Texas A&M Forest Service

Mission Ready Package Catalog

March 2022

An Overview of the Kind and Type of Resources that the State ESF-4 can provide, and the ordering process.

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Overview & Purpose

The State of Texas Emergency Management Basic Plan establishes a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of Texas to manage domestic incidents. This plan clarifies the roles and helps coordinate resources before, during and after an incident of state significance. The emergency operations plan is comprised of the Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, Support Function Annexes, Hazard Annexes, and other supporting documents. The Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS), which serves as the lead agency for ESF-4 (Firefighting) resources, coordinates with cooperative agencies to fulfill and support ESF-4 and other related missions.

The Firefighting Annex (ESF 4) identifies TAMFS as the primary link between firefighting resources and the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM). During disasters and other major emergencies, TAMFS coordinates and represents state firefighting support to TDEM and other responding agencies. The ESF 4 Annex applies to all fires of state significance, or fires that require state assistance to control, and for exceptions such as when a state of emergency is declared, life or property are threatened, or any wildfire within the state that exceeds the capacity of local government. This particular annex does not address all possible situations that may arise, and additional ESFs may be required.

TAMFS coordinates firefighting activities and provides personnel, equipment and supplies in support of local and state agencies involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations. Local firefighting resources must be depleted or not have the kind of resources required for the incident, before state assistance can be requested. Requests for state firefighting assistance may be coordinated though the TAMFS Regional Fire Coordinators (RFC) or Assistant Chief Regional Fire Coordinators (ACRFC).

For wildland fire incidents, if the complexity escalates beyond the regional response, the RFC/ACRFC will follow internal mobilization procedures to request additional resources. TAMFS will either allocate resources to meet the need or send a request to the Texas Interagency Coordination Center (TICC) to coordinate additional firefighting resources from other states or federal agencies, through the agency's Interstate Firefighting Assistance Agreements. For all-hazard incidents, local jurisdictions may route the request to the appropriate Disaster District Emergency Operations Center (DDEOC) chair. If the request cannot be met with resources from within that district a State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR) will be routed to the State Operations Center for action.

For ESF 4 specific requests, TDEM and TAMFS have the following responsibilities:

- TDEM works with TAMFS/ESF4 Representative to identify resources to meet the request.
- TAMFS identifies suitable resources to meet the needs of the incident.
- TAMFS coordinates the mobilization of those resources to the DDEOC or local government making the request for assistance.

ESF 4 Resource Ordering

The local response organization should designate an incident commander who is responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. When local mutual aid resources are depleted or unable to respond, this Mission Ready Package (MRP) Catalog is designed to provide an overview of the kind and type of resources that the ESF-4 can provide and outline the ordering process. While these resource components are not all-inclusive, they are organized to act as a guide to local jurisdictions and state agencies in the resource ordering process.

The MRP Catalog has two sections: 1.) *Incident Management Components*, and 2.) *Operational Components*.

The *Incident Management Components* play an essential role in the response to and management of local, regional, or state emergencies, natural disasters and public events. Please refer to the appropriate Incident Complexity Analysis Document (all-hazard or wildfire), to consider incident complexity factors, or contact your local TAMFS or TDEM Representative for assistance.

The following ESF 4 Resources are identified within the *Incident Management Components*:

- Type 2 Incident Management Team (Long Team Configuration)
- Type 2 Incident Management Team (Short Team Configuration)
- Type 3 Incident Management Team (Long Team Configuration)
- Type 3 Incident Management Team (Short Team Configuration)
- Incident Management Team - Planning Module
- Post-fire Assessment Team
- Urban-Tree Assessment Team
- Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Teams

The *Operational Components* consist of tactical personnel and equipment, qualified to carry out wildfire and all-hazard missions. Resource ordering coordination and mobilization responsibility will be carried out by TAMFS, to the local jurisdiction or the DDEOC. These may be in the form of firefighting support (structural or wildland), logistical support, chainsaw crews, debris management, and emergency road clearing – to name a few.

The following ESF 4 Resources are identified within the *Operational Components* of this document:

- Structure/Wildland Fire Engine Task Forces or Strike Teams
- Hazardous Materials Response Teams
- Wildland Hand Crew/Module/Squad
- Saw Module/Saw Squad/Saw Team
- Operational/Logistical Support Equipment

Incident Complexity

FEMA has developed the *National Incident Management System Incident Complexity Guide*, which establishes guidance to support the incident management and emergency management community. This guide promotes a common understanding within the whole community by using a consistent method to describe incident complexity principles. It also establishes a framework for determining incident complexity level to enhance emergency planning, preparedness and training, and to improve operational readiness to respond to events and incidents.

Incident complexity is the combination of involved factors that affect the probability of control of an incident. Many factors determine the complexity of an incident, including, but not limited to, area involved, threat to life and property, political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, strategy and tactics, and agency policy. Incident complexity is considered when making incident management level, staffing, and safety decisions. Incident complexity is assessed on a 5-point scale ranging from Type 5 (the least complex incident or event) to Type 1 (the most complex incident or event).

Incident Complexity Levels reflect the combination of factors affecting how severe, widespread and difficult to control and incident is. Many factors determine complexity level, including the following:

- Geographic area involved
- Level of threat to life and property
- Political sensitivity
- Organizational complexity
- Jurisdictional boundaries
- Values at risk
- Weather
- Strategy and tactics
- Agency policy
- How routine or unusual the incident is

Incident/emergency management personnel can determine the complexity level (Types 5 through 1) by reviewing a standard set of observable characteristics that an incident displays or an exercise encompasses. These characteristics fall into two categories: 1.) *Incident Effect Indicators*, and 2.) *Incident Management Indicators*.

All-Hazard Incident Complexity Table

The language in the Incident Complexity Level Table is intentionally flexible, allowing AHJs to apply this guide to their specific needs and situations. Due to differences in infrastructure, incident management capability, population density, available resources, and other factors, it is possible that one jurisdiction may identify an incident at one level of complexity while another jurisdiction may identify it as a different level. This guide applies to all-hazards and is available for the whole community to use as appropriate.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">5</td><th>Type 5 Incident Effect Indicators</th><th>Type 5 Incident Management Indicators</th></tr>
<tr><td>Incident shows no resistance to stabilization or mitigation
Resources typically meet incident objectives within one or two hours of arriving on scene
Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident
Few or no evacuations necessary during mitigation
No adverse impact on Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) CIKR.
Elected/appointed governing officials and stakeholder groups require minimal or no coordination, and may not need notification
Conditions or actions that caused the incident do no persist; as a result, there is no probability of cascading event or exacerbation of the current incident</td><td>Incident Commander (IC) position is filled, but Command and General Staff positions are unnecessary to reduce workload or span of control
EOC activation is unnecessary
Unified Command is not typically necessary
One or more resources are necessary and receive direct supervision from the IC
Resources may remain on scene for several hours, up to 24, but require little or no logistical support
Formal incident planning process is not necessary
Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is unnecessary
Limited aviation resources may be necessary and may use varying levels of air support</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Examples: Type 5 incidents, events and exercises can include a motor vehicle accident, vehicle fire, a medical response to an injured/sick person, a response to a suspicious package/item, or a vehicle pursuit. Planned events can include a 5K or 10K road race.</td></tr>
</table>

All-Hazard Incident Complexity Table - continued

	Type 4 Incident Effect Indicators	Type 4 Incident Management Indicators
4	• Incident shows low resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Resources typically meet incident objectives within several hours of arriving on scene • Incident may extend from several hours to 24 hours • Limited effects to population surrounding incident • Few or no evacuations necessary during mitigation • Incident threatens, damages, or destroys a minimal number of residential, commercial or cultural properties • Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) may suffer adverse impacts • Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one operational period • Elected/appointed governing officials and stakeholder groups require minimal or no coordination, but they may need to be notified • Conditions or actions that caused the original incident do not persist; as a result, there is low to no probability of a cascading event or exacerbation of the current incident	• IC/Unified Command role is filled, but Command and General Staff positions are typically not necessary to reduce workload or span of control • EOC activation may be necessary • Resources receive direct supervision either from the IC/Unified Command or through an ICS leader position, such as a Task Force or Strike Team / Resource Team, to reduce span of control • Division or Group Supervisor position may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Multiple kinds and types of resources may be necessary • Aviation resources may be necessary and may use varying levels of air support • Resources may remain on scene for several hours, up to 24, but require little or no logistical support • Formal incident planning process is not necessary • A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) may be utilized and leaders may complete a documented operational briefing for all incoming resources
	Examples: Type 4 incidents, events and exercises can include an incident which requires a major commitment of local resources and even local mutual aid, a barricaded suspect, a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) spill on a roadway or waterway, a detonation of a small explosive device, a large commercial fire or a localized flooding event affecting a neighborhood or subdivision. Planned events can include a march, protest, festival, or fair.	

All-Hazard Incident Complexity Table - continued

	Type 3 Incident Effect Indicators	Type 3 Incident Management Indicators
3	• Incident shows moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Resources typically do not meet incident objectives within the first 24 hours of resources arriving on scene • Incident may extend from several days to over one week • Population within an immediately surrounding incident area may require evacuation or shelter during mitigation • Few or no evacuations necessary during mitigation • Incident threatens, damages, or destroys a minimal number of residential, commercial or cultural properties • Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) may suffer adverse impacts • CIKR mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one operational period • Elected/appointed governing officials and stakeholder groups require minimal or no coordination, but they may need to be notified • Conditions or actions that caused the original incident do not persist; as a result, there is low to no probability of a cascading event or exacerbation of the current incident	• IC/UC role is filled • EOC activation may be necessary • Command Staff positions are filled to reduce workload or span of control • At least one General Staff position is filled to reduce workload or span of control • Numerous resources receive supervision indirectly through the Operations Section and subordinate positions • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational purposes and occasionally for span of control • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces and Strike Teams/Resource Teams are necessary to reduce span of control • ICS functional units may be necessary to reduce workload • Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods • Resources may need to remain on scene for over a week and will require logistical support • Incident may require an incident base to support resources • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required • Aviation operations may involve multiple aircraft • Number of responders depends on kind of incident but could add up to several hundred personnel • Leaders initiate and follow formal incident planning process • Written IAP may be necessary for each operational period
	Examples: Type 3 incidents and events can include a tornado that damages a small section of a community; a HAZMAT incident requiring evacuation of a neighborhood or section of a community; a detonation of a large explosive device; an active shooter; a water main break; a Category 1 or 2 hurricane; or a small aircraft crash in a populated area. Planned events can include those such as a county fair or an auto-racing event.	

All-Hazard Incident Complexity Table - continued

	Type 2 Incident Effect Indicators	Type 2 Incident Management Indicators
2	• Incident shows high resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Incident objectives cannot be met within numerous operational periods • Incident extends from two weeks to over a month • Population within and surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is significantly affected • Incident threatens, damages, or destroys significant numbers of residential, commercial, and/or cultural properties. • Incident damages or destroys numerous Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) • CIKR mitigation extends into multiple operational periods and requires long-term planning and extensive coordination • Incident has resulted in external influences, has widespread impact and involves political and media sensitivities requiring comprehensive management • Conditions or actions that caused the original incident still exist, so a cascading event or exacerbation of the current incident is highly probable.	• IC/UC role is filled • EOC activation is necessary • UC is complex due to the number of jurisdictions involved • All Command Staff positions are filled; many include deputy assistants • All General Staff positions are filled; many include assistants • Many resources receive supervision through an expanded Operations Section • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Resource Teams are necessary to reduce span of control • Most or all ICS functional units are filled to reduce workload • Incident extends into many operational periods • Resources will likely need to remain on scene for several weeks and will require complete logistical support, as well as possible personnel replacement • Incident requires an incident base and numerous other ICS facilities for support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that require a formal demobilization process • Federal assets and other nontraditional organizations - such as Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) i.e. American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, etc. - may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support • Complex aviation operations involving numerous aircraft may be involved • Size and scope of resource mobilization necessitates a formal demobilization process • Length of resource commitment may necessitate a transfer of command from one IMT to a subsequent IMT • Number of responders depends on the kind of incident but could add up to over 1,000 personnel • Leaders initiate and follow formal incident planning process • Written IAP is necessary for each operational period

		• Leaders may order and deploy out-of-state resources, such as through Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or ESF4
	Examples: Type 2 incidents, events and exercises can include an incident that damages an entire section of a community, a HAZMAT incident requiring a several-days-long evacuation of an entire section of a community; a wildland fire in an area with numerous residences, requiring evacuations and several days of firefighting; a multi-event explosive device attack; or a river flooding incident affecting an entire section of a community. Planned events can include a VIP visit, a large demonstration, a strike or a large concert.	

All-Hazard Incident Complexity Table – continued

	Type 1 Incident Effect Indicators	Type 1 Incident Management Indicators
1	• Incident shows high resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Incident objectives cannot be met within numerous operational periods • Incident extends from two weeks to over a month • Population within and surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is significantly affected • Incident threatens, damages, or destroys significant numbers of residential, commercial, and cultural properties • Incident damages or destroys numerous CIKRs • CIKR mitigation extends into multiple operational periods and requires long-term planning and extensive coordination • Evacuated or relocated populations may require shelter or housing for several days to months • Elected/appointed governing officials, political organizations and stakeholder groups require a high level of coordination • Incident has resulted in external influences, has widespread impact and involves political and media sensitivities requiring comprehensive management • Conditions or actions that caused the original incident still exist, so a cascading event or exacerbation of the current incident is highly probable	• IC/UC role is filled • EOC activation is necessary • UC is complex due to the number of jurisdictions involved • All Command Staff positions are filled; many include deputy assistants • All General Staff positions are filled; many include assistants • Many resources receive supervision through an expanded Operations Section • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Resource Teams are necessary to reduce span of control • Most or all ICS functional units are filled to reduce workload • Incident extends into many operational periods • Resources will likely need to remain on scene for several weeks and will require complete logistical support, as well as possible personnel replacement • Incident requires an incident base and numerous other ICS facilities for support • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that trigger a formal demobilization process • Federal assets and other nontraditional organizations - such as Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) i.e. American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, etc. - may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support • Complex aviation operations involving numerous aircraft may be involved • Size and scope of resource mobilization necessitates a formal demobilization process • Length of resource commitment may necessitate a transfer of command from one IMT to a subsequent IMT • Number of responders depends on the kind of incident but could exceed 1,000 personnel • Leaders initiate and follow a formal incident planning process • Written IAP is required for each operational period • Leaders may order and deploy out-of-state resources, such as through EMAC or ESF4

	Examples: Type 1 incidents, events and exercises can include a tornado with damage or destruction to an entire community; a Category 3, 4, or 5 hurricane; a pandemic; a railroad tank car explosion or multilevel explosive device destroying several neighborhoods and damaging others; a large wind-driven wildland fire threatening an entire community, causing several evacuations and destroying many homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure assets; or a widespread flooding in a community, with continued precipitation anticipated. Planned events can include a political convention, the Super Bowl, the World Series or a presidential visit.

Wildland Fire Complexity & Characteristics

For wildland fire incidents, all fires – regardless of complexity, will have an Incident Commander (IC). The IC is a single individual responsible to the Agency Administrator(s) for all incident activities. Texas A&M Forest Service ICs are qualified according to the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications (PMS 310-1)* and any additional agency requirements. The IC may assign personnel to any combination of ICS functional area duties in order to operate safely and effectively. ICS functional area duties should be assigned to the most qualified or competent individuals available.

On-site Organizations responsible for incident management include:

- Type 5 Incident Management
- Type 4 Incident Management
- Type 3 Incident Management
- Type 2 Incident Management
- Type 1 Incident Management
- Unified Command
- Area Command
- National Incident Management Organizations (NIMO);

Type 5 Wildland Fire Incident Characteristics	
5	• Ad hoc organization managed by a Type 5 Incident Commander • Primarily local resources used • ICS command and general staff positions are not activated • The responding entity has enough additional resources to respond to another incident

Type 4 Wildland Fire Incident Characteristics	
4	• Ad hoc organization managed by a Type 5 Incident Commander • Primarily local resources used • ICS command and general staff positions are not activated. • Resources vary from a single resource to multiple resources, task forces or strike teams • Incident is usually limited to one operational period. However, incidents may extend into multiple operational periods • A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is not required. A documented operational period briefing will be conducted for all incoming resources • May require a Published Decision in Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) or other decision support document

Type 3 Wildland Fire Incident Characteristics	
3	• Ad hoc or pre-established Type 3 organization managed by a Type 3 Incident Commander. • The IC develops the organizational structure necessary to manage the incident. Some or all of ICS functional areas are activated, usually at the Division/Group Supervisor and/or unit leader level. • The incident complexity analysis process is formalized and certified daily with the jurisdictional agency. It is the IC's responsibility to continually reassess the complexity level of the incident. When the assessment of complexity indicates a higher complexity level, the IC must ensure that suppression operations remain within the scope and capability of the existing organization and that span of control is consistent with established ICS standards. • Local and non-local resources used. • Resources vary from several resources to several task forces/strike teams. • May be divided into divisions. • May require staging areas and incident base. • May involve low complexity aviation operations. • May involve multiple operational periods prior to control, which may require a written Incident Action Plan (IAP). • Documented operational briefings will occur for all incoming resources and before each operational period. • ICT3s will not serve concurrently as a single resource boss or have any non-incident related responsibilities. • May require a Published Decision in Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) • *May* require a written Delegation of Authority or Letter of Expectation. ***Type 3 Incident Command Qualifications*** When ICT3s are required to manage an incident, they must not have concurrent responsibilities that are not associated with the incident and they must not concurrently perform single resource boss duties. As of October 1, 2019, PMS 310-1 qualifications as Operations Section Chief 10 Type 3 (OPS3), Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3), Logistics Section Chief Type 3 (LSC3), and Finance Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3) are required for national mobilization.

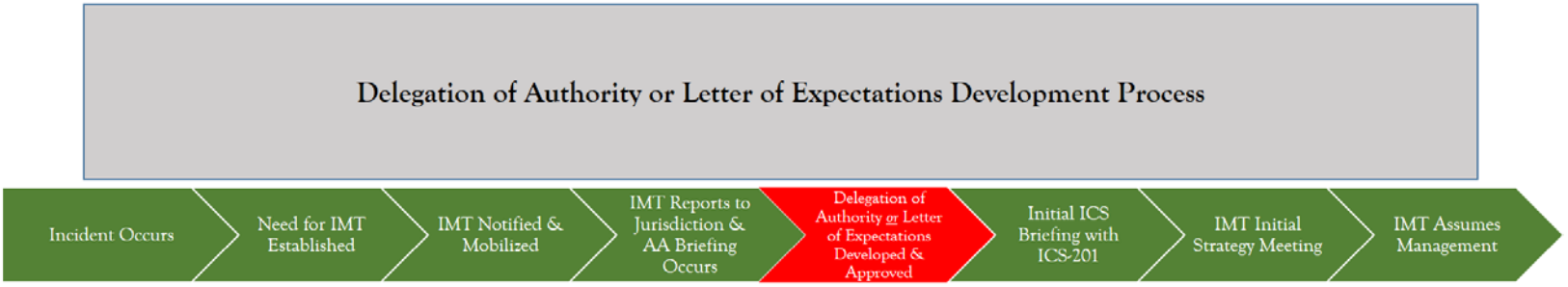
Wildland Fire Risk & Complexity Assessment – continued
Type 2 IMT Organization

Type 2 Wildland Fire Incident Characteristics	
2	• Pre-established incident management team managed by a Type 2 Incident Commander. • ICS command and general staff positions activated. • Many ICS functional units required and staffed. • Geographic and/or functional area divisions established. • Complex aviation operations. • Incident command post, base camps, staging areas established. • Incident extends into multiple operational periods. • Written Incident Action Plan required for each operational period. • Operations personnel often exceed 200 per operational period and total personnel may exceed 500. • May require a Published Decision in Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) or other decision support document. • Requires a written Delegation of Authority or Letter of Expectation to the Incident Commander. ***Type 2 Incident Command Qualifications*** These ICs command pre-established Incident Management Teams that are configured with ICS Command Staff, General Staff and other leadership and support positions. Personnel performing specific Type 2 command and general staff duties must be qualified at the Type 1 or Type 2 level according to the NWCG Product Management System (PMS) PMS 310-1 standards and any additional agency requirements.

Wildland Fire Risk & Complexity Assessment – continued
Type 1 IMT Organization

Type 1 Wildland Fire Incident Characteristics	
1	• Pre-established Incident Management Team managed by a Type 1 Incident Commander. • ICS command and general staff positions activated. • Most ICS functional units required and staffed. • Geographic and functional area divisions established. • May require branching to maintain adequate span of control. • Complex aviation operations. • Incident command post, incident camps, staging areas established. • Incident extends into multiple operational periods. • Written Incident Action Plan required for each operational period. • Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel may exceed 1000. • May require a Published Decision in Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) or other decision support document. • Requires a written Delegation of Authority or Letter of Expectation to the Incident Commander. *Type 1 Incident Command Qualifications* These ICs command pre-established Incident Management Teams that are configured with ICS Command Staff, General Staff and other leadership and support positions. Personnel performing specific Type 1 Command and General Staff duties must be qualified at the Type 1 level according to the NWCG Product Management System (PMS) PMS 310-1 standards and any additional agency requirements.

Delegation of Authority/Letter of Expectation Development Process



The purpose of the Delegation of Authority or Letter of Expectations is to specify the duration and limits of the ICS Organization's authority, including fiscal limitations, and to set target completion or commitment timeframes. It may come from an Area Command, Agency Administrator or Executive, or Agency Head. It may be written or verbal.

Not every incident will involve a Delegation of Authority. In some cases, an IMT may be operating within their own jurisdiction under pre-existing authority given by the laws, policies, or guidelines of the jurisdiction. In these cases, the IMT has been given their authority before the incident occurred as this is part of the established operational procedures of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. For Type 3, 4, or 5 incidents, the Delegation of Authority or Letter of Expectations may be written or verbal.

Delegation or Expectations should contain at a minimum:

- Responder and public safety
- Tactical constraints: resources and technology available, weather, topography, physical and chemical properties of the material involved, etc.
- Geographic limits: inaccessible areas, jurisdictional boundaries
- Monetary constraints: cost-effectiveness of resources, funding sources
- Timeframes: the urgency of control
- Natural resource risks: endangered species, high value, or high interest
- Social concerns: human life, historical areas, evacuations, air quality
- Potential of secondary target or secondary device
- Political concerns: multiple jurisdictions, demographics, infrastructure
- Economic considerations: effect on the local economy, regional economy, commerce
- Downstream consequences of actions or unplanned results (i.e., containment failure)

Delegation of Authority/Letter of Expectation Development Process - continued

Following mobilization, the Incident Management Team (IMT) will proceed to the impacted jurisdiction(s) and should attend two major briefings in the order specified below.

Briefing by the Agency Administrator (AA) attended by all members of the Command and General Staff

The purpose of the AA briefing is to:

- Provide a common understanding between the AA and the Incident Management team (IMT) of the environmental, social, political, and other management issues relevant to the incident and its location.
- Inform the IMT of the history and current status of the incident, and actions taken to date.
- Present documents providing intelligence, situational awareness and other aids to assist with the management of the incident, including maps, photos, GIS products, weather forecasts, ~~phone lists~~ contact information, agreements, plans and current ICS-209.
- Discuss and develop the Delegation of Authority or Letter of Expectations from the AA to the IC/UC.
- Identify key agency personnel who will be interacting with the IMT, including the AA representative, resource advisor, and the incident business advisor.
- Establish procedures and schedules for communications between the AA and IC/ UC.
- Establish how news media, public information, and important local and political contacts will be handled on the incident.
- Establish resource ordering procedures and fiscal considerations, limitations, or constraints.
- Establish standards for return of the incident to local management or to transition or escalate to another incident management team.
- Identify special safety awareness concerns and expectations.

During the AA briefing, the IMT Command and General Staff reviews the AA objectives and intent and directs questions to the AA, jurisdictional staff and/or current IC and Command and General staff attending the briefing to clarify the objectives and intent presented by the AA. Following the briefing between the AA and the IMT Command and General Staff, the DOA or LOE is prepared by the jurisdiction or by the Plans Section of the IMT. The LOA is signed by all parties. It is essential that this occur prior to the IMT briefing with the current IC so that there is a clear understanding of the role and responsibility of the IMT when assuming management of the incident.

Briefing by the current IC
(Attended by all members of the Command & General Staff)

This briefing follows the AA briefing and focuses on the status and potential of the incident and incident resources. The current IC and Command and General Staff (if possible) attend, present the ICS-201 to the IMT and provide an overview of the current response activities, incident potential, and other relevant information and respond to specific issues and questions. Typically, the IMT will conduct an initial strategy meeting before assuming management of the incident.

Sample of Letter of Expectations

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Letter of Expectation – Incident Management Team

This Delegation of Authority is entered into between the Texas A&M Forest Service' Lone Star State Type 3 Incident Management Team, hereinafter referred to as the "Team", and the City of Bowie, Texas, as represented by Mayor Gaylynn Burris.

I, Mayor Gaylynn Burris, have met with Team Leader Jon Reese of the Lone Star State Type 3 Incident Management Team, and expect the following actions to be accomplished by the Team using resources assigned to the Incident:

1. Provide for responder and public safety.
2. Establish staging and resource check in for the Incident.
3. Provide all planning operations for the City of Bowie to include developing all Incident Action Plans (IAP) and conducting all operational period briefings
4. Perform all resource ordering operations for Disaster District 3.
5. Manage the all activities in a cost-effective and efficient manner.
6. Manage all activities in accordance to National Incident Management System (NIMS).
7. Assist with the development of a Debris Management Plan for the City of Bowie.
8. Provide support to Bowie City Emergency Operations Center as Directed by the County Judge or Mayor.
9. Provide Damage Assessment support for the affected areas.
10. Provide an Operations Section Chief for all operations of the damage affected area.

Sample

IMT Team Lead – Jon Reese (Date)

Jon Reese 5-23-20

Mayor Gaylynn Burris (Date)

Gaylynn Burris 5-23-2020

Sample Delegation of Authority

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

HURRICANE HARVEY
Incident Name

Dean Koester is assigned as Incident Commander for managing the Staging Area in Unified Command with Texas A & M Forest Service Incident Commander for receiving, mobilizing, and demobilizing various first responders and other personnel along with operating Resource Staging Area (RSA) and distributing Commodities through Points of Distribution (POD) for the Hurricane Harvey in Harris County.

You have full authority and responsibility for managing the activities at the Staging Area within the framework of applicable laws, policies, regulations, and procedures, and in accordance with directions provided to you by your chain of command, Laws of the State of Texas, TFS policy, and direction as provided in guidelines from State of Texas, TFS, and FEMA.

Your primary responsibility is to organize and direct your assigned resources for efficient and effective incident management. You are accountable to the Texas A & M Forest Service or the representatives designated below.. The Texas A & M Forest Service will be the point of contact for the Incident Management Team (IMT) for this incident.

Specific directions for this incident covering management and other concerns are:

- Provide for safety of your team and functional members. Assure safeguards are in place for working in primitive conditions with heavy equipment in close proximity.
- Provide time-phased, task-based guidance for commodity distribution and partners assigned to support RSA operations:
  - Establish triggers and decision-making guidance for activating and deactivating an RSA.
  - Identify the resources that are required to support RSA operations.
  - Establish guidelines for coordination and communication between RSA and PODs.
- Provide preparedness guidance to help jurisdictions pre-identify potential POD sites as requested.
- Serve as a common point of reference for any emergency response officials who support RSA or other staging operations for support resources.
- Operate the RSA, provide POD oversight and equipment as needed.
- Provide burn rates to SOC as requested.
- Costs for the team will be recorded by the Finance Chief and reported to the TFS as requested.
- Logistical support standard operation protocol is to submit a ICS 213 to the State Operations Center with support of the TFS staff.

Purchasing/Documentation

- Major Purchase must be submitted through the DDC and preapproved by the State Operations Center Finance Section Chief.
- TFS staff (Chief of Party) will be allowed to use their credit card for incidental purchases.
- Orders from the team for vehicles and overhead, will be directed to the Texas Interagency Coordination Center. Orders for supplies will be done by purchasing representatives of the Texas A & M Forest Service (TFS)

An important thing to remember is that this incident is a FEMA event. That means 100% documentation for everything (hotels, fuel receipts, toilet paper, pens, paper, etc.). This is needed for us to seek reimbursement. Please be sure that you are accountable in your spending. If there is no documentation for the purchase, then it cannot be reimbursed to the Team. Document, document, document! We will also need two sets of the incident documentation files – one for TFS and one to provide to the Texas Division of Emergency Management. We are working for the taxpayers of this state and the nation thus, I expect us to work in a cost effective and efficient manner on this incident.

Sample

Sample of Delegation of Authority - continued

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY
Hurricane Harvey

The IMT has the authority to provide for the safety of the federal, State, and local personnel who will operate under the team's direction. The 2-to-1 work-rest guidelines should be adhered to, unless there is appropriate justification by the Incident Commander.

Public Information will be coordinated through the Texas A & M Forest Service.

The team will provide daily situation reports & ICS 209s to TFS EOC as per guidelines established. Accomplishments of daily activities should be relayed at the close of business daily.

Manage the human resources assigned to the incident in a manner that promotes mutual respect and is consistent with interagency human resource objectives. The team will handle EEO complaints involving personnel attached to the team.

Coordinate directly with local and state law enforcement agencies for arson or other criminal activities in conduct of your operations.

The team is authorized to coordinate directly with local and state law enforcement agencies for security of the IMT facilities. The IMT will advise me of any incident or assistance needed in this regard.

Stephen Pollock will represent me on any occasion that I am not immediately available.

The effective time for transition for the IMT will be at 0800 hrs on August 30, 2017.

Paul F. Hannemann — Dept. Head – Incident Response (Title)

Texas A & M Forest Service (Agency) — 8/29/17 (Date)

I accept the assignment per this Delegation of Authority.

Dean Koester — Incident Commander

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEW YORK (Agency) — 8/29/17 (Date)

Sample

TAMFS Mission Ready Package Resource Functions

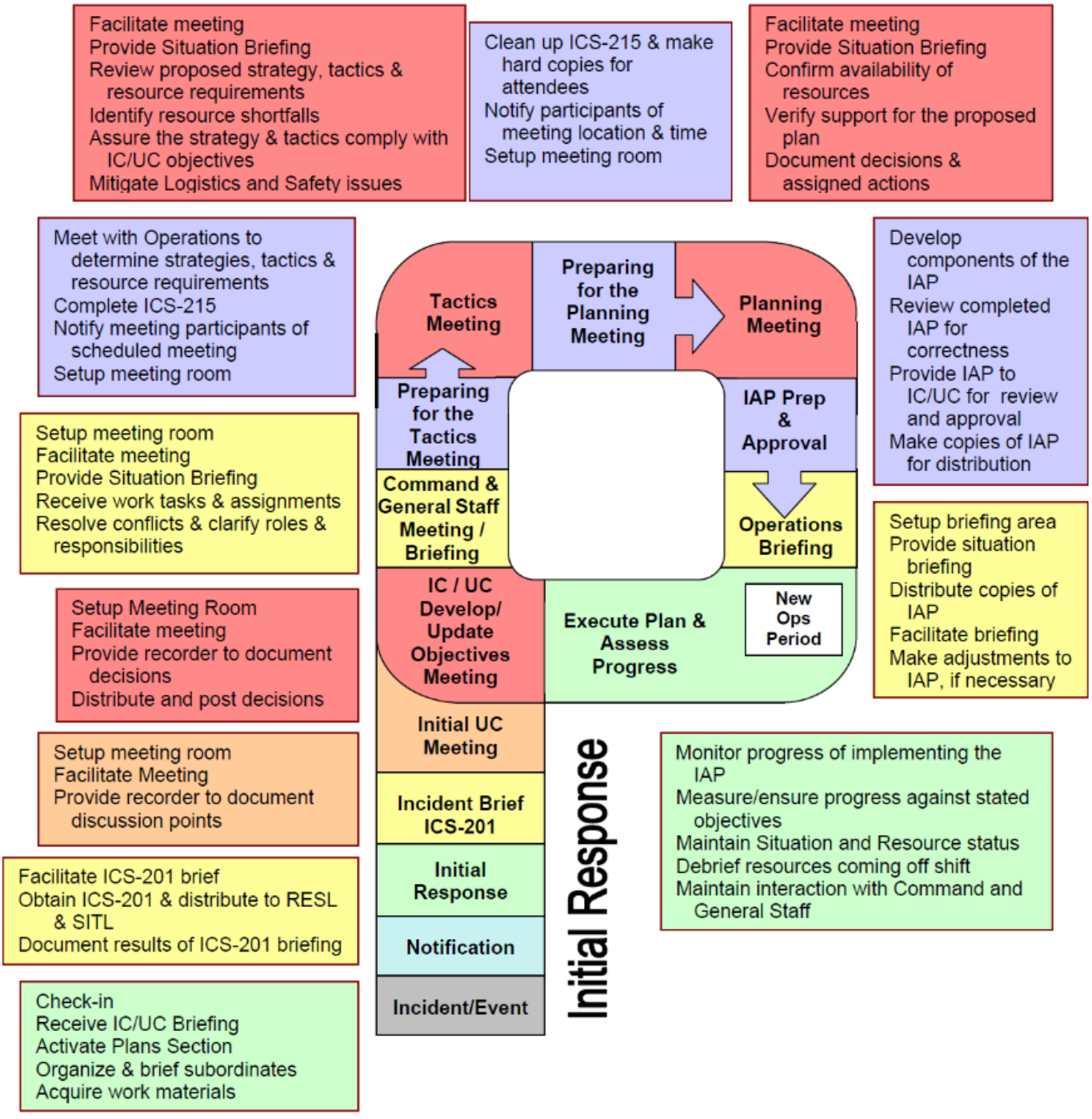
MISSION ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- All-Hazards Incident Management Teams (IMT) consists of personnel from appropriate disciplines (fire, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous materials, law enforcement, public works, public health and others) trained to perform the functions of the Command and General Staff in the Incident Command System. These functions include Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Administration/Finance, as well as Safety, Public Information, and Liaison. Members of the initial responding local jurisdictions often fill these functions, however, the size, complexity, or duration of an incident may indicate the need for an IMT to support them.
- Provide wildland and structural firefighting resources to local, state and federal agencies in support of firefighting and emergency operations.
- Provide command, control, and coordination of resources (to include Incident Management Teams) to local, state and federal agencies in support of firefighting and emergency operations.
- Provide direct liaisons and position-specific staff to local, state, and federal Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), as appropriate.
- Provide Incident Management and Operational resources during response activities, to save lives, protect property and the environment, meet basic human needs and restore basic services and community functionality.

Coordinates, as necessary, with other Entities/ Agencies

- Local, State, and Federal governments
- Local, State, and Federal EOCs
- Local, State and Federal Resources
- FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT)
- Incident Management Organizations
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Media Outlets

Incident or Event Management Process



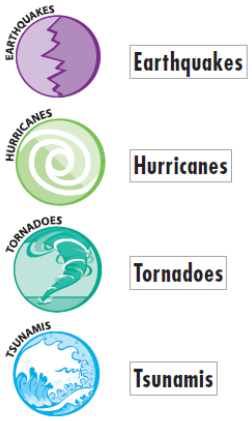
Type 2 Incident Management Team
(Long Team Configuration)

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Incident Commander Type 2 (ICT2)
1 Public Information Officer Type 2 (PIO2)
2 Safety Officer Type 2 (SOF2)
1 Liaison Officer (LOFR)
2 Operations Section Chiefs Type 2 (OSC2)
1 Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD)
1 Planning Section Chief Type 2 (PSC2)
1 Logistics Section Chief Type 2 (LSC2)
1 Finance Section Chief Type 2 (FSC2)
4 Division/Group Supervisors (DIVS)
1 Facilities Unit Leader (FACL)
1 Supply Unit Leader (SPUL)
1 Food Unit Leader (FDUL)
1 Communications Unit Leader (COML)
1 Medical Unit Leader (MEDL)
1 Resource Unit Leader (RESL)
1 Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS)
1 Incident Technology Support Specialist (ITSS)
1 Situation Unit Leader (SITL)
1 Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN)
1 Air Support Group Supervisor (ASGS)
1 Cost Unit Leader (COST)
1 Time Unit Leader (TIME)
1 Procurement Unit Leader (PROC)
11 Discretionary Positions
14 Trainee Positions

Up to 58 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended.



Task & Purpose

- Manage incidents with complexity of Type 2, requiring a significant number of local, regional, state and potentially national resources and incidents that extend into multiple operational periods and require a written IAP.
- Provide a multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional team for extended incidents to command and manage tactical resources to achieve objectives set by the Agency Administrator.
- Supports the management of mobilization, staging and distribution sites.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

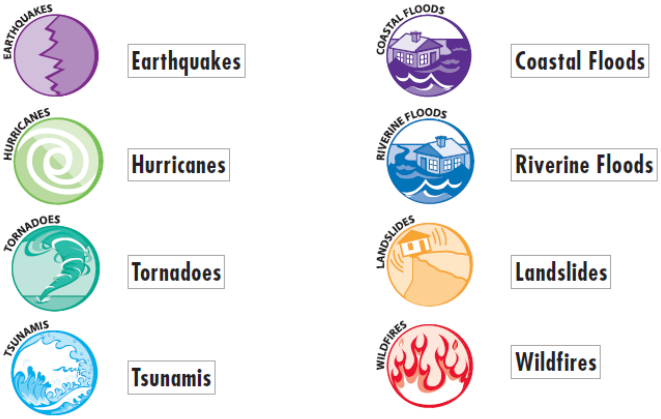
The availability of this State Resource heavily depends on already being committed to other state assignments and personnel availability, as this is an Ad Hoc organization. A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required. IMT has minimal tactical resources, which should be assigned to the team by the Authority Having Jurisdiction or through the DDCEOC, SOC or TAMFS.

Type 2 Incident Management Team
(Short Team Configuration)

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Incident Commander Type 2 (ICT2)
1 Public Information Officer Type 2 (PIO2)
1 Safety Officer Type 2 (SOF2)
2 Operations Section Chiefs Type 2 (OSC2)
1 Air Operations Branch Director (AOBD)
1 Planning Section Chief Type 2 (PSC2)
1 Logistics Section Chief Type 2 (LSC2)
1 Finance Section Chief Type 2 (FSC2)
2 Division/Group Supervisors (DIVS)
1 Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS)
6 Discretionary Positions
6 Trainee Positions
26 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Manage incidents with complexity of Type 2, requiring a number of local, regional, state and potentially federal resources and incidents that extend into multiple operational periods and require a written IAP.
- Provide a multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional team for extended incidents to manage tactical resources to achieve objectives set by the Agency Administrator.
- Support management of mobilization, staging and distribution sites.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

The availability of this State Resource heavily depends on personnel already committed to other state assignments and personnel availability, as this is an Ad Hoc organization. A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required. IMT has minimal tactical resources, which should be assigned to the team by the Authority Having Jurisdiction or through the DDCEOC, SOC or TAMFS.

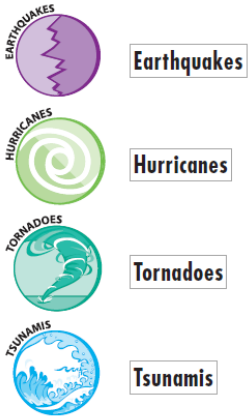
Type 3 Incident Management Team
(Long Team Configuration)

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Incident Commander Type 3/Team Lead (ICT3)
1 Public Information Officer Type 3 (PIO3)
1 Safety Officer Type 3 (SOF3)
1 Liaison Officer (LOFR)
1 Operations Section Chief Type 3 (OSC3)
2 Division/Group Supervisors (DIVS)
1 Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)
1 Resource Unit Leader
1 Situation Unit Leader
1 Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS)
1 Logistics Section Chief Type 3 (LSC3)
1 Facilities Unit Leader (FACL)
1 Ground Support Unit Leader (GSUL)
1 Finance Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)

15 Total Personnel. Allowing trainees to participate in deployments is highly recommended to allow them to gain experience. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Manage incidents with complexity of Type 3, requiring a significant number of local, regional and potentially state resources and incidents that extend into multiple operational periods and require a written IAP.
- Provide a multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional team for extended incidents to manage tactical resources to achieve objectives set by the Agency Administrator.
- Support the management of mobilization, staging and distribution sites.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required. IMT has minimal tactical resources, which should be assigned to the team by the Authority Having Jurisdiction and/or through Mutual Aid.

Type 3 Incident Management Team
(Short Team Configuration)

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Incident Commander Type 3/Team Lead (ICT3)
1 Operations Section Chief Type 3 (OSC3)
1 Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)
1 Logistics Section Chief Type 3 (LSC3)
1 Finance Section Chief Type 3 (FSC3)
5 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.

Allowing trainees to travel with IMTs is encouraged to help develop their experience and maintain the number of qualified team members.

Earthquakes

Hurricanes

Tornadoes

Tsunamis

Coastal Floods

Riverine Floods

Landslides

Wildfires

Task & Purpose

- Provide management support for All-Hazard or Wildfire incidents that exceed the local capacity.
- Manage incidents which could reach the complexity of Type 3, requiring a number of local, regional and potentially state resources and incidents that extend into multiple operational periods and require a written IAP.
- Provide a multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional team for extended incidents to manage tactical resources to achieve objectives set by the Agency Administrator.
- Support management of mobilization, staging and distribution sites.
- Incident or Event is generally a short duration.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

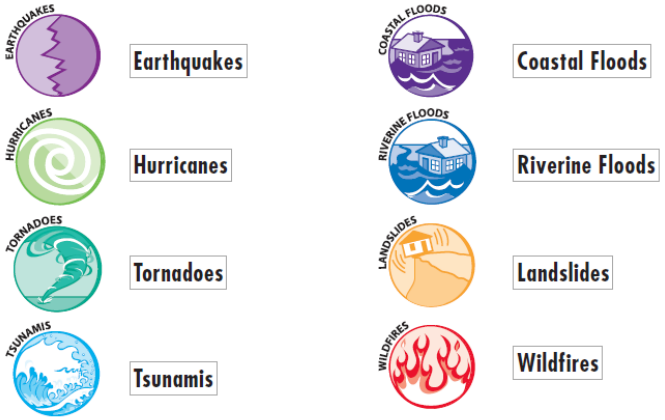
A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required. IMT has minimal tactical resources, which should be assigned to the team by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, through Mutual Aid, TAMFS, DDEOC, or the SOC.

Incident Management Team – Planning Module

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Planning Section Chief Type 3 (PSC3)
1 Resource Unit Leader (RESL)
1 Situation Unit Leader (SITL)
3 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Responsible for check-in, resource accountability and staging of all resources reporting to or working in the DDEOC or local area of operations.
- Responsible for planning operations at the DDEOC, EOC, or ICP, to include the development of IAP, Situation reports, and/or Map Products.
- Provide appropriate personnel to conduct the planning function for emergency response and coordination.
- Management of mobilization, staging and distribution sites.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

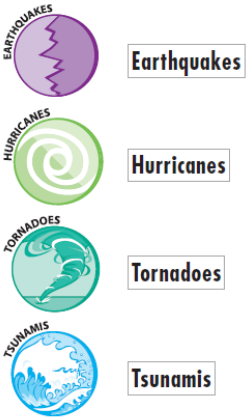
A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required. IMT has minimal tactical resources, which should be assigned to the team by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, Mutual Aid, TAMFS, DDEOC or the SOC.

Post-Fire Assessment Team

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Team Leader (FFT2)
2-8 Team Members (FFT2/PIOF)
1 Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS) – if applicable
3 - 10 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Provide incident intelligence to the local EOC, IMT, local government, and state agencies regarding structures lost within impacted area(s) for All-Hazard and wildfire incidents.
- Produce maps and incident summary reports of impacted area, utilizing ESRI's ArcMap, Collector/Field Maps, and Survey 123 through field assessments and analysis.

Mission Function

- Wildfires, and other types of fires which spread to wildland vegetation, which cause damage to structures and other improvements.
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters

Mission Capability

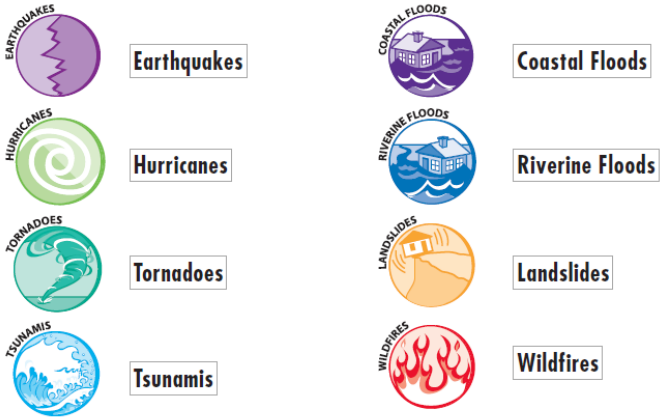
A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required.

Urban Tree Assessment Team

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 Team Leader
2-3 Resource Advisors/Foresters
3 - 4 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Provide urban forest related damage assessment to local government and state agencies, following a disaster of wide-impact.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters

Mission Capability

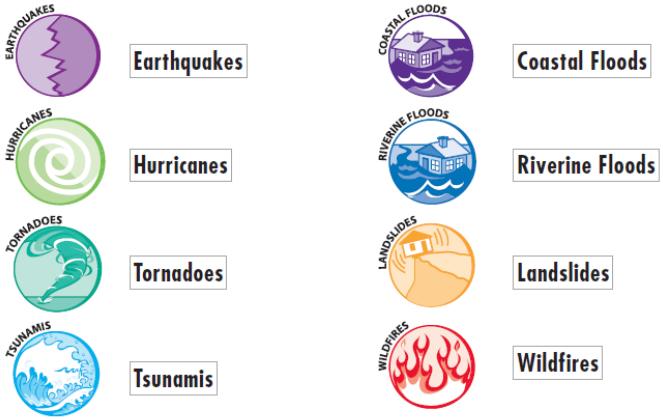
A Letter of Expectation or Mission Tasking from the Authority Having Jurisdiction may be required.

Unmanned Aircraft System Team

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 UAS Pilot
1-2 Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS) – if applicable
2 - 3 Total Personnel. Additional trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the ordering jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Provide incident intelligence to the local EOC, IMT, local government, and state agencies regarding structures lost within impacted area(s) for All-Hazard and wildfire incidents.
- Produce maps and incident summary reports of impacted area, utilizing ESRI's ArcMap, Collector/Field Maps, and Survey 123 through field assessments and analysis.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Events or Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

A Mission Tasking from Authority Having Jurisdiction, IMT, or IC may be required.

Operational Components

Fire Engine Task Force or Strike Teams

Resources

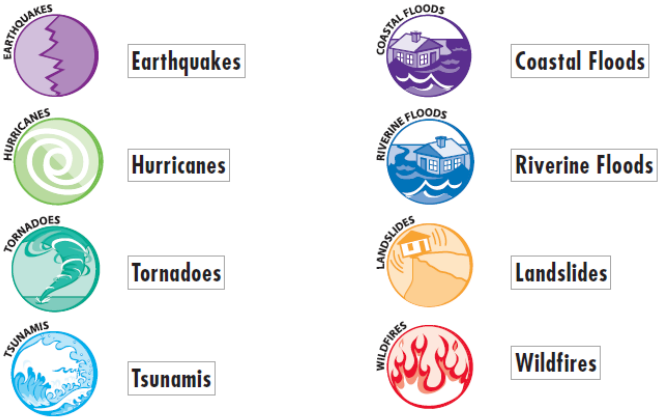
Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

Type 1 – Engine Strike Team
1 Strike Team Leader (STEN)
1 Command Aid/STEN-t
5 Company Officers
5 Drivers/Operators
10-15 Firefighters (e.g., ENOP, FFT1, or FFT2)
5 Type 1 Engines, plus Strike Team Leader vehicle
17-27 Total Personnel

Type 3 – Engine Strike Team
1 Strike Team Leader (STEN)
1 Command Aid/STEN-t
5 Engines Boss' (ENGB)
5 Engine Operators (ENOP)
10-15 Firefighters (e.g., FFT1 or FFT2)
5 Type 3 Engines, plus Strike Team Leader vehicle
17-27 total Personnel

Type 6 – Engine Strike Team
1 Strike Team Leader (STEN)
1 Command Aid/STEN-t
5 Engine Boss' (ENGB)
5 Firefighters (e.g., ENOP, FFT1, or FFT2)
5 Type 6 Engines, plus Strike Team Leader vehicle
12 Total Personnel

Engine Task Force
1 Task Force Leader (TFLD)
1 Command Aid/STEN-t
5 Engine Operators (ENOP)
15 Firefighters (e.g., FFT1 or FFT2)
5 or more engines of various Types (i.e. 2 Type 1 Engines, 2 Type 3 Engines, 1 Type 1 Tactical Tender, plus Task Force Leader vehicle)
22 Total Personnel



Task & Purpose

- Provide operational support for All-Hazard or Wildfire incidents that exceed the local capacity.
- Provide qualified and credentialed tactical resources for statewide disaster response and incident stabilization.
- Management of mobilization, staging, and distribution sites.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Events or Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

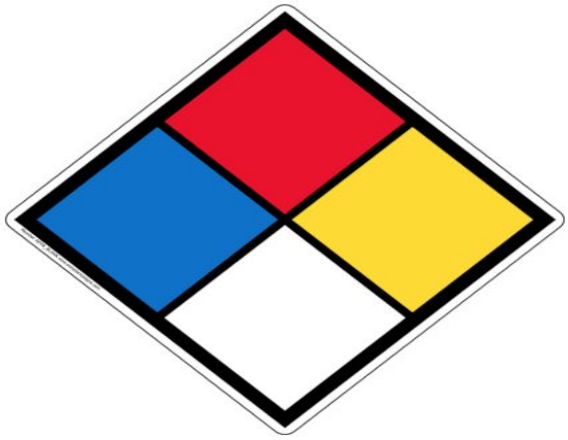
A Mission Tasking from Authority Having Jurisdiction, IMT, or IC may be required.

Hazardous Materials Response Team

Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

1 HazMat Group Supervisor
1 Hazmat Group Safety Officer
2 Person Entry Team
2 Person Back-up Team
1 Person Research/Information
1 Decon Officer
8 Total Personnel. Additional Trainees are highly recommended. These can be negotiated with the local jurisdiction.



Task & Purpose

- Provide operational support for HazMat incidents that exceed local capacity.
- Respond to CBRNE emergencies and minimize associated dangers.
- Provide qualified and credentialed tactical resources for statewide or local HazMat response and incident stabilization

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Events or Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

Mission Capability

A Mission Tasking from Authority Having Jurisdiction, IMT, or IC may be required.

Wildland Hand Crews

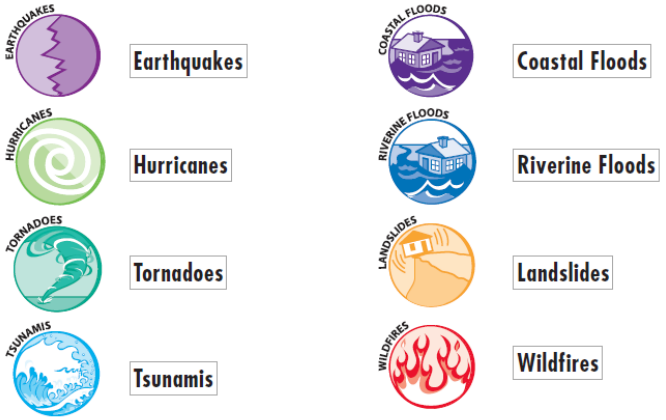
Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

Type 2 Initial Attack Hand Crew
1 Crew Boss (CRWB)
3 Squad Boss' (ICT5)
14-18 Firefighters (e.g., FFT1 or FFT2)
18-20 Total Personnel

Hand Crew Module
1 Module Leader (Single Resource Boss/ICT5)
2 Squad Boss' (FFT1)
7 Firefighters (e.g., FFT1 or FFT2)
10 Total Personnel

Hand Crew Squad
1 Squad Leader (ICT5/FFT1)
4 Firefighters (e.g., FFT1 or FFT2)
5 Total Personnel



Task & Purpose

- Provide operational support for All-Hazard or Wildfire incidents that exceed local capacity.
- Provide qualified and credentialed tactical resources for statewide disaster response and incident stabilization.
- Management of mobilization, staging, and distribution site.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Planned Events

Mission Capability

A Mission Tasking from Authority Having Jurisdiction, IMT, or IC may be required.

Saw Crews

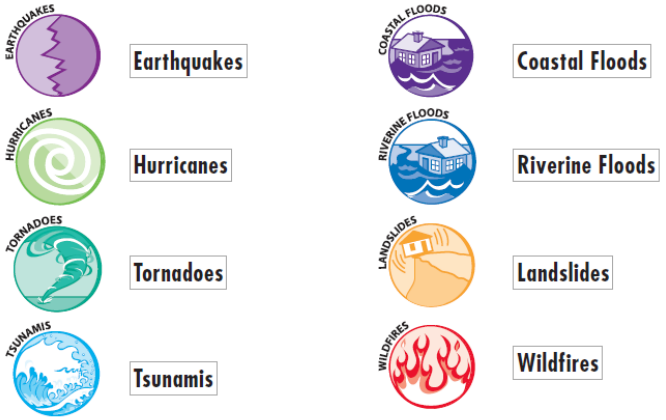
Resources

Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

Saw Module
1 Crew Boss (CRWB)
2 Squad Boss' (ICT5)
4 Sawyers
3 Swampers (Assistant/ Helper)
10 Total Personnel

Saw Squad
1 Squad Leader
2 Sawyers
2 Swampers (Assistant/ Helper)
5 Total Personnel

Saw Team
1 Lead Sawyer
1 Swamper (Assistant/ Helper)
2 Total Personnel



Task & Purpose

- Provide operational support for All-Hazard or Wildfire incidents that exceed the local capacity.
- Provide qualified and credentialed tactical resources for statewide disaster response and incident stabilization.
- Management of mobilization, staging, and distribution site.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters

Mission Capability

A Mission Tasking from Authority Having Jurisdiction, IMT, or IC may be required.

Operational & Logistical Support Equipment

Resources

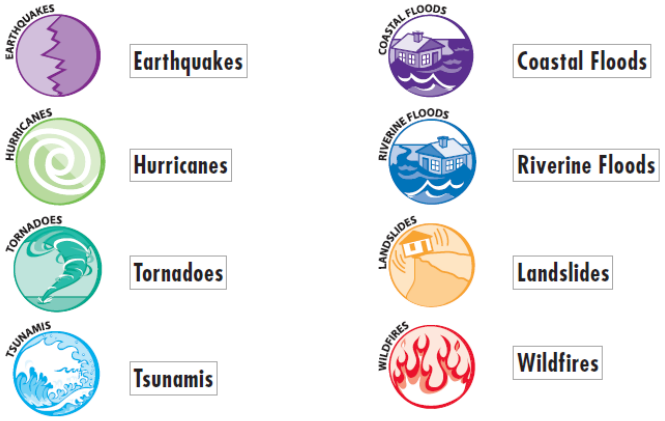
Positions may be substituted depending on incident need

Operational Equipment

Maintainers
Bulldozers
High Profile Vehicles
Fire Engines
Water Tenders
Appropriate personnel will staff and operate equipment

Logistical Support Equipment

Incident Command Post (mobile)
Mobile Communications Trailers
Mobile Communications Equipment
Flatbed trucks
Pickups
4 Wheel Drive Vehicles
Long-Haul Vehicles
Transport Vehicles
Appropriate personnel will staff and operate vehicles



Task & Purpose

- Provide operational support for All-Hazard or Wildfire incidents that exceed the local capacity.
- Provide qualified and credentialed tactical resources for statewide disaster response and incident stabilization.
- Management of mobilization, staging, and distribution site.

Mission Function

- Natural Disasters (Wildfires, Floods, Tornado, Blizzard, Flooding, etc.)
- Terrorist Incidents and man-made disasters
- Transportation incidents (auto, rail, air, marine)
- Public or Civil unrest (spontaneous or planned events)
- Large Scale Events or Planned Events
- Public Works or Public Health Incidents

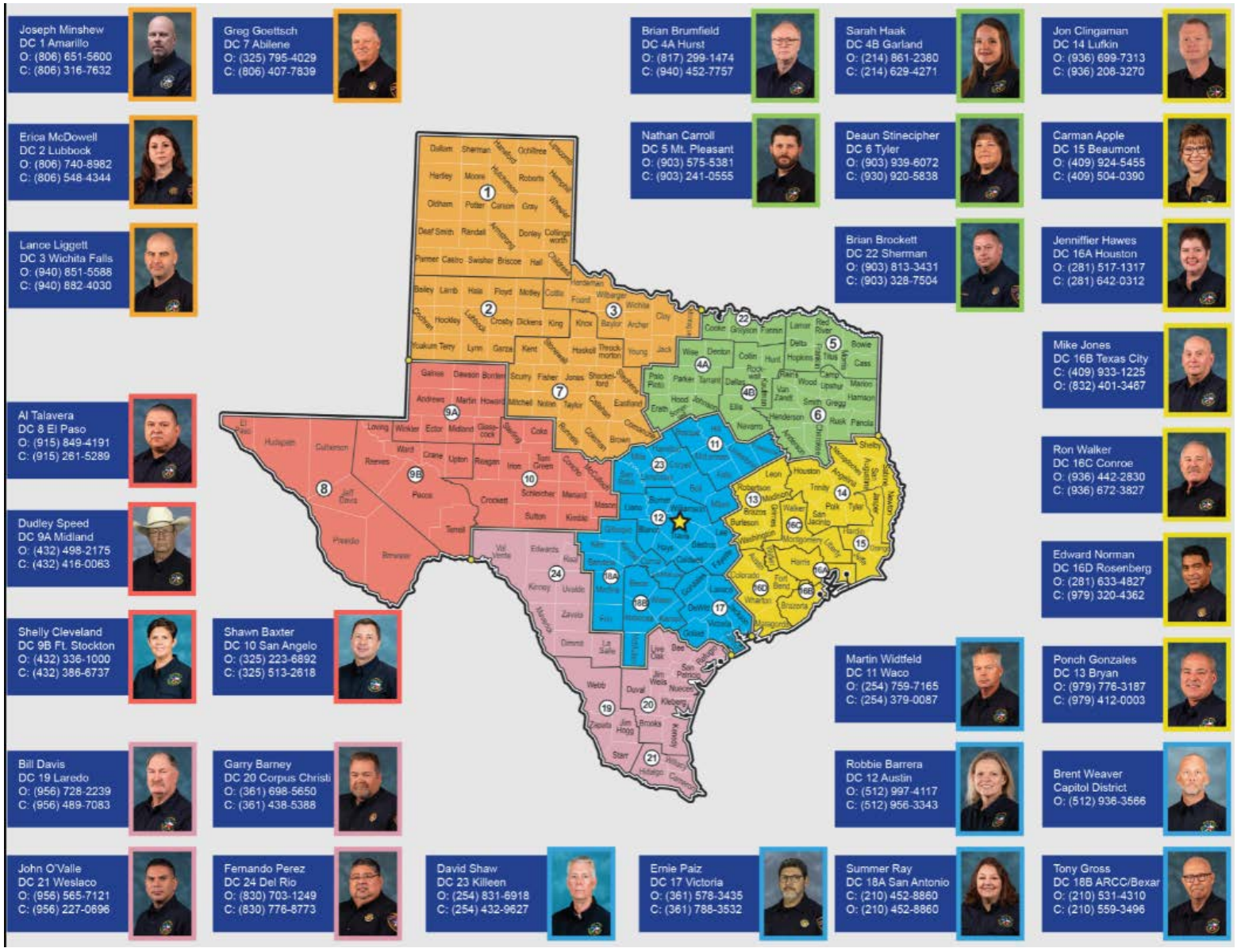
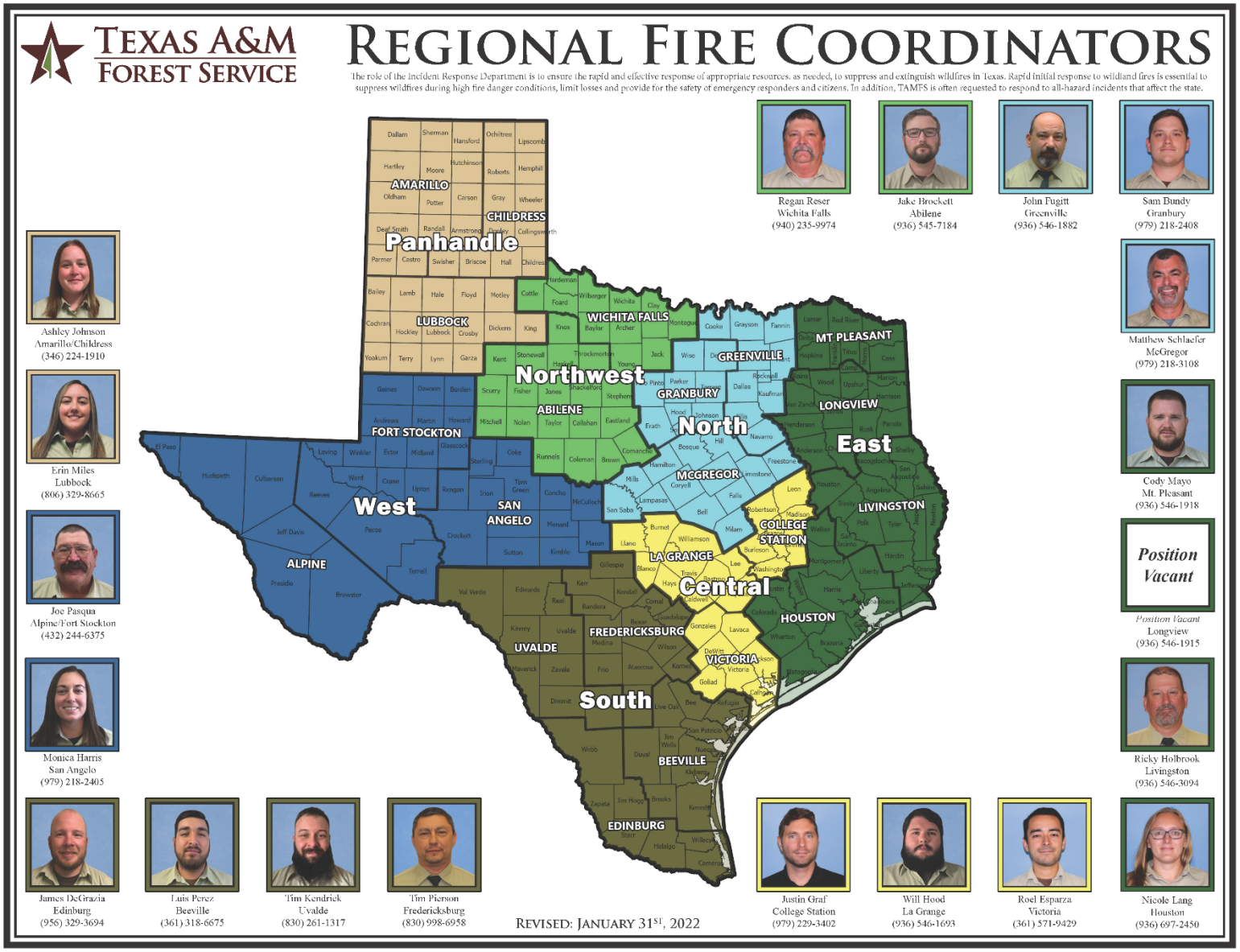
Mission Capability

A Mission Tasking from Authority Having Jurisdiction, IMT, or IC may be required.

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Initializations

AA – Agency Administrator
ACRFC – Assistant Chief Regional Fire Coordinator (Texas A&M Forest Service)
AHJ – Authority Having Jurisdiction
CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Nuclear, & Explosives
CIKR – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
DC – District Coordinator (Texas Division of Emergency Management)
DDEOC – Disaster District Emergency Operations Center
DDC – Disaster District Committee
EMAC - Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMTF – Emergency Medical Task Force
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
ESF – Emergency Support Function
ESF-4 – Emergency Support Function for Fire (ESF 4 Annex to State Emergency Management Plan)
HazMat – Hazardous Materials
IAP – Incident Action Plan
IC – Incident Commander
IMAT – Incident Management Assistance Team
MRP – Mission Ready Package
NWCG – National Wildfire Coordinating Group
RFC – Regional Fire Coordinator (Texas A&M Forest Service)
SOC – State Operations Center
STAR – State of Texas Assistance Request
TDEM – Texas Division of Emergency Management
TAMFS – Texas A&M Forest Service
TIFMAS – Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System
TMD – Texas Military Department
WFDSS – Wildland Fire Decision Support System

TDEM Contacts – District Coordinators



TAMFS Contacts – Regional Fire Coordinators