, 7 days a week, to meet interagency standards. They are a capable combination of helicopter bucket (180-200 gallon), cargo missions, passenger transport, aerially delivered hand crew assignments, helibase staffing and various aviation support missions. The aircraft is configured as a type 1 ATGS platform and is available for ATGS & RECON missions, with or without the crew.

Air Attack and Aerial Supervision

During high or extreme fire danger levels, and the fire has ordered two or more helicopters confirm with the IC or if the situation warrants (i.e.) fast moving fire, multiple aircraft orders, order the District Air Attack.

If a mix of helicopters and fixed wings (retardant or lead planes), or more than 3 aircraft have been ordered by the fire order Air Attack.

Flight Following Procedures

Prior to ODF "operated" aircraft entering the districts airspace, there will be positive communications with the receiving dispatch unit. An established flight following procedure will be coordinated and communicated between all parties before the mission. It is critical that all parties involved are comfortable and understand the process, if at any time any process does not feel safe, then an alternate one will be established and coordinated.

All aircraft will flight follow with the appropriate Unit Dispatch Center on district repeater or national flight follow frequency (NFF) (168.650 TX&RX tones 110.9) as directed by the sending dispatch, until transferred to incident. A positive transfer will occur when moving from one Unit to the other, making sure each dispatch center is informed the aircraft is switching Units. Aircraft must close out with each dispatch center letting them know they have switched Units and have positive communication with the dispatch center the aircraft is entering. Incident aircraft will flight follow with the incident, IC, Air Attack, or Designee on assigned frequency. USFS RRSNF aircraft utilize a combination of NFF and a local flight following frequency identified as Rogue Flight Following frequency (166.7875 TX&RX tones 67.0). ODF Aircraft utilized or ordered through RRSNF will also utilize this frequency.

When aircraft are over an incident the Incident Commander will flight follow with any aircraft assigned to the incident, when overhead. This responsibility can/will be delegated to aerial supervision over the fire, or a designated ground contact on the fire that is continuously monitoring the air to ground frequency and assigned aircraft locations.

Mission Critical Personnel

The decision to add personnel (dispatchers, administrative and/or ground personnel) to a scheduled flight has been delegated to the District Forester or District/Unit Aviation officer.

Non-district Initiated Flights

Flights such as Insect & Disease, ODF Infrared Night/MMA flights, sudden oak death etc. flight following, and tracking will be conducted as outlined in the ODF Aviation Procedures Manual and or by direction from the District Forester or designee. Current or possible District/Unit fire activity may deem it necessary to provide increased safety measures by increasing and/or restricting the need for aviation tracking and flight following.

RECON AND AIR ATTACK

The district utilizes both fixed and rotor wing aircraft to conduct Recon and Air Attack missions. These missions will be conducted within the districts "Recon Procedures" guide. (Appendix C)

Recon & ATGS Staffing Guidelines:

It is the designated Recon or ATGS responsibility to coordinate and communicate coverage prior to the scheduled duty day if they are unable to fulfill their scheduled obligation. This applies from the start date of the current Recon/ATGS schedule until the end date of the schedule, no exceptions

Fire Season when FW aircraft is on (generally around July 15 through September 15):

Trainees can manage RECON duties over a fire until Dispatch arranges for a qualified ATGS (through a Resource Order) Scheduled Recon/ATGS should be within 30-minute response time of the plane or designated aircraft during the afternoons (after 12 noon), unless modified by DF/ADF. Response time is 45 minutes to the MATB or designated location during weekends or days off. Response time includes the entire aircraft duty time in the afternoons. ATGS/RECON does not need to attend every Medford Tanker Base briefing. It is always required to obtain deconfliction information and mission brief prior to commencing flight operations.

During EXTREME fire danger:

Staffing is 7 days a week with 15-minute response time with the same personnel as above. Overtime is authorized for weekends from noon until the end of the fixed wing shift. It is recognized that time prior to noon has a longer response time. During weekdays, ATGS/RECON should adjust their schedule to start at 10 to eliminate daily overtime. Daily briefing attendance is recommended, not required. It is always required to obtain deconfliction information and mission brief prior to commencing flight operations.

It is the expectation that the Air Attack for the day will maintain situational awareness by monitoring District frequencies and be proactive in responding to the Airtanker base.

In rare instances, DF/ADF may approve moving the fixed wing to Merlin to manage around schedules of Grants Pass personnel. Aircraft may be relocated to Ashland, Cave Junction, Merlin, etc. depending upon visibility. Approval of Extended Standby for travel or changes to the duty day may only be approved by the Contracting Officer Representative (COR) or Aviation Officer.

Dispatch Centers may go directly to the scheduled ATGS/RECON to modify flight plans for the day. If the scheduled person cannot fulfill his obligation, it is his responsibility to find a replacement and immediately communicate that to the two dispatch centers and supervisor. The District Aviation Officer is available to help adjust schedule conflicts.

Ordering ATGS/Recon

Grants Pass dispatch center will fax the TARO directly to the Medford Tanker Base, Air Attack on Duty, or Medford Dispatch, with a follow up phone call to the Tanker Base and Medford Dispatch which will assure the Air Attack for the day has been notified of the dispatch.

Medford dispatch center will fax the TARO directly to the Medford Tanker Base and will assure the ATGS for the day has been notified of the dispatch.

Both dispatches will initiate TARO bomb email to the district wide distribution list whenever flights are initiated.

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

For emergency situations refer to the ODF Mishap Response Guide and Checklist, located in each dispatch office.

The reporting of all aircraft incidents/accidents is extremely important. All aircraft incidents/accidents involving Department aviation activities shall be reported to the District Forester, Assistant District Forester, District Aviation Officer and the Aviation Unit Manager by the local District or the Air Operations Director

Aviation personnel should annually train and familiarize themselves on the aspects of the "Aircraft Incident Process" - located in each Dispatch Center

If an aircraft accident is suspected and Search and Rescue is needed, contact 911 immediately.

Emergency extraction services, if needed will be activated by utilizing the current Emergency Helicopter Extraction Source List, located in Dispatch.

Mercy Flights Helicopter Mercy 105, Has the ability to land during the daytime near many of our incidents or helispots suitable for type 3 helicopters or larger. Additionally, Mercy 105 may land in pre-approved Night Landing Zones (LZ's) across SWO District that are found in the current Mercy Flights Night Landing Zone list, located in Dispatch. The helicopter will launch to un-identified or un-approved LZ's and will find the closest suitable site during night operations. Both are equipped with 3 person crews, including one flight paramedic and one flight nurse. Documented located in Dispatch.

OTHER PROJECTS / NON-FIRE (RESOURCE) FLIGHTS

All projects require a plan and a Tactical Aircraft Resource Order (TARO) form. In the case of fire, the plan is covered under the resource order, for all other activities a written project plan will be required. Assistance can be obtained from the District Aviation Officer. The District Forester must approve and sign the written plan prior to the project taking place. A risk assessment and mitigation checklist are required to be completed and approved by the District Forester.

UAS (Unmanned Aircraft System)

All UAV/UAS aircraft operations will be conducted in accordance with the Oregon Department of Forestry Aviation Procedures Manual, must be listed on the daily de-confliction sheet during fire season. Generally, UAS missions at the district level should be conducted like manned aircraft missions.

Frequency planning, flight following, TARO, shift tickets, resource orders, de-confliction calls, internal text notification or email notifications, and risk assessments/safety checklists. The Remote Pilot in Command will complete the ODF UAS Mission Profile / Risk Assessment (Appendix E) and circle "FIRE MISSION" after receiving a TARO and as soon as practical prior to mission for emergent UAS operations requested and will reflect the conditions during that mission. Completing the ODF IAS Mission Profile / Risk Assessment post mission does not relinquish the Remote Pilot in Command of the responsibility to perform risk assessment and mitigation processes prior to and during flight operations.

COORDINATION

De-confliction with Cooperators and Adjoining Protection Agencies
Daily each dispatch center will fill out the google SOA Aviation Report, which is shared with SOA area ODF/Association offices, and Interagency dispatch centers.

At launch of aircraft make deconfliction notification to adjoining dispatch center affected by the flight. Rogue Valley Interagency Communications Center (RVICC) should be a regular call since they are generally affected by any flight we order.

CALFIRE Yreka Dispatch should be called directly for any flights initiated along the OR/CA border.

Off-District

Dispatching of an aircraft off District to a fire will be by the Unit Dispatch Center after consulting with the District Forester or designee. The pilot will be responsible to record flight time on the Fixed Wing Helicopter Shift Tickets and Load Calculation form. A flight path will be coordinated with the Unit Dispatch so as constant flight following and airspace coordination can be maintained. All aircraft will flight follow with the appropriate Unit Dispatch Center on a primary repeater or on the National Flight Following frequency, until transferred to the next dispatch center.

Payments will be based on information recorded on the ODF Fixed Wing/Helicopter Shift Ticket, prepared, and submitted daily by the helicopter pilot, Air Operations Director or representative, or Unit Dispatch Center. Completed forms will be forwarded to the local Office Manager for payment.

MUTUAL AID BLOCK - AIRCRAFT GUIDELINES

If a mix of agency aircraft is dispatched to a mutual aid incident, a single frequency will be established for communications between aircraft (Air to Air) and ground personnel (Air to Ground). It is the responsibility of the controlling IC or Operations Section Chief to establish frequencies and safety of aircraft on the incident. It is the responsibility of all responding agencies dispatch centers to ensure contact with other responding agency dispatch centers regarding aviation response and frequencies. Each agency will follow their own policies and standards for aviation use and will be respected by other agencies on the incident. See the SWO/RVICC Aviation Operations Guide (APPENDIX F)

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON EACH UNIT

Directives: To assure we have the most up to date version this will be obtainable from ODF'S Internet site fire protection page.

ODF Aviation Procedures Manual: Designed to be used by ODF personnel and other persons involved in administration, management, and use of aircraft for suppression of fire operations. District Foresters and aviation management personnel are responsible to ensure that the actions outlined occur on all fire

aviation operations. The procedures in the manual provide specificity and clarity about the management and use of aircraft by ODF in fire suppression operations.

Flight Documents: These include documents such as interagency helicopter load calculation books, interagency helicopter passenger/cargo manifest books, power turbine check books, and ODF equipment shift ticket books. These are available through the local dispatch centers or the UAO'S.

Flight Hazard Maps and CD: This map is updated annually in cooperation with neighbors. Additional District level flight hazard information can be found at SWOFIRE.com online, under the Maps tab.

DOT-SP 9198 Special Permit Authorization for Aviation Transportation of Hazardous Material

Call When Needed Fixed Wing and Helicopter List: The original sign-up documentation and master list is maintained in Salem and on Oregon.gov.

FarAim: This information is available online at www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/faa_regulations/

Airport Facilities Directory: This publication is a guide to all airports in the United States. It indicates the location, direction and length of runway and radio frequencies used as well as services available at the airport. This is in the Grants Pass Unit Dispatch Center and online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/productcatalog/supplementalcharts/AirportDirectory/

Sectionals

NSHO – National Standards for Helicopter Operations (2019 – present)

IHOG – Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide (prior to 2019): This guide is used as policy for all federal agencies aviation operations. ODF will only use IHOG/NSHO as a guide and no direction or policy. For initial attack and Extended attack fires on BLM lands require implementation of IHOG/NSHO standards.

ODF Fixed Wing/Helicopter Shift Ticket Book/Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket Book: Payment and documentation documents, both forms valid.

ODF Aviation Mishap and Response Guide and Checklist: Emergency response document located in dispatch center.

Interagency Airspace Coordination Guide: Guide to use for reference on airspace coordination.

ODF Airtanker Operations Plan: Operational guide to management, ordering and dispatching of ODF Airtanker(s).

PNWCG Master Cooperative Firefighting Agreement: Agreement between federal and state agencies recognizing each other's qualifications, policies and sets a process in place to be able to exchange funds.

SWO/RVICC Interagency Aviation Operations Guide2019 Interagency Aviation Policy Summary: Provides firefighter and manager guidance and understanding of the similarities and differences between agency aviation policies, regulations, and use rules.

OP PLAN Smokey – available in dispatch center

Emergency Helicopter Extraction Source List – available in dispatch center

Mercy Flights Approved Night Land Zones List – available in dispatch center

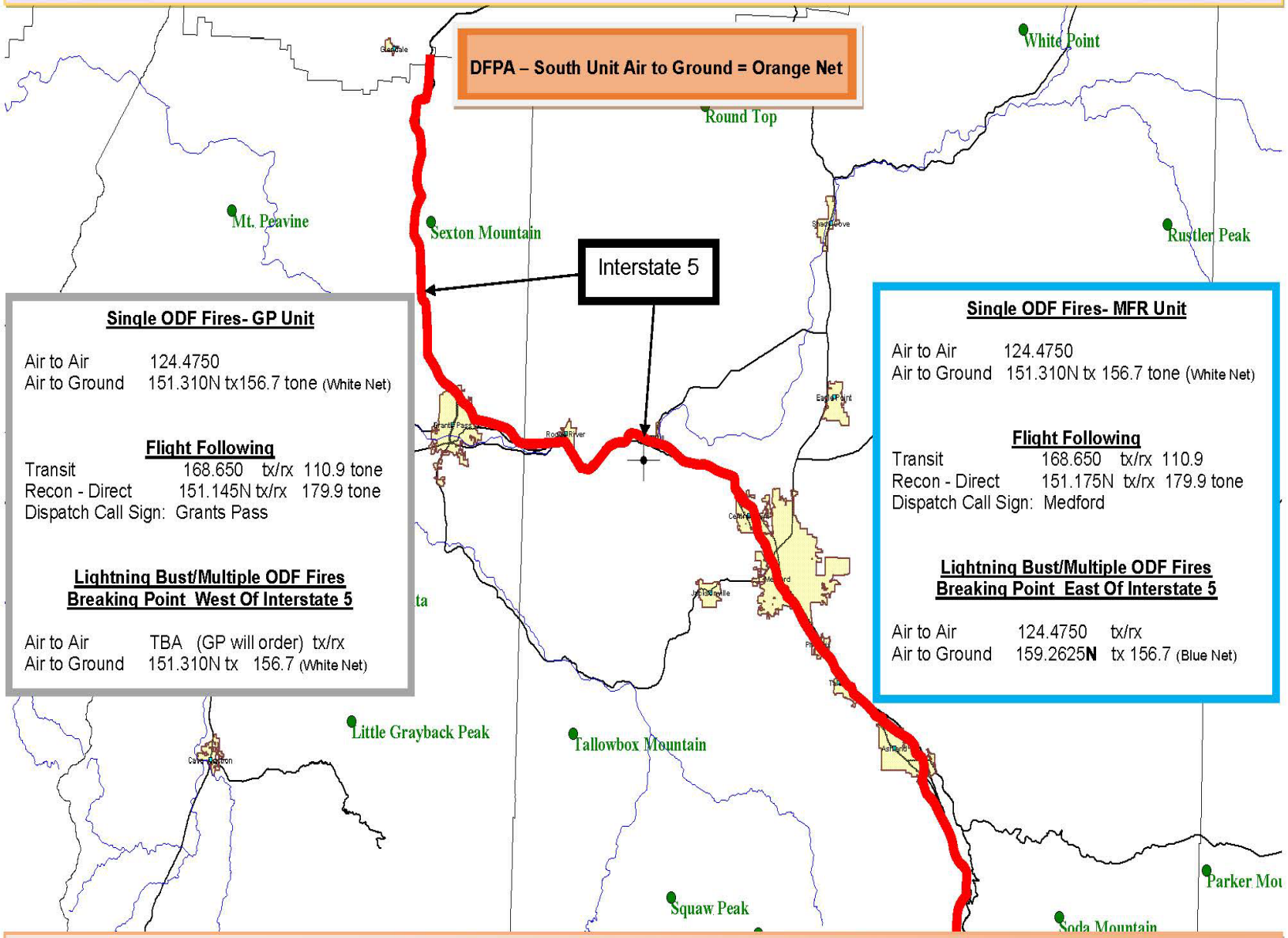
SWO District Heli base Location Guide – available in dispatch center

Contains coordinates, identifiers, landowner contacts, aerial photos, and driving directions from both unit offices.

SWO District UAS Use and Procedures Document: These Publications and attachments to this document are the encompassing District aviation plan for Southwest Oregon District. They are available through the local dispatch centers and the UAO'S.

APPENDIX "A"

2023 ODF-SWO Air Frequency Plan (Exhibit A) updated 4.27.23



Single ODF Fires- GP Unit

Air to Air 124.4750
Air to Ground 151.310N tx156.7 tone (White Net)

Flight Following

Transit 168.650 tx/rx 110.9 tone
Recon - Direct 151.145N tx/rx 179.9 tone
Dispatch Call Sign: Grants Pass

Lightning Bust/Multiple ODF Fires Breaking Point West Of Interstate 5

Air to Air TBA (GP will order) tx/rx
Air to Ground 151.310N tx 156.7 (White Net)

Single ODF Fires- MFR Unit

Air to Air 124.4750
Air to Ground 151.310N tx 156.7 tone (White Net)

Flight Following

Transit 168.650 tx/rx 110.9
Recon - Direct 151.175N tx/rx 179.9 tone
Dispatch Call Sign: Medford

Lightning Bust/Multiple ODF Fires Breaking Point East Of Interstate 5

Air to Air 124.4750 tx/rx
Air to Ground 159.2625**N** tx 156.7 (Blue Net)

CAUTION!! Verify other aircraft & frequencies when approaching Rogue River Siskiyou NF (RSF).
Verify other aircraft & frequencies when approaching the OR/CA border – 6 miles prior is recommended.

APPENDIX "B"

SWO - helicase Kit Contents - Example

1- 20lb. Fire Extinguisher
12-Deet/Bug Spray
10- Pad Markers #0 – #9
40-Pad Marker stakes
1-Roll-up dry erase Calendar
1- Set Roll up dry erase Helibase Display Boards
1-Box of Misc. Flagging (Green, pink, orange/danger, blue/white, red/white)
1-Tool Kit (Hammer/Nails, Pliers/Cutters, Screwdrivers, Crescent Wrench)
1-Box Glow Sticks
1-Belt weather Kit
1 Hanging Scale, Hook, Chain
4- Rolls of Fiber Tape
1-Windsock & Rod
1-Crash Rescue Kit
1-Large roll of Panel Markers
3-Caution Helibase Signs & 4- Caution Helispot Signs
1-IHOG
2- Completed IHOG Forms Packet
1-Assorted (Most used) IHOGS Forms
NFES 1064 Load Calc. books
NFES 0086 Manifest Books
NFES 0211 Turbine Power Check Books
5-ODF Shift Ticket Books (Personnel) & 14-ODF Shift Ticket Books (Equipment)
1-Fire-line handbook
1-Box of Multiple Misc. Helicopter Manager/Helibase Manager Forms
Current ODF Aviation Procedures Manual
1-Military Use Handbook & Op Plan Smokey
2- 8.5 x 11 Clipboards, 1- smaller clipboard
4- Countdown timers
Message taker notepads, (4) 8.5 x 11
post-its
tabs to organize papers
Box of paper clips
1-Box of Pens
1-Box pencils
Miscellaneous highlighters & markers
Several dry-erase pens
1 White out
Couple of rolls of Scotch tape
16-Pair of earplugs
1-Stapler w/ Staples
1-Scissors
1-Box AA Batteries
1-Box AAA Batteries
1-Box D Batteries
2- AA Headlamps
1-D cell Flashlight
1 Pair of Chemical Gloves
2- Cans of Ground Marking Paint
3- Cans of Bee Bop
1-Bio Safety Kit
1-Large First Aid Kit/Field Pack
400'-Carnival Flagging
1-Calculator
2-Safety Goggles
4-Safety Glasses
Leather Gloves (2-L, (1)x S, M, XL)
2- Reflective Orange Vests
1-Full Brim Hardhat and Chinstrap
6- Large Binder Clips
2 ODF Fixed Wing/Helicopter Shift Ticket Book

APPENDIX "C"
RECON/ATGS FLIGHT PROCEDURES

Daily Duties

- Notify Medford Dispatch **No Later Than 1700** the day before if there is a change to the published schedule.
- Attend the daily briefing at the Medford Air Tanker Base (MATB), usually at **1015,** or obtain deconfliction information prior to commencing flight operations.
- Obtain Initial Attack Aircraft Order (IAAO) and briefing from dispatch on mission.
- After Lightning discuss w/dispatch; flight priorities, times, known coordinates, and upload the most recent lightening map.
- Obtain copies of Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) maps, de-confliction, and the ICS 220, for flight.
- During certain periods throughout fire season, determined by the District Forester, the designated AOBS/ATGS may be required to be at the Medford tanker base for stand by and ready to fly at other times than the standard schedule During extreme fire days you may be required to be at the tanker base the entire shift, these decisions will be made by the District Forester.

- Complete and turn in all appropriate shift tickets to dispatch. Shift tickets are required daily for Exclusive Use and CWN Aircraft. It is the responsibility of the Recon / ATGS to ensure these are completed and turned in. Inform your pilot of any changes to his/her typical schedule (flights the next day, early flights, or briefings, etc.) so they can plan accordingly.

Flight Duties

- Brief pilot and prepare for flight.
- Initial contact with dispatch should include.
    - Inform dispatch initial direction and area to be covered
    - Hours of fuel and # of personnel on board.
    - Confirm Positive Automated Flight Following (AFF)
- Flight following (15-minute intervals) w/ Dispatch, unless working an incident. While on an incident FF will be with Operations, IC or their designee and all Aircraft while on the incident will Flight Follow with ATGS.
- Provide flight operations update, i.e., Op's normal
    - "Position/location and direction of flight reports shall be made at minimum intervals of 15 minutes"
    - Summary of areas covered (only if on the district frequencies)
- When flight following on **National Flight Following (NFF)**or local USFS Rogue flight following frequency**,** usually during lightning situations:
    Keep 15-minute check-ins to lat. & long. & heading on NFF.

- Call in blind on appropriate repeater (giving landmark location of areas just flown so ground crews can track your progress, don't expect an answer.)

- When crossing unit boundaries, conduct positive handoff communications with all dispatch centers in districts that are being flown and reconfirm positive AFF. (AFF needs to always be turned on)

- ATGS/Recon should monitor and call in the blind for deconfliction on Air-to-Air frequencies when needed approaching or working near zone borders.

- Fixed-wing recon's will be conducted at high-level **ONLY, >500 ft. AGL.**
- Minimal leading of fire crews into fires, order a helicopter or helitack if lead-ins are required.

    - "The role of a recon aircraft is to grid an area that has either been involved in a lightning storm, or has been determined to be of a high risk for fire…" Once the entire recon flight has been conducted it may be possible to return to a fire to assist, this needs to be coordinated with dispatch and the pilot to ensure no other missions are scheduled and that flight time and fuel are managed properly.

- ATGS should order relief early and request a TFR if ordering relief or the fire will go extended attack.

- It is the ATGS responsibility to coordinate with SWO ATGS group for coverage for maintenance, duty day limitations or to get additional assistance from other helibases.

- Closeout with dispatch as soon as possible after landing via telephone to critique flight and discuss additional missions.

- Dispatch will monitor AFF and advise Recon/ATGS when other aircraft is in the vicinity (5-10 miles) of where Recon/ATGS currently is.

Standard Size-up Information

- ✈ Landmark
- ✈ Latitude/ longitude (in Degrees, Decimal Minutes)
- ✈ Description of the smoke
    - Color
    - Is it moving or drifting?
    - Is it growing?
- ✈ Fire activity
- ✈ Size?
- ✈ Ground fire or Single Snag(s)
- ✈ Potential?
- ✈ Slope?
- ✈ Bottom, middle, upper 1/3
- ✈ Fuel (what is it burning & adjacent fuels)
- ✈ Recommended additional resources or notify if resources can handle
- ✈ Prioritization of incidents if multiple
- ✈ Possible access

APPENDIX "D"

STANDARD HELIBASE PROCEDURES

- Aircraft while parked on the helibase are the responsibility of the Helibase Manager and the AOBD if assigned. It is the helibase manager and AOBDs responsibility to support initial attack operations in the district, as necessary.
- SWO Exclusive Use aircraft and their assigned manager(s) are responsible for working for the helibase manager while assigned on the helibase while keeping initial attack responsibilities in-mind and district informed.
- Aircraft managers are responsible for ensuring load calculations are done and turned prior to commencing flight operations and timely completion of shift tickets at the end of the day
- All pilots will attend briefings as determined by the helicases manager
- All personnel on the helibase will assist the helibase manager with duties as assigned such as timekeeping, radio communications, logistical support, crash/rescue, maintaining helicase display boards, etc.
- When district aircraft and personnel are assigned to a helibase, dispatching will typically flow from the district dispatch to the helibase, Alternatively, communication maybe directed at the manager of the resource directly from the district if required. It is the helicopter managers responsibility to inform and coordinate with the helibase manager if district direct contact occurs. This is critical to ensure communication and safety at the helibase while meeting operational needs of the district.
- Logistical support for local ODF, pilots and support crews will NOT be provided when a fire camp and a kitchen has not been established
- When a fire camp and a kitchen has been established, the helibase manager or their designee(s) WILL secure the appropriate number of lunches for ODF, pilots and their support crews
- Ice, water, sports drinks will be provided when available
- Helibase manager is responsible for initiating Land Use Agreement when the helibase will occupy that land for more than two days
    - Rates are $500 per day for 1-4 helicopters or $750 per day for 5 or more helicopters
    - Helibase manager will ensure the Land Use Agreement is closed out, unless a IMT has taken over the helibase operations at which point the closeout will become the IMT responsibility.
    - Land Use Agreement should be promptly completed by the IMT AOBD or Helibase Manager or their designee anytime air operations that require the land use to cease.

AOBD or Helibase Manager are expected to provide daily aviation cost summaries to the respective SWO Finance representative during extended attack or any time it's requested.

APPENDIX "E"

ODF UAS Mission Profile / Risk Assessment

ODF UAS Mission Profile / Risk Assessment

FIRE MISSION

Complete all sections prior to obtaining mission approval. Once completed, email both Supervisors Aviation UAS Checklist / Mission Approval and this form to current district aviation supervisor on duty.

Lee.C.WINSLOW@oregon.gov; Jesse.BLAIR@oregon.gov; Herb.A.JOHNSON@odf.oregon.gov,

Section 1	**Address / Legal**		Address, City, State and Zip / Txx Rxx Sxx		**Resource request #**		From IAAO
	Latitude & Longitude (Decimal Degrees)		00.00000	-000.00000	**Aircraft Make**	Make & Model	**Tail#** Reg #
	Start Time / Date (Local)		HH:MM	Date	**End Time / Date (Local)**	HH:MM	Date
	Nearest VOR	FAA / ICAO	**VOR Radial**	0-359	**Distance from VOR**	0.0 NM	Call Sign:
	Nearest Airport	FAA / ICAO	**Direction from Airport**	N,S,E,W	**Distance from Airport**	0.0 NM	Unmanned – Reg #
	Altitude (400' MAX)	0000 AGL	**Site Elevation**	Feet '	**Operational Radius**	0.00 NM	Fed. Land ☐ No ☐ Yes

Section 2	**Airspace Type**	☐ Class G – Uncontrolled ☐ Class E – Controlled ☐ Class D - Airport Area		
	> 5NM from Towered Airport?	☐ Yes ☐ No - Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here	**Urban Area Operations**	☐ No ☐ Yes – Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here
	> 3NM from Non-Tower Airport W/ Published Instr. Procedures?	☐ Yes ☐ No - Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here	**Rough / Steep Terrain**	☐ No ☐ Yes – Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here
	> 2NM from Non-Tower Airport?	☐ Yes ☐ No - Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here	**Congested Airspace / Hazard Flight Area**	☐ No ☐ Yes – Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here
	> 2NM from Heliport, Gliderport or Seaport?	☐ Yes ☐ No - Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here	**Questionable WX Forecast**	☐ No ☐ Yes – Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here
	Outside TFR Airspace?	☐ Yes ☐ No – Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here	**NOTAM / TFR Conflicts**	☐ No ☐ Yes – Mitigation: Enter Mitigation Here

Sec 3	**Completed By / PIC**	Enter First Name, Last Name, Phone Number	Pilot License ☐ Yes ☐ No

Refer to ODF Aviation user's guide and directions for further assistance.

RADIO FREQUENCY USE PLAN

RESPONSIBILITIES

DISPATCH
- Dispatch and tone out fire on unit frequency.
- Advise incoming units of fire tactical frequency after notification by IC or Operations Chief. May need to contact other dispatch centers so that other agency incoming units will be aware of the tactical frequency.

NOTE: IC or Operations Chief normally chooses tactical frequency. Dispatch may need to assign tactical frequencies during multiple fire situations to avoid interference with other fires.

INCIDENT COMMANDER/OPERATIONS CHIEF
- Advise dispatch of arrival at incident on unit frequency.
- Report size-up to dispatch on unit frequency.
- Advise dispatch who is IC or Operations Chief and where they will be located on the fire using the Unit frequency.
- Advise dispatch which frequency is to be used on the fire. IC or Operations Chief by default will normally choose frequency based on complexity and what cooperators/agencies are involved.
- Establish a way to monitor both the dispatch and tactical frequencies.
- Update dispatch at 30 minute intervals and/or as conditions change using the Unit frequency.
- Use the tactical frequency for on the fire radio traffic.

NOTE: During multiple fire situations, dispatch may assign tactical frequencies to avoid interference between fires.

INCOMING UNITS
- Monitor Unit dispatch frequency until arrival at the incident.
- Contact the incident "IC" on fire tactical frequency when approximately 5 minutes out to determine placement at the fire.
- Notify dispatch on the Unit frequency of arrival at the fire and when switching to the tactical frequency.

FREQUENCY AVAILABILITY
Numerous frequencies are available in our area. The number of frequencies needed to communicate with all our cooperators makes it difficult to manage a fire on any one frequency. This plan makes use of common tactical frequencies to overcome this problem.

The general concept of this plan includes:
- Each agency/cooperator will use their own frequency for administrative and dispatch purposes.
- Common tactical frequencies will be used on interagency/cooperator fires.
- The statewide communications plan will be adhered to.

FREQUENCY USE - Explanation of Frequencies

- **Unit Direct and Relay -** Used for day to day administration and dispatching.

- **Red Net -** Used by ODF for cooperators and interagency users. To be given to industry and AD cooperators when issuing a Radio Use Agreement. To be used by Lookouts for after-hours chatter.

- **White Net -** Used as an interagency tactical frequency. Used as the District's primary air-to-ground frequency.

- **Blue Net -** Same as White Net but used as a secondary air-to-ground frequency.

- **Orange Net –** Tertiary air-to-ground frequency/tac frequency, new frequency as of 2022.
- **NICS Call-Up -** Used on interagency fires for contact between units coming into the area and dispatch/staging areas.
- **NICS ODF Tactical (RV TAC 2) -** Tactical frequency for cooperators and interagency fires on ODF protected lands.
- **NICS Tactical (RV TAC 3) –** Primary tactical Frequency for interagency fires involving Fire Departments.
- **NICS Tactical - State Fire Marshal's TAC (RV TAC 1)** - Tactical frequency for interagency fires involving Fire Departments.
- **NICS Tactical - USFS TAC -** Tactical frequency for interagency fires on USFS protected lands.
- **NICS Tactical - BLM TAC -** Tactical frequency for interagency fires on east side BLM protected lands.
- **NICS Tactical - WDNR Primary -** Tactical frequency for interagency fires on Washington DNR protected lands.
- **Fire Cache Nets -** Primarily used for Project Fire Management. Available in mobile radios and dispatch.

Red Net, Unit Direct and ODF NICS will be given to Industry.

ODF's statewide radio system is currently operating Narrowband Analog.

RVFCA RADIO FREQUENCIES

Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs' Association radio frequencies are for use in Jackson and Josephine counties. The first six frequencies are RVFCA tactical frequencies in order of preference.

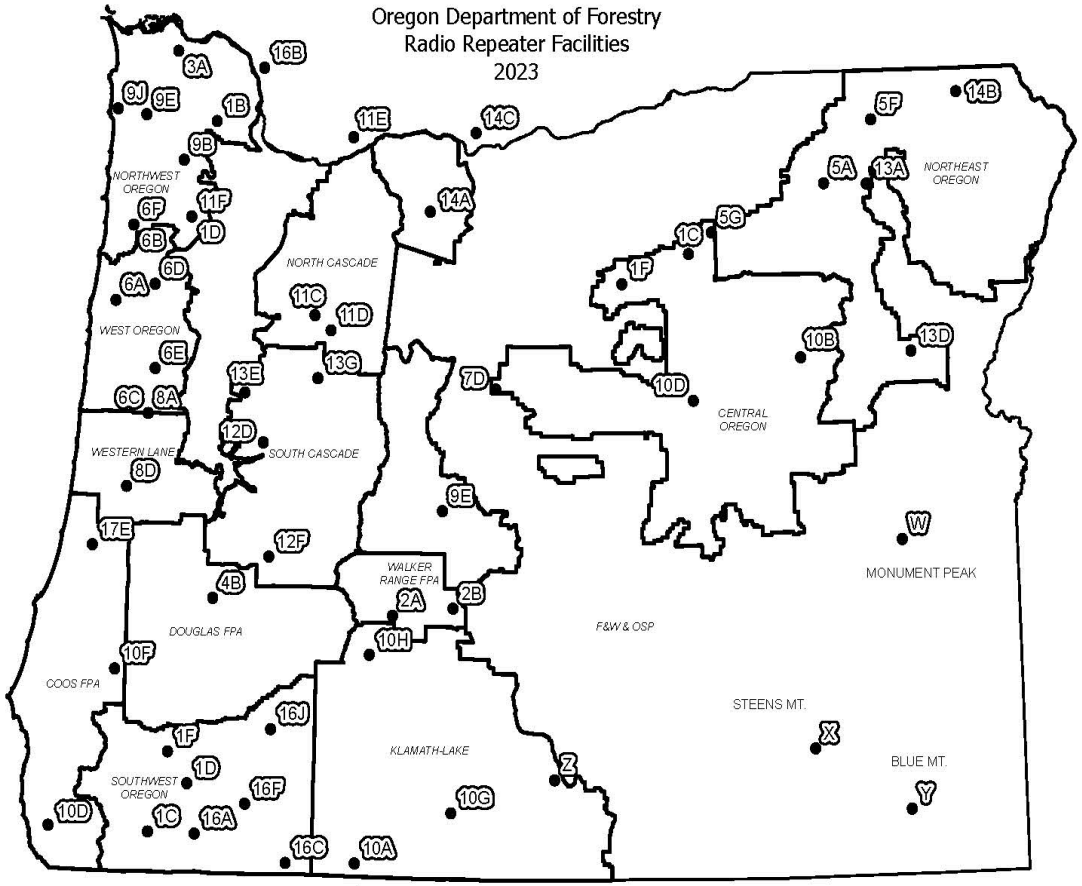
FREQUENCY IDENTIFIER	FREQUENCY	TONE
RV TAC 1 (OSFM)	154.280	
RV TAC 2 (ODF NICS)	159.240	156.7 TX&RX
RV TAC 3	153.830	141.3 TX&RX
RV TAC 4	154.220	131.8 TX&RX
RV TAC 5	154.250	
RV TAC 6	154.070	123.0 TX
Ashland Fire OPS1	154.175	136.5 TX&RX
Grants Pass Fire	154.385	123.0 TX
Medford Fire Primary	R154.445 T 153.770	146.2 RX&TX
Medford Fire Command		136.5RX&TX
IV Fire Direct	154.160	131.8 RX&TX
IV Fire Repeater	154.190	167.9 TX
North County Fire	R 154.190 T 153.890	167.9 RX & TX
South County Fire	154.130	162.2 RX&TX
South County Tallow Box	154.310	141.3 TX
ODF Medford	R 154.310 T 153.890	107.2
ODF Grants Pass	151.175	179.9 TX
Rural Metro Fire	151.145	179.9 TX
Fire District #4 TAC	154.175	123.0 TX
	154.040	

DISTRICT RADIO FREQUENCIES

Site/Name	Receive*	Receive Tone	Transmit*	Transmit Tone	Location	Use
Flounce	151.175	179.9	159.4125	173.8	N Jackson	Repeater
Roxy Ann	151.175	179.9	159.4125	179.9	C Jackson	Repeater
Soda	151.175	179.9	159.4125	151.4	S Jackson	Repeater
Tallowbox	151.175	179.9	159.4125	131.8	Applegate	Repeater
Med Direct	151.175	179.9	151.175	179.9	Jackson	Direct
Sexton	151.145	179.9	159.285	179.9	N Josephine	Repeater
Little Grayback	151.145	179.9	159.285	151.4	S Josephine	Repeater
Isabelle	151.145	179.9	159.285	162.2	Evans Val	Repeater
GP Direct	151.145	179.9	151.145	179.9	Josephine	Direct
Red Net	151.340	156.7	151.340	156.7	Statewide	Tactical
White Net	151.310	156.7	151.310	156.7	Statewide	Air/Gnd
RV Tac 2	159.240	156.7	159.240	156.7	Statewide	Tactical
Blue Net	159.2625	156.7	159.2625	156.7	Statewide	Air/Gnd Sec
Orange Net	156.0225	156.7	156.0225	156.7	Statewide	Air/Gnd Ter

All Channels Narrowband Analog

Oregon Department of Forestry
Radio Repeater Facilities
2023



CH = Channel Number ★ = Primary Relay ENC = Tone Encode DEC = Tone Decode

Name	CH	RX	TX	ENCODE	DECODE	MOBILE
District Repeater	1	151.1450	159.2850		Decode	TONES
District Repeater	2	151.1525	159.3150		is	A (1)=131.8
District Repeater	3	151.1600	159.2925		optional	B (2)=146.2
District Repeater	4	151.1600	159.4275			C (3)=151.4
District Repeater	5	151.1600	159.4425			D (4)=162.2
District Repeater	6	151.1675	159.3225			E (5)=167.9
District Repeater	7	151.1750	159.2925			F (6)=179.9
District Repeater	8	151.1825	159.3075			G (7)=141.3
District Repeater	9	151.1900	159.4425			H (8)=156.7
District Repeater	10	151.2050	159.3750			J (9)=173.8
District Repeater	11	151.2050	159.4350			
District Repeater	12	151.2200	159.3975			
District Repeater	13	151.2425	159.4050			
District Repeater	14	151.4375	159.3975			
District Repeater	15	154.1150	159.2550			
District Repeater	16	151.1750	159.4125			
District Repeater	17	151.4375	153.7850			
Red Net	18	151.3400	151.3400	156.7	156.7	
White Net	19	151.3100	151.3100	156.7	156.7	
Blue Net	20	159.2625	159.2625	156.7	156.7	
Orange Net	21	156.0225	156.0225	156.7	156.7	
Green Net	22	172.2250	172.2250	156.7	156.7	
NICS-Call UP	23	168.5500	168.5500			
NICS-OSDF-Tac	24	159.2400	159.2400	156.7	156.7	
NICS-USFS-Tac	25	168.2000	168.2000			
NICS-BLM-Tac	26	173.6750	173.6750			
NICS-Fire Marshall	27	154.2800	154.2800			
NICS-WDNR-Tac	28	151.4150	151.4150	103.5		
Fire Cache Tac 1	29	151.2350	151.2350	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 2	30	151.2500	151.2500	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 3	31	151.3550	151.3550	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 4	32	151.3850	151.3850	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 5	33	151.4150	151.4150	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 6	34	151.4600	151.4600	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 7	35	151.4750	151.4750	156.7	156.7	
Fire Cache Tac 8	36	151.4900	151.4900	156.7	156.7	
F/C Net 1 RPTR	37	151.4000	159.4650	131.8		
F/C Net 1 Backup	38	151.4300	159.4500	131.8		
F/C Net 2 RPTR	39	151.4450	158.8950	146.2		
F/C Net 2 Backup	40	151.4300	159.4500	146.2		
F/C Net 3 RPTR	41	151.2800	159.2700	162.2		
F/C Net 3 Backup	42	151.4300	159.4500	162.2		
VCALL10	43	155.7525	155.7525	156.7	156.7	
VTAC11	44	151.1375	151.1375	156.7	156.7	
VTAC12	45	154.4525	154.4525	156.7	156.7	
VTAC13	46	158.7375	158.7375	156.7	156.7	
VTAC14	47	159.4725	159.4725	156.7	156.7	
VMED29	48	155.3475	155.3475	156.7	156.7	
Air Guard	49	168.6250	168.6250	110.9		

DIST	CH|ENC **NWOA**	DEC
AS	3A NICOLAI ★	A
TM	9E RECTOR	B
	9J ANGORA	B
	6F HEBO	B
	9B SO SADDLE ★	B
FG	1B BUXTON ★	B
	1D BALD HEAVEN	B
	16B GREEN MT	B
NC	11F HIGH HEAVEN ★	F
	11E SKAMANIA	F
	11C MT HOREB	F
	11D HALLS RIDGE	F
WO	6E MARY'S PEAK ★	E
	6D LAUREL MT	E
	6C PRAIRIE MT	E
	6A EUCHRE	E
	6B HEBO	E

DIST	CH|ENC **SOA**	DEC
SC	13E SCOTT MT ★	E
	13G COUGAR ROCK	E
	12D MT NEBO ★	D
	12F FAIRVIEW	D
WL	8A PRAIRIE MT ★	A
	8D ROMAN NOSE	A
DG	4B DOUGLAS SYS ★	B
CS	17E CFPA COOS ★	E
	10F SIGNAL TREE	G
	10D CFPA CURRY	G
SW	1F SEXTON MT ★	F
	1C LITTLE GRAYBACK	F
	1D FIELDER MT	F
	16F ROXY ANN ★	F
	16C SODA MT	F
	16A TALLOWBOX	F
	16J FLOUNCE ROCK	F

DIST	CH|ENC **EOA**	DEC
WR	2A WALKER MT ★	A
	2B WASTINA	A
CO	7D GRIZZLY ★	D
	9E SUGAR PINE	D
	1F SNOWBOARD	D
	1C MADISON	D
	10D ALDRICH ★	D
	10B DIXIE	D
	14C STACKER ★	D
	14A FLAG POINT	D
NE	5A TIP TOP	A
	5G BLACK MT ★	A
	14B COURTNEY	A
	5F SPOUT SPRINGS	A
	13A MT EMILY	A
	13D BEAVER RIDGE	A

DIST	CH|ENC **EOA**	DEC
KL	10A HAMAKER ★	A
	10G YAINAX BUTTE	A
	10H WELCH BUTTE	A
F&W & OSP	MONUMENT PEAK	W
	STEENS MT ★	X
	BLUE MT	Y
	ROUND PASS	Z

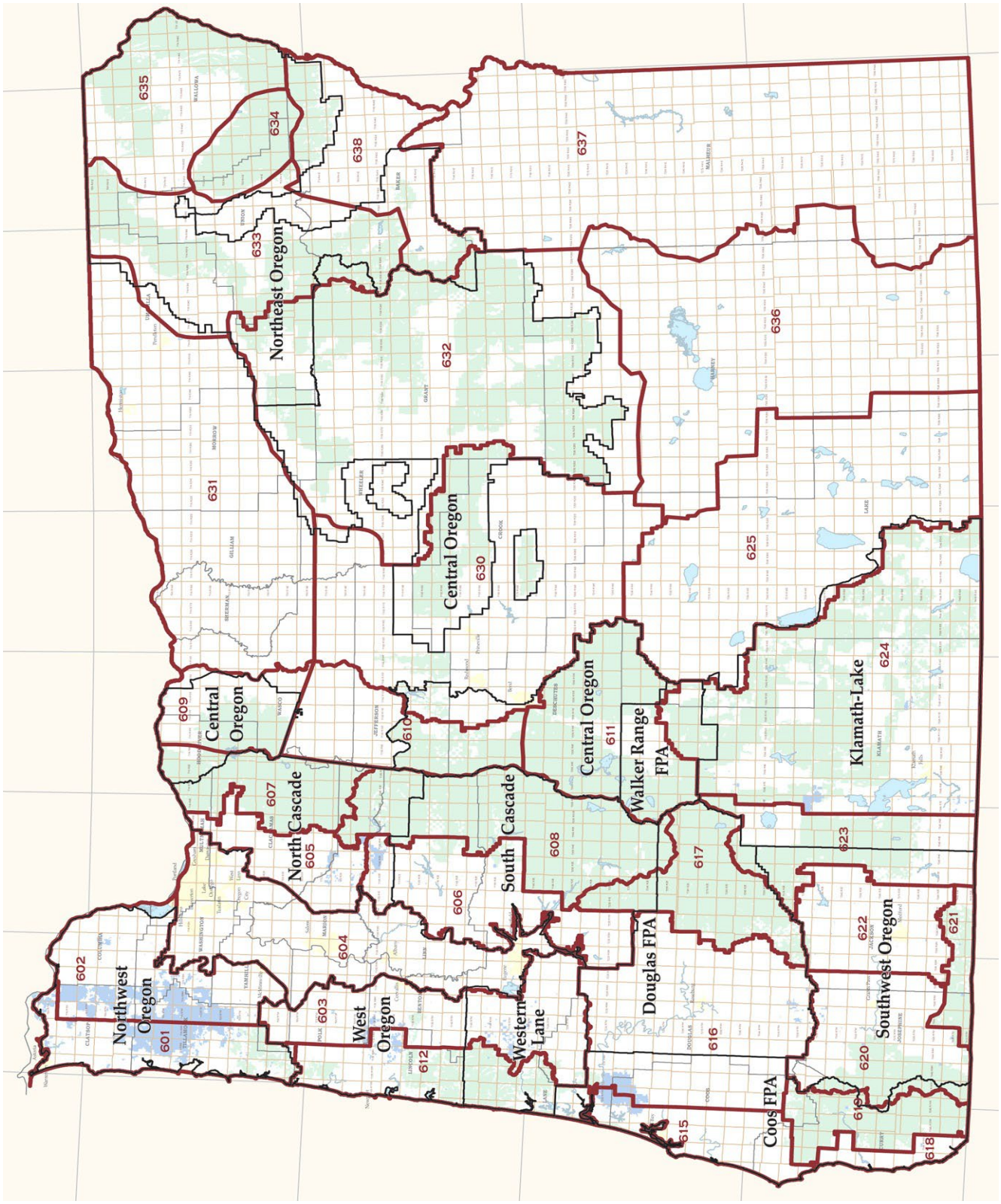
	RX	TX	ENC	DEC
W	151.1900	159.3525	131.8	151.4
X	151.1900	159.3525	151.4	151.4
Y	151.1900	159.3525	167.9	151.4
Z	151.2050	159.3375	167.9	151.4

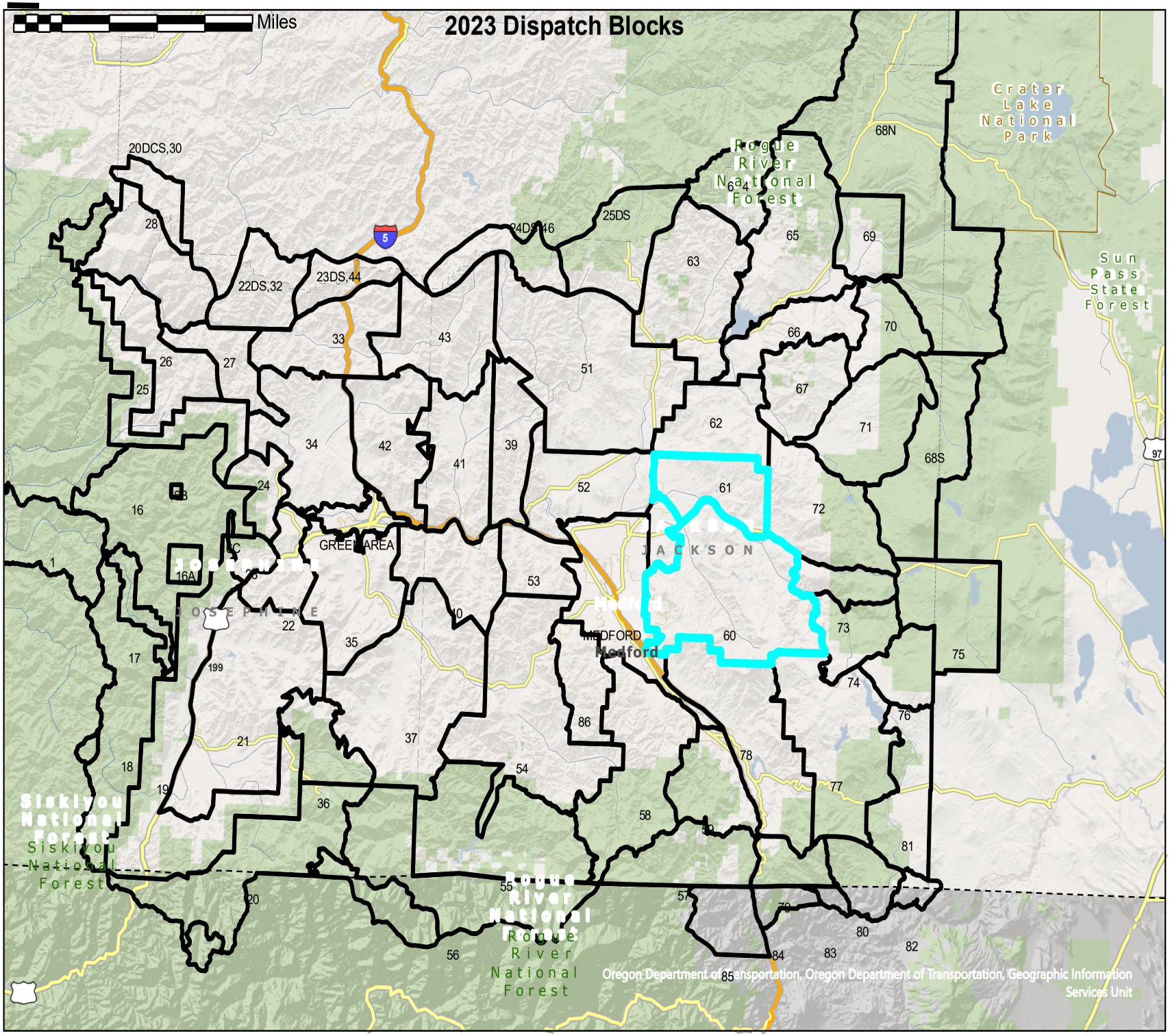
Published April 2023

Note: Destroy All Previous Copies

Not all frequencies are licensed for statewide use. Please direct any questions to the ODF Radio Unit.

Weather Zone Map




2023 Dispatch Blocks
Miles
20DCS,30
28
22DS,32
23DS,44
24DS,46
25DS
63
64
65
68N
69
Crater Lake National Park
Rogue River National Forest
Sun Pass State Forest
33
43
51
66
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GREEN AREA
JACKSON
1
16A
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JOSEPHINE
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MEDFORD
Medford
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Siskiyou National Forest
Siskiyou National Forest
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Rogue River National Forest
Rogue River National Forest
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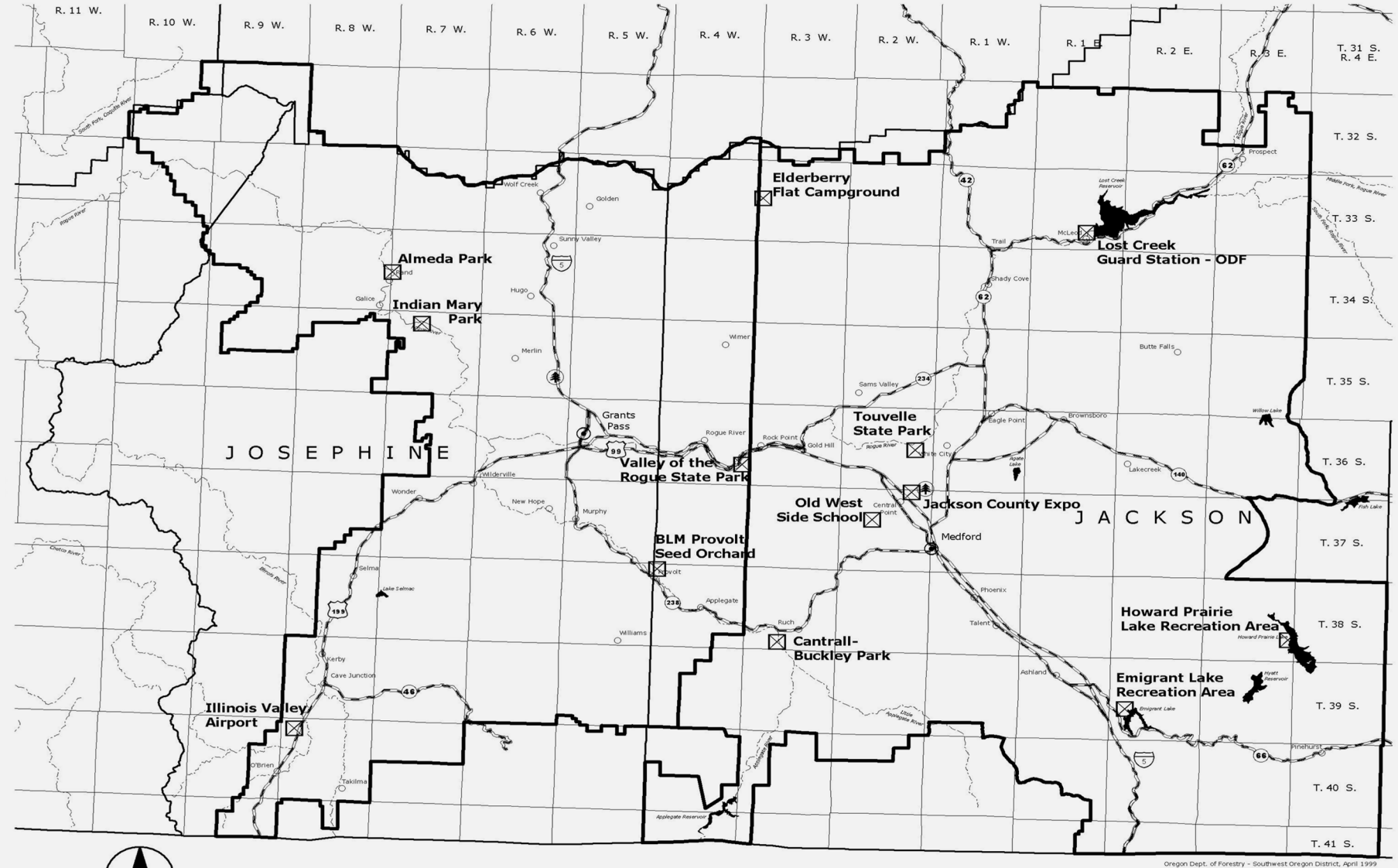
Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation, Geographic Information Services Unit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R. 10 W.
R. 9 W.
R. 8 W.
R. 7 W.
R. 6 W.
R. 5 W.
R. 4 W.
R. 3 W.
R. 2 W.
R. 1 W.
R. 1 E.
R. 2 E.
R. 3 E.
T. 31 S.
R. 4 E.
T. 32 S.
T. 33 S.
T. 34 S.
T. 35 S.
T. 36 S.
T. 37 S.
T. 38 S.
T. 39 S.
T. 40 S.
T. 41 S.
Elderberry Flat Campground
Lost Creek Guard Station - ODF
Almeda Park
Indian Mary Park
Grants Pass
Valley of the Rogue State Park
Touvelle State Park
Old West Side School
Jackson County Expo
BLM Provolt Seed Orchard
Cantrall-Buckley Park
Howard Prairie Lake Recreation Area
Emigrant Lake Recreation Area
Illinois Valley Airport
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
Medford
Ashland
Talent
Phoenix
Central Point
Eagle Point
Rogue River
Wolf Creek
Golden
Sunny Valley
Hugo
Merlin
Wilderville
Wonder
New Hope
Murphy
Selma
Lake Selmac
Kerby
Cave Junction
O'Brien
Takilma
Williams
Applegate
Ruch
Prospect
Trail
McLeod
Shady Cove
Butte Falls
Wimer
Sams Valley
Brownsboro
Gold Hill
Rock Point
White City
Lakecreek
Pinehurst
Oregon Dept. of Forestry - Southwest Oregon District, April 1999
5 0 5 10 Miles
Oregon Department of Forestry
SOUTHWEST OREGON PROTECTION DISTRICT
Fire Camps

Oregon Department of Forestry

Chapter B
Wildfire Prevention Plan
2023

SWO District

Table of Contents

Introduction

AUTHORITY: ORS 526.041 provides that the forester shall take action to prevent and extinguish forest, brush and grass fires. ORS 477.365 provides that under instructions from the forester as to their exercise of State authority, all wardens shall take proper steps for the prevention and extinguishment of fire within the localities per ORS 477.210 (2) in which they exercise their functions.

POLICY: It is the policy of the Department of Forestry that a fire prevention effort be conducted actively and consistently on all lands under the jurisdiction of the forester. A plan for the prevention of fires will be developed for each district by the district forester with the support and assistance of Prevention and other staff personnel.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the Statewide Fire Prevention Plan is the prevention of fires by modifying undesirable behavior patterns and/or by encouraging desirable behavior patterns of people. To meet this objective, we have analyzed the statewide fire problems; determined where prevention efforts will be effective; and prioritized the efforts with respect to suppression costs, number of fires and acres burned.

SWO DISTRICT OBJECTIVES:

- *Use economically efficient prevention strategies which minimize the total cost to protect forest and other values from wildfire while also minimizing wildfire damage to protected resources*
- *to maintain an active role in cooperative fire prevention*
- *to educate and assist wildland urban interface residents in fire-loss prevention*
- *to promote cooperative fuels management planning for both public and private land*

Southwest Oregon District Situation

The Southwest Oregon District is responsible for conducting fire prevention activities affecting 1.8 million acres of state, private, county and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) forestlands in Jackson and Josephine counties. The protection district also includes the portion of the Wild & Scenic Section of the Rogue River between Grave Creek and Marial, the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and the Soda Mountain Wilderness.

Fire season on the Southwest Oregon District typically begins in June and ends in mid-October and has an average length of 137 days. According to the district's 50-year record, fire season has begun as early as April 18 (1988) and ended as late as November 12 (1987). In 2021, fire season started May 12 and ended October 20, for a total of 161 days.

Over the past 10 years, 75% of all wildfires on the district were human-caused; the remaining 25% were caused by lightning. During that same time period, lightning-caused fires burned an annual average of 9,944 acres; human-caused fires burned an average of 958 acres per year. The district, over the past 10 years, annually spent an average **of** $16.8 million on wildfire suppression. The district suppression cost in 2021 was about $3.6 million.

In 2021, there were 275 human-caused fires that burned 331 acres; lightning caused 64 fires that burned 58 acres. Lightning fires were above the 10-year average of 58, human caused fires were above the average of 214. Equipment Use was the greatest causes of wildfires on the district in 2021.

The largest fire on the district in 2021 was the 60-acre North River Rd Fire, located about 2 miles Southeast of Rogue River. This fire occurred near mid-June. This fire was determined to likely be caused from hot brakes on a mountain bike throwing sparks.

Topography, Fuels and Weather on the District

The Southwest Oregon District contains portions of three mountain ranges, the Cascade Range along the east side of the district, the Siskiyou Mountains in the central part of the district, and the Coast Range in the western part. The topography is flat to gently sloped in the Bear Creek watershed of Jackson County, to generally steep and rocky in the Siskiyous. Elevations across the district range from 424-5520 feet. Fuel types range from grasses and brush and oak woodlands in the lower elevations, to mixed hardwood and softwood stands, often with a significant brush component, in the higher elevations. In many of the forested areas, there is also a significant amount of down, dead material from windfall, timber harvests and natural decay, as well as a number of areas where standing snags remain within old fire scars.

Residential development along urban fringes into the rural areas has added a significant component of urban fuel, such as flammable buildings and firewood. This adds to the potential for human-caused fires due to activities such as debris burning, mowing with equipment, and the driving of motorized vehicles on unimproved roads.

The combined population of Jackson and Josephine counties is close to 285,000. Approximately 135,000 people live outside of incorporated cities.

There are also 1,475 miles of county-maintained roads in Jackson and Josephine counties, along with 420 miles of state-maintained highways. Vehicles cause roadside fires every summer, most commonly along Interstate 5 between the California border and Ashland, and from the city of Rogue River to Merlin. State and county maintenance crews mow roadside grass, especially alongside Interstate 5, during fire season, but it isn't feasible to perform fuel reduction alongside all public roads.

The weather in southwest Oregon during fire season is very fire-friendly: sunny, hot and dry. July and August temperatures will often be between 90-100 degrees. Prevailing winds during much of fire season are from the south/southwest, and dry east winds can occur in September and October. Rainfall during the season is minimal and is normally delivered during thunderstorms.

July and August are typically the hottest months and are the months in which lightning is most likely to cause multiple fires per storm. Widespread dry thunderstorms are not common, but when they have occurred, they have caused many of the district's largest wildfires, such as in 1987, 2002, 2013, 2014, 2018 and 2022.

Cooperative Fire Prevention

The Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative provides an effective mix of prevention specialists from 20 local agencies, including:

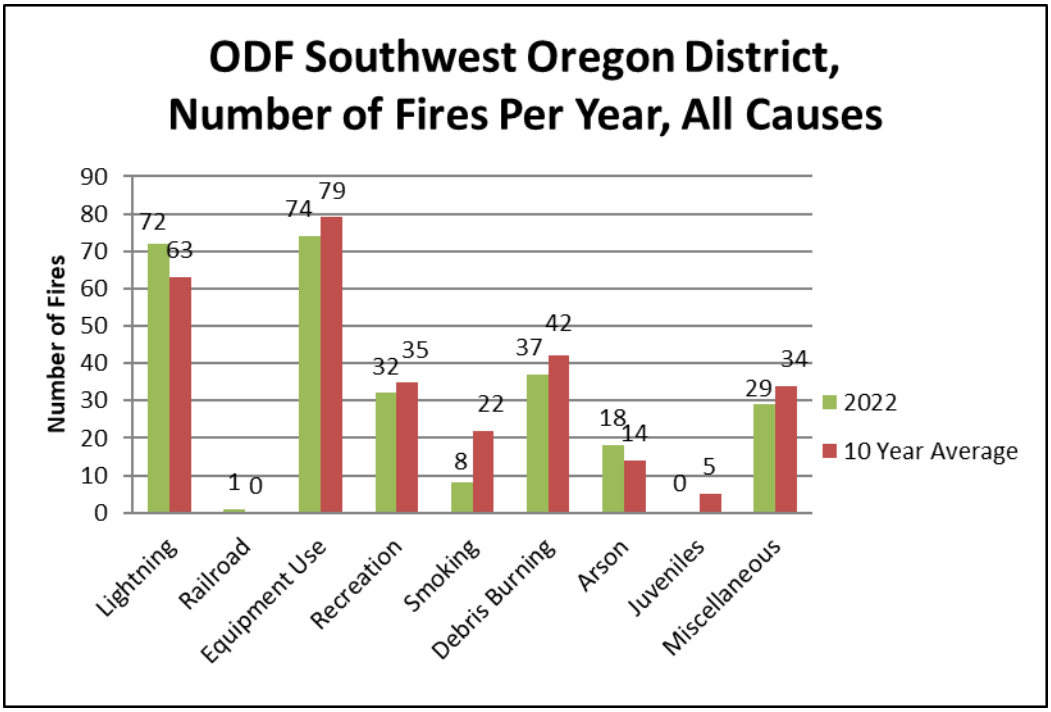
- The Oregon Dept. of Forestry, Southwest Oregon District
- All structural fire protection districts
- The Oregon State Fire Marshal
- The U.S. Forest Service, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
- The Bureau of Land Management, Medford District

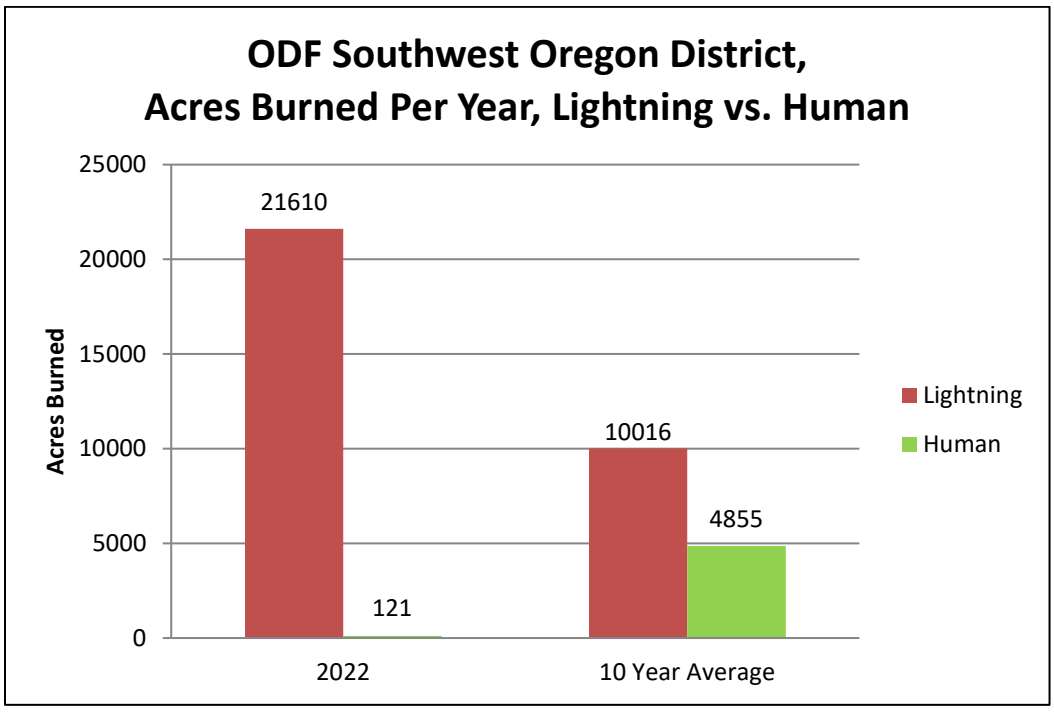
Working together, members provide a variety of fire prevention education for all age groups. Projects include:

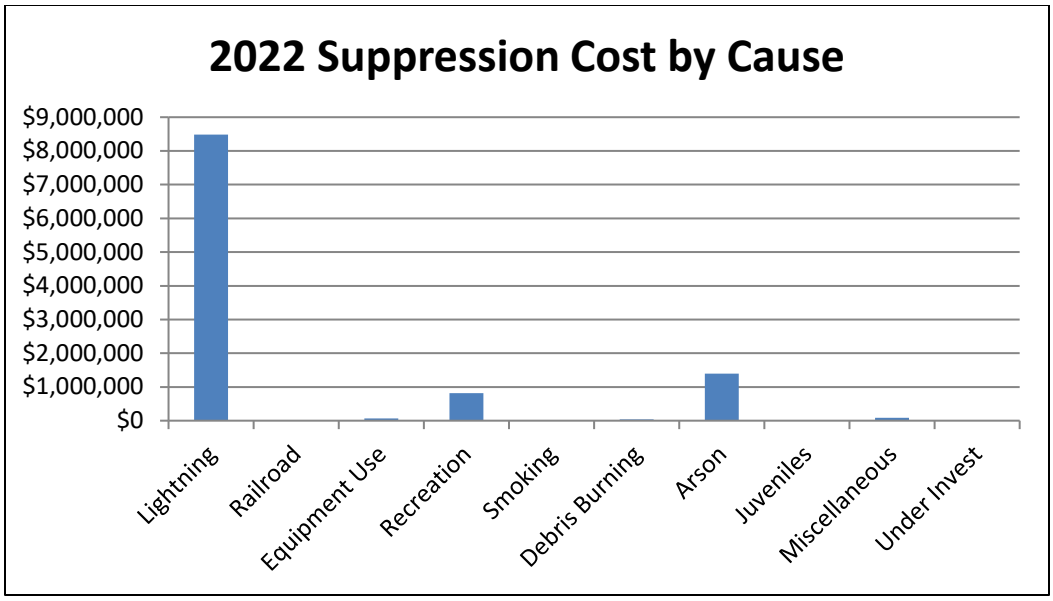
- Team Teaching, which employs Smokey Bear to teach First Grade children the 5 Points of Fire Safety
- The Fire Safety House, a 36-foot trailer that teaches children about home fire safety, and how to safely escape a burning house
- Prevention signs, stationed around the two-county area, that deliver wildfire prevention messages in summer, and home fire safety and emergency preparedness the rest of the year
- Monthly public service announcements promoting fire safety and family emergency preparedness
- Producing publications about defensible space, preventing wildfire ignitions, and fire safety inside and outside the home

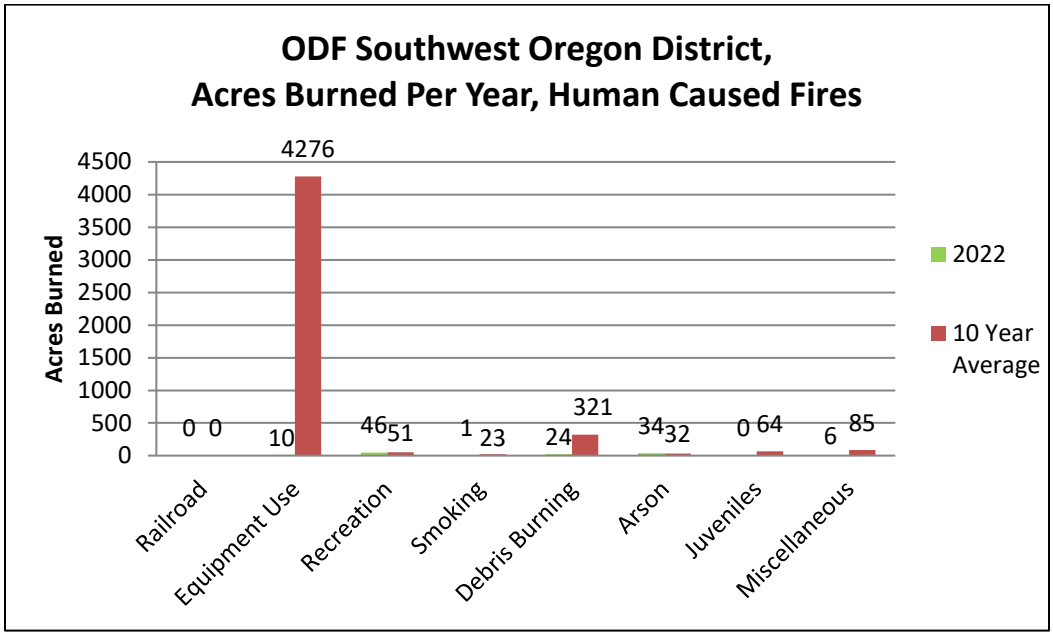
The Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative annually receives dues funding from its member agencies.
The cooperative is a 501(c)4 nonprofit corporation.
The co-op maintains a web page at www.rvfpc.com.

Charts









General Fire Prevention Action Plan

Outreach & Education

The Southwest Oregon District works cooperatively with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative, the Jackson and Josephine counties' Integrated Fire Plan Outreach & Education Committee, Keep Oregon Green Association, Oregon State University Extension Service, and other cooperators to provide

current, consistent information about ignition prevention and vegetative fuel reduction. Continuing education for landowners is provided in a variety of ways:

- Regular contact with local and regional news media reporters and editorial staff;
- World Wide Web sites;
- Targeted brochures and other printed materials;
- Public speaking to schools, professional organizations and civic groups.

The district utilizes Internet and Intranet tools to keep public and private audiences informed about fire prevention regulations, and active fire suppression operations. These tools include:

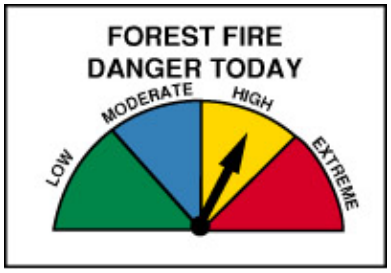
- www.swofire.com, which contains active fire suppression information, meeting notices, current IFPL, regulated use, and other information of interest to the public and the news media
- www.twitter.com/swofire, which provides short messages about fire suppression activity and fire prevention information to the public, cooperators and the news media
- e-mail, which provides summaries of active fire suppression activity to internal audiences and cooperators
- Facebook – ODF Southwest Oregon District

Cause Determination

Accurate cause determination of all fires is Oregon Department of Forestry policy. All Forest Officers are trained in wildland fire investigation and will initiate the investigation process. The District has a number of special investigators. Fire Investigation Specialists from neighboring Districts, Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office, BLM, USFS and the Oregon State Police are available and are requested as needed. Special Investigators will respond to all fires in active forest operations and fires of suspicious origin.

Fire Prevention Signs

The District uses fire prevention signs to promote fire prevention throughout the year. Fire danger level indicator signs (aka peacock signs), Industrial Fire Precaution Level signs, and 4' x 4' targeted fire prevention message signs, are changed to reflect the current fire danger levels as well as public regulated use restrictions. The District also posts specific fire prevention signs that refer to the regulated use closures such as debris burning, campfires, smoking and fireworks. These signs are posted in areas frequently used by the public. See Appendix C for a map of district fire prevention sign locations.



Fire Prevention Responsibilities

Every ODF employee has the responsibility to promote fire prevention. For the SWO District, fire prevention responsibilities are as follows:

District Forester

- Supervise all aspects of the fire prevention program.

Assistant District Foresters

- Supervise Fire Prevention Coordinators, Protection Supervisors, and Forest Practices Foresters, Investigator
- Coordinate the Wildland Arson Response program.
- Support, encourage, and monitor fire prevention activities and progress.
- Represent ODF and fire prevention to the news media.

- Advise DF on appropriate closure levels.

Wildland Fire Supervisors
- Investigate fires.
- Supervise the Forest Officers' prevention activities.
- Work together with Fire Prevention Coordinators.
- Assist Forest Officers in prevention duties as needed.
- Work with the public as needed.
- Enforce Forest Laws.
- Supervise Forest Officers in fire investigation.
- Coordinate fire prevention activities on all forest operations, in accordance with Department guidelines.

Fire Prevention Planner
- Analyze District fire problems.
- Develop action plans to address fire problems.
- Coordinate with cooperating agencies, Salem, and news media.
- Develop prevention training programs for District staff.
- Develop programs to increase prevention effectiveness.
- Assist Forest Officers in prevention programs.
- Monitor fire occurrence trends.

Fire Prevention Specialist
- Encourage and monitor progress of the wildland urban interface initiative.
- Update District and Unit Foresters on prevention activities.
- Conduct school, residential, and community prevention programs.
- Initiate news releases, P.S.A.'s, daily contact with media.
- Coordinate with Wildland Fire Supervisors.
- Participate in Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Co-op.
- Share prevention information through local, regional and national networks.
- Monitor fire prevention effectiveness
- Participate in the Jackson and Josephine Counties' Integrated Fire Plan Outreach & Education Committee.
- Coordinate Juvenile Firesetter referrals.
- Manage a coordinated fire prevention effort during active fires.
- Assist employees in prevention, as needed.
- Assist the Prevention Planner
- Check out character costumes

Stewardship Foresters
- Work with the public, cooperating agencies, and media, as needed.
- Investigate industrial fires.
- Advise UF's/DF on IFPL Level.
- Educate Industrial operators.
- Inform non-Industrial landowners of fire prevention measures that may be of benefit on their properties.
- Make sure landowners are aware of Notification of Operation and Power-Driven Machinery permits needed before conducting operations on their lands.

Dispatch Staff
- Maintain current fire prevention / closure information in dispatch.
- Maintain accurate burn permit and violation records.
- Help conduct school, residential and community prevention programs.
- Coordinate prevention events with Forest Officers.

- Answer questions from the public regarding closures.

Clerical Staff

- Issue burning permits
- Serve the public by phone and in person
- Issue PDM's
- Maintain current prevention/closure information on office answering machine

Forest Officers

- The Forest Officers have the responsibility to carry-out the bulk of the fire prevention workload in the field. During the course of their normal duties, fire prevention assignments are an important aspect of their day-to-day activities.
- Conduct "On-site" home evaluations with residents (Officers will be familiar with wildland urban interface program goals).
- Conduct industrial fire prevention inspections.
- Enforce Forest Laws
- Participate in "Smokey Bear Team Teaching Program" as needed.
- Investigate fires / cause determination (under direction of Wildland Fire Supervisors).
- Inspect powerlines
- Inspect railroad right-of-ways.
- Issue burn permits / inspect burn barrels.
- Participate in local public events (parades, fairs, etc.)
- Post prevention / closure signs, as needed.
- Work with the public (one-to-one contacts).
- Maintain supplies of hand-out materials (stations / vehicles).
- Maintain neat, clean, professional appearance (Department representation).

Regulation of Fire Risk

Fire danger varies with both the weather and climate. Climatic changes that occur over longer periods of time are difficult, if not impossible, to forecast and not well understood. Weather is the factor on which we base our daily fire danger ratings and upon which we make most of our important decisions. Climate has an unknown impact but probably has had a major influence upon the natural fire history and the periodic episodes of large fires.

National Fire Danger Rating System

The National Fire Danger Rating System is used to rate the fire danger on a daily basis. Oregon Department of Forestry utilizes data from Remote Access Weather Stations (RAWS); the data from the RAWS stations are used to generate the fire danger rating for the districts throughout the state.

The National Fire Danger Rating System uses several models and inputs to determine the relative fire danger. These inputs are acquired from the RAWS stations. NFDRS outputs give fire managers a tool for predicting high fire danger time periods for their area.

Non-Industrial Regulations

Regulation of the risk of fire due to man's activities can include the regulation of non-industrial activities, or industrial activities, or both. Non-industrial activities are regulated by three types of restricted uses: *Regulated Use Closure, Permit Closure, or Absolute Closure.* Individual districts enact Closures when fire danger warrants implementation.

Regulated Use Closure:

Regulated use closures do not affect where people can go but do affect what they can do. Affected lands will often be marked with signs along with instructions and prevention reminders.

The following restrictions are commonly put in place during a regulated use closure:

- Prohibition of smoking while traveling, except in vehicles on improved roads, in boats on the water, and at designated locations. An "improved road" is a road that has been constructed for automobile use and is maintained clear of flammable debris.
- Open fires such as campfires, charcoal fires, and cooking fires are allowed only in designated locations. Portable cooking stoves using liquefied or bottled fuels are allowed in other locations unless all open fires are banned.
- Restrictions or prohibition of non-industrial use of chainsaws. This includes private woodcutting. An axe, shovel, and fire extinguisher of at least 8 oz. capacity must be kept with each saw.
- The use of motor vehicles, including motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles, may be prohibited, except on improved roads.
- Possessing the following fire equipment while traveling in timber, brush or grass areas may be required: one axe at least 26 inches in length, with a head weighing at least 2 pounds; one shovel at least 26 inches in length, with a blade at least 8 inches wide; and one gallon of water or one fully charged and an operational 2.5 lb or larger fire extinguisher.
- Prohibition on the use of fireworks.
- Prohibition on the cutting, grinding and welding of metal in dry, grassy or forested areas between specified hours.
- Prohibition on the use of exploding targets and tracer ammunition.
- Prohibition of mowing dry grass.

Permit Closure
When fire danger increases, a permit closure may be announced. Permit closures require people, including landowners, to obtain permits before entering designated forest lands.

Absolute Closure
This closure prohibits all use of forested areas within a designated area. All forms of travel and all recreational activities are prohibited during an absolute closure.

Industrial Fire Precaution Levels

When fire danger rises on the district, restrictions are placed on industrial activities which may cause fires. Restrictions range from chain saw use and log-skidding equipment, to complete closures on equipment use. The map illustrates the regulated use zones within the district, which are RR-1, RR-2, RR-3, SW-1, SW-2, SW-3, SW-4 and SK-3. Below is a summary of the Industrial Fire Precaution Levels and the restrictions at each level.

I. Fire Season

Fire season requirements are in effect. In addition to other fire prevention measures, a Fire Watch is required at this and all higher levels unless otherwise waived.

II. Limited Shutdown

The following may operate only between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M.

- power saws except at loading sites
- Feller-bunchers with rotary head saws
- cable yarding
- blasting
- welding, cutting, or grinding of metal

III. Restricted Shutdown

The following are prohibited except as indicated:

- cable yarding - except that gravity operated logging systems employing non-motorized carriages or approved motorized carriages may operate between 8 P.M. and 1 P.M. when all blocks and moving lines are suspended 10 feet above the ground except the line between the carriage and the chokers
- power saws - except power saws may be used at loading sites and on tractor/skidder operations between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M.

The following are permitted to operate between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M.:

- power saws at loading sites
- loading or hauling of any product or material
- blasting
- welding, cutting, or grinding of metal
- any other spark emitting operation not specifically mentioned

The following are permitted to operate between the hours of 8 P.M. and 1 P.M. where mechanized equipment capable of constructing fireline is immediately available to quickly reach and effectively attack a fire start:

- Ground-based operations;
- Power saws on ground-based operations;
- Rotary head saw feller-bunchers with a continuous Firewatch;
- Non-rotary head saw feller-bunchers;
- Tethered logging systems.

IV. Complete Shutdown

All operations are prohibited.

Specific Fire Prevention Action Plan

Declaration of Fire Season

Before public regulated use restrictions or Industrial Fire Precaution Levels can be imposed on a district, the district must first declare closed fire season. The district forester requests this declaration by phone or an e-mail message to the fire prevention manager, who then carries the request to the state forester. The declaration is signed by the state forester and remains in effect until an additional declaration is issued by the state forester to terminate fire season.

Public Regulated Use Restrictions

During the high risk period, which is based on fire behavior prediction outputs from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) and District-specific conditions, the District implements public regulated closures that prohibit or reduce activities that are historical causes of fires, such as public chain saw use, debris burning, cutting and mowing of non-agricultural dry grass, campfires, smoking, or use of vehicles off of improved roads.

Cooperating fire agencies and landowners are included when planning for the implementation of public regulated closures. When possible, interagency public regulated use restrictions will be uniform with neighboring ODF Districts, forest protective associations and national forests. This may not always be possible due to the location of the lands that need immediate restrictions, such as low elevation lands compared to higher elevation lands.

Additional regulations occur in certain areas deemed high risk. Cooperating agencies have worked together in the wild and scenic corridor of the Rogue River. These additional regulations occur due to the high frequency of the public, with the risk of extreme fire danger due to topography. Additional regulations include no smoking, and campfire regulations.

There are two public regulated use zones within the Southwest Oregon District:

- 12-R, which encompasses the Wild & Scenic Section of the Rogue River, between Grave Creek and Marial. Specific restrictions are coordinated with the Bureau of Land Management, Medford District, and the U.S. Forest Service, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest.
- 11-R, which covers all other regulated use zones within the district.

Closure Proclamations

To put fire prevention restrictions into effect, closed fire season must first be declared on the district by the state forester. A public regulated use or Industrial Fire Precaution Level proclamation may then be requested for the signature of ODF's fire prevention program manager. A proclamation request is drafted by district's public affairs/fire prevention specialist or dispatcher and sent by fax or e-mail to the fire prevention program manager. A proclamation remains in effect until replaced by a new proclamation, or when fire season is terminated by the state forester.

A proclamation procedural flow chart, regulated use closure template and other forms and materials are posted on ODFNet on the Protection/Prevention page. An archive of district regulated use and Industrial Fire Precaution Level proclamations are available at Medford 1nt X:\PROTECTION\PREVENTION. Current restrictions are posted at www.swofire.oregon.gov and www.oregon.gov/ODF/FIRE/precautionlevel.shtml.

Prevention Patrol Areas

The District has 18 fire prevention patrol areas. The areas are based on the areas of fire prevention, detection and suppression responsibilities. The "Fire Patrol Areas" map in Appendix B indicates the approximate boundaries of responsibility and the location of each engine.

Forestland-Urban Interface

In the Southwest Oregon District, more than 30,000 tax lots have improvements that are at high risk to loss by wildfire. In addition to using fire-safe building materials and home setting, modifying vegetation is the most effective step that can be taken in fire-loss prevention. The greatest benefits of fuels reduction and modification are realized when agents and owners of small woodlands and residences are motivated to reduce hazards around their homes and property. With most fires starting in residential interface areas, effective fuels reduction and modification can greatly increase suppression effectiveness, thus reducing suppression costs, minimize wildfire spread, and reduce personal losses to wildfire.

We cannot provide landowners the labor necessary to adequately modify their vegetation. We can, however, provide adequate stewardship in this effort. The Department's policy is to promote and encourage landowners to minimize and mitigate fire hazards and risk within the forestland urban interface. The District will provide our landowners the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to accomplish these goals. Landowners must be made aware of, and understand their responsibilities. Education and motivation are key factors in affecting a positive behavioral change. Providing education through personalized customer service and stewardship has been most effective in motivating the public to action.

Educational opportunities and actions:

- Fire Safety Home Visits - Forest Officers & Specialists will provide homeowners with site-specific fuels reduction and modification information through use of a checklist. A copy of the checklist is left with each resident.
- Pre-fire neighborhood and community meetings - Wildland and structural fire prevention specialists will provide information and education, gather public input and ideas, and encourage neighborhood or community fire-loss prevention projects and actions in wildfire problem solving.
- Fire-loss prevention education during active wildfires - Specialists will motivate landowners to take preventive measures, by conducting neighborhood and community meetings, and aggressively promote fire-loss prevention education through the media, during active fires when public awareness is at its peak.
- Press Releases and public service announcements - Vegetation reduction and modification, and general fire prevention messages will be included in all fire-related press releases. Targeted public service announcements will be provided to the media.
- Cooperative fire prevention programs and events - Promotion of fire-loss prevention education and distribution of educational materials will be included in cooperative fire prevention programs, whenever possible.
- Senate Bill 360 - The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act (SB 360) has been implemented in Jackson and Josephine counties, and affects 19,583 residential lots in Josephine County and 13,487 lots in Jackson County. The act requires defensible space fuel breaks around homes and other permanent structures, and clearance along driveways to improve emergency vehicle access. Fuel reduction is not required in these counties if no qualifying structure exists on the lot. Landowners confirm compliance with the act by returning a self-certification form to ODF. Landowners who do not create fuel breaks around structures and do not return a valid certification form to ODF may be billed for certain extraordinary suppression costs if a fire originates on their property. (See ORS 477.059 (6) & (7) and OAR 629-044-1100)

Engineering opportunities and actions:

- County Inspections - The District will continue participation in fuel break compliance inspections in Jackson County's wildfire hazard zones where structural fire protection is unavailable. Requests for increased coordination and assistance to Josephine County, in planning and development, will be provided.
- Fuel reduction assistance – Forest Officers and prevention staff will provide site-specific fuel reduction assessments for forestland-urban interface residents. Rebates are available in portions of Jackson and Josephine counties for interface landowners. These rebates are intended to offset a portion of the costs of fuel reduction. Participating landowners must agree to and complete a fuel reduction project before a rebate is given. District crews also perform fuel reduction work on sites that meet Firewise Communities or Community Wildfire Protection Plan criteria.
- Developing partnerships - The District will actively pursue partnerships with entities having interests in forestland urban interface fuel reduction and forest health improvement. These partners include private residential landowners, small woodland owners, OSU Extension Service, cities, counties, soil and water conservation districts, fire protection districts, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the insurance industry and financial institutions. These partnerships will encourage a concerted effort, intended to address the issues, concerns, and needs of all interested entities. Both Jackson and Josephine counties have integrated countywide fire plans, several Firewise Communities, and several communities which have completed CWPPs.

Specific Fire Prevention Action Plan

Railroad

Situation

The Central Oregon & Pacific Railroad route runs through the District from the California border to Glendale. All grades that the train ascends and descends are of concern in regards to fire starts. Heated exhaust particles, as the trains apply power, and heated brake shoe particles, while on descent, create the greatest risk on grades. With newer equipment, a decline in the use of "hotboxes" on rail cars, and new brake shoe materials, there has been a decrease in the occurrence of railroad caused fires. The ten-year average number of fire starts is zero fires per year, and no acres burned. In 2022, there was 1 railroad-caused fire that burned 0.01 acre.

This category holds the lowest fire occurrence in the human-caused group. Any increase is cause for concern but the low occurrence rate, combined with the preventive measures taken, lessens the severity of the problem.

Action Plan

1. Forest Officers will patrol and inspect railroad right-of-ways for:
    a. adequate clearance of flammable vegetation.
    b. condition of fire apparatus access routes onto R/W.
    c. report all identified problems to their supervisor.
2. The District will issue a right-of-way clearance order and require use of railroad water car, when applicable.
    a. These decisions will be made at the Unit Forester level.
3. Communications with the railroad will be maintained throughout the fire season.

Equipment

Equipment operating, both industrial and non-industrial, accounts for an annual average of 79 fires and 4,276 acres, based on a 10-year average. In 2022, equipment use caused 74 fires on the district, which burned a total of 10 acres.

Powerlines, vehicles and grass/weed mowing machinery are significant causes of equipment fires. Powerline fires are a special concern because they typically start on very hot and/or windy days. The district works closely with Pacific Power & Light to assure vegetation is cleared near lines. Particles discharged from vehicles' catalytic converters continue to start a significant number of roadside fires. Ongoing outreach and education efforts advise the public to use caution when conducting activities with equipment, and IFPL and regulated use restrictions prohibit activities which historically cause wildfires. While fires caused by industrial activity have been on the decline the past couple of years, ongoing regulation, inspection and education are necessary.

Industrial Action Plan

1. During fire season, Forest Officers and Stewardship Foresters will maintain current inspection levels required for low, medium, and high priority operations. Inspect all active operations with a fire prevention priority of high or moderate at least two times during the high-risk period. Inspect low priority operations if time allows.

High Priority (1)

1. Cable logging operations meeting one or more of the following criteria:
   a. South or west aspect: average slope of unit that exceeds 60%;
   b. highly dissected topography with blind leads with potential for line rub;
   c. or predominantly old growth timber.
2. Any clear-cut harvesting operation adjacent to 50 or more acres of contiguous slash less than 5 years old.
3. Harvesting operations with mechanized equipment in previous hack & squirt units with dead standing hardwoods.

Moderate Priority (2)

1. Cable operations not identified as high risk.
2. Tractor/skidder operations
3. Pre-commercial thinning operations

Low Priority (3)

1. Predominantly hardwood tractor/skidder operations being conducted on a moist valley bottom area or north or east aspect with slopes not exceeding 30%
2. Operations with low risk of fire start even during periods of severe fire weather. These include, but are not limited to, routine road maintenance (grading, cleaning ditches or culverts, spot rocking, or roadside brushing), and rock crushing in fire safe areas such as a gravel pit.

BLM IFPL OPERATION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Inspect each site of BLM timber sale and service contract activity utilizing power-driven equipment when equipment is in operation, at least once during the high-risk period for the purpose of fire prevention. Frequency of follow-up inspection by operation type is specified below:

- ***High-Risk Operation:*** Follow-up inspection of high-risk operations shall be conducted once monthly at IFPL 1, and once every two weeks when the IFPL is 2 or 3.
- ***Medium-Risk Operation:*** Follow-up inspection of medium-risk operation shall be conducted once monthly at IFPL 2 and 3.
- ***Low-Risk Operation:*** Follow-up inspection will not normally be conducted on low-risk operations.

Industrial closures will be implemented during high-risk periods.

1. Closures will be timely, allowing adequate time for operator notification.
2. Forest Officers / Stewardship Foresters will determine if operations observed while on patrol have been issued operation permits.
3. Violations of ORS Chapter 477 will be handled by the Forest Officers/Stewardship Foresters. Forest Officers/Stewardship Foresters will notify Protection Supervisors of all Chapter 477 operation violations observed while on patrol.
4. The Unit Forester will be responsible for the implementation of the notification plan of all local news media, on the implementation and removal of all industrial closures and restrictions.
5. A Type I or II Investigator may be dispatched to all fires in or related to forest operations. The initial attack Incident Commander will notify dispatch of fires in forest operations as soon as it is known. A Stewardship Forester for the area should be dispatched.
6. Dispatchers will notify their operators of industrial closure implementation and removal.
7. ODF dispatchers will exchange closure information with cooperators' dispatchers daily or as needed.

Powerline Action Plan

1. Forest Officers will conduct powerline inspections.
2. Powerlines in operation areas will be addressed with operator. Trees felled, pushed or pulled into powerlines and equipment working near power lines have the possibility of causing a fire due to contact with the powerlines. Operators need to beware of this ignition source and ensure safe operating practices near power lines.
3. The District and Pacific Power will work cooperatively in powerline-related issues and maintenance.
4. Photographic evidence will be taken in all powerline-related fires and in other investigations as needed.
5.

Regulated Use Action Plan

1. Public activities that create a fire risk will be regulated, through the implementation of "regulated use closures", as necessary and in accordance with established guidelines.
2. Public regulated closure signs will be posted in areas of high public use.
3. News releases addressing specific miscellaneous causes will be distributed, when problem areas are identified.
4. While making public contacts, Forest Officers are encouraged to discuss exhaust systems, electric fences, powerlines and working in forested areas.

Recreationist

Situation

The 10-year average shows that recreationists account for 35 fires per year, which annually accounts for 50 acres burned. Recreationist-caused fires in 2022 were at 32 fires burning 46 acres. Most recreationist-caused fires are the result of campfires, which were either abandoned or incompletely extinguished. As the fire conditions in the forest become extreme, fire prevention measures restrict campfire use to designated campgrounds only. One of the main concerns in this category is the Wild & Scenic Section of the Rogue River. A specific prevention plan has been developed with the BLM to address specific fire prevention regulations in this area. Extra patrols, destruction of illegal campsites, and implementation of regulated use closures have been effective. Another area of concern is the increased number of fires caused by homeless people. Working with fire prevention cooperators, patrols are increasing in areas where homeless camps are known to exist, and additional signage is being used to educate this audience about fire prevention regulations.

Action Plan

1. During periods of high risk, regulated closures will be implemented, restricting certain activities. Forest Officers will post "No Campfire" and "Regulated Use Closure" signs at commonly used, non-approved campfire sites, and increase patrols in high use areas.
2. During periods of extreme fire danger, Oregon law enforcement agencies will be encouraged to promote fire prevention.
3. Forest Officers will be encouraged to contact all campers in their patrol areas to increase public awareness of fire danger, and campfire safety.
4. Fire Prevention Coordinators will contact news media prior to high-risk periods and hunting season. News releases and public service announcements will be issued, providing information on regulations and safe practices. This may be accomplished through the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative, or in conjunction with the Keep Oregon Green Association.
5. Restrictions pertaining specifically to the Wild and Scenic portion of the Rogue River will be explained in a news release.
6. Fire prevention patrols will be utilized on high use days during high and extreme fire danger.
7. Fire prevention presentations will be given at parks and campgrounds utilizing stories, equipment and Smokey Bear or Sparks.

Smoking

Situation

Discarded cigarettes and matches are responsible for an average of 22 fires and 23 acres burned, annually. In 2022, smokers caused 8 fires that burned 0.5 acres. Smoking-caused fires are caused by a broad range of individuals spread over the entire district. Public closures are put into effect prohibiting smoking in the wildlands during fire season unless they are in enclosed vehicles while on improved roads. While this cause category has been on the decline, public education and regulation are necessary to keep smoker-caused fires to a minimum. As with recreationist-caused fires, a significant risk of smoker-caused fires exists with the relatively high number of homeless people camping in grassy, brushy areas, such as the Bear Creek Greenway.

Action Plan

1. Regulated closures, that include prohibition of smoking in wildland areas, will be implemented during periods of high risk.
2. News releases and public service announcements will be distributed and broadcast, as needed, to increase public awareness.
3. Protection Supervisors will ensure thorough investigations, to validate the determination of smoker-caused fires, when applicable.
4. Regulated use closure signs that include smoking regulations will be posted at high use areas.

Debris Burning

Situation

According to the 10-year average, debris burning causes 42 fires per year that burn a total of 321 acres on the district. 2022 saw a decrease to 37 fires that burned 24 acres. Fire prevention education and regulation is required to keep escaped burn fires from occurring.

Residents living in the Southwest Oregon District have historically used fire to dispose of trash, clear their lands, control insects and disease, heat their homes, and in some cases, to heat water used in their homes. However, air quality restrictions have reduced the overall number of burn days during the months in which fire season is not in effect, and a complete closure on backyard debris burning during fire season have combined to significantly reduce the number of open fires in both counties throughout the year. As air quality restrictions increase nationally, the number of burn days available to residents is likely to continue to decline.

It cannot be ignored that open flames pose a significant wildfire risk, and continuing education and regulation are necessary to keep debris burning-caused fires at a low level.

Action Plan

1. The public will be encouraged to complete their open burning prior to fire season.
2. Open burning during fire season will not be permitted.
3. News releases addressing the debris burning problem will be issued, as needed.
4. Forest Law enforcement action will be taken on all debris burning violations.
5. Forest Officers will continue to conduct burn barrel inspections. The inspection process provides an excellent opportunity for Forest Officers to educate residents in fire-start, and fire-loss prevention in the interface.
6. The District will continue to decentralize the issuance of burning permits, making the permit process easier for the interface resident. When issuing permits, ODF personnel will fully explain safe burning practices and liabilities to the permitee.
7. Forest Officers will conduct routine checks of previously burned slash units within their areas of responsibility.
8. Residents will be educated, and encouraged to cover debris piles, to aid in effective debris disposal during periods of rain when fire danger is at a minimum.
9. Burn barrel permit issuance will be coordinated with other agencies. Barrel burning is prohibited between July 1 and the end of fire season; in the event of fire season being declared before July 1, burn barrel use is allowed only with a permit.
10. Guidelines for burning will be uniform throughout the District in an effort to eliminate confusion to residents living on or near the Medford-Grants Pass Unit boundary.
11. Jackson and Josephine counties have burn lines that inform individuals about air quality restrictions.

Arson

Situation

Arson has been responsible for causing an average of 14 fires per year, burning an average of 32 acres. In 2022, 18 arson-caused fires burned 34 acres.

Arson-caused fires are difficult to prevent using traditional education and regulation methods. However, extraordinary measures are taken, when arson is suspected, to alert the public and seek input that may lead to arrest and prosecution. A deterrent is to publicize the penalties for convicted arsonists, which may include fines, imprisonment and cost-collection. Vigorous investigation involving law enforcement agencies increases the likelihood of identifying and apprehending an arsonist.

Action Plan

1. ODF will establish and maintain close contact and communication with the cooperating law enforcement and fire control agencies. Maps of areas with high incendiary risk will

be developed and utilized as needed. Maps will be distributed to the Assistant District Foresters for the purpose of establishing patrols, during periods of high incendiary risk. The OSP arson patrols and the arson task force are examples of continuing interagency cooperation.

2. Surveillance will be used when and if a pattern develops that may lead to arrest and conviction.
3. The District Forester will be the District's representative to the news media in these fire situations.
4. Should incendiary fire become epidemic, a public awareness or reward program will be considered.
5. Arson reward signs will be posted.
6. Annual contact with previous offenders will be made by investigators.
7. Fire investigation training will be updated, as needed, for all initial attack personnel.
8. A Type I or II investigator will be dispatched to any fire of suspicious origin. This will be determined by the initial attack Incident Commander, or Protection Supervisor.

Juvenile

Situation

The average number of fires started by juveniles is 5 and those fires burned an average of 64 acres annually. In 2022, juveniles caused 0 fires.

The concern for the child's "firesetting behavior" as they grow into mature adults and the risk to their personal safety in or near an active wildland fire is of important concern. In 1976, the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative initiated the California Department of Forestry's "Smokey Bear Team Teaching" program. By 1980, the occurrence rate of children-caused fires had leveled out, even though the population and number of children increased dramatically. Since 1980, the population has continued to grow but the occurrence rate of children-caused fires has declined. Increasing public awareness, as a result of other fire prevention programs, in conjunction with the Team Teaching program, can be attributed to this success.

Action Plan

1. The District will maintain a lead role in the Team Teaching Program in cooperation with the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative. The program impacts all first grade and first grade blended classrooms in all schools within the District.
2. Forest Officers will be encouraged to make fire prevention contacts with children, while on patrol.
    a. Fire prevention literature for children can be obtained from the Fire Prevention Coordinators.
    b. When teaching children about fire safety, Forest Officers should discourage playing with matches, lighters, or fireworks and building campfires. Children should be taught the correct things to do when they find matches or see a fire.
3. Files will be kept on all juvenile firesetters, and children-caused fires will be tracked to identify multiple starts by a single individual. All juvenile firesetters will be referred to the Juvenile Firesetters Program or appropriate agency.
4. The District will continue to remain active in the Jackson County Juvenile Firesetters Network and the programs this organization sponsors.
5. Fire prevention exhibits at fairs, and festivals will contain fire prevention messages and activities targeted at children.

6. Whenever possible, Smokey Bear will make appearances at schools, and public events with high attendance of children such as fairs, parades, and festivals.
7. The District will participate in career fairs, job shadows and other school presentations with opportunities to be a role model and to encourage fire prevention efforts.

Miscellaneous

Situation

Fire starts that fall under the miscellaneous category are responsible for an average of 34 fires and 85 acres burned annually. In 2022, 29 fires that burned a total of 6 acres were attributed to "miscellaneous" causes. Regulations and prevention techniques have been put in place to mitigate the problem. Burning structures were responsible for many acres in this category in 2021. Warming fires were the next common cause. Education targeted at rural residents, largely through the Rogue Valley Fire Prevention Cooperative, seeks to reduce the incidence of fires in homes, barns and workshops. The restriction on fireworks use is universal during fire season on all public and private forestlands.

Action Plan

1. Public activities that create a fire risk will be regulated, through the implementation of "regulated use closures", as necessary and in accordance with established guidelines.
2. Local news media will be utilized as a means of presenting fire prevention messages throughout the season.
3. All structure fires will need to be investigated. If the fire is outside of a rural fire departments jurisdiction, the State Fire Marshal will need to be notified. All investigations will be documented.
4. Thorough investigation is necessary, to eliminate all possibilities of other causes at origin.
5. Public regulated closure signs will be posted in areas of high public use.

Appendix A

Oregon Department of Forestry Prevention Program Vision Statements

The Prevention Program will be successful in achieving its mission when the Protection Program has:

- Maximized the return of its customers while being mindful of our overall responsibilities
- A winning network of partners building on a mutual set of prevention standards
- Has integrity, teamwork and innovation and is known as a leader in prevention
- The ability to communicate effortlessly both internally and externally
- People who are inspired to be the best they can be and a great place to work
- Adequate funding for Prevention programs to efficiently and cost-effectively accomplish the mission and strategies of the Division, appropriate use of information technology, business management strategies, and Department personnel policies that encourage and recognize employees, allowing them to meet their full potential in providing excellent field support

Values

The Prevention Program Values:

- Centralized Prevention Planning
- Standards Development
- Providing support to the Districts
- Integrate Statewide efforts
- Participation in state and local interagency fire prevention cooperatives

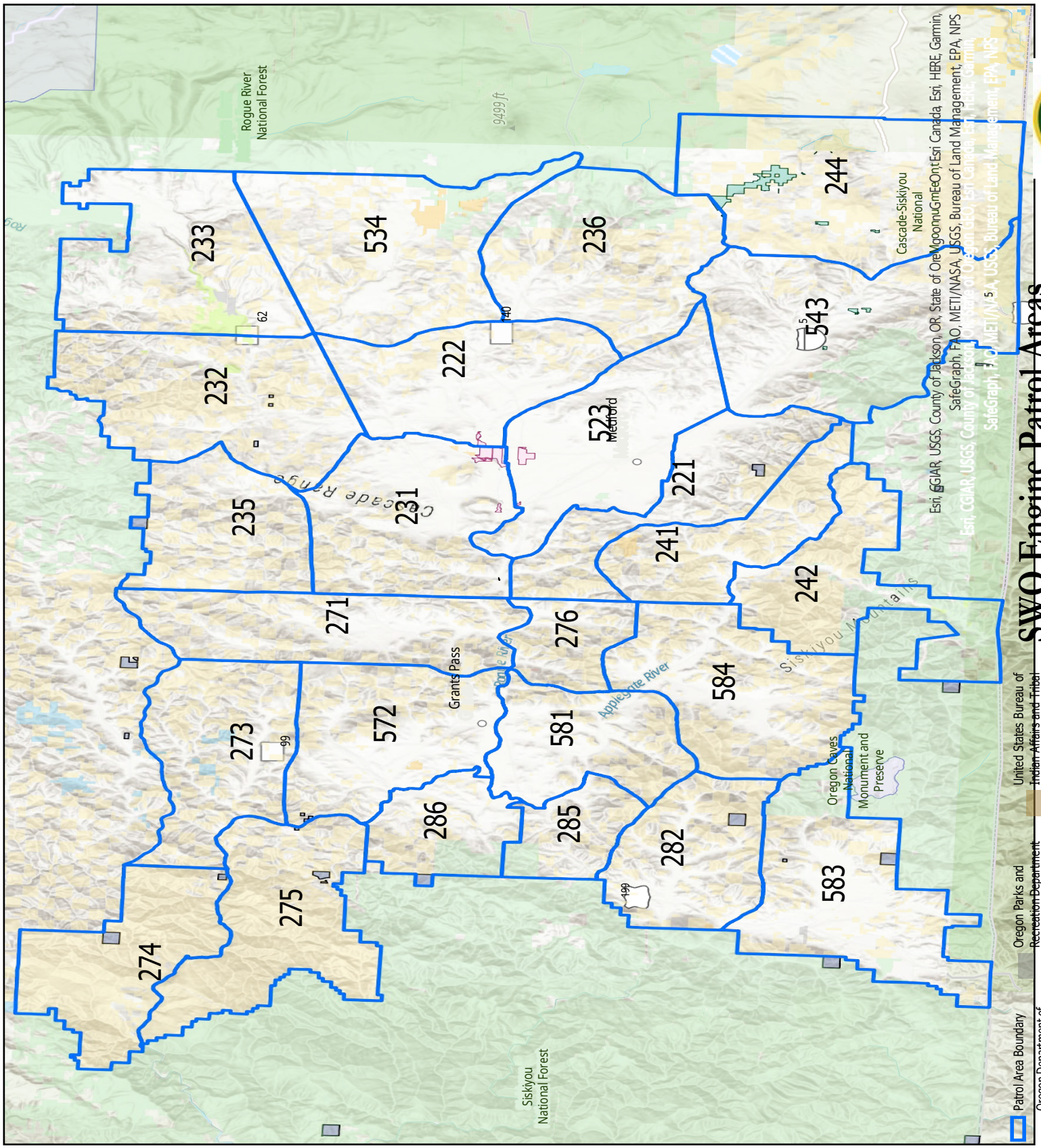
Mission Statement

To support the agency by serving the needs of field operations, the divisions, and public interest.

Prevention Program

The goal of the Prevention Program is use sound and economically efficient strategies which minimize the total cost to protect Oregon's timber and other forest values from loss caused by wildland fire.

Appendix B


SWO Engine Patrol Areas
Rogue River National Forest
Siskiyou National Forest
Cascade-Siskiyou National
Medford
Grants Pass
Applegate River
Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve
Siskiyou Mountains
Cascade Range
9499 ft
Esri, CGIAR, USGS, County of Jackson, OR, State of Oregon, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS
Patrol Area Boundary
Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)
Oregon Land Board
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Tribal Fee Lands
United States Bureau of Indian Affairs and Tribal Trust
United States Army
United States National
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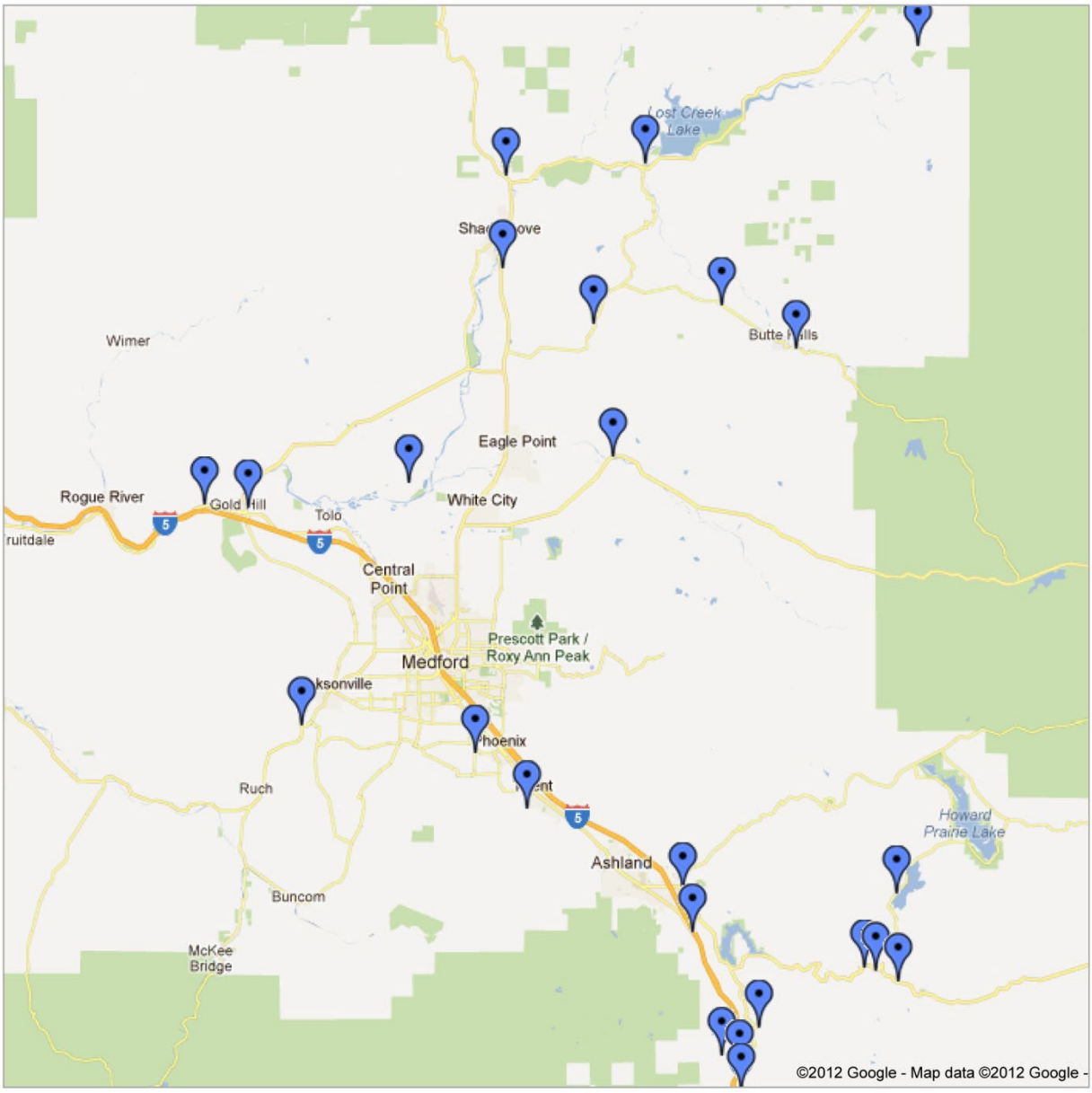
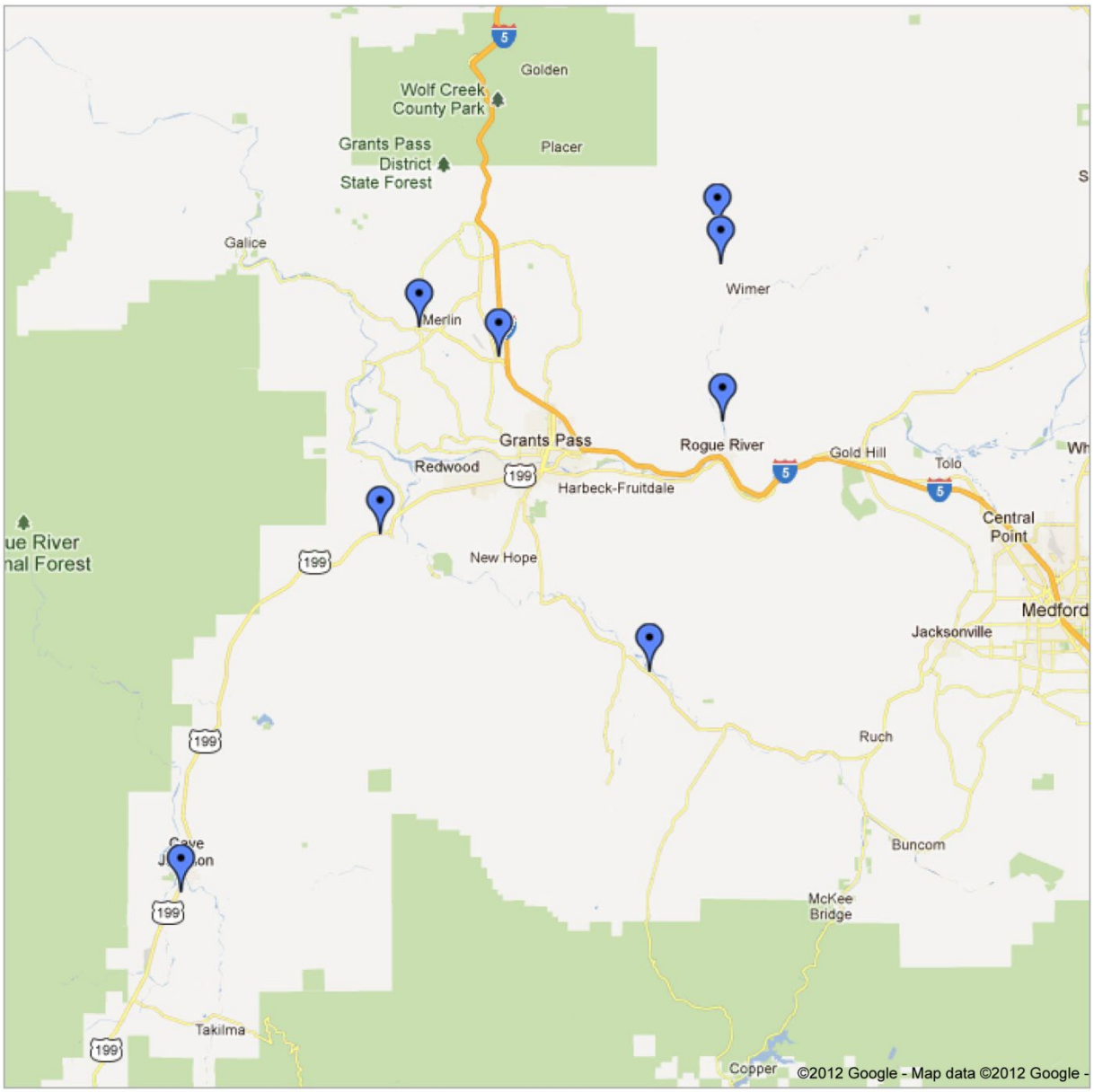
Appendix C

Medford Unit Fire Prevention Sign Location Map



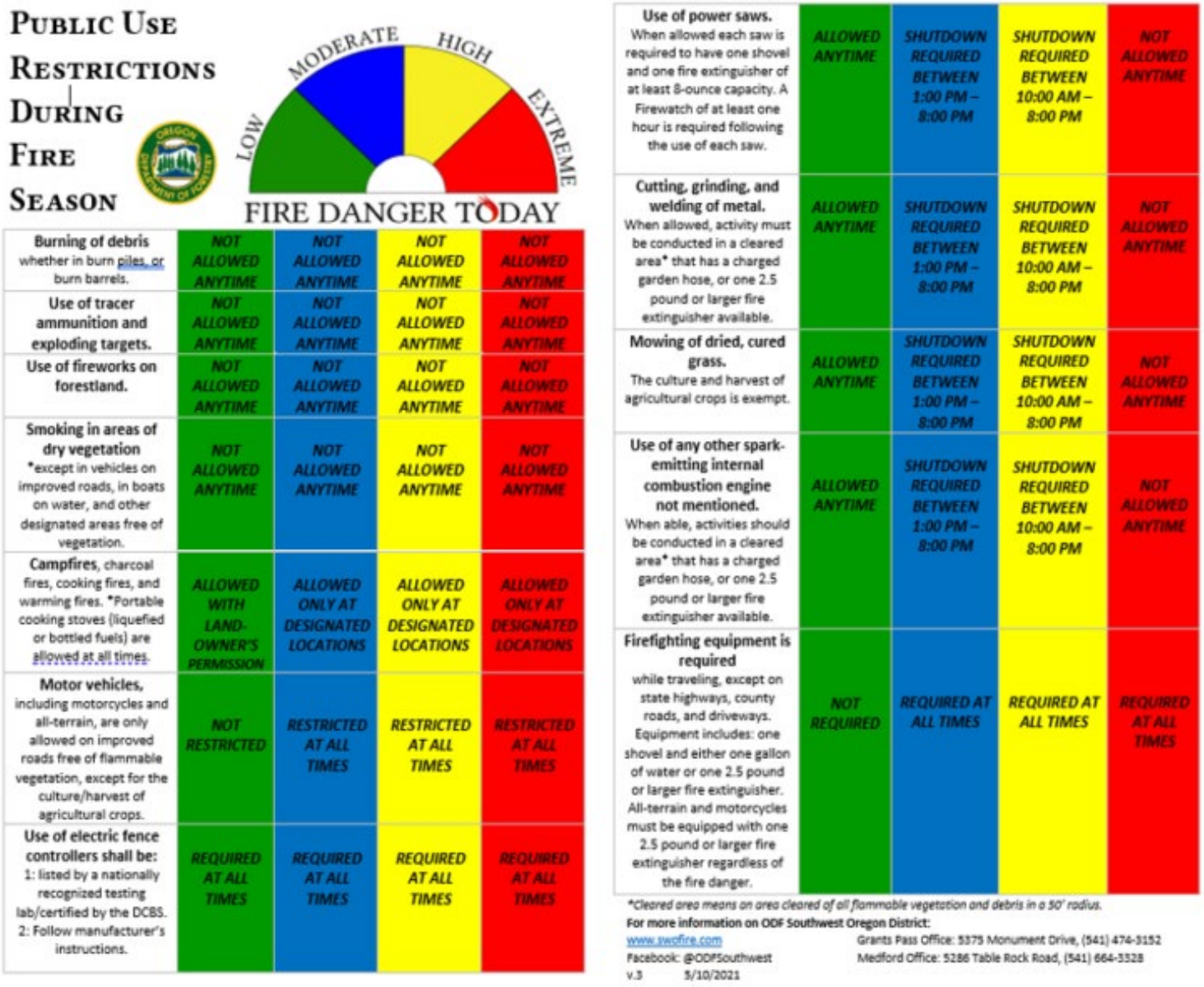
Appendix D

Grants Pass Unit Prevention Sign Location Map



Appendix E

Public Use Restrictions



PUBLIC USE RESTRICTIONS DURING FIRE SEASON

LOW · MODERATE · HIGH · EXTREME

FIRE DANGER TODAY

Burning of debris whether in burn piles, or burn barrels.	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Use of tracer ammunition and exploding targets.	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Use of fireworks on forestland.	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Smoking in areas of dry vegetation *except in vehicles on improved roads, in boats on water, and other designated areas free of vegetation.	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Campfires, charcoal fires, cooking fires, and warming fires. *Portable cooking stoves (liquefied or bottled fuels) are allowed at all times.	ALLOWED WITH LAND-OWNER'S PERMISSION	ALLOWED ONLY AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS	ALLOWED ONLY AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS	ALLOWED ONLY AT DESIGNATED LOCATIONS
Motor vehicles, including motorcycles and all-terrain, are only allowed on improved roads free of flammable vegetation, except for the culture/harvest of agricultural crops.	NOT RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED AT ALL TIMES	RESTRICTED AT ALL TIMES	RESTRICTED AT ALL TIMES
Use of electric fence controllers shall be: 1: listed by a nationally recognized testing lab/certified by the DCBS. 2: Follow manufacturer's instructions.	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES
Use of power saws. When allowed each saw is required to have one shovel and one fire extinguisher of at least 8-ounce capacity. A Firewatch of at least one hour is required following the use of each saw.	ALLOWED ANYTIME	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 1:00 PM – 8:00 PM	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Cutting, grinding, and welding of metal. When allowed, activity must be conducted in a cleared area* that has a charged garden hose, or one 2.5 pound or larger fire extinguisher available.	ALLOWED ANYTIME	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 1:00 PM – 8:00 PM	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Mowing of dried, cured grass. The culture and harvest of agricultural crops is exempt.	ALLOWED ANYTIME	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 1:00 PM – 8:00 PM	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Use of any other spark-emitting internal combustion engine not mentioned. When able, activities should be conducted in a cleared area* that has a charged garden hose, or one 2.5 pound or larger fire extinguisher available.	ALLOWED ANYTIME	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 1:00 PM – 8:00 PM	SHUTDOWN REQUIRED BETWEEN 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM	NOT ALLOWED ANYTIME
Firefighting equipment is required while traveling, except on state highways, county roads, and driveways. Equipment includes: one shovel and either one gallon of water or one 2.5 pound or larger fire extinguisher. All-terrain and motorcycles must be equipped with one 2.5 pound or larger fire extinguisher regardless of the fire danger.	NOT REQUIRED	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES	REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES

*Cleared area means an area cleared of all flammable vegetation and debris in a 50' radius.

For more information on ODF Southwest Oregon District:

www.swofire.com

Facebook: @ODFSouthwest

Grants Pass Office: 5375 Monument Drive, (541) 474-3152

Medford Office: 5286 Table Rock Road, (541) 664-3328

v.3 5/10/2021

Oregon Department of Forestry

Chapter C
Detection Plan
2023

SWO District

Table of Contents

DISTRICT SITUATION

The Southwest Oregon District includes approximately 1.8 million acres of forest and grazing lands. The bulk of the lands are in Jackson and Josephine counties with a small part of the district in Curry, Douglas and Coos counties. The district is divided into two units; the Grants Pass Unit, which is based out of Merlin and the Medford Unit, which is based out of Central Point.

An average season in Southwest over the past fifty years is 138 days with an average of about 100 days in a high or extreme Energy Release Component. For the past ten fire seasons average length is 127 days and an average fire load is 257 fires per season with an average of 75 percent human-caused fires and 25 percent lightning-caused. The greatest numbers of human-caused fire occurrences are found in areas with a high population density and well-traveled roads.

The public, industry, government, and local landowners are key informants in reporting of wildland fires. Public Service answering points (911 centers) in Jackson and Josephine counties effectively relay fire calls received by their centers to unit dispatch centers or duty officers in a timely manner. The general public, government and industry are also able to call the unit offices directly to report fires. In addition to reporting fires by telephone, many government agencies and industry have access to two- way radios with district radio frequencies that may be used for reporting fires.

The previous ten years of fire stats indicate the following averages by fire discovery are:

District lookouts	9
Other lookouts	2
Forest Workers	10
District Employee	8
Recreationist	15
Local Resident	130
Air reconnaissance	17
Landowner	25
Motorist	30
Police Agency	1
Other	4
Detection Cameras	5

****Complete data not available, average of 20 for last four years****

The Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest, Klamath National Forest, Umpqua National Forest, Douglas Forest Patrol Association, and Klamath/Lake District of the Oregon Department of Forestry maintain lookouts that observe district protected lands. Upon observing of smoke in Jackson or Josephine Counties the lookouts report the smoke through their dispatch centers who make contact with the districts dispatch offices or 911 centers after hours. The lookouts also have radios with multiple frequencies that enable them to talk directly with adjoining forests or district.

PURPOSE:
Contained herein are the objectives, organizational guidance, concepts of operation and detailed plans for the detection of wildland fires in the Southwest Oregon District.

COORDINATION:
1. State Forester
2. Division Chiefs
3. Area Director, Southern Oregon Area

OBJECTIVE

The objective of SWO's Fire Detection Plan is to...

- ♦ Establish and maintain an effective system for the discovery of wildfire;
- ♦ Minimize the cost of suppression and the damage to the forest and watershed environment caused by wildfire by early fire detection;
- ♦ Provide for fire discovery and reporting to allow initial attack the capability that will control 98% of all wildfires at Class "B" size or smaller (10 acres or under);

PERSONNEL STAFFING PLAN

Wildland Fire Dispatchers: (High risk period)
5 Seasonal Dispatchers in Grants Pass Unit
6 Seasonal Dispatchers/ 5 Camera Operators in Medford Unit
1 Seasonal Dispatcher at the Medford Tanker Base

Wildland Fire Supervisor: (High and Low risk period)
1 Dispatch Center Manager in Medford
1 Dispatch Center Manager in Grants Pass

Wildland Fire Supervisor: (High and Low risk period)
3 Protection Supervisors in Grants Pass
3 Protection Supervisors in Medford

Seasonal Forest Officer: (High risk period)
15 Seasonal Forest Officers in Grants Pass
12 Seasonal Forest Officers in Medford

DETECTION METHODOLOGY - LOW RISK PERIOD

Aerial observation is utilized when probability of fire ignition warrants, during heavy forest use times such as holidays, accelerated fire danger due to weather or after lightning storms. Detection aircraft could be Call When Needed (CWN) aircraft, ODF aircraft, and contract detection planes.

Field Crews will patrol during heavy forest use times such as holidays, accelerated fire danger due to weather or after lighting storms if probability of ignition warrants.

Public/Government/Industry may report fire starts to district via public service answering points (911) centers. Reports will be relayed to appropriate department personnel from duty roster furnished to 911 centers to answer questions and initiate dispatch if needed. During normal working hours the 911 centers may be utilized or direct contact can be made by calling either unit office. Unit radio frequencies are shared with other fire agencies, industry and government agencies which enable prompt fire reporting when fires occur on lands protected by the district and discovered initially by other fire agencies, industry and government agencies.

DETECTION METHODOLOGY - HIGH RISK PERIOD

Field Crews will incorporate fire detection into their normal duties. During periods of high probability of ignition field crews may be utilized in fire detection, i.e. during periods of heavy public use, after or during lighting storms, during periods of increased fire danger due to weather.

Assistant District Forester

Overall detection responsibility supervision.

A. Insure that all fire detection is accomplished according to set guidelines.
B. Supervision of all Wildland Fire Supervisors.

Wildland Fire Supervisors (Field)

These personnel are responsible to the Unit Forester and directly supervise fire detection activities within a sub-unit. Their responsibilities include the following:

A. Conduct and direct continuous training programs for fire detection.
B. Supervise and direct all fire detection responsibilities in sub-unit.
C. Supervise forest fire detection.
D. Act as duty officer as assigned.

Wildland Fire Supervisors (Dispatch)

Supervise dispatch functions in unit.

A. Train forest fire detection personnel in proper fire detection procedures.
B. Insure that proper actions in fire detection are carried out in dispatch centers.
C. Act as liaison between 911 centers and unit.
D. Act as duty officer as assigned.
E. Manage/Supervise camera detection program.
F. Ensure lightning maps are available to field through support of district GIS specialtist.

Wildland Fire Dispatchers

The Forest Fire Dispatchers maintain dispatch functions for the District during working hours in fire season. The responsibilities of the dispatchers include the following:

A. Maintain close liaison with Emergency Operations Centers (911 centers) and other fire agency, or government dispatch centers.
B. Track and initiate fire dispatches from fire discovery sources such as general public, fire detection personnel, aerial reconnaissance, and industry.
C. Relay information to crews, detection personnel, industry etc. about possible fire detection areas (i.e. Lightning Tracker map information).

D. Use the most up-to-date practical information available for fire detection including weather forecasts and lightning map information.
E. Fires located on adjoining districts, California Department of Forestry, or National Forests will be immediately reported to the unit dispatcher who will report them to the agency or district involved.
F. Monitor detection cameras, take effective action when camera detects smoke, relays information to supervisors and field. Coordinates smoke reports to adjoining districts, units.

Forest Officers
The Southwest Oregon District employs 29 Forest Officers. Included in the fire patrol responsibilities of the Forest Officers is the detection of fires. During periods of low probability of fire ignitions, field crews may be used in duties other than duties normal to the high-risk period. Low probability ignition periods include wet weather storms during the normally high fire risk period. The responsibilities of Forest Officers include the following:

A. Promptly report and take proper action on fires that they observe.
B. Advise detection personnel, aerial reconnaissance and dispatch of areas where fire causes may be present in their patrol areas due to excessive public use or observed lightning activity.
C. Patrol their protection responsibility areas with regards to fire detection when probability of ignition warrants. Forest Officers will include fire detection in their normal patrol duties. Patrol for fire detection may be utilized during and after lightning storms, during periods of excessive public use, when weather patterns that have significant impacts on increasing fire danger exist. (For location of patrol areas see attached maps.)

Aerial Reconnaissance
May be used in conjunction with extreme or unusual fire danger patterns or during or after lightning storms depending on safety of situation and probability of fire ignitions. Reconnaissance will be done by District personnel who are familiar with county landmarks and knowledgeable of expected fire behavior. The responsibilities of aerial reconnaissance include the following:

A. To promptly report with landmark, latitude and longitude, legal description of smoke viewed.
B. Report status of smoke scene such as size, fuel type, potential etc.
C. Detect access into smokes for ground crews.
D. Report legal description of smokes if requested.

Fire Detection Personnel
The fire detection personnel are directly responsible to the Protection Supervisors. Detection personnel will generally be used during the period of high risk when weather conditions are favorable for the probability of fire ignitions. During periods of increased probability of fire ignitions fire detection personnel may be required to work long hours. During periods of low probability of fire ignitions the fire detection personnel may not be utilized.

Responsibilities
A. Provide constant vigilance and to detect and promptly report all smokes, regardless of agency responsibility.
B. To report promptly any unusual activity that may be observed.
C. Track and report lightning storm activity.

D. Assist aerial reconnaissance with specifics on lightning storms.
E. Provide cross shots of azimuth reading to dispatch upon request.

A camera fire detection system is running within the District during fire season. The locations of these detection cameras will be:

	Legal	Lat/Long	Elevation
Soda Mountain	40S-3E-28	42˚03.97'/-122˚28.88'	6,091'
Tombstone	38S-1E-6	42°17.90'/-122°45.02'	3,801'
Tallowbox	39S-4W-11	42˚11.70'/-123˚09.05'	5,023'
Manzanita	37S-6W-31	42°18.30'/-123 27.17'	4,508'
Mt. Reuben	33S-8W-12	42°43.12'/-123 35.82'	3,957'
Sexton Mountain	34S-6W-23	42˚35.95'/-123˚23.13'	3,833'
Old Baldy	35S-5W-36	42°29.44'/-123°13.86'	3,996'
Peavine	34S-8W-21	42°35.67'/-123°39.43'	3,780'
White Point	32S-2E-23	42˚46.33'/-122˚38.13'	5,070'
Round Top	33S-2W-18	42˚42.22'/-122˚59.53'	4,555'
Little Grayback	39S-7W-11	42˚11.80'/-123˚29.57'	5,156'
Isabelle	37S-3W-31	42°18.19'/-123°06.27'	4,485'
Onion	36S-8W-11	42°27.28'/-123°36.99'	4,426'
Bieberstedt	36S-3E-28	42°24.61'/-122°28.37	5,251'
Dutchman	40S-2W-36	42˚02.60'/122˚53'.28'	7,418'
*Mt. Ashland	40S-1E-20	42°04.86/122°43.22	7,442'
*King Mtn	33S-5W-24	42°41.50/123°13.84	5,246'

*Sites coming 2023-Not currently in operation.

Advances in technology have yielded the concept of a smoke detection camera system. The concept is based on remotely positioned cameras that feed data (pictures) directly into dispatch centers 24 hours a day/7 days a week, but are only staffed during normal dispatch hours. These cameras rotate a full 360 degrees every 2.5 minutes taking a series of pictures at preset locations. Specially developed software then compares the current pictures to previous pictures looking for differences. Depending on the sensitivity settings of the software, the software can distinguish between clouds, dust and smoke. Once smoke is detected, the software sets off an alarm to alert dispatches. The software is designed to detect smoke up to 15 miles away. The detected fire/smoke can then be located using the built in software that interfaces with locally developed GIS datasets.

The cameras provide the added benefit to fire manages of being able to visually observe a real time image of the fire from the office. This allows fire managers to make better informed decisions on the type of resources to send, or not send to a fire. Fire response times are timelier and fire crews are better prepared with information on the type of fire behavior, fuel and terrain on the incident. As a result, fires can be suppressed earlier while reducing costs and minimizing resource damage.

Proven uses of smoke detection cameras include: fire detection, real time monitoring of the fire behavior and growth, illegal burn detection and monitoring of burn permits, reduction in the number of false alarms "smoke chases", night detection using the near infrared technology, smoke management monitoring to track drift smoke, and security for the camera site and other installations located close by.

Other Agency Lookouts

Dutchman	USFS	40s-2w-36	42˚02.600'/122˚53'.283'	7418'
Squaw Peak	USFS	40s-3w-24	42˚04.233'/123˚00.633'	4964'
Robinson Butte	USFS	37s-4e-8	42˚21.917'/122˚23.017'	5864'
Rustler Peak	USFS	34s-4e-16	42˚37.133'/122˚21.033'	6208'
Halls Point	USFS	32s-2e-11	42˚48.300'/122˚33.133'	5080'
Watchman	NPS	30s-5e-25	42˚55.967'/122˚10.467'	8025'
Onion Mountain	USFS	36s-8w-11	42˚27.267'/123˚36.117'	4,200'

Public/Government/Industry

These individuals may report fire starts to district via public service answering points (911) centers. Reports will be relayed to appropriate department personnel from duty rosters furnished to 911 centers to answer questions and initiate dispatch if needed. During normal working hours the 911 centers maybe utilized or direct contact can be made by calling either unit office. Unit radio frequencies are shared with other fire agencies, industry and government agencies which enable prompt fire reporting when fires occur on lands protected by the district and discovered initially by other fire agencies, industry and government agencies. Government and local fire agencies may be utilized in fire patrol for detection if the circumstances or the probability of ignition warrant.

Industry

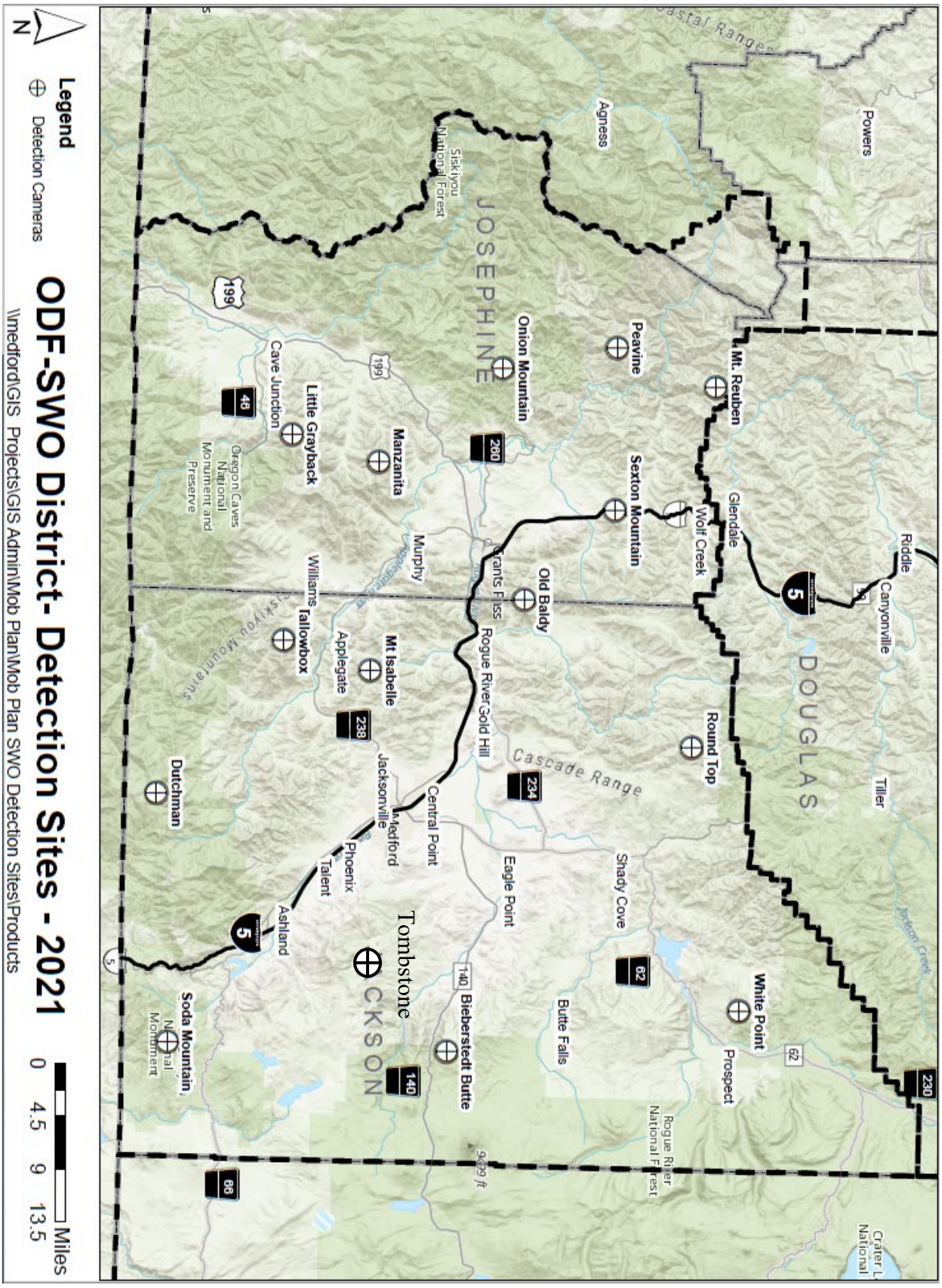
During fire season every operator using power-driven equipment in an operation area must provide watchman service on the operation area. The watchman service shall consist of not less than one competent person, who shall be constantly on duty at times prescribed by rules promulgated by the forester. These rules shall require watchman service at such times and at such places as the spread of fire on or from the operation to forest land reasonably may be expected. This may be modified or waived by the forester. The following are the duties of the watchman:

1. Be constantly on duty for the following specified time after the power driven equipment used by the operator has been shut down for the day:
   a. Three hours; or
   b. That period of time designated in writing by the forester.

2. Visually observe all conditions of the operation area on which industrial activity has been in progress.

3. Have adequate facilities for transportation and communications in order to be able to summon assistance if needed.

The Forester may, in writing, modify or waive any requirement of this rule if the conditions so warrant.


ODF-SWO District- Detection Sites - 2021
Legend
Detection Cameras
N
Miles
0 4.5 9 13.5
\\medford\GIS Projects\GIS Admin\Mob Plan\Mob Plan SWO Detection Sites\Products
Powers
Agness
Riddle
Canyonville
Tiller
Glendale
Wolf Creek
Peavine
Sexton Mountain
Mt. Reuben
Onion Mountain
Old Baldy
Round Top
White Point
Prospect
Shady Cove
Butte Falls
Eagle Point
Central Point
Medford
Jacksonville
Phoenix
Talent
Ashland
Tombstone
Biebersteidt Butte
Soda Mountain
Dutchman
Mt Isabelle
Applegate
Williams
Tallowbox
Murphy
Manzanita
Little Grayback
Cave Junction
Grants Pass
Rogue River
Gold Hill
Cascade Range
JOSEPHINE
DOUGLAS
JACKSON
Siskiyou National Forest
Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve
Rogue River National Forest
Crater Lake National
Siskiyou Mountains
Jackson Creek
5
199
260
238
234
62
140
48
86
230

Oregon Department of Forestry

Chapter D
Resource Readiness Plan
2023

SWO District

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OBJECTIVE

During various times of the year fire dangers increase and decrease according to the weather. The Burn Index system allows for fire managers to quickly evaluate the wildfire hazard and make decisions for the overall direction of field crews with regards to fire prevention, detection and suppression.

DISTRICT OPERATIONS

In 1994 the Oregon Department of Forestry adopted the National Fire Danger Rating System which guides the fire suppression activities of the District. The indices associated with the fire danger level are different based on location. A regulated use zone was developed to represent the District's mid-elevation (1500-2500') areas that are generally grass and brush with the transition into scattered conifer. This zone is identified as **SW9**.

Weather stations used to obtain an average Energy Release Component (ERC) for ***SW9*** are as follows:

Onion2- #353114
Merlin- #353122
Squaw- #353213
Buckhorn Springs- #353230

The following chart identifies the points where fire danger is changed according to increased ERC values.

Fire Danger Rating	ERC
Low	<28
Moderate	29-41
High	42-52
Extreme	>53

Additionally, analysis has shown that a relative humidity below 26 has triggered larger fires and should be considered for staffing and fire danger.

Low Energy Release Component

1. Road maintenance can be performed.
2. Dozer equipment can be left on the job.
3. Leave can be taken.
4. Personnel can leave District for training or other needs.
5. Skeleton-crew on call.
6. No formal scheduled detection generally is necessary.
7. Duty rosters will be furnished the 911 centers for after hour fire calls.

Moderate Energy Release Component **Dispatch Code Blue**

1. Road maintenance can be performed.
2. 40 percent of forces available for emergencies.
3. Dozer equipment can be left on job, but if possible, where it can be picked up easily.
4. Leave can be taken.
5. Personnel can leave District for training providing travel time is not in excess of three hours and (2) above is in force.
6. Detection on a limited basis depending on lightning activity, weather patterns, and probability of ignitions.
7. Duty rosters will be furnished to the 911 centers for after hour fire calls.

High Energy Release Component Dispatch Code Yellow

Weather conditions normally cause this to occur after July 1.

1. Full scheduled detection coverage. Air detection after or during lightning storms when appropriate.
2. All crews and stations at full/normal strength.
3. Local news media and industry, and other cooperators informed of burning conditions and rising fire danger.
4. First inspection of logging operations completed by this time.
5. Work plans based on available forces and predicted Burning Index.
6. Dispatchers must be aware of location of all personnel and equipment.
7. Retardant planes will be used in accordance with burning conditions, effectiveness of ground forces, calculated spread, etc.
8. Duty rosters will be furnished to the 911 centers for after hour fire calls.
9. Field crews will follow regular patrol patterns in regard to fire prevention and detection based on public usage and weather.

Extreme to Explosive Energy Release Component Dispatch Code Red

1. All personnel on full alert. Dispatchers must know location of all personnel and equipment at all times.
2. Normal days off can be taken but location of personnel should be known.
3. Dozer equipment at unit headquarters fueled, on lowboy.
4. All vehicles and pumps kept in constant readiness.
5. Fixed-wing retardant tankers, helicopters, rappellers and smokejumpers shall be considered on any fire where travel time may be greater than a tolerable level.
6. **MULTIPLE FIRE SITUATIONS**
   a. Air patrol if probability of ignition or fire behavior and safety conditions warrant.
   b. Fixed-wing retardant ships will be utilized if conditions warrant.
   c. BLM and industry people will be called upon to assist if needed.
   d. District and Area office kept informed at all times.
   e. Additional help from outside of District will be secured through normal resource ordering procedures.
7. News media, industry, and other cooperators will be kept informed of burning conditions and fire load.
8. Duty rosters will be provided to the 911 centers for after hour fire calls.
9. Field crews will follow regular patrol patterns in regards to fire prevention and detection based on public usage and weather.
10. Full scheduled detection coverage. Air detection after or during lightning storms when appropriate.

Southwest Oregon District
Draw Down Plan

Objective: This page is designed to help the District during decision making for requests for personnel and other resources to out-of-District assignments.

Critical Functions: Firefighting, overhead support, payroll, forest practices, notifications and PDM administration, network support, State Forests, and SB-360 support.

The following are on IMTs or Module Pool members: Chris Rudd (IMT 2), Natalie Wallace (IMT 3), and Tyler McCarty (IMT 3), Brandon Kerns (IMT 1), Courtney Odom (IMT 1)

Firefighting:	Need 80% of our engines during High and Extreme
Overhead Support:	
DIVS	Need 6 for District in addition to Protection Sups.
Air	Need Herb Johnson or, alternate Lee Winslow
Planning	Need Matt Fumasi or Wildland Fire Supervisors or outside alternative
Payroll	Need Curt Snow in Medford and Courtney Odom or Natalie Wallace in GP (at times, this could change to one or the other)
Forest Practices	Need an alternative if forester is gone (Doug Thackery)
Administration	(Notifications/PDMs/reception) 1 in GP and 1 in Medford (In limited situations, this could be combined with Payroll needs)
Network Support	IT Coordinator or John Ferro
GNA	Need Chris Rudd
SB-360	Natalie Weber (short assignments could be handled by key FOs in GP and in Medford)
Media	Need Natalie Weber
DF/ADF	If SWO has an IMT assigned to a District Fire, a retired DF will be recruited to support the two ADFs.
Logistics	Need Chris Rudd, Chris Holmes & Jeremy Miles

INCREASED READINESS DAYS (IRA)

During Extreme Fire Danger, after the District threshold of an ERC of 60 in SW-9 has been reached, and the weather report predicts a Haines Index of 5 or 6 for the following day, SWO EXEC will determine if an *Increased Readiness Day* will be called the following day. In addition to normal resources, the following resources may be available on an Increased Readiness Day:

- Two additional spare engines, staffed by relief crews in each unit
- All district dozers will be on duty
- Detection/air attack aircraft and an Air Tactical Group Supervisor will be available for the district at 1:00 p.m.
- A helicopter will be available for Grants Pass.
- Consideration for 2 Air Tankers will be given in the event of a request for retardant.

SEVERITY

This severity plan is based upon the joint Southwest Oregon ODF/Medford District BLM NRMAS analysis completed in 1997. The analysis shows that up to and including the 90th percentile (high fire danger), the funded base organization can reasonably be expected to meet the contract specifications of controlling 94% of fires at 10 acres or less. Above the 90th percentile (very high and extreme fire danger), or during certain drought situations additional resources will likely be required to be successful at this target. The philosophy is to increase resources corresponding to the threat. The District can and does support small increases in resources for short periods of time.

At times, there may be opportunities to leverage additional funding to enhance resources numbers for a specific period of time when fire danger is unusually high. There are currently 2 different programs with different criteria. District Protection leadership will monitor fire danger and continuously monitor in compared to the criteria for temporary funding, and apply when appropriate. Resources typically requested include (1) type 6 engine strike teams, (2) type 2 helicopters, (3) hand crews, (4) dozer standby (5) readiness overtime for District resources, (6) overhead needs unavailable on the District. Other uses could be extension of existing District or State aircraft contracts, off season hiring or CWN resources, or operators for various resources such as the Department's fixed wing aircraft.

ODF Severity

This would generally be for short term augmentation of District resources and can be applied for with nearly immediate approval. It would normally involve either hiring additional resources for a period of time or moving Department resources from their assigned location.

BLM Severity

The federal agencies have a severity program for additional resources in 2 week periods. Application needs to be in advance to the expected use. ODF's request in western Oregon is considered on par with the other federal requests (BLM and USFS) in the PNW Region. Requests go through the local Medford District BLM office and should be discussed with them prior to the deadline (normally the 15th of the month).

Implementation will be based on some combination of factors listed below:

- Drought conditions such as 1-year, 3-month and 10-day rainfall totals for all or parts of the District or RAWS located in or near the District
- A forecast of an unusual wind event
- Predicted lightning with extremely dry fuels
- Haines 5 or 6

Major wildfires depleting key resources available for initial attack or extended attack

In addition to District resources, the Department funds Statewide resources and deploys them in various locations around the State. Those assigned to SWO can be dispatched immediately with any initial attack run. Those assigned elsewhere in the Area, can be requested and dispatched without further approval. Other resources assigned around the State are to be requested for an active fire through Salem Coordination Center. Finally, the District can request standby resources when conditions suggest the need for additional initial attack capability.

For the 2023 Fire Season, SWO has been assigned a Type 2 helicopter stationed in Grants Pass. The Southern Oregon Area has been assigned another Type 2 helicopter stationed in Myrtle Creek. District staff are reminded that all these are Statewide resources and can be dispatched elsewhere at any time.

MEDI-VAC PLAN	1. Worksite/Project Name	2. Date Prepared	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period (Dates to be at work site):

Communications

Cell Phone Number(s): **Radio: YES or NO** **Project Leader:**

Location of Worksite

Township: **Range:** **Section(s):** **Latitude:** **Longitude:**

Worksite/Project Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
	First Aid Box located in vehicle(s)		**X**

Air Transportation

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Mercy Flights – Medford	**2020 Milligan Way Medford, OR 97504**	**911**	**X**	

Ground Transportation

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Jackson County – Mercy Flights		**911**	**X**	
Josephine County – AMR		**911**	**X**	

Local Hospital Information

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Grnd	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Rogue Regional	**2825 Barnett Road, Medford Lat. 42 19 03 Long. 122 49 27**			**789-7000**	**X**		**Interim**	
Providence	**1111 Crater Lake Avenue Lat. 42 20 22 Long. 122 51 32**			**732-5000**	**X**		**Interim**	
Three Rivers	**500 SW Ramsey Avenue Lat. 42 25 13 Long. 123 20 35**			**472-7100 or 472-7000**		**X**	**Interim**	
Burn Center – Emanuel	**Portland, OR**			**503-413-4232**	**X**		**X**	
Oregon National Guard - Air Ambulance Medivac	**Salem, OR**	**1- 4 hrs**		**800-452-0311 503-584-2800**				
Poison Control Center	**Oregon**			**1-800-222-1222**		**X**		**X**

Medical Emergency Procedures

Contact 911 for emergencies, once you are able to, advise dispatch or the office of the emergency so as notifications can be made. Do not give names of injured over the radio.

9. Prepared by

Call 911 for assistance with ambulances

Ashland Fire & Rescue, 455 Siskiyou Blvd., Ashland, 97520 482-2770
Mercy Flights, 3650 Biddle Rd, #14 Medford, OR 97504.....(also Air Ambulance) 779-6551
Oregon National Guard Air Search and Rescue thru OEM (24hrs)..... 1-800-452-0311
Butte Falls.....911
AMR 401 NW "F" St., Grants Pass, OR 97526. 474-6303
Rogue River Fire Dept. (3 ambulances) 5474 N. River Rd., Rogue River, OR 97537 582-4411

HOSPITALS

Rogue Regional Medical Center
2825 Barnett Rd.
Medford, OR 97504
Information 789-7000
Helipad Coordinates
42°19.083'
122°49.817'

Providence Hospital
1111 Crater Lake Ave.
Medford, OR 97504
Information 732-5000
Helipad Coordinates
42°20.333'
22°51.767'

Ashland Community Hospital
280 Maple Street
Ashland, OR 97520
Information 541-201-4000
No helipad

Three Rivers Comm. Hospital
500 SW Ramsey Ave.
Grants Pass, OR 97527
Information 541-472-7000
No helipad