

- a) Structural fires that by sheer numbers, size or speed of spread cannot be controlled by available resources; or
- b) Wildland or interface fires that threaten structures where there are few or no fire services available to contain, control, or stop the fires from engulfing the structures; or
- c) Major disasters including earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural phenomena that cause great destruction.

3. When requests will be denied

Requests to invoke the Conflagration Act will be denied if, in the opinion of the fire defense board fire chief and/or the state fire chief:

- a) The local fire chief has not exhausted local resources and those of mutual aid agreement agencies; or
- b) There appears to be little immediate threat to structures; or
- c) The fire or threat of fire is of such a nature that the resources provided by implementation of the Act could not be used or would not be effective in mitigating the situation; or
- d) The provisions of the Plan may be used without invoking the Conflagration Act.

4. Decision Process (See flow chart & rationale, pages II-A-6, 7)

The decision to request the Act is appropriate if, having considered the decision criteria in Attachment C, the fire defense board chief determines the incident cannot be controlled by available local resources without losing minimal coverage for the fire service area.

NOTE: Where the decision appears questionable, the fire defense board chief should contact the state fire chief and provide an alert.

- a) Decision Flow Charts (Attachments A and B, pages II-A-6, 7)

Attachment A is a flow chart for requesting implementation of the Conflagration Act. Attachment B is a flow chart for requesting implementation of the Mobilization Plan, without Conflagration Act response reimbursement. The ability of local and mutual aid resources to control the emergency drives the flow charts.

- b) Rationale (Attachment C, page II-A-8)
The three major decision criteria are:

1. Life threatening situations (firefighter or public safety)
2. Real Property Threatened
3. High Damage Potential

Many of the criteria will be applicable at each point in the flow charts. The relative importance of the criteria may vary. However, when taken together, they should clearly substantiate the decision to request implementation of the Act.

5. Procedures for Requesting Mobile Support

- a) In an emergency considered to be beyond the capabilities of local available resources, including direct mutual aid, the local fire chief shall:
- 1) Evaluate the extent of the problem;
 - 2) Evaluate assistance required versus resources available;
 - 3) Request mutual aid assistance through the fire defense board chief. The jurisdiction receiving mutual aid assistance shall provide necessary rations, fuel and related supplies for any operation continuing beyond three hours;
 - 4) Establish an incident command system; and staff or delegate authority for incident command functions;
 - 5) When the fire involves land protected by a wildland fire protection agency, maintains communication and close liaison with the wildland agency incident commander;
 - 6) Maintain communication with the fire defense board chief;
 - 7) Is responsible for coordinating demobilization with the fire defense board chief; and
 - 8) Ensure coordination with local emergency services involved in the incident; i.e., law enforcement, public works, and emergency planning.
- b) In an emergency that is beyond the resources available to the fire defense district fire service, the fire defense board chief shall:
- 1) Evaluate need for the request using the decision criteria;
 - 2) When warranted, request the provision of mobile support from the state fire chief. The request must be specific as to the incident conditions and structures threatened the type of assistance needed;
 - 3) Compile a list of mutual aid resources at the incident and provide that list to the SFM incident management team;
 - 4) In consultation with the local fire chief, assess types of resources needed and inform the state fire chief;
 - 5) During the incident, ensure that adequate fire protection resources are available within the fire defense district;

and

6) If the county EOC is activated, the fire defense board chief or designee, will conduct operations from the EOC and maintain communication with the SFM incident management team and local fire chiefs; and

7) Coordinate demobilization with the local fire chief and the state fire chief.

c) State Fire Chief:

1) Receives notification from the fire defense board chief of the implementation of the fire defense district fire service plan and anticipated needs for additional resources beyond the district fire service;

2) Advises the governor of the need to implement the Conflagration Act for the jurisdiction(s) where the emergency exists;

3) When authorized by the Governor, order sufficient and appropriate mobile support to respond and assist the fire chief within the area in peril;

4) Serves as the administrative commander of the State Fire Service to carry out the intended functions of the Mobilization Plan and assumes primary responsibility for the effective and efficient management of state-provided resources;

5) Upon implementation of the Conflagration Act, dispatches incident management team members and other resources as necessary to manage ICS functions; and

6) Implements the provisions of this plan for appropriate resource mobilization separately from the Conflagration Act.

d) General Procedures:

1) Fire defense board chief notifies state fire chief, or designee, of current situation, resource needs, and the potential need for mobile support;

2) State fire chief notifies the governor of the need to invoke the Conflagration Act, if appropriate;

3) State fire chief begins assessment of available resources and alerts other fire defense board chiefs as necessary;

4) State fire chief assesses and dispatches incident management team personnel as needed;

5) State fire chief notifies the fire defense board chief of available resources and estimated time of arrival;

6) Fire defense board chief reports back to the local fire chief; and

- 7) Local fire chief implements an incident command system. In the case of a multi-agency incident, a unified incident command system shall be used.

6. Succession of Command General

a) General

All principle officers having command responsibilities under the Mobilization Plan shall designate alternatives to provide for continuity of command in the event they are absent, disabled, or otherwise unable to perform their functions. Designated alternates and subsequent changes shall be reported to the next in command.

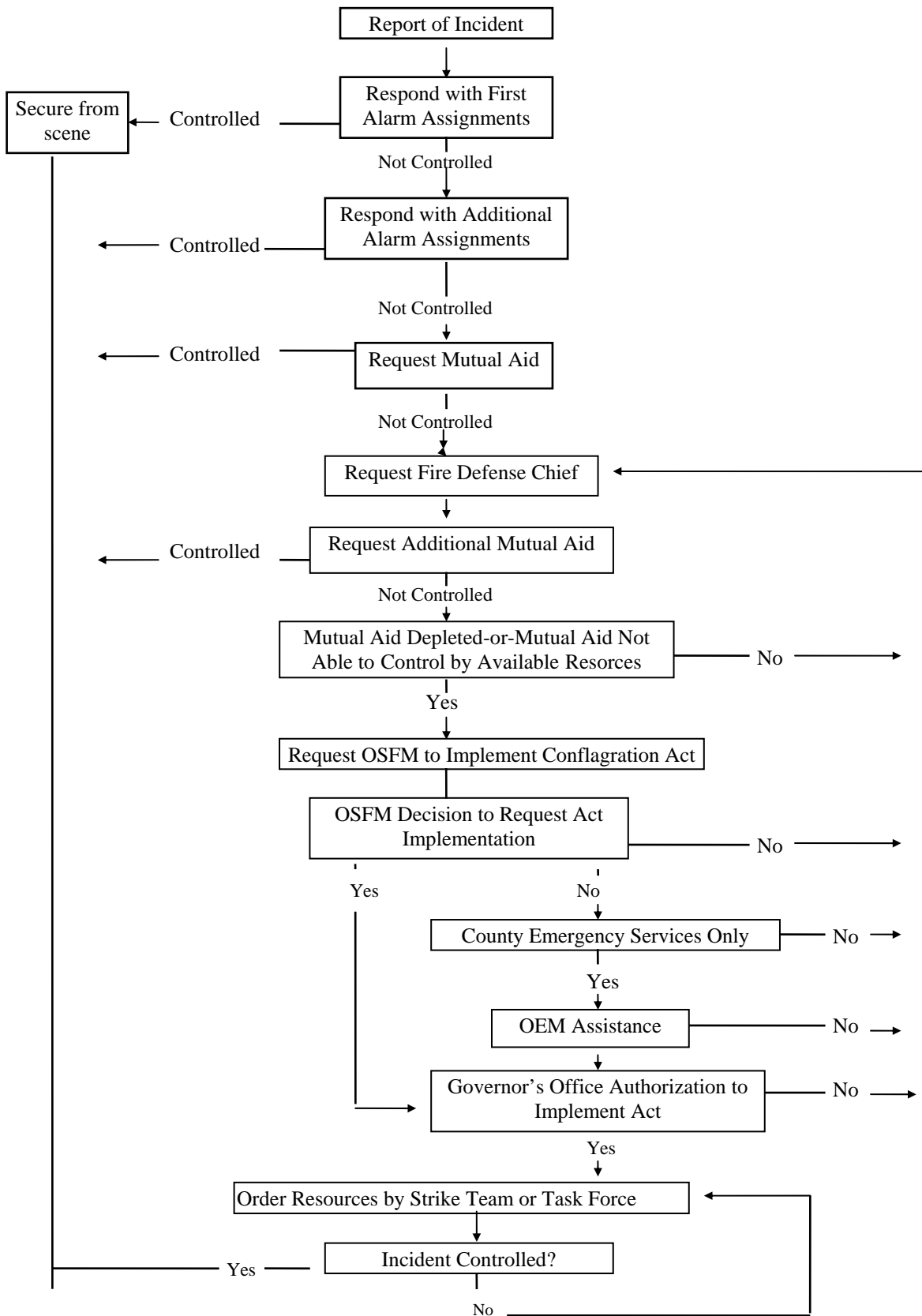
b) Delegation of Authority

The OSFM incident management team commander is responsible for determining the need for completion of a delegation of authority. Delegation of authority should be completed before deployment of resources mobilized under the Mobilization Plan.

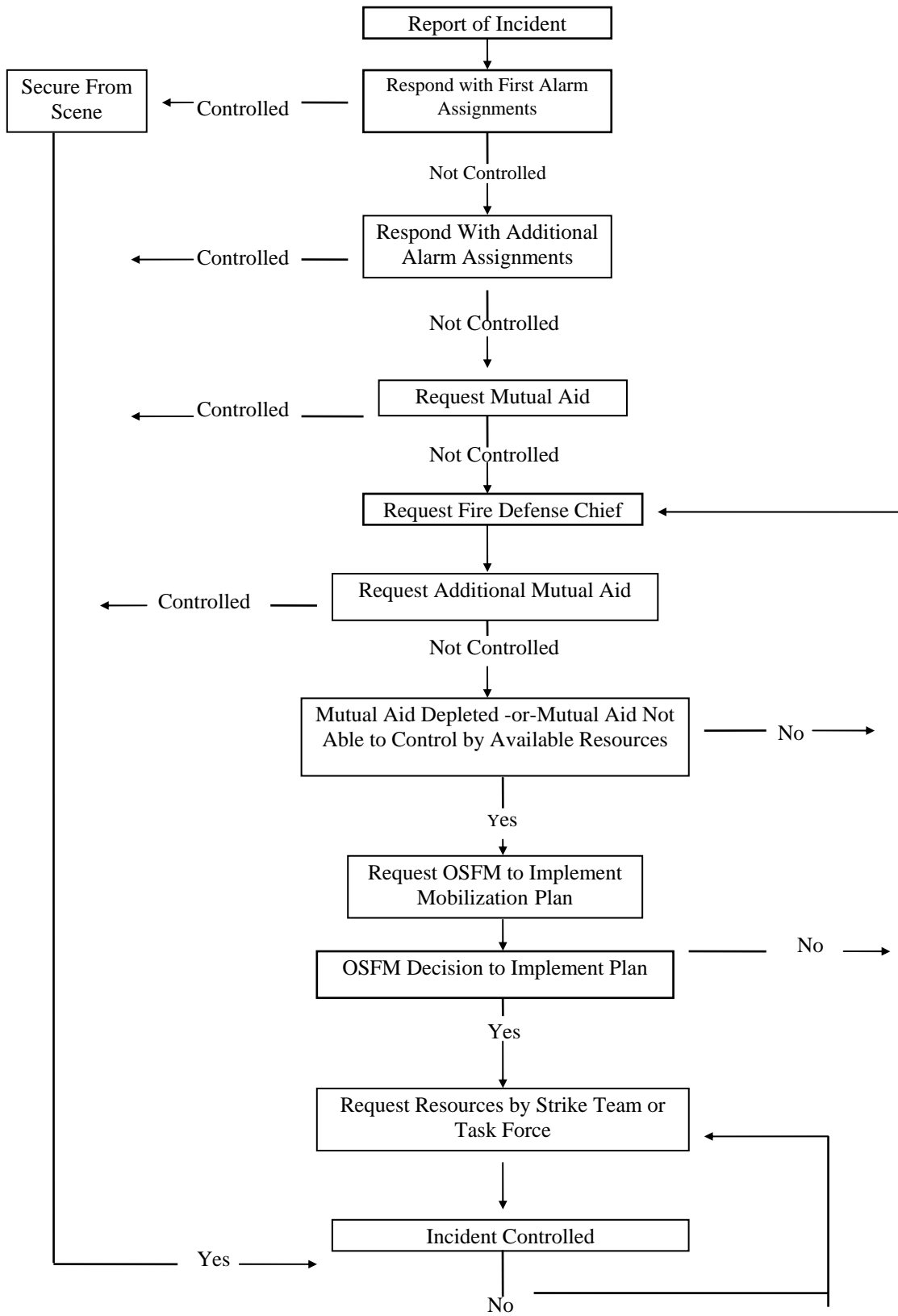
The fire chief (or designated authority having jurisdiction) is responsible for specifying the terms and scope of delegation. Some terms are included in the delegation of authority template (Attachment D, page II-A-10 & 11). Other considerations include:

- Integration of OSFM incident management team functions and personnel with an existing incident command structure;
- Roles and responsibilities that the local fire chief wishes to retain (operations or interagency liaison role, for example);
- How OSFM incident management team logistics personnel will assist the jurisdiction with the jurisdiction's responsibilities for logistical support for mobilized resources;
- Responsibilities for situation reports to the jurisdiction, fire defense chief, county emergency manager, cooperating agencies, or others;
- Liaison and advisory responsibilities to county emergency management for evacuation planning and actions; and
- Providing information on fire cause, losses and damages to assist the jurisdiction with its fire investigation and reporting responsibilities.

ATTACHMENT A--DECISION FLOW CHART-CONFLAGRATION ACT



ATTACHMENT B--DECISION FLOW CHART-MOBILIZATION ONLY



**ATTACHMENT C - RATIONALE FOR ASSIGNING/REQUESTING INCIDENT
MANAGEMENT TEAMS**

The following must be addressed in the rationale:

- 1) Life threatening situations (firefighter or public safety)
 - a) Evacuations currently taking place
 - b) Advisory evacuations
 - c) Evacuation plans in place
 - d) Road, highway, or freeway closures

- 2) Real Property Threatened
 - a) Number of structures, commercial and/or residences
 - b) Number of subdivisions
 - c) Name communities and number of populace
 - d) Historical significant cultural resources
 - e) Natural resources, such as crops, grazing, timber, watershed
 - f) Major power lines, energy sources

- 3) High Damage Potential
 - a) Long term or short term damage potential
 - b) Plausible impacts on community
 - c) Fuel type; fire size and growth potential
 - d) Political situations
 - e) Severity, extreme fire behavior and fuels conditions

ATTACHMENT D (DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY)

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

INCIDENT NAME DATE AND TIME

Name is assigned as the Incident Commander on the Incident Name

located on lands protected by Jurisdiction having authority

You are delegated full authority and responsibility for managing the emergency incident activities on these lands within the framework of law and the direction provided by the state fire marshal and by the jurisdiction administrator (or designee).

Your primary responsibility is to organize and direct your assigned resources for safe, efficient and effective mitigation of this incident.

You are to be in a unified command mode with agencies and jurisdictions named in this delegation of authority.

You will maintain effective interagency cooperation with all agencies participating in this incident.

You are accountable to the State Fire Marshal and the jurisdiction administrator (or designee).

Specific directions for the Incident Name emergency incident are as follows:

- 1. Integrate your incident management team into the command structure. agency/jurisdiction
2. The jurisdiction administrator will provide maps of the jurisdiction and will retain the following responsibilities: (List)
3. Document damage caused by the emergency incident by producing maps, photographs, and narratives detailing what damaged occurred. The jurisdiction administrator will provide property value information.
4. Document damage caused by State mobilized resources, which should include photographic documentation. Initial notification of this type of damage shall be made to the jurisdiction administrator (or designee) within 12 hours of the damage occurring.
5. Consult the county fire defense board chief and jurisdiction administrator (or designee) before resources are demobilized.

Additional directions and considerations may include:

- How incident management team logistics personnel will assist the jurisdiction with the jurisdiction’s responsibilities for logistical support for mobilized resources;
- Responsibilities for situation reports to the jurisdiction administrator, fire defense chief, county emergency manager, cooperating agencies, or others;
- Liaison and advisory responsibilities to county emergency management for evacuation planning and actions; and
- Providing information on fire cause, losses and damages to assist the jurisdiction with its fire investigation and reporting responsibilities.

Authority Having Jurisdiction¹ _____

Jurisdictional Administrator Name	Title
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In the event that I am not immediately available, my designated representatives will be:

1st Agency Rep Designee _____
 Office (_____) _____ Cell (_____) _____

2nd Agency Rep Designee _____
 Office (_____) _____ Cell (_____) _____

By my signature, I hereby delegate full authority and responsibility for managing the emergency incident activities within the framework of law and the direction provided herein.

_____, Agency Administrator of Jurisdiction having Authority
 Office (_____) _____ Cell (_____) _____

This is to become effective _____.
 (Date and Time)

¹ AHJ is defined as the governmental entity with responsibility for structural fire protection. Upon OSFM incident management team’s demobilization, delegation of authority of the emergency incident is returned to the local authority(s) jurisdiction.

OSFM Incident Commander

Date and Time

OSFM Incident Commander

Date and Time

Local Authority

Date and Time

Local Authority

Date and Time