

OREGON STATE FIRE MARSHAL

2026 GUIDEBOOK  
**TASK FORCE  
& STRIKE TEAM  
LEADER**



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# CODE OF CONDUCT

It is the duty of personnel mobilized by the State of Oregon to maintain high standards of performance and conduct that will promote public trust and provide the best possible service to the people of Oregon. Personnel are expected to demonstrate cooperation, efficiency, integrity, and accountability in the performance of their duties. It is expected that all resources will conduct themselves in a professional manner, meet the performance standards of their position, and comply with all local, state, and federal laws.

Your actions, behavior, and work ethic will be scrutinized by those with whom you work and interact, and by the citizens being served. You represent the State of Oregon, your county, and your department as an individual and as a team member on the fire line, in camp, and in transit. Work hard, learn as much as you can, and come home safe.

## SPECIFIC EXPECTATIONS FOR ALL RESPONDERS

Adhere to applicable safety standards. All mobilized individuals have a responsibility to each other to be alert to and communicate all safety hazards and near misses to the immediate supervisor or the Incident Management Team. All injuries incurred while mobilized must be immediately reported to the immediate supervisor.

Adhere to the chain of command, become familiar with whom you are working, follow directions, and keep your supervisor informed. You are responsible for understanding your assignments and instructions; if in doubt, immediately ask for clarification.

Drive apparatus in a safe and courteous manner at all times. Use all appropriate safeguards, including backing guides. Be considerate of civilian traffic. If traffic is backing up behind your convoy, pull off at the first safe place and allow traffic to pass. All resources are expected to obey posted speed limits and warnings at all times.

Wear your PPE when assigned and an appropriate uniform when in camp.

Maintain a state of readiness at all times. When not assigned, re-supply apparatus, restore equipment, and maintain a state of readiness. You are expected to be able to respond on notice, 24 hours a day.

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Harassment of any kind against co-workers, supervisors, citizens, contractors, or others based on race, color, national origin, age, gender, disability, religion, marital status, or any other class protected by civil rights laws will not be tolerated and will result in immediate demobilization.

When not assigned or in camp, conduct yourselves in a manner that will not discredit yourself, your home agency, or the State of Oregon.

Misconduct, insubordination, refusal to follow orders or directives, dishonesty, inattention to duty, carelessness, or any conduct that you know or should know is improper behavior will not be tolerated and may result in immediate demobilization from the incident.

Know and follow the procedures in the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan.

Access to cache and requests for supplies shall be only through your chain of command. Return all procured equipment prior to demobilization.

Alcohol and non-prescribed medication other than over-the-counter-medication shall not be transported or consumed. This includes during transit to and from your home departments.

Firearms are not allowed unless it is a requirement of your assigned position.

You are required to report to your immediate supervisor any medical condition that may arise that will interfere with your ability to safely perform your assigned tasks.

Personnel who fail to follow the code of conduct, receive poor performance evaluations, or who do not perform to the expectations of fire leadership may not be allowed on future mobilizations.

*Excerpted from the 2025 Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan*



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# TASK FORCE/STREAK TEAM EXPECTATIONS

While you are working on this incident, you are asked to adhere to the following guidelines. Providing for public and firefighter safety is always our number ONE priority.

## **Attend the Operations Period Briefing (Be on Time)**

- Meet with your Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) in the appropriate Division Breakout immediately after the briefing to receive and discuss specific details of your assignment.
- You are responsible for understanding your assignment and obtaining all necessary information, maps, and an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each apparatus.
- While you are at briefings, your personnel are expected to be preparing to start work; obtaining meals, water, ice, radio cloning, fuel, etc. Your resources should be prepared to begin work immediately following the Division Breakout.
- Ensure each apparatus officer completes and submits an ICS 214 (Unit Log) for each operational period. You will submit Unit Logs for each apparatus and yourself to the DIVS after each operational period.

## **Before Leaving the Incident Base**

- Brief all personnel assigned to you.
- Ensure that your assigned resources have all necessary equipment and documentation to understand their assignments.
- Check with your DIVS on the status of anything ordered the day prior to determine delivery time and location.

## **Upon Arrival at your Assigned Division**

- Account for all resources assigned to you.
- Debrief with the out-going DIVS or Task Force Leader.
- Personal protective equipment is mandatory for everyone on the line.
- Identify LCES (Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones) and insure that they are adequate. You must do this soon after arrival and brief all your personnel.

## **During the Operational Period**

- Account for all resources assigned to you at all times.
- Document any actions, accidents, or agreements in your Unit Log and notify your DIVS when appropriate.
- Make sure your activities are well coordinated with your adjoining Divisions. Share resources when and where appropriate.

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- Meet with your DIVS before 1400 (day shift) or 0200 (nightshift) to request any resources, supplies, or equipment needed for the next operational period.
  - Update your DIVS on fire and weather conditions as appropriate.
  - Develop contingency tactics, and always have alternate plans in place.
  - Make notes that may be relevant to complete evaluations and an After Action Review prior to demobilization. Unsatisfactory performance will not be tolerated; it is to be identified and dealt with immediately. If you are unable to resolve the performance problem, it shall be brought to the attention of the DIVS. Outstanding performance needs to be documented and recognized. Be prepared to make recommendations on what type of recognitions might be appropriate to the DIVS.
  - All accidents or injuries must be documented and reported immediately.

### **Before Leaving the Assigned Division**

Account for all assigned resources.

Debrief with the in-coming DIVS or Task Force Leader.

### **Upon Returning to the Incident Base**

- Ensure that all of your assigned resources have returned to camp and are accounted for.
- Debrief with your DIVS.
- You must remain available to return to work at any time, 24 hours a day

### **Internal/External Political Concerns**

The needs of the local jurisdiction and community must be an important consideration in all interactions. Ask your DIVS how you can cooperate with the Incident Information Officers when you come in contact with community members or media.

## **Task Force/Strike Team Leader Mobilization Checklist #1**

### **FOR ASSEMBLING THE TASK FORCE/STRIKE TEAM**

Personnel and apparatus that do not meet the response standards of the Mobilization Plan may be rejected by the Incident Commander without state reimbursement for travel or any other response costs.

- Assemble Task Force/Strike Team (TF/ST) at Point of Departure.
- Brief all personnel on code of conduct and expectations.
- Confirm all personnel have adequate personal gear for a minimum of seven days and are self-sufficient for 72 hours with adequate food, drinking water, and sleeping bags.
- Confirm all personnel are fit for duty.
- Confirm all personnel are properly trained and equipped with appropriate structural, wildland, or other necessary PPE for the type of incident to which you are responding.
- Confirm all apparatus meet applicable standards, are properly and adequately equipped, in good repair, and capable of meeting travel and firefighting requirements.
- Confirm all apparatus have the ability to utilize State FireNet.
- Confirm all apparatus are fully fueled and personnel have travel funds.
- Ensure TF/ST Resource Form has been completed and submitted to the AOC by the FDBC.
- You must receive explicit approval to mobilize from the AOC.**
- Ensure one Resource Manifest Form is completed for each apparatus, including command and support apparatus.
- Ensure one Task Force/Strike Team Apparatus Form has been completed for each apparatus.
- Brief all personnel on incident, travel route, communications en route, pre-determined fuel or rest stops, safety issues, and second-in-command.
- Advise AOC of departure time, travel route, and estimated time of arrival. (503-373-0001)
- Ensure that each apparatus uses the same departure time on their Resource Manifest.
- Prior to arrival at the incident, ensure all apparatus are fully fueled and ready to begin operations. This final fueling is not reimbursable.

## Task Force/Strike Team Leader Mobilization Checklist #2

### FOR TASK FORCE/STRIKE TEAM **ARRIVAL** AT AN INCIDENT

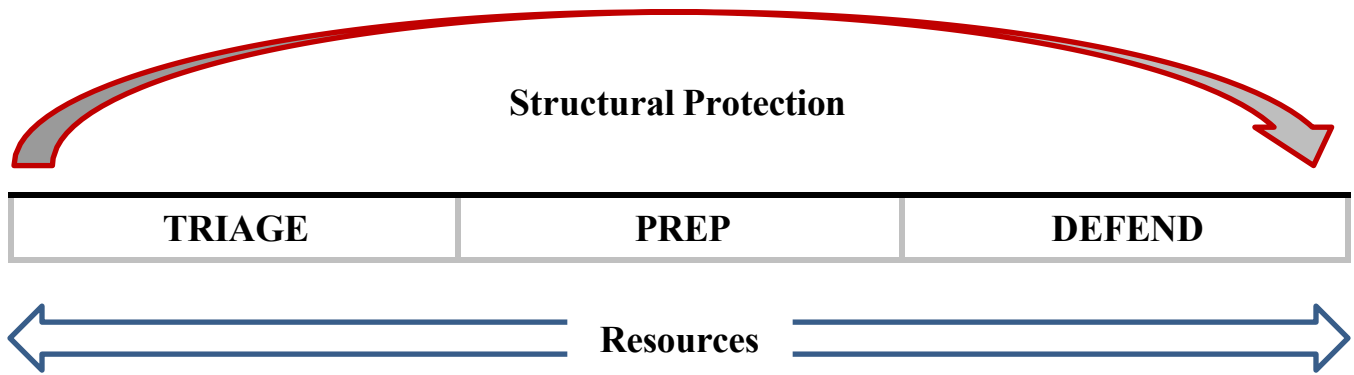
Personnel and apparatus that do not meet the response standards of the Mobilization Plan may be rejected by the Incident Commander without state reimbursement for travel or any other response costs.

- Prior to arrival at the incident, ensure all apparatus are fully fueled and ready to begin operations. This final fueling is not reimbursable.
- Advise AOC of arrival time. (503-373-0001)
- Arrive at requested time and location. Collect Resource Manifests and Apparatus Forms. **TFL ONLY meet Resource Unit Leader (RESL) at designated location to complete check-in.**
- Initiate ICS-214s (Unit Logs) for each apparatus. Complete this form daily and provide to Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS). Document actions, accidents, agreements, and other relevant information.
- Determine availability and location of food, water, and fuel.
- Determine location of sleeping areas. Find a safe, comfortable, and quiet place for the TF/ST to sleep and establish camp.
- Visit Communications Unit and ensure all apparatus have radios with incident communications plan.
- Confirm your group has access to systems or paperwork to complete structural triage work (paper forms or electronic system).
- Determine what level of medical care is available, its location, and how to access it.
- Locate your DIVS and obtain your initial assignment and/or briefing. Confirm how to contact them.
- Find out where and when operational briefings occur and **be on time for briefings**. Attend all briefings; get updated maps, and Incident Action Plans (at least one per apparatus).
- When possible, debrief with the Task Force/Strike Team Leader(s) you are relieving.

## **Task Force/Strike Team Leader Mobilization Checklist #3**

### **FOR DEMOBILIZING THE TASK FORCE/STRIKE TEAM**

- Ensure all damage claims have been reported to Division/Group Supervisor (DIVS) and documented appropriately.
- Each apparatus operator must complete Incident Demobilization Vehicle Safety Inspection Form. Any failed items must be reported to DIVS.
- Ensure all ICS-214s (Unit Logs) have been given to DIVS.
- Ensure the return of all borrowed equipment and resources to the appropriate party.
- Complete evaluations for all resources assigned to you.
- Receive evaluation from DIVS.
- Complete Task Force After Action Review.
- Ensure all personnel have sufficient rest prior to demobilization.
- Make sure all apparatus are fully fueled.
- Brief all personnel on travel route, communications en route, pre-determined fuel or rest stops, safety issues, and second-in-command.
- Check out with the Resource Unit Leader (RESL). Provide RESL with Demobilization Vehicle Safety Inspection Forms, evaluations, Task Force After Action Review Form, and any other documentation you have. **RESL must sign all Manifests and return hard cards.**
- Advise the AOC of departure time and ETA. (503-373-0001)
- Advise the AOC and your Fire Defense Board Chief of arrival. (503-373-0001)
- Each apparatus must record their in-station time on their Manifest.



## PURPOSE

This structural protection plan is designed to provide structural resources with common expectations, procedures, and terminology in order to execute efficient structural protection during wildland fire/urban interface incidents.

## PROCEDURE

The components of effective structural protection are based on the integrated actions surrounding three critical actions: Structural Triage, Structural Preparation and Defensible Tactical Action. The successful implementation of these actions is based on the following critical factors: TIME, RESOURCES and FIRE CONDITION. These factors must be strongly considered in the decision making of when and how to execute the critical structure protection actions.

### I. Structural Triage

Utilization of the OSFM Structural Protection Checklist should be utilized when triaging structures with the goal of placing each structure in one of the following categories. These categories will be utilized to determine the structural prep and defensible actions given consideration of available time, resources, and fire condition.

<p><b>Stand Alone (Low Risk)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Safety zone present</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Requires little or no attention</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Will require patrol or homeowner presence after fire passage</li> </ul>	<p><b>Prep and Go (High Risk)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No safety zone present</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If time allows, rapid mitigation, apply foam or gel</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Set trigger point for safe retreat</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Go to nearest safety zone, return to area after fire passage</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prep and Hold (Moderate Risk)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Safety zone present at or near structure for apparatus and firefighters</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Structure has a higher probability of ignition without firefighter intervention</li> </ul>	<p><b>Check and Go (Extreme Risk)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No safety zone present</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate time for mitigations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If time allows, ensure lives are not threatened</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Set trigger point for safe retreat</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Go to nearest safety zone, return to area after fire passage</li> </ul>

## II. Structure Preparation

Structural preparation is executed based on the Structural Protection Checklist and is a factor of TIME, RESOURCES and FIRE CONDITION. If a fire front is imminent or highly likely the goal is to defend what can be saved and accomplish as much of the Structure Prep Priorities as feasibly possible. This section is intended to provide structural protection resources with a clear guideline of what structure prep objectives are expected based on the mode of operation. This is a critical component of the structure prep plan, if there are other actions not addressed in this plan it is recommended that those actions are discussed with the appropriate supervisors.

Prioritize Structural Prep Actions based on the greatest chance of savable probability. Complete prep actions on the structures using the following order.

1. **Low Risk- Stand Alone.** Reinforce and ensure prepped for standalone defense.
2. **Moderate Risk- Prep and Hold.** Time sensitive, these structures provide biggest gains.
3. **High Risk- Prep and Go.** Time sensitive.
4. **Extreme Risk- Check and Go**

### Structure Prep Priorities

The following outlines the order of priority in which preparation should be conducted. Two general levels of structure prep are identified: Surface Prep and Full Prep. The three critical factors of time, resources, and fire condition will determine which level and priority should be accomplished. This determination may occur in conjunction with the Division/Group Supervisor.

Depending upon these critical factors, attempt to accomplish as much as feasibly possible starting with Surface Prep priorities down through the Full Prep priorities. ***The ultimate goal with any of the following prep work is to minimize or eliminate the direct flame contact to the edge of a combustible building material.***

#### SURFACE PREP

*Should always be completed first. Allows crews to conduct initial prep work without physically altering structures or property providing crews opportunity to conduct work if fire front is not imminent and it is unclear if fire front will affect the area.*

**Priority #1 ROOF** *(critical ignition component)*

- Clean out gutters and ember traps at the vertical intersections and horizontal surfaces, remove receptive fuel beds, leaves, needles, debris and any other flammable materials on or attached to the roof.
- 

**Priority #2 INTERIOR**

- Close windows.
- Turn lights on, close interior doors and unlock and shut exterior doors.

**Priority #3 EXTERIOR**

- Relocate easy to move flammable/combustible items surrounding structure (lawn furniture, toys, propane cylinders, gas cans etc.) to an area of cover or outside preparation perimeter (garage, shed, barn etc.).
- Clear decks, walkways and other areas of light receptive fuels (leaves, needles ect.). Consider base of exterior walls, decks or other areas of adjoining combustible surfaces of the structure.

#### FULL PREP

*Complete Surface Prep priorities first and then determine which of the following Full Prep tasks need to be/can be completed.*

**Priority #4 EXTERIOR**

- Remove receptive fuels adjacent to the structure 5-10 feet (fine dead fuels, leaves, grass, bark dust, firewood, etc).
- Cover attic and basement vents. (metal window screen is preferable).
- Shut off gas, LP/NG.
- Remove attached fences 10 feet from structure for access and removal of combustibles.

**Priority #5 SECONDARY PRIORITIES**

- Remove vegetation within 30 feet of structure scatter flat.
- Limb trees 5 to 7 feet from ground.
- Remove debris and ember traps around structure.
- Remove lawn furniture and toys- place in home if possible.
- Remove and scatter wood pile or cover to avoid ignition by ember shower.
- Move cars if possible.
- Construct hand-line around structure, outbuildings, or immovable fuel sources/hazards.
- Consider burn out operations.
- Consider use of sprinkler kits. Only if adequate structural prep has been obtained.
- Consider use of structure wrap.
- Consider extreme prep tactics (additional limbing or falling of trees).
- Consider egress preparation. Limbing/brushing 5 to 10 feet on either side of road/driveway.
- Consider the need for Safety Zone preparation.
- Plug downspouts and fill gutters with water.

**FIRE IMMINENT**

*Consider when fire front is imminent and structure is categorized as defensible.*

- Determine defensible action.
- Stretch hose lines.
- Ladder roof, hose to roof.
- Initiate Structural Prep Checklist if not already complete- Complete as much as possible before initiating defensible stand.
- Consider burn out operations.

### III. Defensible Tactical Action

The following tactical actions allow firefighters combating an urban interface wildland fire to utilize common terminology and actions in order to safely and effectively defend structures.

#### Primary Tactical Action

Primary tactical actions are based on the triage category and level of structure prep accomplished prior to arrival of fire front. Primary tactical action may be supplemented or transition to another primary action or secondary tactical action as needed.

##### 1. STAND ALONE

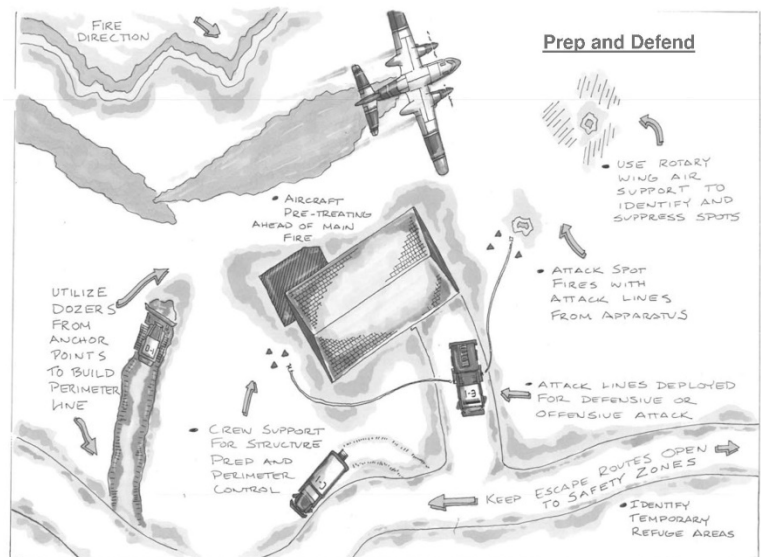
*Triage Category: Low Risk*

- **Purpose:** Adequate safety zones and escape routes allow for safe and effective preparation and defensible stand.
- **Indicators:** Structure requires little or no preparation or protection.
- **Actions:** Ensure adequate structural preparation measures are in place. If needed, make defensible stand as fire front approaches.
- **Considerations:** Situational awareness. Tactical patrol before and after fire front. Increased possibility of occupants holding in place.

##### 2. PREP & DEFEND

*Triage Category: Moderate Risk*

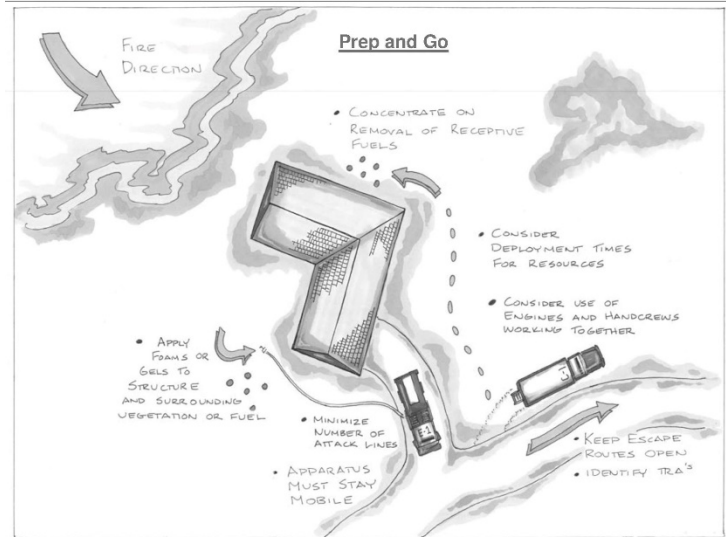
- **Purpose:** A tactic used when it is possible for fire resources to stay and defend structures as the fire front arrives.
- **Indicators:** Safety zones and escape routes are present and adequate time allows for safe preparation of structure for defense prior to fire front impact.
- **Actions:** Aggressive structure prep following Structure Prep Checklist. Adequate time, resources and conditions to make a defensible stand as fire front approaches.
- **Considerations:** Situational awareness, escape routes and safety zones must be identified and maintained. Utilization of PACE planning in case of adverse fire behavior changes. Fire behavior must allow for firefighters to safely remain in place and engage the fire.



### 3. PREP & GO

*Triage Category: High Risk*

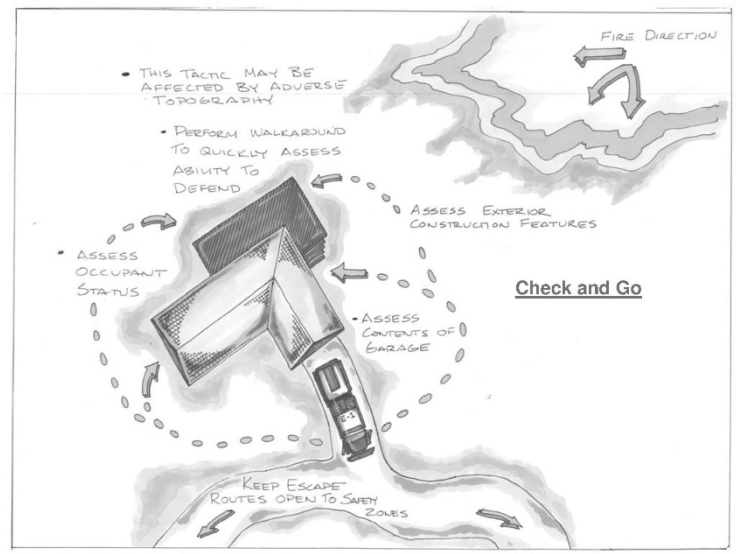
- **Purpose:** No safety zone present.
- **Indicators:** Time allows for rapid mitigation measures.
- **Actions:** Rapid triage, prep and retreat to Safety Zone
- **Considerations:** Set trigger point for safe retreat and return tactical action.



### 4. CHECK & GO

*Triage Category: Extreme Risk*

- **Purpose:** Inadequate defensible space prohibits safe defense actions.
- **Indicators:** Extreme fire behavior, compressed time constraints.
- **Actions:** Rapid evaluation to check for occupants who may require removal or rescue, then withdraw to a Safety Zone.
- **Considerations:** Retreat and return tactical action when able.

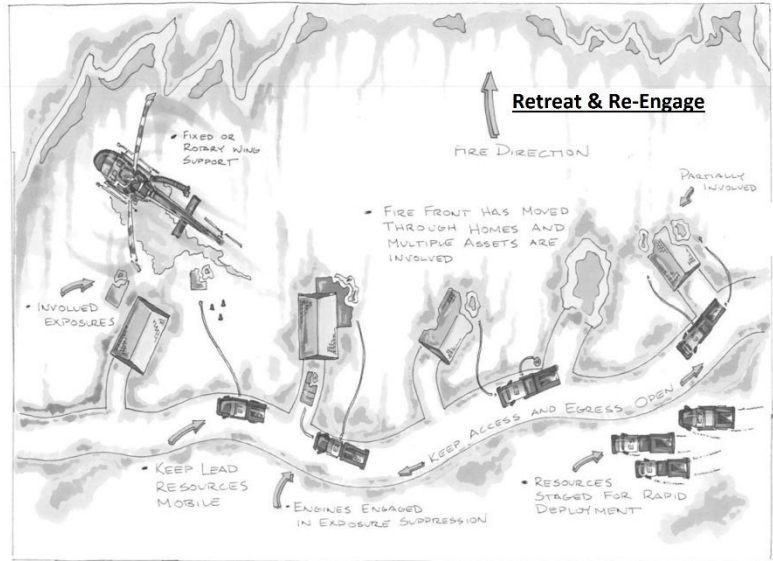


## Secondary Tactical Action

Secondary tactical action should be utilized to supplement and support the primary tactical action.

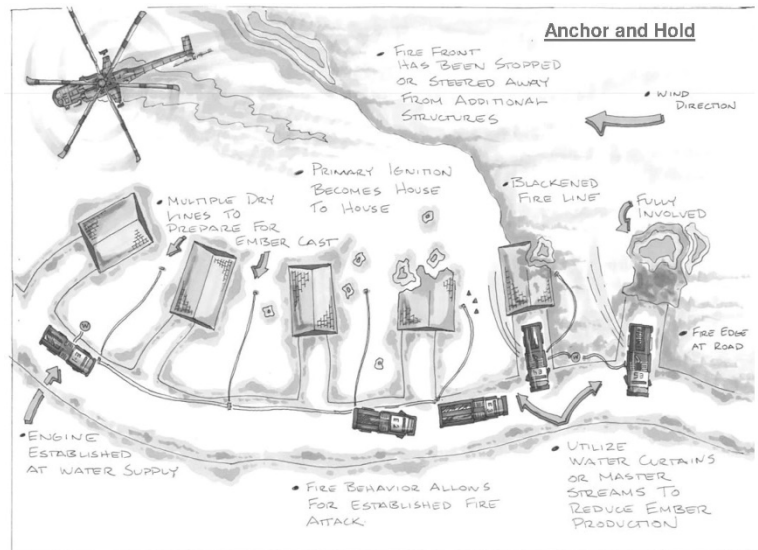
### 1. RETREAT & RE-ENGAGE

- **Purpose:** Follow up tactic used when Check and Go, Prep and Go or Bump and Run tactics are initially used.
- **Indicators:** When there is insufficient time to safely set up ahead of the fire or the intensity of the fire would likely cause injury to personnel located in front of the fire.
- **Actions:** After retreating to Safety Zone, return behind the fire front to search for victims, minimize property loss, effect perimeter control, extinguish hot spots around structures, control hot spots and reduce ember production.
- **Considerations:** Adequate escape route and safety zone.



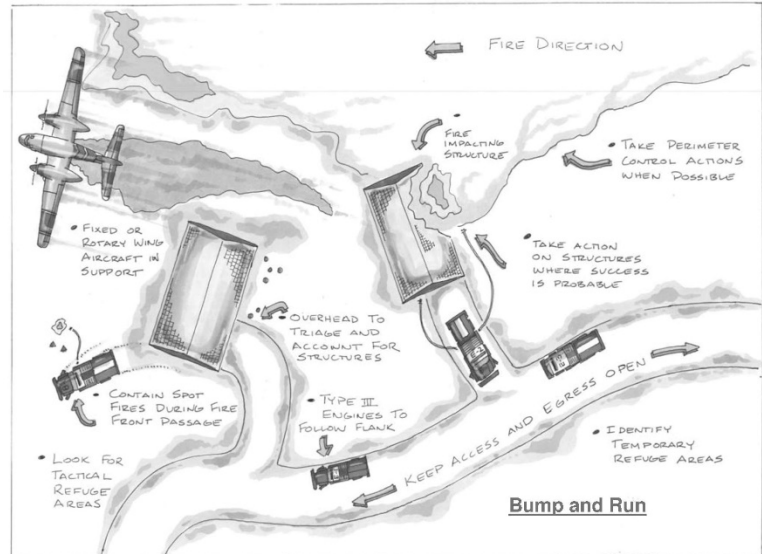
### 2. ANCHOR & HOLD

- **Purpose:** Defend exposures, stop structure to structure ignitions, reduce ember production and extinguish structure fires.
- **Indicators:** Primary mechanism of fire spread is STRUCTURE to STRUCTURE in common neighborhoods or commercial areas.
- **Actions:** Tactical utilization of control lines and large water streams from fixed water supplies.
- **Considerations:** Only utilized when water supplies are abundant. Utilization of gels and class "A" foams to assist in mop-up and prevent secondary ignitions.



### 3. BUMP & RUN

- **Purpose:** Often used when inadequate resources are available to conduct perimeter control or other structure defense tactics.
- **Indicators:** Defensive tactic when fire front impact is imminent. Offensive tactic when resources are attempting to steer the fire to an established end point where other resources have prepared control lines. Structure prep is minimal due to compressed time constraints.



- **Actions:** Resources move ahead of the fire front to extinguish spot fires, hot spots and defend structures. Resources remain mobile, able to maneuver quickly, leapfrogging from one structure to another.
- **Considerations:** Situational awareness and utilization of PACE Planning. May involve direct attack with fireline and firing operations. FFs must move if structures become involved and quick knockdown cannot be achieved. Utilization of additional resources behind “bump and run” for perimeter control and tactical patrol.

### 4. TACTICAL PATROL

- **Purpose:** Tactic used before or after fire front that relies on mobility of assigned resources to continually monitor assigned areas
- **Indicators:** Before or after fire front in which the fire may pose a risk to structures from fire brands or smoldering combustibles in void spaces, roofs, in rain gutters and stored material near buildings. Also, in areas away from the fire in which there is predicted to be significant ember showers and there is an accumulation of receptive fuels.
- **Actions:** Patrol area where the fire has passed but there is still a risk to structures from fire brands
- **Considerations:** Patrol areas downwind of potential ember showers. This tactic should also be considered to extinguish hot spots (mop up) or secondary structure ignitions, and address safety issues such as power lines, hazard trees and other hazards.

## **SPRINKLERS**

When ordering a sprinkler kit, also order a pump kit.

### **Advantages**

- Useful where resources cannot stay to defend the structure due to:
  - Egress - narrow one lane roads; no easy turn around
  - Erratic or extreme fire behavior
  - Resource shortage- not enough engines to assign one engine to every structure
- Creates a micro climate around protected resource

### **Disadvantages**

- Cannot replace firefighters on the ground
- Takes time to install
- Lag time from order to arrival
- Equipment intensive

## **SPRINKLER KIT CONTENTS**

### **TOOLS**

- 1 EA Instructions
- 1 EA Carton, 16" x 14" x 12"
- 1 EA Packsack, Waterproof, w/ Straps
- 1 EA Bag, Cotton, Lunch or Tool, 10" x 24"
- 1 EA Saw, Pruning, 10"
- 1 EA Wrench, Adjustable, 10"
- 1 EA Wrench, Spanner, 11"
- 1 EA Hammer, Claw
- 1 LB Nails, Duplex, Double Head, 16d, 3"
- 12 EA Pin, Panel, Hold down, 8"
- 8 EA Stake w/Clamp, Sprinkler, Metal, 18" x 1" x 1"
- 2 EA Block, Wood 2" x 4" x 6"
- 2 EA Cord, Nylon, 1/8" x 100 ft
- 12 Tie Wraps, One Way, 15" - 17"

### **WATER HANDLING**

- 4 EA Pressure regulator, RV 40 -50
- 5 LG Hose, Garden, Synthetic, 3/4" NH x 50 ft
- 5 EA Gasket, Garden Hose, 3/4"
- 1 EA Nozzle, Garden Hose, 3/4" NH, Adjustable, Brass
- 1 EA Nozzle, Plastic, 60 GPM, 1 1/2"
- 4 EA Sprinkler Assembly, 1/2", Sprinkler Heads w/ Couplings
- 4 EA Tee, Hoseline, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1" w/ Cap
- 2 EA Valve, Wye, Gated, Brass, 3/4"
- 4 EA Valve, Shut Off, Ball, Brass, 3/4" NH
- 1 EA Reducer, 1 1/2" NH-F to 1" NPSH-M
- 4 EA Reducer, 1" NPSH-F to 3/4" NH-M

## **GUIDELINES FOR SPRINKLER SET UP**

- Where possible place the sprinkler high to simulate rain. Structures are designed to resist rain.
- All combustible material that is adjacent to the building or under decks must be wet.
- Easily ignited surface material on the building must be made wet and all parts of a wood roof
- Avoid direct hitting of windows and doors or any location that would allow water to enter the building
- Test the set up to be sure all sprinklers are working properly and all targeted parts are getting wet.
- The sprinklers do not need to be operated for a long period before the fire arrives (approx. 1 hr), but should be working for the entire fire front passage
- Protect the hose lines by burying them or keeping them under sprinkler protection
- Pump sites should be sprinkler protected if they are on vegetation or other fuel.

## **OSFM STANDARD FLAGGING**

- Red & white striped with “hazard” printing: general hazard
- Yellow & black striped with “bees” printing: bees
- Orange & black skull & crossbones with “killer tree” printing: hazard trees
- Blue with “water” printing: water supply
- Hot pink with “escape route” printing: escape route
- Light purple with “triaged” printing: triaged structures
  - Write date, time, & TF identifier on flagging

## **HELICOPTER AND TANKER CARRYING CAPACITIES TANKERS**

### **TANKERS**

Super Tanker 747	19,000 gallons
VLAT DC-10	12,000 gallons
C-130	3,000 to 3,500 gallons
Scooper	1,000 gallons
Super Scooper	1,600 gallons

### **HELICOPTERS TYPE 1**

Chinook	2,400 bucket, 2,800 internal tank
Skycrane	2,650 gallons
Sikorsky S-61 (Croman)	1,000 to 1,200 gallons
Blackhawk	700 to 1,000 gallons
K-Max	700 to 1,000 gallons

### **TYPE 2**

Huey	300 to 360 gallons
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## FIREFIGHTER RISK ASSESSMENT PLACARDS

The OSFM uses green placards to give firefighters real-time information and a snapshot view of what preparations have been completed or need to be done to a home or property. This information is intended to keep you safe in the event you have to come back to protect the properties identified. Placarding is a tool for the IMT to implement at their discretion, making the decision in concert with local stakeholders and agency administrators.

You may be approached by an occupant or property owner who has questions or concerns regarding the green placards. To help you answer their questions, you may refer them to the QR Code on the front of the placard or provide them with a copy of the one-pager included in your placarding kit called, "What does this green placard mean." Be sure to communicate any concerning interactions with your Division Group Supervisor so the IMT can address them appropriately.

The placard is a green rectangular form with a black border. At the top left is a QR code. To its right, the text reads "HOMEOWNER/OCCUPANT" and "SURVEY 123 DONE" followed by an empty rectangular box. Below the QR code is the instruction "Scan QR Code for information on this form". The central area of the placard is divided into four quadrants by dashed lines that intersect at a central circle. The top quadrant contains a rectangular box labeled "ADDRESS". The bottom quadrant contains a rectangular box labeled "DISTANCE". The left quadrant contains a house icon with a tree, labeled "DEFENSIBLE SPACE?", and a large letter "A" labeled "TYPE 1 ENGINE ACCESS?". The right quadrant contains the vertical text "DATE - TF and UNIT #". The central circle is labeled "PREP". The words "RISK ASSESSMENT" and "SPECIALS" are faintly visible in the background. At the bottom center, it says "FIREFIGHTER RISK ASSESSMENT PLACARD" and at the bottom right is a circular logo of the Oregon State Fire Marshal.



## Mop Up Guide

Mop-up operations are a critical phase of firefighting that ensures a wildfire is fully extinguished and poses no further threat of reignition. Standardizing definitions and providing best practices for mop-up operations is essential to promote consistency, enhance safety, and ensure operational effectiveness across all task forces. This document outlines the key definitions, tips, and best practices that guide mop-up operations, with the goal of achieving efficient resource use and long-term fire containment.

## Definitions

**Tactical Patrol:** used before or after fire front and relies on mobility when the fire may pose a risk to structures from fire brands or smoldering combustibles in void spaces, roofs, in rain gutters and stored material near buildings. Also, in areas away from the fire in which there is predicted to be significant ember showers.

To effectively check a building, you must physically walk around the structure looking for potential ignitions.

**Mop-Up:** To make a fire safe or reduce residual smoke after the fire has been controlled by extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, or moving logs so they won't roll downhill.

**Wet-Mopping:** Mopping up with the use of a hand tool and water

**Dry Mopping:** Mopping up with a hand tool without the use of water.

**Gridding:** Systematically mopping in a line/grid pattern, slowly, so all area is covered, and no smoke/fire/heat is missed.

**Cold Trail:** A wildland firefighting technique where firefighters carefully inspect and feel for heat along a fire's edge to ensure it's completely extinguished, using their bare hands and tools.

**Cold-Capping:** wetting down burning material without extinguishment, fire will reappear in 2-3 days because water evaporates.

## Tips & Suggestions

- **You can't mop without a handtool!** You can mop without water, but not a tool!
- Do not cold cap areas of fire or heat. Dig them out.
- Use all your senses to find burning or hot material.
- Look for indicators of hot spots- visible smoke, smell of smoke, white ash, flying insects, stump holes, deep duff under trees, heat waves, hissing when water is applied, crack and pop of burning material, smell of wet/extinguished fire.

- Use the sun to pick up the glare of small smokes.
- While scanning for small smokes don't move your head, your eyes will pick up very small movement if your head is still.
- Distinguish between smoke and steam, steam dissipates.
- At night, turn off lights and look for glowing embers.
- Use a Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC) to assist in finding hot areas.
- Use foam or a wetting agent to improve water penetration.
- Dig/scrape/mix to mineral soil.
- Do not bury hot material, stir with a tool to cool, and water if available.
- Open areas that are hot, this allows them to cool overnight while the temperature is down and the relative humidity is up.
- Juniper duff under trees needs to be diligently dug out, trees with fire under them should be limbed up four feet.
- Breakup piles of fuel/branches and scatter to allow material to cool.
- Scrape burning material/char from logs using water or dirt to cool.
- Flag hazard trees that threaten the line for mitigation.
- Mitigate areas where rolling material can threaten the line by moving the material or cup trenching.
- Flag areas of heat to be checked later.
- Finally, when you think you are finished, cold trail with ungloved hand areas that look like they could be hot, to confirm no heat has been missed.
- To increase production, combine with hand crews if possible. The engine company runs the hose sparingly. This avoids excessive downtime while filling.
- To increase production, while the engine is filling with water, the engine boss and firefighters can continue to mop with tools/bladder bags.

Do not work inside foundation due to the potential for toxic materials (tires, mattress, garbage, etc.) and be very aware of potential hazards and possible exposures they may cause harm.

## Mop Up Assignment

- Mop up usually follows a period of tactical patrol so that no other values at risk are lost from an undetected fire.
- Mop up standards will come from Operations.
- Start closest to the building or control line and work out.
- Systematically grid/ cover a small area thoroughly (example-start with 25', working out to 100 'around buildings affected by fire).
- The engine boss is responsible for quality control of mopped area.

## **FORMS – USE AND PURPOSE**

TF/ST Leaders are encouraged to have copies of the following forms on hand when they assemble at the Point of Departure (POD).

### **Task Force/Strike Team Resource Form (Pg 21)**

This form is submitted to the AOC for approval prior to mobilization to an incident. This form will provide information about the incident and TF identifier. All apparatus and personnel must be included on this form and it should align with the Manifests provided during check-in.

### **Resource Manifest Form (Pg 22)**

The Manifest provides the information required by OSFM to reimburse local departments for their participation in mobilizations. Each mobilized unit (engines, command, and support) must have their own Manifest. All personnel names and departments must be included on this form. Incomplete or inaccurate forms may result in the delay or denial of reimbursement.

The engine boss of each responding unit should start their Manifest at the time of mobilization. Manifest completion is ultimately the responsibility of the TF/ST Leader. Upon arrival, the RESL will collect and verify your Manifests. Upon demobilization, the RESL will use the form to demobilize the unit and provide a hard-card copy for each apparatus. Your Fire Defense Board Chief or the OSFM can supply you with these forms.

### **Apparatus Form (Pg 23)**

This form is part of the check-in process and is submitted to the RESL upon arrival. This form is used by both Safety and Operations.

### **ICS-214/Unit Log (Pg 24)**

This form is to be completed by each unit daily and submitted to DIVS. Detail actions, accidents, agreements, contact with homeowners, lost equipment, injuries, and other pertinent information.

### **Incident Demobilization Inspection Form (Pg 25)**

Each apparatus must have a demobilization inspection conducted by the AO. This process can be facilitated by the IMT's Safety Officer.

### **Engine Company or Crew Performance Rating (Pg 26)**

Each Task Force/Strike Team will be evaluated by their DIVS.

TF/ST Leaders are expected to conduct evaluations on each apparatus under their direction. These evaluations are to be reviewed, signed, and provided to the IMT prior to demobilization. OSFM forwards copies of all evaluations to the Fire Defense Board Chief.

### **Task Force After Action Review Form (Pg 27)**

Each TF/ST Leader is expected to facilitate an After Action Review using the provided form, which is provided to the RESL during the demobilization process. This process should take approximately 20 minutes and the intention is to identify successes and challenges, both operationally and logistically.

# TASK FORCE/STRIKE TEAM RESOURCE FORM

Do not depart until approved by the AOC

<b>AOC to complete top section &amp; send to Fire Defense Board Chief</b>						
Incident Name:						
Staging Location:			Requested Arrival at Staging (date & time):			
Order #:			Task Force / Strike Team Identifier:			
Other Information (closed roads, fuel availability, etc.):						
County Sending Resources:						
<b>FDBC to complete the bottom portion &amp; send it back to AOC <a href="mailto:osfmaoc@osfm.oregon.gov">osfmaoc@osfm.oregon.gov</a></b>						
Fire Defense Board Chief:				Cell Phone:		
Task Force / Strike Team Leader:				Cell Phone:	Agency	
Optional Assistant		or		Trainee TFL:	Cell Phone:	Agency:
OSFM- Owned	Kind/ Type	Apparatus#	Agency	Apparatus Officer or Engine Boss	Cell Phone	# of Personnel
List Command Vehicle information below. If applicable list Support Vehicle information below						
CMD						
TRAILER						
List additional agencies responding:						
<b>***By submitting this form, I affirm that assigned personnel do NOT have present symptoms of illness using the Wildland Fire COVID-19 Screening Tool***</b>						
Name:				Date:		



**Task Force/Strike Team Apparatus Form- (One per apparatus, submit to RESL)**

<b>Conflagration Name</b>											
<b>Department Name</b>					<b>Apparatus #</b>			<b>County</b>			
<b>Defense Board Chief</b>					<b>24 hr Contact Number</b>						
<b>Apparatus Type</b>						Year		Mileage:			
						I		II		III	
Eng											
WT											
Other											
Pump Capacity (GPM):											
Water Tank size:											
						Fuel Type:		Diesel:		Gas	
						4X4 Chassis:		Yes		No	
						Pump & Roll:		Yes		No	
						Plumbed Foam		Yes		No	
						C.A.F.S.		Yes		No	
						Foam Quantity					
						Class A:				Class B:	
<b>Amount of Hose (in feet)</b>											
3/4"				1.75"				LDH			
1"				2.5"				Hard Suction			
1.5"				3"				Size			
<b>Communication Capabilities</b>											
Cell Phone #											
Frequency Capabilities											
State Fire Net		Yes				No					
Mobile radio						800Mhz				VHF	
Portable radio (number of each)						800Mhz				VHF	
Is Portable radio field programmable?		Yes				No					
Is Mobile radio field programmable?		Yes				No					
<b>Equipment</b>		<b>Yes</b>		<b>No</b>		<b>Comments</b>					
Generator											
Extrication Tools											
Chain Saw											
Brush/Hand Tools											
Floto Pump											
Food / Water											
AED / Defibrillator											
ALS Equip/Personnel											
First Aid Kit											
SCBA (quantity)											
Other (Describe)											



# Incident Demobilization Vehicle Safety Inspection

**Vehicle Operator is to complete items & submit to Resource Unit Leader (RESL)**

Incident Name		Order No.
Veh Lic #	Agency	
Type (Eng., Bus, Sedan)	Odometer Reading	Veh. ID #

Inspection Items	*	Pass	Fail	Comments
1. Gauges and lights	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Seat belts	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Glass and mirrors	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Wipers and horn	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Engine Compartment	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Fuel system	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Steering	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Brakes	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Drive line U-joints. Check play		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Springs and shocks	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Exhaust system	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Frame	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Tire and wheels	*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Coupling devices		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Emergency exit (Buses)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Pump Operation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Damage on incident		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Other		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**\* Safety Item - Do not Release Until Repaired**

Additional Comments			

HOLD FOR REPAIRS		RELEASE	
Date	Time	Date	Time
Inspector Name (Print)		Operator Name (Print)	
Inspector Signature		Operator Signature	

**If losses or damages are noted, report to the Safety Officer and Finance Section Chief.**

**OREGON STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
ENGINE COMPANY / CREW  
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** The immediate supervisor, TF/ST Leader or Assistant shall complete this form for each engine company/crew. This evaluation shall be reviewed with the Company Officer / Crew Boss, who will acknowledge such by signing at the bottom of the form. The supervisor shall deliver this form to the planning section before leaving the incident. A copy of this report will be sent to the crew's home department through their county Fire Defense Board Chief.

**\*\*\*THESE RATINGS ARE TO BE USED ONLY FOR DETERMINING ENGINE COMPANY / CREW PERFORMANCE\*\*\***

1. Engine Company / Crew Name (department)	5. Fire Name
2. Engine Company Officer / Crew Boss	6. Location of Fire (complete address or nearest town)
3. Engineer / Assistant Crew Boss	7. Date of Assignment From: _____ To: _____
4. Crew Members (List all members in the company/crew)	8. Number of Shifts / Hours Worked

**SFM Engine Company / Crew Performance Evaluation**

Rating Factors Place an "X" in the box that best describes the performance of the engine company/crew. * Deficiencies and areas for improvement must be explained in remarks	Excellent	Above Average	Satisfactory	Needs Improvement	Unacceptable	Not Observed	Positive performance / general comments (attach additional sheets as needed)
<b>9. Engine Company / Crew Performance</b>							
Physical Condition / Able to Perform							* Deficiencies and areas for improvement (attach additional sheets as needed)
Meets Training Qualifications / Standards							
Meets Engine and Equipment Standards							
Proper PPE for <b>ALL</b> Members							
Follows Directions and Works as a Team							
Use of Safe Practices							
Fireline Conduct							
Off Line Conduct							
Other (specify)							
<b>10. Supervisory Performance</b>							
Engine Company Officer / Crew Boss							
Engineer / Assistant Crew Boss							
11. Names of Outstanding Workers (include comments)				12. Performance of the Engine Company / Crew as a whole (indicate areas of excellence and areas that need improvement)			

**By signing below, the Engine Company Officer / Crew Boss acknowledges reviewing the contents/comments on this form.**

13. Engine Company Officer / Crew Boss (signature)	14. Engine Company Officer / Crew Boss (print name)	15. Date
16. Evaluated By (signature)	17. Evaluated By (print name)	18. ICS Position
		19. Date



# Task Force After Action Review (AAR)

## Instructions & Examples

### 1. What were your objectives? (Spend about 25% of total time on this question and the next)

#### Review the intent of the mission:

Key task assignments; desired “end state” (what does “Right” look like?).

*Example: TF1 was assigned structure triage, prep and protection on Deer Creek road with approximately 40 primary Structures and 20 secondary structures. The TF was to locate safety zones and escape routes. Then gather other important information including evacuation status, water supply and other intelligence. After that information was gathered the TF was to map and locate all structures, triage the structures and prep them as time allowed. When and if assignment was complete the TF would be in patrol mode and respond to request as needed.*

### 2. What actually happened?

#### Establish the facts

Pool multiple perspectives to build a shared picture of what happened.

*Example: TF1 responded to Deer Creek Road and established and located safety zones and escape routes. TF1 only triaged 21 primary structures and 9 secondary structures in the operational period. The TF met with homeowners that we made contact with that took time and some locked gates hindered our triage work. Little to no prep work was done because the TF spent time communicating with homeowners and some homeowners did not want any fuel mitigation done near the home.*

### 3. Why did it happen? (Spend about 25% of total time on this question)

#### Analysis of cause and effect

Focus on WHAT, not WHO; draw out explanations of what occurred.

*Example: Homeowners not all evacuated, some evacuated residents closed and locked gates when leaving. No maps were available prior to our arrival so locating structures took longer. Once the structures were located and mapped triage can happen faster.*

### 4. What recommendations or improvements should we consider for the next mobilization? What needs should be considered for the next mobilization? (Spend about 50% of total time on this question)

#### Correct Weaknesses

Focus on items you can fix, rather than external forces outside of your control.

#### Sustain/Maintain Strengths

Identify areas where groups are performing well and should sustain. This will help repeat success and create a balanced approach to the AAR.

*Example: Communicate with homeowners to leave gates open when evacuating. Get maps from local fire district if overhead team maps are not available yet. (The local fire district almost always has paper maps to make copies) Possibly assign a local fire district rep to the TF for the first couple hours for local knowledge and Info.*

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name			2. Date/ Time Prepared		3. Operational Period Date/Time	
		OSFM Standard Comm Plan			Revised Summer 2024		On Arrival, 1st. Op. Period	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization Mode: A=Analog, D=Digital, M=Mixed								
Channel	Radio Type / Cache	Frequency	Tone	Mode	Assignment	Screen Reads...		
1	OSFM	RX: 154.2800	156.7	A	Incident Tactical Frequency, Mutual Aid Tactical	FIRE NET		
		TX: 154.2800	156.7					
2	OSFM	RX: 153.8975	156.7	A	Incident Tactical Frequency, Mutual Aid Tactical	FM TAC 2		
		TX: 153.8975	156.7					
3	OSFM	RX: 154.2875	156.7	A	Convoy channel, Incident Tactical Frequency, Mutual Aid Tactical, VFIRE25*	FM TAC 3		
		TX: 154.2875	156.7					
4	OSFM	RX: 155.1675	156.7	A	Incident Tactical Frequency, Mutual Aid Tactical	FM TAC 4		
		TX: 155.1675	156.7					
5	OSFM	RX: 154.2725	156.7	A	Incident Tactical Frequency, Mutual Aid Tactical, VFIRE24*	FM TAC 5		
		TX: 154.2725	156.7					
6	I/O	RX: 151.1375	156.7	A	Incident Tactical Frequency, VTAC 11*	FM TAC 6		
		TX: 151.1375	156.7					
7	I/O	RX: 154.4525	156.7	A	Incident Tactical Frequency, VTAC 12*	FM TAC 7		
		TX: 154.4525	156.7					
8	OSFM	RX: 153.8975	136.5	A	Tactical or Command Repeater, OPS A	FM OPS A		
		TX: 158.9475	136.5					
9	OSFM	RX: 155.1675	136.5	A	Tactical or Command Repeater, OPS B	FM OPS B		
		TX: 150.8050	136.5					
10	I/O	RX: 151.1375	203.5	A	Tactical or Command Repeater, VTAC36**	FM OPS C		
		TX: 159.4725	203.5					
11	I/O	RX: 154.4525	203.5	A	Tactical or Command Repeater, VTAC37**	FM OPS D		
		TX: 158.7375	203.5					
12	I/O	RX: 155.4750	CSQ	A	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Evacuations	LEO OPEN		
		TX: 155.4750	156.7					
13	ODF	RX: 151.3400	156.7	A	ODF Red Net, On scene Tactical - Cannot be used in absence of ODF or without permission	RED NET		
		TX: 151.3400	156.7					
14	ODF	RX: 151.3100	156.7	A	ODF White Net, Air-to-Ground	WHITE NET		
		TX: 151.3100	156.7					
15	I/O	RX: 155.3475	156.7	A	MEDEVAC Medical Helicopter Air-to-Ground	VMED 29		
		TX: 155.3475	156.7					
16	NIFC	RX: 168.6250	CSQ	A	Emergency Channel - Emergent Communications with incident Aircraft	AIRGUARD		
		TX: 168.6250	110.9					

5. Prepared by (Communications Unit Leader)

\* Note VFIRE21, VFIRE24, VFIRE25, VTAC11, and VTAC12 are used in this template. Tones may be changed to suit the needs of the incident to avoid interference.

\*\* VTAC36 and 37 tones have been modified to allow for better co-use of the channels, with the permission of OR-SWIC.



This document was prepared by:

**OREGON STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

[www.oregon.gov/osfm](http://www.oregon.gov/osfm)